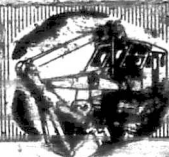


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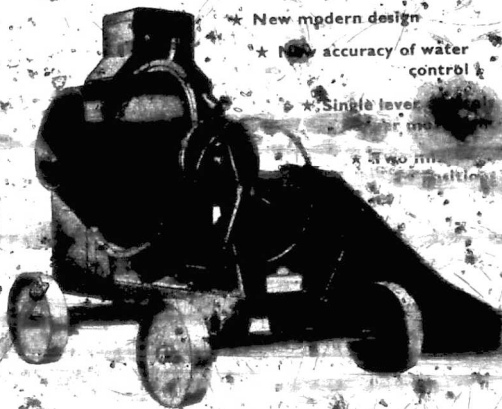
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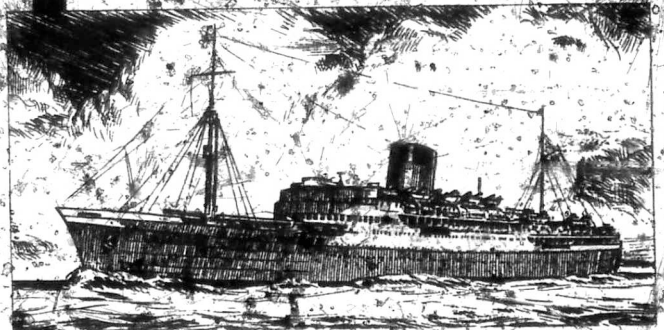
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ADVENTURE in the endless adventure of government men — for that was the description given by Mr. C. W. Armstrong, Member for Armagh, to the Constitutional Amendment Bill recently passed by the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia, and Nyasaland — was approved by the House of Commons on Monday evening by 301 votes to 245. Again and again there were pleas that the Opposition should not divide the House, because that course would strengthen the unfortunate impression already widespread in Africa that the Socialists may be counted upon to side with the African political extremists, and, indeed, against almost any proposal made by a European settler community. The first speaker for the Government, Mr. Alport, stressed the desirability of avoiding a division. So did Mr. Lennox-Boyd when he made the final speech. Most of the Labour Members — with the notable exception of Mrs. Barbara Castle — put their case in reasonable terms, and Mr. Brockway's speech of seven words ("I beg formally to second the motion") must be the least damaging he has ever made. But not one speaker from the Opposition benches gave full credit to the Federal Government and electorate for the developing policy of inter-racial partnership, for the enfranchisement of British-protected persons for the first time in Central Africa, and for franchise proposals which make nonsense of many of the criticisms of theoretical egalitarians in this country.

That the Socialists have been spoiling for a fight seems clear. Less than a fortnight ago the Socialist "Shadow Colonial Secretary",

Mr. Callaghan, said publicly in London that the party would not rush into a fight which would contradict itself. He wanted a quiet working to elapse in order that public opinion might be educated before the question of the Federal franchise was discussed in Parliament. Evidently the chosen spokesman of the Socialists on Colonial questions has been overborne. He also said a fortnight ago that he did not object to the proposed enlargement of the Federal Assembly because the present thirty-five members were manifestly insufficient to provide a Government, an Opposition, Whips, and the rest. He contradicted himself on Monday, saying that it was "not vital or necessary to have the Assembly enlarged at present". In support of his case he had to quote the *Observer* and even the *Daily Mirror*. Never before, we imagine, has anyone on either Front Bench implied that the *Mirror* is an authoritative guide in complicated Colonial issues; and anyone who accepts the *Observer* as impartial or authoritative in regard to the Colonies must be very naïve. Mr. B. L. S. Naim, who lived in Rhodesia for some time, described its editorial of last Sunday as the most deliberately misleading article published by a responsible newspaper for a very long time; then he picked up the paper, tore it in shreds, and dropped it on the bench in front. Why do M.P.s who want to quote from the Press consistently select publications most of which cannot possibly be considered particularly well informed on East and Central African matters? Mr. Callaghan's opening attack was measured, and important primarily because he gave formal notice that the Labour Party does not consider itself bound by the convention between H.M. Government and the Federal Government which was jointly announced at the end of February

last. That was a grave statement on which insufficient attention was concentrated. It brings United Kingdom party politics into Central African affairs with a vengeance — and vengeance seems the right word.

The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations refuted a number of his assertions, said that some had been taken completely out of context, and emphasized the importance of the new franchise proposals from the standpoint of African figures provided by the Governments of the Federation, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He said that African interests would be far better represented than in the number of African voters rising from about one thousand to at least twenty, and perhaps thirty times that total. "In Southern Rhodesia the ratio will be approximately two or three to one in favour of the Europeans on the special roll; taken together, it will be two to three in favour of the Europeans as far as the specially elected Africans are concerned. In the case of Nyasaland the ratio for the specially elected African members will be between three to one and two to one in favour of the Africans. In Northern Rhodesia it seems reasonable to conclude that there will be an even balance. To sum up, in Southern Rhodesia there is a very considerable improvement in the representational quality of the four African members and the European members elected for African interests; in Nyasaland there is an overwhelming African basis for the election of the African members; and in Northern Rhodesia the position is on a basis of fifty-fifty." Mr. Alport's explanation of the advance from communal electorates and communal politics towards a common roll was wasted on an Opposition which was more interested in theory and emotion than in practical matters. Nor was there any reply to the challenge to declare what a Socialist Government would have done in the circumstances: would it have denied these advances to Africans until the constitution fell to be reviewed in 1969? The question was repeatedly asked in vain.

One Socialist speaker after another suggested that H.M. Government should have advised Her Majesty not to assent to the Bill because the African Affairs Board had reported it to be a

Discriminatory Legislation "differentiating measure", and some sought to create the impression that in the many debates before the creation of the Federation there were promises that any

proposals to which the Board objected would be dropped. Nobody pointed out that almost all legislation in any country is discriminatory as between various interests, and that the responsibility of a Government is to act as fairly as possible in the general interest. Any budget differentiates between different classes of taxpayers, and social service legislation discriminates in many ways, often grossly unfairly. The report of the African Affairs Board has been seriously considered by the Government, so seriously that Lord Home flew to the Federation to make up his mind on the spot, but nevertheless it was the reckless charge that the decision to agree to the Bill constituted a breach of faith.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke thought that the measure under discussion might fairly be called an Enfranchisement Bill for Africans, though on a modest scale.

Guarding Against Four Dangers. He said that he had spoken against federation when resident in Southern Rhodesia, urged the

House to avoid adding to four main dangers: (1) that a wave of African nationalism might hide from Africans the benefits of co-operation and partnership; (2) that the Europeans through fear of unwelcome outside intervention might become less liberal; (3) that because of the primitive background and superior numbers of Africans the Europeans might gradually lose their good will towards the Africans; and (4) that the number of African voters might not be increased sufficiently rapidly. Major Patrick Wall described Mrs. Castle's speech as designed to do the maximum damage to race relations, declared that there must at present be senior and junior partners in the Federation, and asked the Government to make widely known the fact that it had overruled the representations of the African Affairs Board on account of the information about the numbers of African voters which had become available since the Board reported. Mr. F. M. Bennett deplored statements which gave the idea that Labour was the party which looked after non-Europeans, an impression which would be strengthened by a division that night.

Mr. James Griffiths suggested withdrawal of the Bill so that H.M. Government could have discussions with the African Affairs Board, a proposal which the Secretary of

Cannot Have Served Any Useful Purpose. State for the Colonies quickly dismissed as completely unconstitutional. Mr. Boyd also poured scorn on the claim that

there could be no constitutional changes until at least seven years after the establishment of the Federation, saying that two clauses in its Constitution expressly provided for such changes. It was not true that the Government had overruled the African Affairs Board. What had done was to fulfil its duty of decision. To show what great changes were being made, the Minister said that at the next election the additional African representatives in Northern Rhodesia would be returned by a predominantly African

electorate, and that in Northern Rhodesia there would be roughly equal numbers of African and European voters, with the probability of an African predominance in the special roll in the election after 1958. Many of the exchanges in the debate were inevitably speculative. The pity is that some of the statements which were uttered as fact by Opposition speakers were put with more assurance than they deserved. It is difficult to believe that the discussion can have served any useful purpose.

Notes By The Way

House of Elders

IT IS BEING SUGGESTED that Kenya's new Council of State should be convened only to deal with specific questions as they arise. There are, I suggest, at least three strong objections to that arrangement: (1) that a good deal of the potential value would be lost because the council would have little opportunity to develop a corporate identity; (2) that the collective status and individual status of the members would inevitably be less than if the council were recognized by the general public to play a continuing part in the political and legislative life of the country; and (3) that infrequent meetings could, and doubtless would, be represented as concerned with crises, in regard to which the council would act a *Star Chamber*. There is also the risk that racial groups might incline to threaten to refer any proposal which they disliked to the Council of State, thus bringing into undesirable controversy a body which should be protected against such manoeuvres. To define the terms of reference will obviously be difficult, and another matter of cardinal importance will be that of membership. The best men in the country ought to be selected if this House of Elders is to be made of maximum value; and if it is to be fully used there ought surely to be meetings at least two or three times a year, not necessarily for any lengthy period.

Labour Objections

THE LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE to this new body may be judged from what is known of its recent discussions about H.M. Government's proposals for changes in the House of Lords. Even those Socialist M.P.s. who welcome the prospect of the appointment of life peers, including women, and who recognize the value of a revising chamber, dislike the idea that Bills passed by the Commons should be delayed, and many hold that a Second Chamber should in no circumstances override a decision of the Lower House, their contention being that a democratically elected body should be supreme. Somewhat similar arguments are likely to be advanced in regard to the Council of State which, it will be urged, ought not to be able to defeat a decision of the Legislative Council.

Consideration, Not Contention

THERE IS CERTAIN to be objection to a council wholly nominated by the Government and insistence that at any rate some of the members should be elected. There is surely greater weight in the argument that what is needed is a body which is not affected (I had almost

written "contaminated") by daily doses of political life, and there is little risk in saying that most people would prefer a Council of State which contained no active politicians. There can be no doubt that high quality of membership could best be achieved by laying upon the Governor the responsibility of finding the best men available, irrespective of race, and it is therefore to be hoped that the idea of electing some members from the Legislative Council will not be accepted. The new body which Mr. Lennox-Boyd has proposed does not want within it a strident advocacy of group policies, but calm and experienced consideration of Kenya's problems as a whole. Some ex-politicians would make admirable members. Let the present battlers contend in the Legislature.

Abuse

ABUSE THE OTHER SIDE if your argument is weak: that device of too many legal and political practitioners has been adopted by the African elected members in Kenya in the statement which is reported on another page. Being unable to give any real reasons for their attitude in recent months, they take refuge in absurdity, for it is patently absurd to say that Mr. Lennox-Boyd has engaged in "trickery" and that any of his complained statements about Kenya's political problem is "ridiculous". What is ridiculous is for Mr. Mboya and his seven colleagues to talk of Kenya's tawdry political developments and to entertain the fantastic idea of "an undiluted democracy based on universal adult suffrage" in a country in which only a tiny proportion of the population has the slightest conception of what those words mean, or any qualification for participation in modern politics. The statement might pass muster as tub-thumping at a street corner. As the considered effort of eight young Africans who declare that they carry the confidence of their people it is beneath contempt.

Stenog

A WEEKLY PAPER for which I have a considerable regard has published the views of a regular correspondent on "the local shortage of stenogs in Uganda". "Stenog", I felt as soon as I saw the word, must be added to my little list of terminological horrors. A couple of lines lower there was a reference to "stenoging ability", that seemed to me to be an irritating aggravation of the earlier "stenog". What is wrong with "typist"?

Moving Away from Racial Representation in Federation

House of Commons Debate on Constitution Amendment Bill: Labour Forces a Division

A LABOUR MOTION THAT THE draft Order in Council to sign the royal assent to the Federal Constitution Amendment Bill should not be submitted to The Queen was defeated in the House of Commons on Monday night by 301 votes to 245, a Government majority of 56. The Opposition had issued a three-line whip.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Labour's spokesman on Colonial affairs, said that his great objection was that in the state of public opinion in Africa the Government was pursuing a wrong course in dealing with those difficulties by supporting a Bill whose main purpose was merely to increase the size of the Federal Assembly, and which had scraped home in Rhodesia by only one vote more than the two-thirds necessary for a constitutional majority. "If somebody had not risen from a sick bed we should not be considering this Bill today."

Had anyone ever expected during the debates on Federation in 1953 that the House would have to consider a Bill of this nature in advance of the constitutional review? In none of the debates had any Government speaker suggested a constitutional Bill of this order before 1960.

It was ludicrous to allow the Federal Assembly to amend the electoral roll when increasing the number of seats, so as to bring in Europeans to vote for African representatives when they had not been included before.

Federal Government's Reasons Hypocritical

The Federal Government's justification that racial voting would either way by such means was hypocritical. If there is any justification for that comment—and I wish there were—then, as the Bow Group says, let these two rolls apply not only for the election of the eight Africans but also for the 44 Europeans. Then we shall really begin to see racial elections withering away, and nobody will be more pleased than Labour. To attempt to justify this on the grounds that it is getting away from multi-racial voting is hypocrisy at its worst.

"We were all led to believe, in the debates of 1952 and 1953, that the African Affairs Board was there as a constitutional organ to stand on behalf of the African people for their rights, and because it was expected to do, and has done its job impartially, if it ruled that a Measure was discriminatory, Her Majesty's Government would not try to find legal subtleties to get round it. I say that the Government have a heavy onus on them in this matter, also. How will they defend this breaking of what seems to be a clear pledge, if words are to have any significance?"

"The Government have weakened their position by the agreement reached last April with Sir Roy Welensky and the Federal Government in regard to what has become known as a Convention. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the significance of that Convention. There was a joint announcement made on April 27 last about Article 29 (7) of the Federal Constitution. These are the words of the joint announcement:

"The Federal Prime Minister drew attention to doubts which had arisen in regard to the purpose and effect of Article 29 (7) of the Federal Constitution and to the subject of legislation in the United Kingdom for the Federation. This is where the real weakening started which has resulted in our being faced with the situation in which we are now in breach of our pledges today."

Article 29 (7) is certainly one of the most important parts of the Federal Constitution. It states, shortly: "... nothing in this Constitution shall effect any power to make laws for the Federation or any of the territories conferred on Her Majesty by any Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom."

I say clearly that the Opposition obviously were no party to this Convention. We were not consulted about it. We were not made privy to the discussions which went on before it. The Government may have bound their own hands between now and 1960, but they have not bound ours. We do not recognize the existence of this Convention as applicable to

us, and I hope that that is clearly understood. We rely upon and govern ourselves by the words laid down by Parliament in Article 29 (7).

"We have been challenged to say what our policy is on this matter. Quite simply, we recognize the great value which the European has brought to these Territories. We recognize the economic advancement that has taken place. We also recognize that no minority group can or ever pretend to govern these Territories or the exclusion of the millions of inhabitants there. I believe, and still hope, that it will be possible for us to work out a solution under which the economic benefits of the Federation will be shared with the political advancement of the African people. The Government drive this proposal through with their majority, and we must get ahead as quickly as possible with internal reforms for self-government in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to give the Africans more opportunity of government in those territories."

MR. C. J. M. ABBOTT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said that the Bill was a step forward in bringing the Constitution of the Federation, and the representation in it, off a purely or mainly racial basis into something more closely allied with the normal party system. The representation of the territories was very simple. At present there were 35 members of the Assembly dealing with the problems of a very large country, carrying very grave responsibilities indeed. An increase in numbers was urgently necessary. A situation could easily arise after the next Federal General Election in which, if there was a reasonably sized Opposition, the Federal Government would have a majority not only over the Opposition but over their own back-benchers.

The Minister emphasized that it was not a fundamental change in the Constitution, but merely something to enable the affairs of the Federation to be carried out more efficiently and effectively. It had never been accepted that the African Affairs Board had the right, by requesting reservation of a Bill, automatically to obtain the support of the Secretary of State in declaring the Bill void. "I am certain that had the decisions which he has been asked to make presented itself to a Socialist Secretary of State, he would have done precisely the same. I say that because it is most important for the political tranquillity and progress of Central Africa that Labour, when in opposition, should advocate things which they would neither wish nor, sometimes, have the power to do if they were in office."

Argument Difficult to Accept

The Minister found it difficult to accept the argument advanced by the African Affairs Board that the increase of the difference between Europeans and Africans from 29 to 29— which occurred through increasing the number from 35 to 39 — was necessarily differentiating. "It could be so only if it were assumed that the Federal Parliament would be permanently divided into two racial blocs. That was never envisaged in the past and it is not true today. Federal politics, we and, we hope, will continue to develop on a normal party basis. This can be shown in the formation of the new multi-racial party in the Federation and by the adherence of such men as Mr. Lewanika, a trade union leader in Northern Rhodesia, to Sir Roy Welensky's Federal Party."

"The Federal Government had accepted the right of British Protected persons to vote in the Federal election, and this was a most important modification of a principle well known in English law. This was not merely an empty concession on the part of the Federal Government, it was a considerable and important advance in the interests of the Africans in the Northern territories. The Ministers emphasized that to bring direct election by means of a vote for Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, even although there was a limited franchise, is surely a substantial advance in the democratic processes there."

"I hope that the Opposition will consider what we have said and will treat this matter not on a partisan basis, or in the light of preconceived ideas, but on its merits. I hope that they will keep in mind the interests of the Africans, because nothing could do more harm to Africa than that they, by their action in dividing the House tonight, should add to the tension and misunderstanding which is all too often the result of mistaken guidance from bench in the United Kingdom, as well as from elsewhere."

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) said that the Opposition had no objection to the withering away of racial representation.

But what was to come if its place? This was nothing more than a deliberate attempt to hand over the election of Africans to Europeans. And how was the two-thirds majority obtained for the Bill in the first place? It was obtained by an overwhelmingly large number of Europeans being in the Assembly. Had there been adequate representation of the Africans the Bill would most certainly not have been passed by a two-thirds majority. In fact, it could not have been passed at all.

If the size of the Federal House had to be increased—also with this he had no quarrel—why change the method of electing it? The criteria for a vote in Central Africa, he contended, were valid standards of civilization and responsibility. These were falsely equated with ownership of property or income. On such a basis neither Gandhi nor Keir Hardie, Rembrandt or Mozart, and a host of other scientists, artists and other great writers, who had contributed so much to the world, would have been regarded as ineligible. In fact the qualifications are simply a device to keep Africans from getting the vote because the Government of Central Africa never intended that they should get it if that Government can possibly avoid it.

MR. HENRY BRADY (Cons.) said that the "flux of the matter was that if the Conservative Party agreed with a proposal that the interests of the races in Central Africa were in conflict now and were likely to remain so for all time, then in all future and equally nothing short of a straight increase in African representation would meet the case, because here we had a responsibility for African interests, whereas we had no direct responsibility for European interests. But to disagree with them, I regard the experiment to partnership in the Federation as one of the most exciting experiments in human relations in the world." If it failed, he despaired of the future of Africa.

By this Bill the Federal Government had set its face against enlargement of racial representation, which they considered could only accentuate and crystallize racial differences.

Special Racial Representation

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) believed it would have been good to have postponed the question of the franchise and enlargement of the Federal Assembly so that it could be considered in the general context of the constitutional talks in 1960. All M.P.s would wish to see a common roll in the full sense of the word in Central Africa. Labour would certainly not wish to stand in the way of that development. But we have not yet reached the stage where we can accept the fact that common rolls are pure and simple.

"We have not yet reached a point where we can, with equanimity, talk of eliminating special racial representation, even though we may, at the same time, go ahead with some representation on a common roll basis."

MR. C. W. ARTHUR (Cons.): "We should consider whether these proposals are working towards the kind of society we hope to see in Central Africa. I believe they are. I also feel that if African opinion could be satisfied by still further reducing the qualifications on the special roll that there might well be a case for doing so, but what I fear is that those who feel that universal adult suffrage is what would be really to their advantage, will never be conciliated by anything less; and if we agree to every proposal towards the common roll, on a basis which is workable under present conditions, being blocked by people who that consideration at the back of their minds, I am afraid we shall never see in Central Africa the kind of society for which we all hope."

MR. ARTHUR CREECH-JONES (Lab.): "We ought, in dealing with the Order in Council, such as this, to bear in mind African opinion and to see that all Measures affecting the status of Africans in the Constitution are wisely and soundly conceived."

There are features about the Bill which commend themselves. I am not opposed to an enlargement of the Assembly, but the steps which are being taken in the Bill to eliminate African representation are ill-timed and ill-judged. I am all for common rolls, and I utterly dislike communal representation, but in the Federation Parliament there is a predominant and overwhelming European majority. It may be that there is a little division according to party, but no one can convince me that clashes of interest between Africans and Europeans never arise. Constant protests are being made against discrimination not only in administration, but in law. There is conflict in the Federation Parliament as between Africans and Europeans. Therefore, while the Federation Parliament remains predominantly European, it is important that there should be African representation and that Africans should be responsible to their own people at the elections.

"I am opposed to the Draft Order in Council because the Measure dilutes African representation. It widens the responsibility of Africans. They are accountable now, and will be in many territories in the future, to European opinion and less to their own people. It is because I think that Africans

should be accountable to their own people and not accountable to Europeans, who are already overwhelmingly represented in the House of Assembly, that I feel there is sound objection to be made to this Order in Council."

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE (Cons.) examined the status quo, because he believed that the proposed Bill was a real advance. It is of course, a package deal. That is clear. Do not let us be mealy-mouthed about it. In defence of the measure put forward by the Federal Government, they say in paragraph 22—

"As stated in paragraphs 6 and 7 it is proposed to remove the nationality barrier which now impedes the path of the British protected persons to the voters' rolls. The removal of this barrier could not be effected if, simultaneously, a racial barrier were to be erected against the Europeans' participation in the election of the additional African members."

Weigh and Balance All Interests

"That is a frank statement of what the Federal Government have done. They have tried, since 1832, to adjust, weigh and balance all the different interests and to produce a measure which, although not satisfactory to everybody, is satisfactory to the majority. I do not believe this matter in the very high-minded way of some people, but I try to make up my mind whether, on balance it is better that this Bill should go through than we should remain as we are today in Central Africa. If hon. members take that as their criterion and do not raise their sights, I believe that they will come to the same conclusion."

MR. DONALD WADE (Lib.): "If we were to consider the Bill in expedition alone, I think the case might be made out for approving the Draft Order in Council. For example, I am very conscious of the fact that there are liberal-minded whites in Central Africa who wish to see closer co-operation between Africans and white settlers and who have tried to make these new proposals as liberal as practicable, and I am aware that that some of them might be embarrassed by the refusal of H.M. Government to approve the Bill. But when the wider issues are considered, especially the duty of the British Government to safeguard the interests of the people of the Protectorates, I am left in no doubt that it would be a serious breach of duty and good faith if Britain were to approve the Bill in face of the objections which have been put forward by the African Affairs Board and others."

"There are of course, the economic arguments. It is true that Europeans will be reluctant to invest money in these Territories if there is doubt as to whether there will be a responsible Government as the years that lie ahead. I agree that the people of these Territories are in need of economic assistance and that there are great opportunities for development; but in the long run the essential condition for successful economic development is co-operation and confidence between the races and any step which damages the chance of such confidence and such co-operation may have a disastrous effect, not only in these Territories, but throughout Central and Northern Africa."

New Appreciate Difficulties

MR. D. L. S. NAIRN (Cons.): "The big problem we have to face is that few people really appreciate the difficulties and problems of setting up a racial partnership in Central Africa which will not only stand up to the strains and stresses of today but will go on to gain strength in the future. It would have been difficult enough to do this if common ground had existed from which to start from the beginning, but even common ground has had to be built up and consolidated. I think that it will be agreed, however, that there is common ground today—the common ground of the complete interdependence of the European and African races. They can start to build on that interdependence, and we can look forward to the future with reasonable confidence."

The African Affairs Board argues that it is unfair that the majority of unspecified members over specified members should be increased from 17 to 29. That argument is valid only if we look to the future of the Federation as a battle between two parties, a European party and an African party. Once or twice I wondered whether Mr. Callaghan looked to the future of the Federation as a racial battle. We all know that there could be no greater disaster. It is not the true picture. Already, there are two parties, and one of the most encouraging signs is that Africans inside and outside Parliament are joining parties which started as predominantly European.

"Thousands of people who have never had votes before will be brought on the voters' roll. I wonder whether hon. members realise how many voters in the Northern Territories had a vote at the time of the first Federal elections—there were three. Under this Bill, many British Africans will be

enfranchised and thousands of Africans who are British protected persons, and who form the majority of the people, will not be enfranchised, for the first time. If there is any differentiation in this Measure, it is that it creates a vast new pool of potential voters who have the special privilege of being voters without having to become British subjects."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.): "It has been suggested that the African Affairs Board Report was drawn up before the Franchise Bill which would have met a good deal of that objection. Let us make no mistake, the African Affairs Board's representation to us are made with deep feeling and 100% conviction. I have here a letter from the Rev. Andrew Doig, dated November 12. He says:

"I consider that we have reached a crisis in the affairs of the Federation. If the British Government are prepared to pass this Constitutional Amendment Bill in the face of almost complete opposition of the African Affairs Board, then they are opening up a very serious future. It has always been my view that the Conservative Government at least would never refuse the Federal Government anything, and their agreement to the Amendment will not only be the end of any faint confidence the Africans had in the African Affairs Board, but opens the door to complete control in those of all three territories by the Federal Government with the certainty of a majority voting power in the hands of Africans."

"That is the voice of liberal opinion in the Federation, that is the true European liberal voice, and not those of the Europeans who have voted down that desperate appeal by a European responsible for African interests and taking his duty very seriously—a European, incidentally, who is a missionary associated with the Church of Scotland Mission and who has been associated with a body which always wished Federation well."

MAJOR PATRICK WALL (Cons.): "I certainly do not believe that universal adult suffrage is likely to be applied in the Federation for a very long time. If hon. Members had had the privilege, as I have done, of looking at certain areas in the bush country, such as Basutoland and had seen the power that witchcraft still has over the people, and had heard of the 80 cases of witchcraft, including cannibalism, and murders which have taken place during the past few years, they would realise that African opinion is nowhere approaching competence to judge on complicated subjects, such as this."

Concession to British Protected Persons

"What has not been stressed sufficiently has been the enfranchisement of the British protected persons, which it is quite a concession on the part of the Federal Government and was negotiated, I believe, with considerable difficulty. It means that in Northern Rhodesia, where virtually no Africans had votes at the last general election, about 21,000 will have the vote in the next, and that in Nyasaland, where virtually no Africans had a vote in the last election, 7,000 Africans and 1,000 Asians will have a vote."

MR. AUSTEN ALLEN (Lab.): "We cannot consider this matter entirely in a legalistic or numerical fashion. We cannot consider it apart from the general political tendencies within the Federation. Nobody doubts that there are many liberally-minded Europeans in the Federation, but, equally, no one can doubt that the vast majority of them are not liberally-minded. There are serious dangers here. The dominating political tendency in the Federation amongst those who have any political tendency is to demand Dominion status. We cannot consider the present proposals, especially if we try to look at them from the point of view of the Africans, without thinking of them as a step towards Dominion status."

"Even if there should be in the near future an African majority in the Legislative Councils of the two Northern Territories, and even if we could continue Colonial Office rule and responsibility in this House for those Territories, there is no doubt that the policies of the Federal Government could be aimed at slowing down the pace of that African advance which seems to me to be inevitable. It is too much to expect that Africans elected by European votes and in a minority in the Assembly should be accepted as representative of Africans in this very crucial political struggle for social and economic advance."

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.): "Unless I were to find some aspect of the Bill which was definitely disadvantageous towards the African, I should welcome the Measure for one overriding reason alone. Like some previous speakers from both sides of the House, I am a wholehearted and unrepentant supporter of the common roll in our dependent territories. Nothing that I have seen in my travels is in my view more calculated in the long run to cause racial prejudice than the artificial creation of racial blocs which of themselves must start in due course to represent any racial strains between them. One has only to look at the Caribbean, where that system has never obtained, to see what much better race relations can arise when one does not have the parliament and the parties divided into purely racial sections."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "In 1953 when we discussed this matter the African Affairs Board was held out to the Africans as their shield and protector. This is the issue as I see it. The Bill relates not to the details of the Bill or to its merits or demerits. The central issue among the African people in these three Territories will be that the African Affairs Board, which they were always led to believe would be their shield and protector, has for the first time received a measure for consideration by Her Majesty's Government. Why did not the Federal Government respond to Sir John Moffat's appeal? Why did they not postpone the Third Reading? Why all the hurry about this? The only answer we have had is that there was a danger that unless the Federal Parliament was expanded Ministers might be in a majority in the Federal Parliament. Are we really taking a step of this kind and rushing this thing through for the petty reason that it is necessary to increase the Federal Parliament, with all the consequences that would flow for that purpose? Apparently, for the sake of the Federal Government, we do not respond to Sir John Moffat's plea to have discussion before taking the final step."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Reply

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, in winding up the debate, said that he fully recognized the need to make it clear to all the peoples of the territories that their constitutional development would in no way be held back by the existence of the Federation. He had made this quite clear during his last visit to Central Africa.

The Minister had told the Houses of Parliament that the Governors of the two Northern Territories would hold separate consultations and then inform him of the views they had formed on constitutional development. "I have every reason to know that both Governors are tackling this task with imagination and with a progressive and understanding approach. As soon as I am in a position to give the House any details, I will certainly do so, for I fully recognize the real necessity to show our good intentions in this matter, and I have nothing to hide, nor have H.M. Government."

The Minister agreed that for the first Federal election the Nyasaland members were returned by the Nyasaland Protectorate Council, a body of some 20 members. "I think that the House should know that the Governor of Nyasaland has today promulgated a new regulation under which the election in future will be in the hands of all past and present members of the three Provincial Councils entitled to vote, and that will, therefore, increase the electoral college to approximately 240."

Replying to criticism that the purpose of enlarging the Assembly was really a desire to pave the way for Dominion status, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "I must make it absolutely clear that the proposals were based solely on the manifest inconvenience of the present Assembly. The proposals on franchise are in line with their general policy of partnership, and they have never represented these proposals as qualifying them for independence."

The Minister stressed that the Government was not overruling the African Affairs Board. The Board's duty was to give its own opinion on whether or not certain legislation was differentiating, and it had requested the reservation of the Bill, the decision was then automatically transferred from Salisbury to Westminster, a constitutional process that had been scrupulously followed. "We have most carefully examined the reasons advanced by the Board for the Reservation of the Bill, and we are satisfied that despite the arguments that they are used, it is in the general interests of the Federation and of the African population as well to proceed with the Bill."

"In Nyasaland, the additional African representatives will be elected by a predominantly African electorate at the next election. In Northern Rhodesia, African and European voters should have roughly equal shares at the next election and, so great is the progress being made in education and in economic life, that it is not unreasonable to say that at the election after the next, that is one after 1958, there will be African preponderance also in the special roll. In Southern Rhodesia, the Europeans will outnumber the Africans, but while the ratio at the moment is fifty to one against the Africans, the ratio will fall by the next election in 1958 to two or three to one."

"Those who have argued that these proposals should have waited until 1960 do not clearly envisage the loss of opportunity to a large number of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and the Northern Territories which would have resulted from any delay of that kind. As the House so very needs to be reminded, there will, of course, still be the two Africans from each of the Northern Territories elected on the old system."

It was asked whether the Franchise Bill would lie on the Table of the House. The Minister replied that the Bill, not being a constitutional Bill, will not lie on the Table

of the House for 40 days, but, in view of its great importance, steps will be taken to see that the House has a full opportunity to discuss its provisions, although some part of it, of course, has already fallen under our review this evening.

"In conclusion, I must repeat the earnest hope expressed by several hon. members that the Opposition will not divide the House this evening. I honestly believe that the differences between us about Central Africa are small, but a vote will be held in Central Africa and elsewhere to denote fundamental disagreements. We are all deeply anxious to give Africans more political experience. Under these proposals they will have it. The number of elected Africans will straight away be doubled. We are all anxious—and no one more than I, as Secretary of State—that British protected persons, who form the majority of the population in Northern Rhodesia, should play their proper part and they will, if their franchise under these proposals is granted.

"Mr. Creech-Jones dismissed their inclusion as something which should be taken for granted, but I can assure him that many reasonable people in the House think that all who should vote at the future elections should become federal citizens. They felt that very strongly and had they insisted upon that, electors could not have become federal citizens and qualified for the vote without losing their protected status. The fact that that has been conceded and that they can vote while retaining their protected status is a definite advance and will be a great advantage in the circumstances of the Federation which do not obtain elsewhere. I am glad that the Government has been so far-sighted.

"We are all anxious that Africans in all three territories should be given increased opportunity. In the Northern Territories, substantial numbers of Africans will be eligible at once, almost a certain majority in Nyasaland. The special roll at the next election and the probability of a majority at the election after that in Northern Rhodesia, and a spectacular increase in the opportunities for Africans in Southern Rhodesia.

"We are all also anxious that Africans who have qualified should get a full value vote on the ordinary roll, and under these proposals they will. If our plans for Africans advance, there should be a steady increase in the number of Africans in all three territories who qualify for the ordinary roll. Above all, I think that we must not allow to move away from purely racial representation in franchise arrangements. I believe profoundly, with Mr. Armstrong, that this is a new adventure in the endless adventure of governing men, and that by these proposals we are making a significant contribution to the political partnership which we all desire."

The House divided: Ayes 24, Noes 30.

Row Group Memorandum Amendments to Franchise Bill

THE ROW GROUP, an organization of young Conservatives, whose chairman, Mr. James Lemkin, revisited the Federation a few weeks ago, issued at the week-end a memorandum, which pointed out that one of the difficulties before the House of Commons was that it would discuss Federal electoral matters without knowing what amendments might be made when the Electoral Bill came to be debated in Rhodesia.

"There is certainly room for amendment in this Bill," wrote the Row Group. Then it asked if there was "any way of not overriding the African Affairs Board without driving the Federal Government to a premature general election on the old electoral rolls which the Federal Party would almost certainly win." The memorandum continued—

"There can be no solution until Britain is satisfied with the Electoral Bill. Whenever a system of diluted democracy operates, a franchise system must be based on a balance—racially—of numbers and categories of electors. This is partnership in the political context. Once a reasonable solution has been produced, qualifications can be worked out. Too much attention has been paid to qualifications and not enough to numbers."

Estimating that on the A roll there would be 6,000 Europeans, 3,000 Asians and Coloureds and 8,000 Africans in Southern Rhodesia and about 30,000 Europeans, 1,000 Asians and Coloureds, and 500 Africans in Northern Rhodesia, and that on the B roll there would be 16,000 Africans in Southern Rhodesia and 22,000 in Northern Rhodesia, the group said—

"In Southern Rhodesia the African electors will be outnumbered by four to one when A and B roll voters combine. The proportion is at present 90 to one. In Northern Rhodesia

the African will probably be in a slight majority. In Nyasaland, where there are less than 2,000 European electors, he will be in a clear majority on the joint rolls. Thus more Africans will be taking part in the direct election of their representatives than hitherto—not ideal, but yet desirable.

"It is said that the Africans elected will be European stooges and that the African Affairs Board will become meaningless. This is unlikely. The board is elected by the Members for African interests. In the revised Assembly, the Board will include three Europeans. Two of them are not party members and can in no way be called stooges. Nor are they subject to election. Thus stooges are not likely to be returned here. The other three members of the board are Africans, one from each territory. Those from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland at least are not likely to be European stooges."

Key to the Crisis

The Constitutional Amendment Bill provides that whenever an African is elected as a member at large, the number of African representative members shall be diminished at the general election following. This general principle is supported by the African Affairs Board.

"In the context of this principle lies the key to the crisis. If the Federal Government is sincere in its support for partnership it must adapt the franchise system so that Africans may be able to influence the selection and election of ordinary members.

"Everything should be done to draw the A and B roll voters together in a community of interest and purpose. It is logical and right that they should vote together for the special African members, it must be equally right and logical that B roll voters should participate with A roll voters in the election of ordinary members. (In this context perhaps an A roll voter's vote should be worth three votes and a B roll vote worth one). This would encourage racial politics to wither away.

"With the Electoral Bill in its present form it will be many years before a sizeable number of Africans get on the A roll, and before political parties find a strong urge to appeal to all races. Time is always short in racial matters, and Britain must find an honourable, practical and constructive answer.

"Let the Constitutional Amendment Bill be approved by Parliament but ensure that H.M. Government gets assurances from Rhodesia that the franchise will be amended along the lines suggested."

The Trades Union Congress issued the following statement on Monday—

"A letter has gone from Sir Vincent Fawcett, T.U.C. general secretary, to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations expressing the anxiety of the T.U.C. General Council about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Constitution Amendment Bill 1957, and asking that even at this late stage there should be further consideration of the major issues raised in this measure.

"The T.U.C. letter points out that the African Affairs Board, which under the constitution of the Federation is set up specially to protect African interests; has expressed the view that the Bill is a differentiating measure, disadvantageous to Africans. The T.U.C. letter goes on to stress the importance of maintaining the African Affairs Board as a safeguard for African interests and of the need for Britain to exercise its responsibilities towards protected persons in the territories concerned."

Federation and Scandinavia

NEW TARIFF AGREEMENTS between Norway and Sweden and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been signed in London by Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner, and the Ambassadors of those two Scandinavian countries. The Federation has undertaken not to increase the "most favoured nation" rates of duty on cash registers, calculating machines, duplicating and addressing machines, numbering and perforating machines, pressure lamps, blow lamps, wooden joinery, machined wood, grease-proof and cellulose paper, and fish hooks. The total trade value of these items to Norway and Sweden is approximately the same as their former trade in wrapping paper, on which the concession was withdrawn in order to protect the local paper industry.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce Critical of Governors

Kenya Has One of the Worst Road Networks in the World

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE discussed at a general meeting on Tuesday observations made by its special committees on the dispatches submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission on the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission of 1953-55.

The Committee on the Marketing and Distributive system, of which Mr. J. J. Mann was chairman, is of the opinion that the government of Kenya is attempting to look the stable door in the 1950s because the horse bolted in the 1930s, and that the conditions of the '30s were suddenly to be repeated in these territories might find themselves not much fitter to meet the crises now than they were then.

In the course of fairly lengthy comments the committee writes:—

"The Governor of Kenya quotes the '30s as one of the reasons for maintaining some of the marketing systems which were first introduced during the war, but the committee is not satisfied that a '30s mentality or war-time technique provides the best approach to the solution of the problem of today and the future.

Views Unchanged

"It is not good business for the country as a whole to continue guaranteeing minimum returns and fixed annual prices in respect of crops grown on marginal land. Our report of January, 1956, advocates the policy of putting land to the use for which it is best suited, to produce the highest cash yield per acre subject to the principles of good husbandry. Our view is unchanged.

"Great stress is laid by the Governors of Kenya and Uganda on the increase in the value of agricultural production since 1948. Apart from the fact that such figures as are given are somewhat vitiated by the fall in the value of sterling between then and now, the claim that such increases are due to marketing controls and price guarantees is a matter of opinion, and the Commissioners hold a different opinion.

"On the assumption that money taken from the community and spent on these systems had been used instead to strengthen the organizations of the African producer co-operative societies and the Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary Services and Research, we are inclined to the view, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that production would have increased anyway under a free market system, and possibly faster and in a more desirably selective manner.

Dependent on Agricultural Prosperity

"The Governor of Kenya states that in Kenya there could be no trade prosperity without agricultural prosperity. This statement has our unqualified support, but agricultural indebtedness in some directions in East Africa is disturbingly high. In other directions there is abnormal prosperity which is attributed to peculiar and temporary world conditions rather than to marketing controls.

"We are in general agreement with the comments of the Governor of Kenya on the Commissioner's recommendations, and especially his qualified rejection of declared support prices, a policy which has cost certain countries, notably the U.S.A., dearly, and indirectly, as a direct result of that policy, so many other countries as well.

"In conclusion, we were oppressed by a sense of unreality in embarking on our task and a feeling that events had already overtaken us, inasmuch as the Governments have decided already what they will accept or reject in the report of the Commissioners. Our report has been laid in the reference libraries of innumerable departments of Government in the three territories, and there, it is feared, it will stay."

The Committee on Roads and Road Transport, over which Mr. P. J. Rogers presided, wrote:—

"As regards the necessity for road development, the Kenya Government accept the criticism that there was a lack of proper policy which retarded development before 1939, but reject this criticism in respect of the years after 1946, when as much money was spent on road construction as other demands on development and finance permitted.

"Would they consider that the present progress, which is at the rate of bituminizing 20 to 30 miles per annum, is develop-

ment? The difficulty of finance is fully appreciated, but Kenya, with one of the worst road networks in the world, spends under 4% of her revenue on roads, compared with, for instance, Southern Rhodesia with more than double that amount.

"Government accept the recommendation that road construction, improvement, and research should be properly coordinated between the three territories, but are they doing so? Just south of Nairobi, for instance, we have Kenya's road to the Tanganyika border which is lamentable, and yet at the border we join Tanganyika's magnificent network running round Kilimanjaro and south towards Mto wa Kuni. If we wish to develop and prosper in line with the Central African Federation we must have adequate through roads."

"It seems strange that the three Governments should not see the best way to operate their railways is through an undertaking such as the E.A.R.C. The Administration, however, are vehemently opposed to a similar body for roads. Yet development of road transport is essential to the economy of every country.

Need for Urgent and Imaginative Action

"Other countries are finding the finance needed. East Africa must not be left behind. There must be urgent and imaginative steps called for, and the setting up of an East African Central Advisory Council to discuss the requirements in regard to the development and operation of all transport systems in East Africa—road, air, and rail—is an urgent necessity."

The Committee on African Labour, which Mr. Rogers also convened, commented:—

"We are very strongly of the opinion that all the East African Governments should give considerably more help with industrial training than they are at present doing. Industry is not equipped, nor can it be expected to be equipped, to deal with the major problem, on which so much of the efficiency of labour depends.

"The Uganda Government's comments regarding the emergence of a foreman class are perhaps indicative of its attitude, but if it would be of considerable help if they could offer some constructive ideas towards attaining this object.

"We endorse the Kenya Government's rejection of the recommendation by the Royal Commission that Government should purchase or compulsorily acquire land in suitable places in the Highlands to enable farm workers to rent village dwelling plots on long leases, and that the villagers should be administered by an appropriate local authority.

Support Rejection of Forest Labour

"We also support the Government's rejection of the Royal Commission's recommendation regarding forest labour (which virtually amounts to the abolition of the 'squatter' system) on the grounds that the advantages of that system to the Colony's economy so overwhelmingly favour its retention that if the Royal Commission's proposals were accepted it would mean the end of large-scale economic forestry in Kenya."

The Committee on Health and Education, under Sir Richard Woodley, state:—

"In regard to the suggestion in the Royal Commission Report (accepted by the Kenya Government) that Government should concentrate on training highly skilled African craftsmen and technicians, we fear that the implication is that, having passed the higher technical courses, the African will be regarded, and will regard himself, as a highly skilled technician. This would not be the case, and he could not be accepted as such in industry without many years of experience before he could earn the salary expected by a highly skilled technician. In some cases (e.g. the Railways), opportunities will arise for the training of normal skilled craftsmen.

"We sound a warning against the dangers which would result from the African with a diploma having an exaggerated impression of his own ability."

Mr. R. E. Anderson was chairman of the Committee on Social and Economic Co-operation, which reported:—

"We feel that the Royal Commission approached this problem from too academic a standpoint and did not pay sufficient attention to the purely social aspects arising from the mixtures of a number of highly diverse races and tribes within East Africa, their differing standards of culture, and the various taboos and social customs which determine their conduct.

"It is satisfactory to note that the three territories, and particularly the Governor of Kenya, adopt a more realistic view, and consider that the problem is not one of

more economic. The Kenya Governor's comment that the tribal and racial barriers were mainly traditional and natural divisions is considered to be very true. Any attempts to accelerate the breakdown of these barriers by artificial means might well prove disastrous.

In our previous report attention was drawn to a fact which we considered to be fundamental: that the development of the resources in East Africa could only be accomplished if capital in large quantities could be brought in from outside sources. It is disappointing that the Governors have not apparently considered this aspect of the development of the countries concerned and are thinking only in the narrower terms of encouraging co-operation on economic lines amongst the various races. Whilst this in itself is desirable, we re-emphasize the essence of our views.

Whilst all the territories agreed that it is necessary to encourage the import of private capital, most of them seem to realize completely that capital requires a suitable climate in which to grow. It cannot be sufficient to demand that, if private capital is to come, the country must be offered.

It is useless, as in the case of Uganda, to suggest that the private capital can come in with European knowledge, merely to provide a temporary feather-bedding for the African, who will be given the benefits of the knowledge and the capital when it is considered that the European or other immigrant services are no longer required.

One of the points made by the Royal Commission was that the peoples of East Africa must be integrated and that self-sufficiency should not be sought by the varying constituent Governments. We concurred with this view, and it is noted that the Governor of Kenya has given qualified approval to this statement by the Royal Commission.

So far as can be seen, however, the Governors of the other territories have not made specific reference to this point, and it will be interesting to see just how far the needs for integrating the economy of the whole of East Africa will be allowed to over-ride parochial interests.

Mr. A. J. Don Small's Committee on Immigration. Note that our views on immigration policy have not found favour, but we nevertheless reiterate those views.

New Nations in the Commonwealth Facing the Communist Conspiracy

LORD HALLSHAM, Lord President of the Council, and chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, said in Oldham, Lancashire, recently:

"The Commonwealth is the most important multi-racial community in the world, containing peoples of every continent, religion, and colour. The success of the enterprise constitutes the card of re-entry of Western civilization to the hearts of the people of Africa and Asia, to whom the Communists are wont to appeal in most beguiling guise.

"Do not think that I underestimate the difficulties or even the limitations of the new nations of that I am uncritical of them or the colourful and sometimes rather brash personalities they throw up; but it is our duty to ensure by help and support wherever these can be honestly given that what matters in these countries is not their occasional aberrations, their individual peculiarities, or even their rare, and one hopes, short flirtations with false doctrines of race, colour or authority, but their continued professions of devotion to law, parliament, open discussion, human rights, which they first learned by their acquaintance with our institutions, our idealism, and our civilization. These are powerful ties. They have withstood the ordeal by fire in Malaya and Kenya. Let us not underestimate them now.

"Our love for the Commonwealth must not blind us to the fact that Communism is a conspiracy against all who, in the words of the preamble to N.A.T.O., are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage, and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principle of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law.

"I hope we shall not undervalue the possibilities of the

Western European market. Its purpose is not only, perhaps not even primarily, economic. Its purpose is, in alliance with Britain and her Commonwealth, to ensure the continuance of those moral values without which life would cease to be life at all, and that system of defence against aggression which would not fail to take advantage of European weakness. Europe, America, and the Commonwealth are all part of the same civilization.

"Arranged against the three constructive forces of the world are three forces of enslavement. The first and by far the worst is world Communism—a conspiracy of force dedicated to the enslavement of the world. No nation—not Russia, not China, not any of the satellites—has ever embraced Communist willingly. All have been enslaved by force, fear, or fraud, and, being enslaved, have been finally coerced into the conspiracy for world revolution, for a country once it has been trapped or compelled into the Communist camp is never permitted to escape. That is the folly of a policy of appeasement towards the Communists. The future of the world is not between co-existence and no existence, but appeasement, never, for appeasement is only the prelude to destruction.

"In his recent visit to America Mr. Aneurin Bevan gave vent to one of the most fatuous observations that Communism is in its dynamism; the dynamics of Communism are dynamic. Communist leaders do not forget ideas of world revolution.

Indictment of Communism

Let him tell that to the Poles, who dare not assert their liberty; to the Hungarians, who suffered martyrdom less than 12 months ago for daring to assert theirs; to Marshal Zhukov, dejected for failing to obey Big Brother; to the Jews, murdered with all the fraud and nonsense of Khrushchev's imaginary crisis in Syria; to the Sputnik, the scientific warhead of the inter-continental ballistic missile, to Israel, marked out by Russia as the sacrifice to Arab extremists.

Two other evils against which it is our duty to defend this country are the tendency throughout the world to attack this country, which has done more than any other to raise the moral and material standards of humanity, and Socialism. Which side in all these controversies has the Labour Party taken? Which side did it take in the Persian Gulf dispute, over Suez and over Cyprus? Does it stand behind the S.E.A.T.O., the Baghdad Pact, or even in the need to maintain the unity of N.A.T.O. in our alliance with America? Where does it stand in the United Nations—with Britain or with the enemies and denigrators of Britain? To answer these questions you must not only examine the record of the leaders, you must consider the backbenchers and denigrators of Britain.

"Is there an anti-British movement anywhere in the world which has not had in the past five years a group of Labour M.P.s. as their patron saints and supporters? Swinger, who thinks Moscow the centre of the new world; Summerskill, who would rather be Norwegian than British; DeLorge, the friend of Makarios; Noel Baker, Barbara Castle, Sydney Silverman, Fenner Brockway. I neither deny nor doubt the integrity or good faith of these ladies and gentlemen. The question is whether they stand for things which destroy Britain's interest or maintain it."

Youth Congress Arrests in Sudan

THOSE SUDANESE who attended the recent World Youth Congress in Moscow were arrested last week on the instructions of the Sudanese Government, and their houses and offices searched for Communist literature. It was officially stated that all would be released on bail pending trial. Under the Unlawful Societies Ordinance, passed during the period of Condominium rule, association with any international Communist organization is illegal. Several hundred Sudanese were invited to the Youth Congress, but the Government forbade attendance. Nevertheless, some 140 Sudanese reached Moscow, including some students from London. The Minister of the Interior, Sayid Ali Abdel Rahman, recently visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and on his return he stated that he had changed his ideas about Russia, "ideas" imperialist propaganda sources.

Misunderstanding Between Europeans and Africans

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on Kenya After Mau Mau

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has written for *Opinion*, the quarterly review published by the Anglo American Corporation, an article entitled "Kenya After Mau Mau", in the course of which she writes:—

"Confession is the beginning of penitence. Mau Mau was a secret society, with oaths and ritual threatening appalling penalties to any member who gave the game away. Once a man broke his oath by revealing it and the heavens did not fall, his faith in the whole movement was blasted. The first step to rehabilitation therefore is confession. To this end screening teams operate in all Mau Mau camps.

Sometimes a screening team may spend weeks patiently breaking down the resistance of a single Mau Mau member. (This is a psychological process; confession is useless if given under duress.) The example of men who have passed through the process is a potent influence on those still in the stage of sullen resistance. When they find that their companions look upon them as heroes, as heroes they stand out! (In their own phrase) Mau Mau oaths and obscenities, and the task of rehabilitation can then begin.

Aloofness is ingrained in the Kikuyu character, once the cause and an effect of their suspicious, secretive, inward-looking qualities. The emergency has wiped out this trait. At the end of 1953 there was not a single village in the Kikuyu country. By the end of 1955 scarcely a single family homestead survived. Nearly a million men, women, and children had been moved into 845 so-called villages, each sited on a hilltop where it could be defended.

The greatest and most lasting of the consequences of the village policy is bringing may prove to be the opportunity it offers to persuade the women to abandon many ancient customs and adopt in their stead European ways which, at least, believe to be better.

African Children Ill-Adjusted

It would be absurd to suggest that the European system of upbringing and education produces a perfect or even, some might say, a tolerable human being. In some respects—though not those of health—the African tribal system did better. The point is that the two do not mix. You cannot bring up a child in the old tribal ways until he reaches school age and then bisect him, training one half in European ideas and the other half in tribal customs, with any prospect of success. Yet this has been happening to most African children. It is little wonder that many of them grow up to be ill-adjusted and disgruntled; in fact, it is almost a miracle that so many are as sane as they are.

For the African, by and large, seems to have opted for a European type of education, the only thing to be done is to bring his home life into line, as far as possible, with his education. This means a profound change in the outlook of women. Their assembly in villages makes them get-at-able for the first time, and, if such things as water supplies develop, they may even have leisure to think of other matters beyond the heavy daily labours of the peasant wife.

For some time Government and missions have been trying to promote a movement called *Mwamadala wa Wanayake*—roughly speaking, Progress for Women, a network of clubs based partly on women's institutes. The villages provide a great opportunity for these clubs, some of which do at last seem to be taking root.

It may be too early and too optimistic to suggest that the *Mwamadala* movement has become a self-propelling part of African life. But the villages at least offer hope; and there is nothing today more important than getting women on to the side not merely of material progress but of character, training and stability. If the women had not backed Mau Mau it could not have been kept going for more than three months.

Parallel with the village policy runs the policy known as land consolidation. This sounds unexciting, but, in fact, by substituting for the indigenous system of clan ownership, the alien concept of individual ownership of land, it strikes down to the very root of tribalism.

One man was found to own cultivation rights over 23 different plots, amounting together to less than three acres.

You cannot combine a rational system of farming, based on alternating crops with pasturage, let alone introduce such improvements as mechanization, when your farmer spends half his time plodding from patch to patch. So long as this system prevailed, the land could not even be terraced. Some 30 years of painstaking work by agricultural officers has been largely thrown away because they had to leave this basic matter severely alone. The Kikuyu refused to listen to any suggestion that their land tenure might be radically reformed.

The removal of most of the trouble-makers to detention camps revealed a surprisingly large number of Kikuyu not only willing but anxious to scrap the old system and adopt the new. Under Government conditions, but with the people's active participation, a great part of the Kikuyu country is being surveyed and mapped, a wholesale exchange of holdings is taking place, and even consolidated holdings is being registered. At the end of it all there will emerge a number of Kikuyu landowners with individual rights to their small-holdings and with the incentive to improve them. There will also emerge a landless class obliged to make a livelihood by other means.

Impossible to Halt African Nationalism

Kenya is a multi-racial country and, yet no way has been discovered by which time and the stages of development, with different histories, traditions and customs, can work out a common destiny. It is not possible to halt the tide of African nationalism to condemn it as equally futile. Nationalism is a world movement, hatched in Europe and spread by the education Europe supplied to Asia and Africa.

Relations on the political level have become strained. African nationalists will demand with increasing force the introduction of a common roll and universal suffrage; the so-called White Highlands, at present reserved for Europeans, to all races; and State-supported schools open to all children on equal terms. (Colleges are at present multi-racial, but schools are not.) The last two of these demands, at least, will be resisted with an equal fervour by most Europeans.

Economically, Africans and Europeans cannot get along without each other, and the country cannot prosper without political stability. But these are truisms that have never yet averted civil wars. Not that anything so drastic seems to threaten Kenya at present. Political pressure in the next few years is more likely to be exercised through strikes and through propaganda in Britain, especially among the Socialists.

With the inevitable living off of an industrial proletariat from the peasantry will come a growing restlessness, discontent, and opportunities for trade union leaders, well versed in modern European, American and sometimes Communist-inspired methods, to use industrial action for the furthering of political ends.

On the other side, there is also building up a new African middle class of people who desire, and to some extent achieve, a European way of life, and who have a stake in the country's stability. The best hope for the future seems to lie in joining forces with these people whose basic interest is identical with that of other races.

Africans Value Personal Approach

In all countries it is, in the end, the personal factor that counts, and this is particularly the case in Africa, for Africans value a personal approach—the warmth of friendship and esteem—above all other things. The British are apt to value efficiency higher.

Perhaps in this difference of approach lies the root cause of misunderstanding and tension between the two peoples. The majority of Europeans in Kenya have not yet come to accept the possibility of friendships with Africans on a personal level, totally disregarding race. Hitherto the difficulties have been immense—not least the backwardness of women, and the consequent impossibility of the family-to-family relationship which is the basis of social intercourse. It is only lately, and still by very few, that the gulf of language, custom, values, and prejudice has been sporadically bridged.

Yet members of the three races have got to share the economy on terms which, in the long run, can be based only on equality between individuals, regardless of race. The days of paternalism are ending, the days of chaos that would result from race war, or from runaway African nationalism, may never come if only the personal factor can be handled with generosity, courage, wisdom, and genuine good will. Racialists on both sides will be vanishing. Kenya is to prosper. It is always very difficult, but never quite impossible, to take the middle road.

African Intimidation in N. Rhodesia Congress "Army" Denied by Government

Mr. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, said in the Legislative Council last week that while he was not complacent about the situation on the Copperbelt, newspaper reports about the activities of the African Congress had aroused a degree of apprehension which circumstances did not justify.

Congress leaders, according to Government information, had been comparatively quiet during recent weeks and Hone reports that a recent "show-down" speech by Mr. Henry Nkumbula, the Congress president, might trigger a wave of violence did not tally with the information available to the Government, though Mr. Hone regretted the tone of that speech.

The was no evidence, was suggested in the *Northern News*, that there was a Congress "army" in training or that Congress was running schools for hooligans and teaching children songs of hatred towards Europeans.

No Permanent Congress Camps in Training

Children did learn Congress songs and when Congress organizers' boycott or campaign the people were instructed in their role, but it was not true that groups were permanently in being or continually trained and lectured in subversive and violent activities. If evidence of such activities was forthcoming there was legislation to deal with it, and police action would be taken without hesitation.

Taking the Western Provinces as a whole, it might be correct to say that there had been one Congress meeting a night recently, as the *Northern News* claimed. Government evidence indicated that the average attendance was well below 200, and that, except for committee meetings, Congress meetings were not held in private houses on the Copperbelt. Indeed, Congress leaders had forbidden such private meetings because they feared that control would slip out of their hands. There was no evidence that heckling of public speakers and strong-arm methods of breaking up meetings were being taught at classes, or that instruction was given in accompanying and assaulting African leaders under cover of darkness.

The Press had claimed that a Congress action group was drilling at Nchanga. The fact was that on one occasion during the recent beer-hall boycott youths were seen marching as though on parade. The instigator was rebuked by Congress. As to alleged intimidation of teachers and insolence on the part of pupils, no complaints had been made to the police or to the provincial education officer during the past few weeks.

Immediate Action Against Intimidation

Anyone who had reasonable grounds for apprehension about his personal safety or the safety of his property should immediately inform the police. "I reiterate that the forces of law and order will be used promptly against any person who can be shown to have threatened or attacked any other person, or indeed to infringe the laws of this country in any respect".

Mr. Hone added that the editor of the *Northern News* had been asked to make available the evidence upon which his report was based. Government thought that it was largely based on circumstances prevailing during the beer-hall boycott two months ago, when there were many successful prosecutions. Government was, however, taking further steps to increase its control and to improve the protection available to law-abiding citizens.

Mr. John Gaunt asked Mr. Hone whether he was aware that district meetings of Congress took place in peri-urban areas in the Lusaka district every week-end and that nationalist songs were sung by school children. He offered to give the names of Europeans who were fully acquainted with the language.

Mr. C. R. Macdonald (Luanshya) asked if the Government was satisfied that the apprehension on the Copperbelt was not well founded.

Mr. Hone said that he was well aware of the apprehension and was not complacent, but that the published report "had somewhat exaggerated the degree of apprehension which it is reasonable for people to feel at present".

The report in the *Northern News* stated that Congress was increasing its campaign on the Copperbelt and that the "show-down" speech made by Mr. Nkumbula in Lusaka three weeks earlier was an open invitation to Congress members to

embark on a campaign of violence. Congress meetings were held daily in October, and the African moderates against whom Congress leaders were directing their "band of hooligans" were slowly losing ground.

Even more disconcerting, the report continued, was Congress activity behind the scenes, with its schools for hooligans, for teaching school children songs of hatred against the European and Congress slogans and principles, while a Congress "army" was training at Nchanga-Chingola. One song declared: "This is the land of Congress, not of Europeans". Mothers in the township had been told to send their children to the Congress schools so that they could be taught to "hate" the Europeans.

Every night in one or other of the townships trained hooligans were briefed in their craft and shown how to break up meetings and how to accost, assault, and abuse moderate African leaders under cover of darkness.

It was claimed that an African Congress action group, drilling at Nchanga-Chingola, wore a type of uniform and marched through the mine township with sticks on their shoulders.

Bibles distributed at Nchanga had been burned by Congress and the Pocket Testament League had been forced to stop its operations on the Copperbelt. Teachers in Government schools complained of insolence towards African pupils, and that Congress officials tried to get them to teach the Congress doctrine.

At one Congress meeting a speaker had condemned the moderate African M.L.C. Mr. S. H. Chilwa for "setting Africans into slavery". People in the Lusaka township, Mr. Kholingu, secretary-president of the Africanist Party, said should be killed and that "something like this has already been planned".

Africa's Challenge to Great Britain Swift Progress of British Territories

THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN and the Commonwealth as a major force in world affairs largely depends upon our ultimate success in Africa and other under-developed Commonwealth countries, Mr. Brian E. Macdonald said in Edinburgh on Saturday, when addressing a one-day conference on Africa organized by the Royal African Society. Africa looked to the United Kingdom not only for money but to provide from its experience and resources the professional, industrial and scientific knowledge which was as necessary to African development as capital.

To illustrate the economic importance of East Africa, Mr. Macdonald said that the territories exported half a million bales of cotton each year; they were the Commonwealth's greatest coffee producers with 119,000 tons; they were the Commonwealth's greatest suppliers of sisal, and Tanganyika produced diamonds worth £3m.

As to Central Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland produced 150m. lb. of tobacco, or one-eighth of world exports; Northern Rhodesia was the third copper producer in the world, with nearly 800,000 tons a year; and Southern Rhodesia produced 500,000 oz. of gold, 500,000 tons of chrome, and 100,000 tons of asbestos.

Whereas in 1939 Rhodesia had only 80,000 Europeans, now she had 250,000, and new immigrants were entering at the rate of 25,000 a year. East Africa had only about 37,000 whites and 200,000 Asians in 1946, but now she had just over 100,000 Europeans and 350,000 Asians.

Twenty years ago the three countries of East Africa had an export trade worth only £14m. Last year the figure was £115m.

A grandson of David Livingstone—Dr. Hubert F. Wilson—presided.

Inter-Racial Essay Competition

SIR WILLIAM MURPHY recently offered three annual prizes for essays written by students of any race in the Federation in or above the fourth form. The first prize in the first competition has been won by a European boy at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, the second by an African boy at Munal Secondary School, Lusaka and the third by a European girl at Umtali Primary School.

Colonial Secretary Accused of Trickery African Elected Members' Statement

THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION in Kenya issued the following statement on Wednesday of last week:

"The statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on Thursday that he could not regard the statement issued by the African elected members on November 13 as representative of African opinion as a whole must be regarded as a serious challenge to the African members and to the African voters.

"By this statement the Secretary of State implies that he and his advisers believe there are other persons or bodies better qualified to represent and interpret African opinion than the representatives of the people. This is, to say the least, ridiculous, coming from a person who should know better, and who only a few weeks ago spent hours on end discussing and negotiating with the African elected members as representing the African community.

"It should also be noted that during his visit the Colonial Secretary declined to meet representatives of African political associations, despite which fact all associations which submitted memoranda expressed support for the African elected members stand. Since the declaration of our rejection of the new proposals all African political organizations have expressed complete support for our decision. African public meetings held since the publication of our decision the African community have expressed unqualified support for us and confidence in their elected members.

Self Deception and Wishful Thinking

"The African members submit that this is yet another of these now common attempts at self-deception and wishful thinking on the part of those who have failed to have the courage to face the mistakes of their hypocritical policies. It is this attitude that has led Kenya to its present misery. The European settlers and the Government have constantly adopted ostrich tactics, thinking this may give the voters yet more time to continue their domination and position of privilege. It would be tragic for Kenya if British Government policy was to be dictated by such selfish and unrealistic motives.

"The Colonial Secretary's statement has revealed for all to see the trickery of the current proposals and even more so the motives behind them. The intention is to override any African opposition or opinion under one pretext or another. This has been a familiar feature of Kenya's tattered political development, and we are surprised that even a man of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's capacity has failed to learn from past experience.

"In view of the statement in the House of Commons the African members wish to state that if it becomes necessary they will go back to the country and seek re-election on this issue and prove to him and the world that we speak on behalf of our people. We have every confidence in our people, and are confident that they support without reservation or qualification the stand now taken by us.

"It might help the Colonial Secretary and his advisers to keep in mind constantly the fact that the African community intend to struggle for their rightful place in this country and that we intend to establish in Kenya an undiluted democracy based on universal adult suffrage. This is our declared objective, and we do not intend to accept or be a party to any proposals or changes which are intended to close the door to the realization of this objective. For us the most urgent question remains that of adequate representation of Africans in the Legislative Council."

[Comment is made in Notes by The Way]

Press Comment

EVEN THE EDITOR of the *Socialist New Statesman* considers that Mr. Tom Mboya, leader of the African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been unwise to reject the new Constitution on which Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has decided. Expressing this opinion in his current issue, he writes:

"In the aftermath of Mau Mau, Kenya Africans, it seems to me, must use Fabian tactics; if they advance skilfully from one position to another they must win their battle, since the settlers are not, as in South Africa, outnumbered by four or five to one, but by more than 100. By well-considered tactics they can gradually achieve the reality of economic power without which mere political power is illusive.

They have already proved their strength by rejecting the Lyttelton Constitution and winning more seats in the Legislature. They should, of course, demand more representation, criticize details, such as the proposed Council of State, and take advantage of divisions in the European community.

"What I fear is that they may bind too much on the greater sympathy of a Labour Government. This would be unwise, partly because there is no certainty that there will be a Labour Government in the near future, and partly because, if there is, one, no one can tell whether it will have the time, amidst the terrific problems that will face it, to face the risk of upsetting Lennox-Boyd's compromise.

"Mr. Mboya has shown great qualities; a man less than 12 months in the political field, he has been lionized in Europe and America, and is of course aware that other Africans are awaiting their chance to accuse him of selling out to the Europeans. But if he plays too much to the gallery he may only too easily be converted into expecting more than can now be achieved, and he may find that he has lost what could have been a new and better way of further operations. Incidentally, he may destroy his own political career."

Injudicious Action

Another paper which considers that he has acted injudiciously is the *Economist*, which has said:

"Nobody can doubt that the Constitution is purely transitional, but Mr. Mboya has lost his first bid to determine how brief the transition shall be. His complaint that the Lennox-Boyd Constitution might lead to a Communist situation is a bluff. He believes that by refusal to accept it he will save Kenya irrevocably from the African nationalist, and he has acted for the moment, failed.

"This will be a blow to his leadership. He will not be able to take the dispute to African mass meetings and work up a mass campaign, since the emergency ban on Kenya-wide African political activity remains. He cannot stop the new African members being elected; they may not accept his leadership, and not all of his present followers would stick to him if there were another focus of loyalty.

"This does not mean that the current of African nationalism will cease to flow. But just how strong it now is will be shown when the new African members of the Legislature voice their views next March. This will give an indication how long the Lennox-Boyd compromise will last."

Tribal Clashes on Ethiopian Border

British Protest at Recent Murders

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has made a formal protest to the Ethiopian Government, through the Foreign Office in London and the British Ambassador in Addis Ababa, at the murder of 15 Turkana fishermen last week by armed Ethiopian tribesmen. The incident occurred about 15 miles on the Kenya side of the Ethiopian border, on the western shores of Lake Rudolf, when a party of Merille or Gelubba tribesmen attacked the Turkana early in the morning and shot or speared them to death.

A further protest concerned the murder of 89 Turkana men, women, and children by armed Merille of the previous week. At the time they were within the Sudan border with their cattle, where they are allowed dry-weather grazing by arrangement between the Governments of Kenya and the Sudan. At such times the Kenya Government is responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

The Ethiopian Government has since protested to Britain over the death of 23 Ethiopians, said to have been killed in clashes near the Kenya border. The Ethiopian allegation is that Turkana tribesmen were joined by Kenya police in a "wanton raid".

A company of the King's African Rifles has been sent to the northern frontier of Kenya, and is at present encamped beside Lake Rudolf.

Gradualism

THE OMUKAMA of BUNYORO has said that Uganda should not ask for self-government until her people are adequately educated; until all the tribes are united, and until the country has achieved economic stability. What was important, he emphasized, was whether a unitary or federal type of government was adopted, but that it should be of good quality.

Rhodesian Criticisms of British M.P.s.

Mr. MacColl Defends Mr. Callaghan

MR. JAMES E. MACCOLL, Labour M.P. for Widnes since 1950, has written to the *Times* to defend Mr. James Callaghan, Socialist M.P. for Cardiff South-East, against criticisms of him made by speakers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. MacColl writes—

"You report another of a series of attacks by Sir Roy Welensky on members of the bi-partisan Joint Parliamentary Delegation which recently visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"So long as these discussions are on general terms against the Federation, it is more courteous to our hosts to let them pass. Now one member, my friend Mr. James Callaghan, is being assailed, and such reserve becomes less tolerable. It should therefore be made clear what were the circumstances of our tour—

"Our hosts were the federal and the three territorial branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. They were entirely responsible for our programme, including arrangements for any public speeches. Before we went out it was suggested that we should finish the tour with a Press Conference.

Most Attention on Dominion Status

"It is untrue to suggest that Mr. Callaghan went out of his way to express opinions hostile to the Federation. On at least one occasion in Northern Rhodesia there was great dissatisfaction in the audience precisely because he refused to answer a direct question on that subject. Even at the Press conference, itself most attention was directed to the different issue of dominion status, upon which, again in answer to direct questions, he said what was commonly agreed among us all.

"Some dim awareness of the true position seems to have penetrated Sir Roy Welensky, for he is now shifting his ground to a couple of articles written by Mr. Callaghan in a British newspaper. Here his hostility might seem firmer, for it is unlikely that many in Rhodesia will have seen these and the risk of his allegations being repeated is less. In fact, neither of these articles dealt with constitutional questions at all, and not even Sir Roy Welensky in his wildest could effectively describe them as 'highly derogatory to the Federation'.

"Our hosts gave up their time unflinchingly to our welfare. They were in daily touch. The mildest of hints that any one of us was being indiscreet would have been gratefully accepted. Nothing of the sort happened. Nor did those who entertained us in different places show the least inhibition about discussing the most delicate issues of their politics or of ours. We would have been happy to make no speeches, to give no Press interviews, rather spending our time in learning more of this fascinating country. But that would have been directly contrary to the express wishes of our hosts.

"If we were wrong in thinking that Rhodesians welcomed frankness and would have received being put off with platitudes, the fault was certainly not that of Mr. Callaghan."

Lord Hastings Reply

Lord Hastings wrote—

"I have a good deal of sympathy with the reasoned letter of Mr. MacColl complaining of alleged attacks by Sir Roy Welensky on members of the British Parliamentary Delegation, but he has perhaps failed to distinguish between domestic politics in the Federation, in which Dominion status is an issue, and Commonwealth relations politics, in which it is not and cannot so become before 1960. In failing to make this distinction he is less than just to Sir Roy Welensky.

"Although warmly appreciative of his hosts in Rhodesia, Mr. MacColl objects in particular to one member of the delegation, Mr. James Callaghan, 'being assailed', and claims that the latter only said what was commonly agreed among the delegation upon the issue of dominion status. From what I know of the views of the political parties in this country on that thorny subject, common agreement would indeed be a surprising achievement and a most welcome one, yet in the circumstances pertaining in the Federation I have little doubt that the blandishments and pressures to which one is inevitably subjected at a Press conference should have been resisted and that this was a case where discretion was the better part of valour.

"Mr. MacColl refers to two articles written by Mr. Callaghan in a British newspaper, and denies that they are highly derogatory to the Federation. I have not seen the articles, and am quite willing to take his word for it. How-

ever, he does not mention an interview which Mr. Callaghan gave to the *Central African Examiner*, and which was published in article form in *Salisbury*, entitled 'Labour in Power: What Difference would it Make?'. In my opinion, although there was much good sense in the article, there was sufficient provocative material and just enough concession to cause offence in some quarters and justify some criticism on the part of Sir Roy Welensky.

"I cannot help feeling that all this undesirable controversy might have been avoided had all concerned been content to wait for the Parliamentary Delegation's report before hurrying into print on that matter, into which I do know that the delegation have returned from the Federation with a realistic and statesmanlike approach towards the future of that fascinating country, as Mr. MacColl so rightly calls it.

"I can only hope that this statesmanlike approach will find its way into and even form the keynote of the debates about to take place in Parliament on the Constitutional Amendment Bill of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that course has nothing whatever to do with Dominion status, either now, in 1960, or at any other time. And I hope that calm and statesmanship will prevail over undue controversy, or emotionalism from whatever source it may arise."

Governor's Money Box

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, when recently inspecting the Elections Office in Dar es Salaam, noticed an open door at the end of the corridor and in the room found Mr. W. P. Evans, the Post Office Savings Bank's development officer. Having asked for a description of the work the Governor opened an account on the spot, paid 5s. for a home safe, dropped a shilling into it, and promised to keep the safe on his desk at Government House. Mr. Evans arrived on Tanganyika in March to organize a campaign to increase the number of savings accounts. He has travelled widely in the Territory and has been personally responsible for 2,555 new accounts.



-they have such a good name



THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889)

THE Chartered Company owns the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and also in large areas of the Nyasaland and Bechuanaland Protectorates. It has been active in the intensive search for mineral wealth in these areas, and has provided large sums towards the establishment of companies formed to exploit copper and other minerals.

In Southern Rhodesia the Company owns agricultural and forestry estates totalling over 1,000,000 acres, including the Mazoe Citrus Estate, where a modern plant for the extraction of concentrated juice and other citrus derivatives is in operation. At the Imbeza and Charter Forest Estates in the Eastern Districts, a well-equipped sawmill is producing commercial timber of all sizes, and large areas of virgin land are being afforested. In addition to other estates in Southern Rhodesia, where tobacco, maize and other crops are produced, the Company owns a large cattle ranch in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and also estates in Portuguese East Africa.

The Company has undertaken the provision of £4,000,000 towards the finance of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme, and is also substantially interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the Federation, including the production of iron and steel, ferro-chrome, and cement, the flour-milling, engineering and contracting industries, the hotel business, and the development of urban property.

Race Relations in Tanganyika African Politicians Exploiting Hatred

DESPITE EXTREMIST AFRICAN POLITICIANS trying to stir up bitterness in the Territory, everything possible is being done to foster better race relations, Mr. A. B. Hodgson, the district commissioner, said at the recent Chagga Day celebrations in Moshi.

To conduct good race relations requires "conscious effort from most of us," he said, "because we are misled by instinctive suspicions not only of other races, but even of our tribes. Thus the Englishman tends to be instinctively suspicious of a Frenchman, just as Chagga would be more suspicious of, say, a Nyatwezi than of a fellow member of his own tribe, and this will continue until personal contacts can break down such suspicions. Suspicion is based on fear and fear is based on ignorance—of the other person's customs, ways of life, and background, and therefore of his intentions.

This ignorance has to be overcome and is being overcome in Moshi, largely because the Chagga are intelligent enough to see that the world does not end with the Arusha boundary and that they have a lot they can usefully learn from people not only outside that boundary but outside the territorial boundary.

More Personal Contact Required

The D.C. offered to non-Africans the advice that they should learn more about Tanganyika and its people not just by reading, but by learning the language and by personal contact.

"To the Africans," he said, "I say we hear a great deal about African nationalism, as though it were an entirely new thing. Of course it isn't. Nationalism, or pride in one's own country, has been flourishing for centuries, and without some such pride there could be no real progress. Man must always have loyalties to which to attach himself. You have

your personal loyalties to your families, your tribes, your chiefs, and on the larger scale to your country, and this natural desire for self-expression is recognized by the British Government."

The British Government, he prepared to canalize these loyalties into channels whereby the younger nations could catch up with the speed of the modern world and ultimately stand on their own feet. Unfortunately, however, many extremists were trying to cash in on this rising consciousness of the African for their own ends, preaching bitterness and race hatred.

"I mention these extremist politicians," said Mr. Hodgson, "because they are trying to stir up bitterness between races who are in Tanganyika now. At present and for many years to come you will require the presence of people of other races. They, and only they, can show you how to keep up with the modern world, and the more you learn from them the more you will see that this is true.

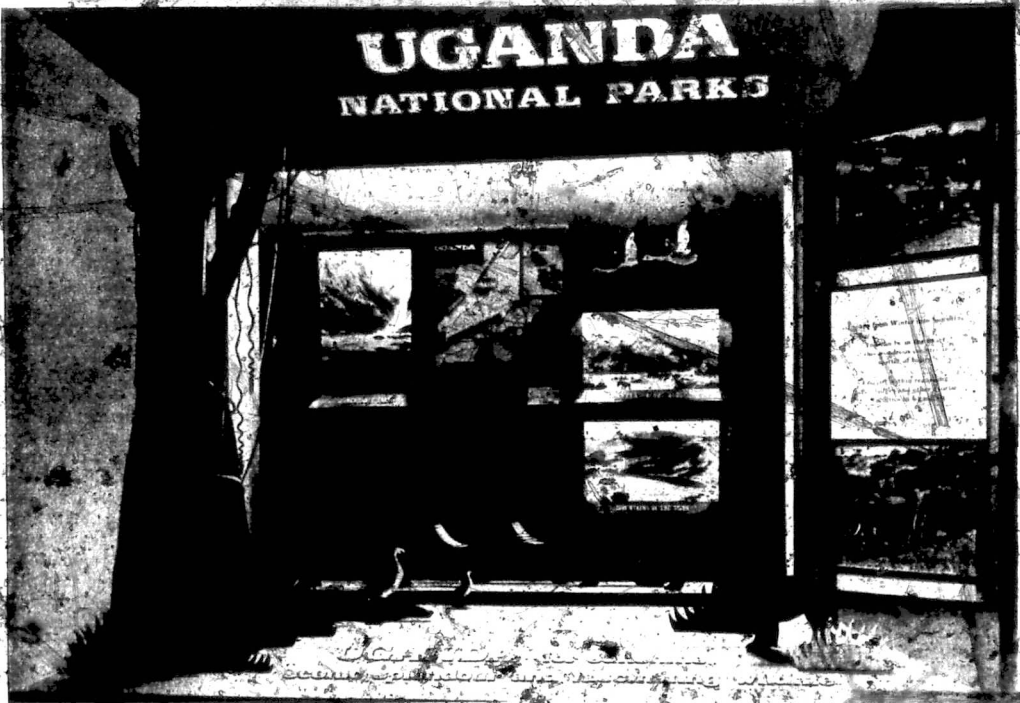
No Country Can Live On Its Own

"As Africans get more and more of their rightful share of the Government, the relative position between Africans and other races will undoubtedly alter, but even then you will not be able to do without the assistance of other races, as no country can live on its own."

The district commissioner emphasized that the Africans could not expect that other races to remain in the Territory on sufferance only; they had to be made to feel that they had a stake in Tanganyika.

Paramount Chief Thomas Marealle II opened the day with an address in which he sternly admonished the children of the tribe to respect their elders and be courteous to strangers. Dressed in leopard-skin robe and headdress of monkey fur, he inspected the guard of honour and made presentations to those who had given notable service during the year. Then he changed into a lounge suit and drove 40 miles along the slopes of Kilimanjaro to a centre where he was welcomed with more dancing in which several thousand women took part. In the afternoon he attended the Chagga Day football cup final and presented the trophy to the victorious Vunjo team.

Later, wearing a white dinner jacket and black evening trousers, he welcomed hundreds of guests—African, Asian, and European—to a sundowner party at Paramountcy Lodge, from which he went on to a large ball.



The above photograph shows a display on a hall of Uganda's National Parks in a Trafalgar Square window at the London Branch of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, which is housed in premises forming part of the East African Commissioner's Office.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. V. CONRAD has joined the board of Selection Trust, Ltd.

MR. PHILIP HOBSON left London last week for Lagos with other members of the Nigerian Minorities Commission.

BRIGADIER M. A. W. ROWLANDSON and MR. L. C. HILL, of Rio Tinto Uranium, Ltd., flew from London to Salisbury last week.

MR. ARIE KARIMOFF, Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, has recently toured the Southern Highlands Province.

MR. "BOBBY" LOCKE and MR. TREVOR WILKS, two well-known South African golfers, are to play exhibition matches on Northern Rhodesian courses.

MR. SINGLE FOOT, Q.C., who was recently elected Labour M.P. for Ipswich, has suggested that colonial peers should sit in a reformed House of Lords.

SIR PATRICK SPENS, Q.C., Conservative M.P. for South Kensington, who is now 72 years of age, has decided not to stand at the next general election.

MAJOR P. H. B. WALL, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the East and Central Africa Sub-Committee of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee.

MAJOR F. W. W. BERNARD, who joined the staff of Rhodesia University last year as assistant registrar last April, has gone to the Federal Power Board as an assistant secretary.

MR. JOHN YOUNG is tobacco buyer in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for African Tobaccos (Pvt.) Ltd., of Salisbury, not of Macmillan, Maxwell & Co., Ltd., London.

MR. K. G. V. BROWNE, director and general manager in Salisbury of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. BROWNE arrived from Rhodesia on Friday in the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and MRS. FENTON left London Airport this morning for Entebbe. During their leave they spent a month motoring in Spain.

MR. JUSTUS HOLMES, a special assistant to the United States Secretary of State, is visiting East Africa. He is accompanied by MR. CHARLES MANNING, a State Department expert on administration.

MR. NIGEL HESELTINE, agricultural specialist for the Near East and Africa in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recently made a three-day good will visit to Nyasaland.

LORD INCHCAUGH, who was Keeper of Oppidan Wall at Eton in 1935 and 1936, and who has since taken many teams to play against the school, has just done so again, saying that it is for the last time.

MAJOR PETER SNEARING, Agricultural Attaché at Rhodesia House, left London on Sunday on a good will tour of Germany and Austria in connection with the marketing of Rhodesian tobacco in those countries.

MR. G. E. HUMPHES, lately managing director of Imperial Chemical Industries (South Africa) Ltd., is about to take up the appointment of managing director of African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P., deputy leader of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa, was one of the guests of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at a private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last Thursday.

CHIEF ENGINEER C. D. MITCHELL has retired after 50 years' service with the sea-going staff of the Union-Castle Line. His first ship was the BRITON and his last the ATHLONE CASTLE, in which he served as chief engineer for five years. From 1935, when he reached the age of 65, he was allowed to continue in service as relief chief engineer on various vessels.

MILDRED VISCOUNTESS HALSHAM has decided to postpone her return from Kenya until the middle of January.

Two more officer cadets from the Federation, MR. ANTHONY PIERS and MR. RICHARD TILLY, are to attend the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst from January next. They are now undergoing preliminary training at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

When the DUKE OF EDINBURGH opened the Wythen-shawe transformer factory of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd. last week, he was escorted by VISCOUNT CHANDOS, chairman of the company, and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. T. A. BHEWAN, general manager in East Africa for the Shell and B.P. Companies, is to resign that office for another appointment with the group next year, when his successor will be MR. C. E. HADSON, lately general manager in charge of marketing in Egypt.

MR. A. CREECH-JONES has presided at a dinner given in the House of Commons last week by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to senior Colonial officials who have attended a parliamentary course in London.

MR. PREM KISHORE, the Indian Commissioner for East and Central Africa, who is based in Johannesburg, is paying his second visit to the Federation. His area of responsibility covers the Federation, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Belgian-Congo, and Ruanda-Urundi.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, left London Airport on Saturday to return to Nairobi after a week's visit. On Wednesday he will fly to India to attend a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at which almost all parts of the Commonwealth will be represented.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. LAIR, G.C.M.G., East Africa Command, recently attended the 5th annual reunion of Nandi ex-askari at Kapabel, Kenya. The Bishop of Mombasa, THE RT. REV. LEONARD BEECHER, conducted the non-denominational service of remembrance which preceded the march-past.

CANON E. A. MAYCOCK, vicar of Little St. Mary, Cambridge, and honorary chaplain of the "Friends of U.M.C.A.," has been appointed to be one of the commissaries in Great Britain of the Bishop of Nyasaland. He succeeds THE RT. REV. BISHOP VERNON, who has resigned on being appointed Dean of Belize.

MR. J. CAMPBELL, vice chairman of the Overseas Employers' Federation, and a council member of the British Overseas Mining Association, is one of the employers' representatives at a tripartite technical meeting on mines other than coal mines convened by the I.L.O. It opened in Geneva on Tuesday. Mr. Campbell is a director of Bellingwe Chrome Mines (Pvt.) Ltd., Rhodesia, and has interests in West Africa.

LORD COLGRAIN, chairman of Grindlay's Bank, which has branches in Rhodesia, presided on Monday to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, for its Indian Army Memorial Room, a lighted display case commemorating the bank's association with the Indian Army since 1925, when CAPTAIN ROBERT GRINDLAY left the 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry after 17 years' service in order to found the banking house. FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINCLOSS, now a director of the bank, was the last British colonel of the Bombay Grenadiers, descendants of Captain Grindlay's regiment.

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Obituary

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer

Chairman of Anglo American Corporation Group

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, who died suddenly at his Johannesburg home on Monday at the age of 77, was chairman of the Anglo American group of companies, which have a market value of about £600m., of which one-third of which represents their interest in Rhodesian copper, and half of the production of which comes from companies which have for years been under the control of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. The gold mining interests of the group are worth more than £250m., the diamond interests at least £100m., and among the other concerns are financial, industrial, and other contributions to the advancement of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Under Rhodes's Spell

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, who must have been one of the wealthiest men in the Commonwealth, was modest, friendly, and philanthropic in a quiet and imaginative way. He understood men, and by the exercise of a natural charm seldom failed to get his way — for he had immense confidence in his own judgment, inflexible persistence, great powers of concentration, and zeal in whatever he undertook. These were the qualities which made him a power in South Africa at an early age.

Born in Germany in 1880, the son of a Jewish cigar merchant, he was sent to London at the age of 16 to learn English. While an office boy with a firm of diamond merchants he heard Cecil Rhodes speak, fell under his spell, and was soon thinking of the possibility of working in Africa. Meantime his developing understanding of diamonds greatly impressed his employers, who when he was only 22 years of age, sent him as their agent to Kimberley. His skill, assiduity, and flair as a speculator soon marked him out, and within 11 years of his arrival he had been elected mayor. Two years later he lost that office because of a movement against a man of German origin, who, however, had become naturalized and so attached to the British way of life that he took a very active part in raising a second battalion of the Kimberley Regiment. For his services he was later knighted.

Bringing in the Americans

Moving to Johannesburg, he became friendly with Mr. W. L. Honnold, an American consulting mining engineer, with whom he formed the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. Honnold knew Mr. Herbert Hoover, soon to be President of the United States, who, when he met Oppenheimer in London shortly after the end of the war, was sufficiently impressed to induce the J. P. Morgan group to invest in the project. Soon they had bought out the German diamond interests in South West Africa, as a prelude to an attack upon De Beers, whose board, Sir Ernest held, was insufficiently adventurous. By 1927 De Beers had made him a director and two years later he was chairman.

Under his driving ambition control of diamond producers in many other countries was acquired, and he established the Diamond Producers' Association, which now handles all but about 5% of the world's gem and industrial stones. One man only stood out against all pressure and all blandishments — Dr. J. T. Williamson, who, having discovered at Mwadui, in Tanganyika Territory, one of the richest diamondiferous pipes in the world, was determined to remain completely free. Oppenheimer had to invoke the aid of

the South African, United Kingdom, and Tanganyika Governments before Dr. Williamson would make even some concession in regard to the marketing of his production, and then only from patriotic motives.

It was in the middle twenties that Anglo American began to interest itself in Northern Rhodesian copper. In 1929 Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., was formed to consolidate the holdings already acquired, and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer became its chairman, and vice-chairman of one of the subsidiaries, Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and later of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Copper Refineries, Ltd.

Service on Many Boards

He had served on the boards of many other great companies, including Barclays Bank D.C.O., the British South Africa Company, African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., African and European Investments Co., Ltd., Hambros Bank, Ltd., Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., and many enterprises engaged in mining in South and West Africa.

He was a member of the South African Parliament from 1924 until 1936, being a follower and friend of General Smuts, and believing with him in white leadership and paternalist and gradual measures for the advancement of Africans socially and industrially. That brought him into conflict with the Nationalist Government in the Union. His son, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer — whom Sir Ernest had in recent years transferred to financial and commercial responsibilities — has been an ever stronger opponent of *apartheid*, infuriating the Nationalists at the time of the last election by helping to raise a fighting fund against them. Father and son strongly supported the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and decided to give what help they could to the encouragement of secondary industries, the improvement of transport, and in other ways.

Philanthropy

Sir Ernest gave £100,000 for the establishment of Queen Elizabeth House at Oxford University, which he also helped in other ways, and his generosity enabled the Central African Archives to expand their work and publish a notable series of historical works.

In 1906 Sir Ernest married Mary Linn Pollak, one of the two sons of that marriage, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, survives. His mother died in 1934, and in the following year Sir Ernest married a daughter of Sir Robert Greenville Harvey, who was the widow of his nephew, Sir Michael Oppenheimer.

Sir Kenneth Crossley

SIR KENNETH CROSSLEY, BT., who has died at the age of 80, was for many years chairman of Crossley Brothers, Ltd., and of Crossley Motors, Ltd., and a director of William Deacon's Bank. A keen big game hunter, he had travelled widely in the Sudan and East and Central Africa, and in India, Ceylon, North and South America, and other countries. He was a pioneer of commercial aviation.

Sir Theodore Chambers

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS has died at the age of 86. A memoir will appear next week.

"The African child of Nyasaland and the unborn children of that territory would be committed to bare subsistence and squar unless Federal Government had attracts sufficient capital for economic development."
— Mr. F. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs.

Obituary

Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson An Old Friend's Appreciation

I.H. writes:

"The death of Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends of all races in Central Africa and not least by the Africans, particularly those of the older generation of Angoni and other tribes in the Fort-Library district of Northern Rhodesia.

"Cartmel", as he was known to thousands in Central Africa, was a great Rhodesian. From Oxford as a young man of 22 he went to Rhodesia, and, with the exception of an interval in France from 1916-18, there he spent his life—35 years in Northern Rhodesia in Government service and the last 10 years in Southern Rhodesia in business activities, many of them connected with the North.

"A man of wide experience, it was his handling of the Copperbelt while provincial commissioner during the war that stamped him as a first-class administrator and led to his appointment as Chief Secretary in 1945 and Acting Governor during a large part of 1946. Cartmel always had time to talk and gave the impression of leisure, yet his actions and reports demonstrated clearly that not only did he know what was happening but what was likely to happen—an invaluable quality in an administrator in an area like the Copperbelt.

"He had a genius for friendship, and it was this quality which drew the best from those with whom he came in contact in all walks of life. Cartmel worked with people, the result being that he rarely had to impose his view. No matter what position of authority he held—and he was a power in the land for more

than 20 years—he was always ready and willing to discuss problems with the young and inexperienced.

"But, above all, Cartmel was a happy man—happy in himself, happy in his home, and happy in his work. His happiness sprang from a humility which was warm and which impelled him to see the best in everyone.

"He enjoyed company, and he was the most kindly and genial of hosts. With his wife, he kept open house in Rhodesia for close on 40 years, and there will be many who will recall gratefully the joyful evenings spent at their home—evenings which frequently ended with his wife at the piano and Cartmel in full voice in one of his inimitable renditions of "The King's Horses" or "Miss Otis Regrets", or, in an earlier period, that West Country song, "Tennis".

"The sympathy and affection of his many friends will surround his devoted wife, Beatrix, and her two children, Sheila and Joan, in their great sorrow. It will be some consolation to them to know what kindly memories remain.

Tributes to Mr. James Botha

THE SPEAKER of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has said of Mr. James Botha, whose death was reported last week:—

"Jimmy" Botha was one of the most reliable and conscientious members of this council and a staunch upholder of its dignity. Before he spoke he made sure of his facts, and then he presented them simply and convincingly. No one was left in any doubt as to the constituency he represented. Nkana-Kitwe and their interests were very near to his heart, and the mine and the municipality were often held up as models for others to emulate. But he was not parochially minded. The interests of the territory as a whole and of the Federation were very much his concern. All members will feel, as I do, that we have lost not only a very loyal colleague but a dearly loved personal friend."

Mr. R. P. Kidson, Member for the Eastern Electoral Area, said: "He was one of the finest men I have ever met. He was so honest and sincere. Everybody loved him, and he will be sadly missed."

SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, who died at his home in the United States on Sunday at the age of 78, was born in London, educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and served in the Board of Education and the Foreign Office until the end of the 1914-18 war, he became Professor of International Politics in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Two years later he went to the United States to join the staff of Cornell University. He was one of the founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, an active worker in support of the League of Nations and the United Nations, and the first executive secretary of U.N.E.S.C.O. Among his books were "The Third British Empire" and "From the British Empire to the British Commonwealth."

MR. THOMAS JAMES NEEDHAM, M.B.E., who has died at the age of 33 at his farm near Marandalla, Southern Rhodesia, was on the staff of Rhodesia House, London, from 1934 to 1940, when he went back to the Colony to become accountant to the Department of Internal Affairs. Two years later he transferred to the Treasury as chief accountant, and in 1944 he retired to farm. He was chairman of Marandallas Town Management Board, 1946-48; a member of the Cotton Research and Industry Board from 1941, and chairman of the Old Age Pensioners Trust. Born in London, he joined the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service.

MR. H. FINAUGHTY, an early Rhodesian settler, who lived in Shabani for many years, has died in Bulawayo, aged 68.



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Reception for the Queen Mother Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club Function

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER attended a reception given at Goldsmiths' Hall last week by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, chairman of the club, and Lady Robins received members and their guests.

Her Majesty was received by Sir Denis Truscott, Mayor of London, who presented Lady Truscott, Sir Gilbert, and Lady Janie, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. J. Tyldesley, and Sir Ellis and Lady Robins.

Mrs. L. B. A. ... Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Anderson, Sir Wilfrid & Lady ... Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. R. ... Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Baker, Mr. D. M. Balfour, Sir Joseph Ball, ... Mr. & Mrs. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. E. C. Baring, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Beatty, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Bedford, Sir Alfred & Lady Beit, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Berry, Lady Barbara Bevan, Colonel H. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. D. Blackhurst, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Bloxham, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Booth, Mr. & Mrs. F. Bowden, Rear Admiral Sir Arthur & Lady Bromley, Mr. R. C. Bromley, Mr. D. C. Brooke, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. I. C. Budd, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. A. Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Butts.

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Mr. & Mrs. A. C. T. Edwards, Mrs. Horace Ely, Mr. & Mrs. P. Y. Emrys-Evans, Miss K. M. Enzer, Brigadier & Mrs. B. E. F. Farnham, Mr. M. H. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. M. Fish, Sir Archibald Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Mr. J. G. Forrest, Mr. & Mrs. R. Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Gale-Hasleham, Mr. & Mrs. P. Gentry, Lt. Col. M. J. Gilhat, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. B. Gleane, Col. & Mrs. G. H. W. Goode, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Miss Vera Grenfell, Lady Griffin, Major A. J. S. Griffin, Mr. & Mrs. H. Grisch,

Mr. & Mrs. Eric de S. Hall, Mrs. E. Halliday, The Dowager Viscountess Hambleton, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. E. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Harris, Miss M. J. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Harris, Miss Rosemary Harris, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. D. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. L. T. S. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Lt. Col. & Mrs. A. D. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Hicks, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. P. W. Hodgans, Dr. & Mrs. J. E. Holloway, Mr. E. C. Holroyde, Miss M. Holroyde, The Earl of Home, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotheron, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Hopkins, Sir Harold & Lady Howett, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Sir John Huggins, Lt. Col. & Mrs. F. M. Hugo, Sir Norman & Lady Hulbert,

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Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Macdona, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. D. Macfarlane, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Macenzie, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. McLagan, Sir John & Lady G. Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. R. N. MacWilliam, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Malkin, Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Marriot, Sir John & Lady Maud, Mr. & Mrs. E. Mensforth, Miss Christine Metcalfe, Sir Ralph & Lady Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs. H. Micklem, Brigadier & Mrs. Micklem, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Moore, Mr. Ian Morrow, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Most, the Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, Mr. E. G. Mundell, Sir Gordon & Lady Munro, Mr. E. S. Munro, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Nairn, Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Mr. P. A. Naylor, Miss E. F. Naylor, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Nethersole, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Dr. D. Noble, Mr. A. E. Ockenden, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Olivier, Mr. P. Oppenheimer, Mr. G. Oury, Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Oury, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Owen,

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Presentations

During the evening the following were presented to Her Majesty:

Sir Joseph Ball, Mr. T. V. K. Barbour, Mr. & Mrs. Bedford, Mr. & Mrs. F. Bowden, Mr. R. I. Bromley, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Budd, Mr. Sheriff & Mrs. A. G. Clifton-Brown, Colonel & Mrs. J. O. Crewe-Read, the Earl & Countess De La Warr, General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Mrs. Ely, Colonel D. C. Ferrer, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M. Fitt, Sir Archibald Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. V. P. Gentry, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. B. Gleane, Colonel & Mrs. G. W. H. Goode, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Lady Griffin, Mr. & Mrs. H. Grisch, Mr. & Mrs. E. de S. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Dr. & Mrs. J. E. Holloway, the Earl of Home, Sir Harold & Lady Howett, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson,

Lady James, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Keenlyside, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Mr. & Mrs. Alan & Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. D. Livingston-Bruce, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Macdona, Sir John & Lady Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. Eric Mensforth, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Olivier, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. M. S. Payne, Lord & Lady Pender, Mr. & Mrs. Pictou-Warlow, Sir Ronald & Lady Prain, Mr. W. A. Prideaux, Mr. & Mrs. Graham Roberts,

The Marquess & Marchioness of Salisbury, Mr. & Mrs. F. Seeböhm, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Shearer, Lord & Lady Sinclair, Mrs. L. Sly, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Spith, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Stubbs, Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor, Sir Stanton & Lady Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Mr. Sheriff & Mrs. S. R. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. John Wallace, and Mr. & Mrs. Wilmot.

Kariba Ahead of Schedule

WITH THE PUMPING DRY of a huge circular cofferdam, the last major obstacle in the construction of the Kariba dam wall has been overcome, and last week for the first time men stood on the bed of the main channel of the Zambezi River. That stage of the work was reached more than a fortnight ahead of schedule. "Now we can get on with the real job of building the main dam, which is a matter of concrete, concrete and more concrete," said a spokesman for the Italian construction company. Extending in two arcs from the south bank, the cofferdam links up with the foundation blocks of the main-dam wall, which is already laid on the river bed towards the north bank. The north bank cofferdam, within which the earlier foundations were laid, was blown up some months ago, and the river is being diverted round the north side of the new circular cofferdam which has just been pumped out. On the south side the river is flowing through a diversion tunnel driven through the bank.

In the coming year 40 of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be Africans, a much higher proportion than the eight out of 40 last year. — Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the college, in a broadcast talk from Lusaka.



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LEADING SWITCHGEAR PROGRESS

Abolish Ministry of African Affairs Plea of M.L.C. in Kenya

THE KENYA MINISTRY OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS has outlived its purpose and usefulness, according to Mr. Muliro, an African elected member of the Legislature, who has proposed its immediate abolition.

After paying tribute to the Minister and saying that the motion was not aimed at him personally, Mr. Muliro declared that the Ministry regarded the African as a department of State, as it did fisheries. Its officials considered that they were fighting the disintegration of African tribal life, but tribalism was the opposite of nationalism. People rightly pleaded for one nation, but encouraged things which were not conducive to every one staying happily together. "We want the Africans to get out of the tribal shells into the national shell and so we cannot go on encouraging tribalism".

The whole background of the African chief was due to Lugard's enlightened policy of indirect rule, according to which he had two functions — as an accepted leader of a tribe and as a Government servant. He (the chief) was worried about his status, for he had been reduced to the position of a tribal policeman.

African Considered As a Unique Creature

The present complex problem had arisen mainly from considering the African as a unique creature who had to be dealt with by a specialized department which was actually unspecialized. The Kenya Government had refused to see the national issues and place them in proper perspective. If they did that the African's uniqueness would wear off, for everyone was interested in establishing a happy nation for all Kenyans.

Mr. B. Mate, in seconding the motion, pointed out that the needs of the African as regards education, medicine, agriculture or anything else were the same as those of any other citizen. Anything affecting the African should come under the appropriate Ministry, as it did with the other races of Kenya. The Ministry of African Affairs did not always give negative advice, but there was a much better way of doing things.

Elective machinery with effective representation at the local government level would do very good work in making sure that Government is aware of African needs. If we strengthen our district councils they could supply all the advice required regarding their own districts, and Government would not have to rely on a single man like the district commissioner to advise them on African affairs.

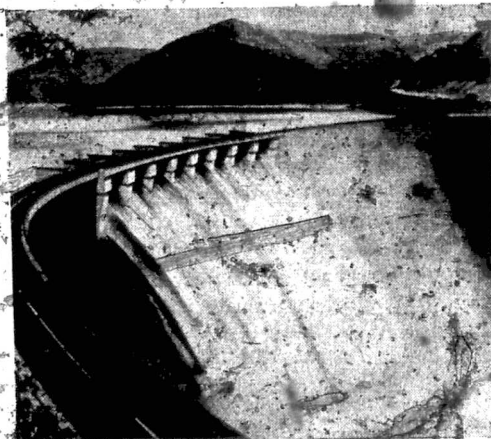
It could be argued that the Ministry defended African rights; but which African rights did it defend which could not be defended by another arrangement? The police could look after law and order in the whole country, but there are two forces in the same district the Kenya Police and tribal police, the latter being tribal in the narrowest sense, limiting their activities to a particular group of people and not thinking of law and order in the wider sense. They should come under the Police Department.

Administration's Dual Responsibility

The Chief Secretary, Mr. E. Murnaghan, replied that he had failed to find any connexion between the motion and the speech of the mover. The provincial administration contained the principal executive officers of the local Government, the provincial commissioner, within the limits of his province, being the principal executive officer of the Government of the Colony, with dual responsibility for the general maintenance of law and order and for the co-ordination of the work done by Government departments in the field. Some of the provincial administrations were responsible for the maintenance of law and order through the Ministry and the Chief Secretary.

The main purpose of the Ministry was to promote the interests of Africans. "The second is of the opinion that there is no reason why African affairs should be dealt with in any way different from those of other communities, but we should debate ourselves if we thought that there were not in Kenya a very great number of African communities who are extremely backward. It is inconceivable that at this time, when so many changes are thrusting themselves upon us, that there should not be some organization in the central Government properly qualified to assess the impact of all those changes, and it is the Ministry for African Affairs which has been and still is responsible for making certain that the relatively rapid changes of the past 50 years have been brought about with the greatest possible consideration of human values".

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An artist's impression of the Kariba Dam.

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No Political Remedy for Primitives Economic Development Must Come First

MR. P. B. FLETCHER, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Native Affairs, said in Bulawayo recently that nothing could do more damage to the cause of the Federation's African population than an Imperial veto on the development of the Federal status. Such a veto, he said, would generate racial animosity, undermine confidence, drive away capital, and do irreparable damage to the interests of millions of people inside and outside the Federation. The Minister, who was addressing the Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs, said:—

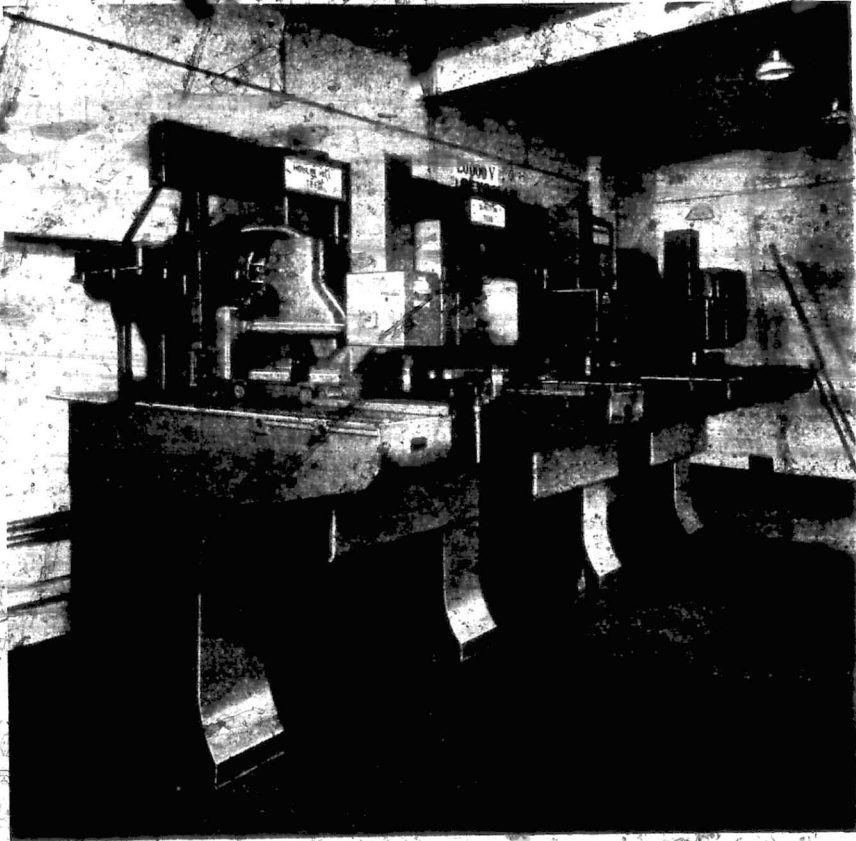
"Political visitors who endeavour to shut the door on the progress of Federal status because of the backwardness of the African people—that is what it amounts to, particularly in the northern territories—are putting the cart before the horse. Development must precede social and political progress. There is no political remedy for the backwardness of the masses of Africans."

Opposition to Federation Deeper in Backwoods

Visiting British M.P.s. had admitted that the deeper they went into the backwoods of the Federation the stronger became the opposition to Federation. Some were surprised at the difference in Southern Rhodesia.

The answer is that the African population of the Colony is no longer as gullible as that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland because developments have been on a very much wider basis here. African leaders in Southern Rhodesia are therefore more balanced and rational in their utterances. Our belief that racial relationship is a living process of adjustment, has a lot to do with our success to date.

The progress and quite remarkable development around us would not exist but for the fact that Southern Rhodesia has always put first things first, with a result that the African population is now reaping the benefit to an ever-increasing extent, and will continue to do so if dogmatic revivalists in Great Britain will leave us alone."



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Federal Office of Racial Affairs Providing for Closer Contacts with Africans

THE OFFICE OF RACIAL AFFAIRS which is to be established by the Federal Government will be an advisory body staffed by officials of the highest calibre, men who have had wide experience of local conditions and the African's way of life.

"Speaking of the need for the office, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said that although the territorial Governments were responsible for most matters affecting the day-to-day life of the African, the Federal Government's functions embraced all spheres of the community, and such matters as health, higher education, communications, and opportunities for employment in the Federal public service were of particular interest to Africans and other non-European. There was also the important question of political rights and privileges, the grant of which must be based on a realistic assessment of the political maturity of all sections of the population and a proper appreciation of their legitimate aspirations."

"Closer contacts between the Government and the African people would, he hoped, foster a better understanding of the federal principle among Africans and give the Federal Government a deeper understanding of the needs of moderate thinking Africans."

During his travels round the Federation he had expected to find a lot of opposition to federation among Africans, but he had been, particularly impressed, especially on his recent tour of Nyasaland, with the number of Africans quietly putting their energies into the ordinary business of giving a useful life and paying little heed to the snobboles of political controversy. Those were the people with whom the Government wanted closer contact, in order to know their thoughts, their needs, and their problems in spheres for which the Federal Government was responsible.

"My house and home and office for the last 34 years have been open to everybody irrespective of colour who was in trouble and wanted advice"—Mr. John Gaunt, a European elected member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Constitution Amendment Bill British Council of Churches' Statement

THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF CHURCHES has issued the following statement through its International Department:—

"(1) When the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was being considered in 1952 and 1953, the British Council of Churches, which speaks also on this matter for the Conference of British Missionary Societies, expressed its conviction that the success of the scheme would depend on the winning of African trust and co-operation by a genuine understanding of their misgivings and by clear demonstrations of good faith."

"(2) The Council and the Conference consider that they have a continuing responsibility, inasmuch as they urged African Christians to accept the formation of the Federation on the understanding that everything would be done to improve race relationships. They must therefore be deeply concerned to follow the course of the debate in the British Parliament on the Constitution Amendment Bill and its effect on that mutual trust and confidence which they have consistently claimed to be the basis of the Federation's progress."

"(3) The International Department recognizes that there are a number of positive provisions in the Bill which look forward to the ultimate goal of the abolition of communal representation, a goal which has its full support."

"(4) Genuine non-racial representation, however, requires a certain level of inter-racial understanding and confidence. It cannot be claimed that this has yet been achieved; the evidence on this point that the department has received, particularly from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is virtually unanimous."

"(5) Rightly or wrongly, the African understanding was that there would be no alteration in the constitutional provisions before 1960."

"(6) If the British Parliament accepts such variation now, the confidence of the Africans will be still further undermined. The approval of the Bill at this juncture, in the department's view, cannot but have lasting consequences in the further deterioration of race relationships. Such real benefits as the Bill is designed to secure could be provided for at the time of the review of the Constitution."

Next Step in Nyasaland

AT THE FEDERAL PARTY'S ANNUAL CONGRESS in Ndola last week Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, said that Nyasaland's next step towards self-government might be taken by replacing the officials who now represent a majority in the Legislative Council by a group of members nominated by the Governor-General of the Federation. He felt that Northern Rhodesia could easily progress to the form of responsible government enjoyed by Southern Rhodesia, but that there must be an intermediate stage in Nyasaland. All obligations of the Federal Government in regard to African interests would, of course, be strictly observed. A point to be considered was whether nominations made in Nyasaland by the Governor-General should or should not be on the advice of Federal Ministers.

"I hope the day is not too far distant when Nyasaland attains the very high standard required and goes to England to train for the Queen's Commission." Major-General N. P. H. Tapp, G.O.C. East Africa Command, addressing an annual reunion of ex-askari of the K.A.R.

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Incouth Concept of African Democracy Farmers Worth More Than Parasitic Politicians

Mr. E. MUSEMBA has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*...

Mr. Julius Nyerere has asked Sheikh Hussein Juma what he means by second class citizens. This category is today almost unknown in civilized countries. Roughly it means one who does not enjoy full rights because he cannot or will not assume full adult responsibilities.

Most of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are second class citizens of the Commonwealth not because they are denied the right to become British subjects (they could do so easily enough) but because they prefer the primitive and childish irresponsibility of paying no income tax, practising polygamy, and evading compulsory military service. In Uganda the immigrant races and the hard-pressed British planter have to carry the wealthy African planter on their backs. They provided the Kenya-Uganda Railway, the university college, the hospitals and other social services, and they secure the country against foreign invasion. He (the wealthy African) contributes nothing in these directions.

Concept of Mature State

"It is (or was) written into the constitution of Liberia that no non-African (by race) could ever secure full citizenship rights. Civilized countries like Britain, Canada, and America have no comparable clause. This is the essential difference between a mature and civilized State and the immature and immature conception of African democracy.

Mr. Nyerere says that European farmers are not wanted in Tanganyika as if farmers were a species of undesirable. But with half the world's population chronically under-nourished, good farmers are vastly more valuable than parasitic politicians. In Britain, a civilized country, we stop a man farming only if he does not know how to farm. We do not stop non-European merely because they are non-European. If we have no African farmers over here that is because they are bad farmers, not because they are Africans.

"But 'African democracy' would penalize a man merely because of his race. This is what 'African democracy' means by second class citizens - i.e., persons who are not of African race.

"Mr. Nyerere misuses the term 'democracy' as much as he misuses the term 'immigrant'. Arabs and Indians have been in Tanganyika for hundreds of years, and it is really absurd to refer to them all as 'immigrants'. They might be called 'non-indigenous'. One of your correspondents was quite right to stigmatize Mr. Nyerere as 'politically immature'.

"African democracy would merely crystallize and perpetuate a permanent inferiority, whereas many Europeans hope and pray that, given plenty of time before self-government, Africans might yet emerge to stand on their own feet and compete with non-Africans on equal terms."

Passengers for East Africa

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Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Belbin, Mr. & Mrs. Pittsirn, and Mr. B. A. Richardson.

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Speaker for Uganda Legislature Colonial Secretary Agrees on Desirability

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT of a statement made by the Governor of Uganda to the Legislative Council recently regarding the appointment of a Speaker to the Legislature:

Following discussion which the Uganda Government has had with members of the Legislative Council, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed that it is desirable that arrangements should be made for the appointment of a Speaker to preside over the Legislature. It is proposed that the Governor should continue to preside in the Council, but only on ceremonial occasions, such as the opening of a session.

At present the Governor, by the member presiding, has an original and casting vote. It is proposed, in order to emphasize his impartiality, that the Speaker shall have no vote, and that the present relative voting power of the Government and Representative Members shall be preserved by the appointment of two extra nominated non-official members to the back benches on the Government side.

If these arrangements are made, the first Speaker will be Mr. John Griffin, who retired from the post of Chief Justice of Uganda a little over a year ago.

Kenya Party

A NEW MULTIRACIAL KENYA PARTY was formed in Nairobi on Saturday at a convention attended by about 100 people, who stand for a common national purpose transcending racial loyalties and a parliamentary democracy based on a common but qualitative electoral roll. The origins are similar to those of the Constitution Party recently formed in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Though separate from the Central Africa Society, the two new parties have been established by strong supporters of the Capricorn movement.

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AMSTERDAM

Independent African States

SEVEN INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES have accepted the invitation of the Ghana Government to a conference in Accra early next year and the only independent country in Africa to decline the invitation is the Union of South Africa. Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Liberia will be represented. Items on the provisional agenda include foreign policy, the future dependent territories in Africa, racial problems, safeguarding the sovereignty of independent African States, and improved economic co-operation between them based on the exchange of technical, scientific and educational information.

Saturday's Conference on Africa

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY is to hold a one-day conference on Africa in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Arts on Saturday. Sir Stewart Symes, a former Governor-General of the Sudan and Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will open the conference, and the first address, on East and Central Africa, will be given by Mr. B. E. Macdonna. Talks on Ghana and the Union of South Africa will follow, and African films will be shown in the afternoon.

Constitutional Changes in Kenya

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES has informed the Government of Kenya that, after consultations with the Prime Minister and other colleagues in Her Majesty's Government, he can confirm that H.M. Government will initiate the constitutional changes necessary to give effect to the statement which he made to members of the Legislative Council in Nairobi on November 27.

"The Labour Party's attitude to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is waffly." *The Economist.*

News Items in Brief

Postal and telegraph rates in East Africa are to be increased by about 50% from January 1 next.

A British Legion hall and hostel has been opened for Sandi ex-servicemen of the K.A. at Kapsabet, Kenya.

B.O.A.C. has presented a plaque to Salisbury Airport to commemorate the first commercial flight through Salisbury by a British trunk-route operator.

The next three meetings of the Tanganyika Legislature are due to start on December 10, February 18 and May 18, the last-named being the budget session.

Seven gold bars, worth about £1,000, were announced by the Uganda Police on Monday to have disappeared from the Kampala and Jinja, after having been flown from London.

A two months' course in malaria and river blindness, sponsored by the World Health Organisation, is being held at the East Africa High Commission Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, Amani, Tanganyika.

Documents of historical value have been presented to Salisbury City Council's archives, including one inviting Mr. Andrew Keir, brother of Mrs. Newby, to attend a meeting to elect the first mayor.

The Anti-Louse Research Centre has issued a warning that locusts escaping from the extensive current breeding in eastern Ethiopia and Somalia might constitute serious pests to Kenya and Tanganyika from the December onwards.

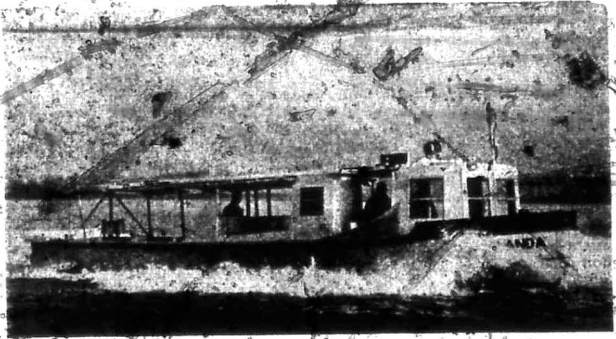
Warrants have recently been granted by the Grand Master of English Freemasonry for three Lodges in East and Central Africa—Bangor, Northern Rhodesia, Mahfal Atbara, Sudan; and Uganda Lodge of Installable Masters, Kampala.

Courses in arts and science leading to the Cambridge Overseas higher school certificate examinations are expected to start at the Allidina Visram High School in Mombasa next February. Hitherto such courses have not been available in Mombasa.

Forty-four young men of all races in East Africa have asked for application forms for the King's African Rifles since it was announced that there would be vacancies for East Africans at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in January, 1959, for training for commissions. Six requests are from Europeans, 18 from Asians, and 20 from Africans.

MAMBANDA

This 42-foot shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muyuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving creditable and economic performance. All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



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Rhokana Corporation Report

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £2,900,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £9,872,331 for the year ended June 30, compared with £15,936,704 in the previous year. £31m. was appropriated for capital expenditure, and general reserve receives £647,733. Interest on the preference shares, less tax, absorbs £27,292, and dividends totalling 72s. per share (45s. net) require £5,625,005, leaving a carry-forward of £845,234, compared with £548,632 brought forward.

The cash and capital consists of £2,450,324 ordinary and 496,671 preference shares, and £92,620 54s. 6d. of £1 denomination. Share premium account stands at £8,597,596, capital redemption reserve fund at £707,380 and preference share redemption fund at £9,500. Profits appropriated for capital expenditure amount to £26,901,899, revenue reserves to £6,345,397, from the Rhodesian Congo Border Power Corporation, Ltd., to £418,500, and current liabilities to £14,889,237. Fixed assets are valued at £30,000,000, of £2,921,009; loans and Government securities, at £3,600,000; and current assets at £18,212,357, including £97,346 in cash. Production during the year totalled 4,230,900 short tons, from which 22,735 long tons (17,030) of blister and 61,574 (64,536) long tons of electrolytic copper were produced. Blister production totalled 1,148 short tons (914) of metal and 121 (177) of cobalt in carbonate. Production of cuprous and uranium oxide began last May, and for the period to June the output was 9,703 lb. of oxide, containing 7,257 lb. U₃O₈.

Ore reserves at Nkana South and Minkola were increased by the inclusion of blocks proved by surface drilling, and at June 30 they amounted to 133,645,900 short tons of an average grade of 3.43% (122,853,200 of 3.14%).

The chairman of Rhokana was the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. The other directors are: Mrs. K. C. C. C. C. (deputy chairman), Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson, and Messrs. D. O. Beekingham, W. Marshall Clark, C. P. Nichols, H. E. Oppenheimer, K. Richardson, and J. A. Taylor. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, H. H. Taylor, and D. A. B. Watson.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson.

The 35th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear elsewhere in this issue.

Baneroft Mines Report

BANEROFT MINES, LTD., sustained a loss of £1,255,608 during the first six months of production, largely because production was delayed by the presence of large volumes of water in strata through which the underground workings had to be carried and the existence in the foot-wall beds and the orebody of muddy seams which, in combination with the water, disintegrate to slurry running and extremely treacherous ground. Moreover, underground development was interrupted by a three weeks' strike of European daily-paid employees last December.

The results of the annual general meeting of 1956-57 show a premium account stands at £4,200,518. Profits (53%) for 1956-57 total £100,000 and losses £66m. Current liabilities amount to £1,207,399, fixed assets appear at £17,227,300, and current assets at £1,014,145, and current assets at £666,299, including £61,437 in cash.

During the year 236,450 short tons of ore were milled, from which 13,192 long tons of concentrates and 3,598 tons of blister copper were produced. Sales of blister copper totalled 2,467 tons. Ore reserves at Kirila Bonwe-South were substantially increased during the year, and amounted to 102,572,800 short tons at June 30, with a grade of 3.14% copper, an increase of 10,572,800 short tons over the previous year.

The chairman of Baneroft was the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. The other directors are: Mr. J. A. Taylor (deputy chairman), Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson, and Messrs. D. O. Beekingham, W. Marshall Clark, C. P. Nichols, H. E. Oppenheimer, K. Richardson, and J. A. Taylor. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, H. H. Taylor, and D. A. B. Watson.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson. The secretaries are Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

The fourth annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., in which Rhodesian Anglo American has a 38.92% interest, directly and through Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., earned a net profit for the year ended March 31 last of £9,528,798, after providing for taxation. Interim and final dividends totalling 20s. net per £1 unit of stock absorbed £7m., and £21m. was appropriated for capital expenditure.

During the year 20,621 tons of blister copper and 91,875 tons of electrolytic were produced, compared with 21,014 and 93,682 tons in the previous year. Sales during the year amounted to 18,946 (23,992) tons of blister and 88,330 (86,697) of electrolytic.

Ore reserves were recalculated, and although the estimated grade of the combined Nchanga and Nchanga West orebodies has been reduced from 4.74% to 4.55%, the computed tonnage has been increased by over 8m. tons. In addition, further work on the Chingola orebody has increased the estimated tonnage available from that source by over 5m. tons.

E.A.R. Finance

A LOAN BILL FOR £84m. for East African Railways and Harbours is to be submitted to next month's meeting of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. Approximately £24m. will be required for harbour works, including two new berths at Kipevu, Mombasa, and the remainder for railway development. £1.65m. will be spent on locomotives and rolling stock, mainly for the first stage of conversion of the Nairobi-Nakuru section from steam to an alternative form of motive power, to increase traffic capacity, and overcome water supply difficulties, and £11m. on relaying heavier rails and blasting for the Central and Tanga lines in Tanganyika, on relaying between Jinja and Kampala, Uganda, and on improvements in signalling and water supplies. The same amount will be required for developing marshalling yards and terminal facilities, including £50,000 for further work on the Changwame marshalling yard to serve Mombasa. There is no intention of seeking to raise the capital in the near future.

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New Consolidated Goldfields Report**Investment Worth £14m. and Current Assets £10m.**

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS LTD., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., has wide interests in East and Central Africa. After providing £1,076,000 for taxation, it earned a profit of £7,712,267 in the year-ended June 30 compared with £1,072,121 in the previous year. Investment and exploration revenue rises to £930,000, and £30,000 is provided for pensions. Ordinary dividends resulting per share will amount to 6s. 7.737, and the dividends on first and second 6% preference shares £03.497, leaving a carry-forward of £369,960, compared with £368,690 brought in.

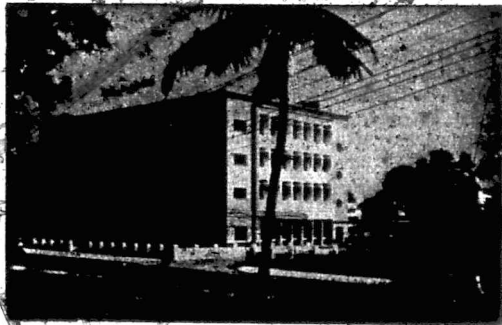
The issued capital consists of 44,896,000 ordinary shares, £11m. 6% first and £11m. 6% second cumulative preference shares, all of £1 denomination. Share premiums stand at £2,483,818, revenue reserves at £3,974,521, and provisions for pensions at £323,894. Current liabilities are £9,764,734, fixed assets £28,317, investments £14,372,665, and current assets £10,285, including £4,247,557 in cash.

Apart from the companies in which New Consolidated have interests in East and Central Africa—namely Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., G.F. K. Refractories, Ltd., Mutapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and Tangedi Mining Co., Ltd.—the company is investigating, either on its own account or in participation with other companies, extensive areas in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (chairman), Sir J. S. Harvie-Watt (deputy chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, the Hon. R. M. P. Preston, Sir Richard Snedden, and Messrs. F. R. Cottell, W. H. Jenkins, E. S. Hallett, P. S. Hammond, M. MacLachlan, R. H. A. Neuschel, and A. R. O. Williams.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 12.

Kampala Limited reports a net profit of £8,116 (£8,394) after tax of £11,745 (£12,541). The dividend remains unchanged at 30% but the bonus is reduced from 10% to 5%.



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

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Mombasa, es Salaam, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbaale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.4.

Rhodesia Anglo American Report**Profits Fall from £29.5m. to £18.4m.**

RHODESIA ANGLIC AMERICAN LTD., after providing £8,387,259 in taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £18,319,080 for the year ended June 30, compared with £29,584,478 in the previous year. The profit of the parent company was £5,155,235 (£5,407,193). General reserve receives £900,000, and dividends totalling 40s. 4.8d. per share equivalent to 9s. net, requires £1,225,000, leaving a carry-forward of £377,885, compared with £347,650 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £6,500,000 in units of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £5,601,221, revenue reserves at £6,961,300, current liabilities at £3,503,504, fixed assets at £17,558,381, and current assets including £168,127 in cash.

The company owns 82.397% of the total issued ordinary shares of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. and a 38.92% interest direct and through Rhokana, in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Rhokana and Nchanga hold the entire issued capital of Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd.

Subsidiary Companies

The parent company owns the entire issued capital of Rhoango Mine Refractories, Ltd., and has interests direct and through subsidiaries of 24.54% in Bancroft Mines, Ltd. of 21.45% in Kamsanahi Copper Mining Co., Ltd. of 30% in the Lubimbi Coal Areas, Ltd. of 3.666% in Mutema Copper Mines, Ltd. 263,226 £1 shares (20.25%) in Rhodesian Alloys (Private), Ltd. 220,807 shares of 10s. in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. 1,412,705 stock-units of 5s. in Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. 1,785,398 10s. shares in Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. 120,000 of the fully-paid shares of 5s. and 120,000 partly-paid shares (1s. paid) in Anglo American Rhodesian Mineral Exploration, Ltd. 1m. shares of £1 (50%) in Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd. 200,000 shares of £1 (20%) in Chartered Exploration, Ltd. 200,000 £1 shares in Chitama Cement, Ltd. and 200,000 shares of £1 (20%) in Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.

During the year the company accepted a participation from Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., of the right to subscribe at par for 120,000 shares (40%) in the Iron Duke Mining Co., Ltd. registered in Southern Rhodesia with an authorized capital of £250,000, which acquired from the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., the property known as the Iron Duke mine near Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia, and has entered into long-term arrangements for the disposal of its annual output of iron pyrites.

The company also accepted from the Anglo American Corporation the right to subscribe at par for 100,000 £1 shares in the capital of The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co. (Private), Ltd., which has since been converted into a public company with an authorized capital of £41m. of which 2,250,000 £1 shares have been issued partly paid up. The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co. acquired from the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation its iron and steel works at Redcliffe in Southern Rhodesia, and is embarking on a development programme to produce 100,000 short tons of pig-iron and 150,000 short tons of steel ingots a year.

The chairman of Rhoango was the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. The directors are Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Sir Charles C. G. Cummings, and Messrs. R. J. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Frames, R. B. Hagar, K. F. Oppenheimer, K. Richardson and D. A. B. Watson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, J. P. Harrington, N. W. S. Lewin, E. S. Newton, C. P. Nichols, J. M. F. Phillimore and H. H. Taylor.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson. The secretaries are the Anglo American Corporation.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on December 12.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. report a net profit for the year to September 30 last of £1,161,473, almost exactly £100,000 less than in the preceding year, when the net profit after meeting all charges and taxation was £1,261,189. The dividend on the £12,932,250 is maintained at 8% with an unchanged final distribution of 4%. The dividend requires £594,884, a further £500,000 is allocated to reserve, and the carry-forward is £543,009 (£476,420).

Unga Report

UNGA, LTD., which has wide interests in wheat and maize milling in East Africa and is a subsidiary of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., after providing £25,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £14,492 for the year ended July 31, compared with £98,875 in the previous year. Income tax equated on reserve receives £25,000 and general reserve £90,875, and the proposed dividend of 5% less tax on the ordinary shares requires £38,125, leaving a carry-forward of £119, compared with £113 brought in. The issued capital consists of £950,000 ordinary and £250,000 shares of £1 and £350,000 non-voting ordinary shares of 5s. Capital loan received stands at £600,000; capital reserves at £507,480, and revenue reserves and surpluses at £383,950. Bank overdraft stands at £208,736, and other liabilities total £352,215. Fixed assets appear at £2,236,719, investments at £174,184, and current assets at £1,694,247, including £25,492 in cash.

New plans were brought into production during the year including new flour mills at Nakuru and Nairobi, the latter replacing one destroyed by fire in 1955. In addition, a new maize mill was opened in Eldoret, and a new flour mill in Nakuru. A small flour mill was opened in Dar es Salaam towards the end of 1956, and plans promise to build in Mombasa to house the products carried in that market.

The directors are: Captain D. A. Vaughan-Phillips (chairman), Mr. James Mackay (vice chairman), and Messrs A. Dykes, H. B. Hamilton, H. S. Scott, G. A. Tyson, J. C. Eckstein, A. Kuenzler, L. Stern, C. D. Hill, and R. E. Norton. The 29th annual general meeting was held in Nakuru on October 30. Extracts from the chairman's speech appear elsewhere.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., after providing £7,800 for taxation, earned a net profit of £216,701 for the year ended June 30, compared with £225,554 in the previous year. Taxation adjustments from previous years adds £84,800 to the total. Interest on the preference shares, less tax, requires £35,169, and the preference share redemption fund £25,300, leaving a carry-forward of £508,003, compared with £266,971 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £500,000 ordinary shares and £1,119,327 of 5% cumulative preference shares, both of £1 denomination. Share premium account stands at £53,795, capital redemption reserve fund at £180,673, and preference share redemption fund at £25,300. Revenue reserves are £508,003, and advances from fellow subsidiaries £488,242. Current liabilities stand at £133,707, fixed assets at £2,901,860, and current assets at £1,071,187, including £682 in cash.

Production of finished copper was 182,101 short tons, compared with 176,169 tons in the previous year. The directors are the same as for Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., except that Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson is not on the board, and Mr. D. A. Hawkins-Dady is an alternate director.

The 11th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on December 12.

Greaterman's Stores (Rhodesia)

GREATERMAN'S STORES (RHODESIA), LTD., after providing £4,138 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £10,989 in the year ended June 26, compared with £10,188 in the previous year. Depreciation receives £27,308, interest on debentures absorbs £15,383 and on the preference dividends £9,000, leaving a carry-forward of £15,127, compared with £10,733 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £350,000 ordinary shares of 5s. and £150,000 6% cumulative preference shares of £1. Share premiums stand at £46,752, and liabilities at £326,821, and amounts owed to holding subsidiary and fellow subsidiary companies at £179,337. Current liabilities are £180,874, unsecured loans £28,000, fixed assets £317,554, shares in subsidiary companies at cost £124,006, amounts owed by subsidiary and fellow subsidiary companies £273,022, and current assets £527,806, including £19,249 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Norman Herber (chairman), Sir Charles Edmoustoun Bünney (alternate Mr. Cecil Burbey) and Messrs. Kurt Schmidt, William George Frederick Still, Gustave Ackerman, Curt Franks, and C. J. Jacobs. The 11th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 11.

Of Commercial Concern

Sales of motor vehicles in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the first nine months of this year are about 3% below the total for 1956. In the July-September quarter 3,396 motor-cars and 5,699 commercial vehicles were sold. Ford headed the car sales table with a monthly average of 266, followed by Volkswagen with 173, and Morris 125. Two German manufacturers led the foreign competitors.

At last week's London auction 2,919 packages of African teas were sold at an average of 3s. 2d. per lb., compared with 2,637 packages averaging 2s. 8d. in the previous year. Sales to date this year are 277,430 packages averaging 3s. 2 1/2d., compared with 312,737 packages averaging 3s. 1 1/2d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 11d., was for a consignment from Nyasaland.

The group of which Messrs. J. L. M. M. & Co. is chairman, M.P.A. Industries, Ltd., reports a profit before taxation for the six months to mid-September of £719,000, compared with £543,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The taxed capital is £5.9m. and net assets exceed £9m.

A price of 5s. 6d. per 5s. share has been recommended to be issued by British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which will be on the basis of one share for every 100 shares in the unit held, with a right to apply for excess shares. The company has trading interests in Mozambique.

Cooper Motor Corporation, Ltd., incorporated in Kenya, reports a net trading profit for the year to June 30 of £136,341, after paying a 22% dividend totaling £33,760, and transferring £40,000 to the general reserve, the amount carried forward is £96,581.

Current assets of The Kenya Power Co., Ltd., were incorrectly stated in a recent issue to amount to £7,597,748, which was the total of the assets side of the balance sheet. The current assets figure should have read £1,628,474.

The negotiated price for Commonwealth sugar for 1958 has been fixed at 243 1/8s. 6d., compared with 242 1/2s. in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is to be extended until the end of 1965 without any change in the quotas.

A £250,000 steel rolling mill is to be erected by an Italian concern in Bulawayo. It will come into production next year. Technicians will be brought from Italy. Initially 20 Europeans and 120 Africans will be employed.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., will be held in Kitale on December 6. A preliminary general meeting will be held tomorrow in Nakuru.

Building work on Salisbury's £250,000 municipal theatre will begin in about a year. It will be one of the most luxurious theatres in Southern Africa, and will seat 7,000 people.

The Mitchell Cotts group ask us to correct a report that Mr. R. Johnstone is taking up the appointment of managing director of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (South Africa), Ltd.

Sisal Outputs for October

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—542 tons of sisal and tow, making 3,613 tons for the seven months to date, compared with 3,905 tons for the same period last year.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—47 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 142 tons for the three months to date, compared with 136 tons in the same period last year.

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MINING

New Relationship Possible on Copperbelt Chamber of Mines and Honeyman Report

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA CHAMBER OF MINES has issued the following statement about the report of the Honeyman Commission:

This important document has been compiled by the commission after weeks of intensive investigation and of study of the circumstances prevailing in the sphere of European labour relations on the Copperbelt. It deserves very careful consideration by all parties concerned, and we therefore do not propose to comment on any particular aspect of the report at this stage.

However, we are of the opinion that the recommendations of the commission if accepted and implemented by Government and other parties involved would well lead to the establishment of a new and co-operative relationship between employer and employee organizations in Northern Rhodesia, which would ultimately be of benefit to all concerned."

New Tanganyika Company

A NEW PRIVATE COMPANY, Mineral Exploration Syndicate (Tanganyika) Ltd., has been formed by the Hunting group with a capital of £100 in £1 shares. Its objects are to enter into an agreement with Hunting Clan Technical Services for the co-ordination of technical services in geological surveying and in developing mineral concessions in Africa. The directors are Mr. T. D. Weatherhead, a director of Hunting Aerosurveys, and Mr. I. G. Wheeler, a director of Aerofilms, Ltd.

Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—6,300 tons of ore treated in October yielding 3,538 fine oz. gold and an operating profit of £45,900, compared with £39,100 in the previous month.

Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—24,400 tons of ore milled in October yielded 2,668 fine oz. gold, at an operating loss of £3,803.

Metapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—47,440 tons of ore milled in the September quarter, yielding 6,550 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £1,662.

Anglo American's Offer

A SPECIAL RESOLUTION increasing the authorized capital of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., to £9,000,000 by the creation of 1,500,000 ordinary shares of 10s., has been passed without modification by an extraordinary general meeting of the company's shareholders. The company also announce that it offers to purchase from the stockholders in African and European Investment Co., Ltd., their ordinary shares at 60s. per unit. Stockholders accepting the offer will be issued with Anglo American Corporation's ordinary shares in the ratio of one for every two units of ordinary stock held in African and European. The offer opens on December 1 and closes on January 2, 1958.

Kansanshi

KANSANSHI COPPER MINING CO., LTD., is to be put on a care-and-maintenance basis until the directors have received and considered a full report from the consulting engineers. Pumping is to be stopped, but it is not thought that watering would represent a major engineering problem. An additional pumping equipment would have to be bought. Water is now flowing at about 3m. gallons daily. The consulting engineers are the Anglo American Corporation.

Territorial Outputs

ESTIMATED TOTAL VALUE of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during September was £7,102,240, compared with £7,936,506 in the same month last year. The approximate value of mine production for the first nine months of 1957 was £73,255,761, compared with £96,805,698 in the same period of 1956.

Bonus Issue Revised

LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUST, LTD., has amended its proposal to make a bonus issue of one share for every three held. In order to facilitate dealings on the Stock Exchange and general administrative work, the bonus will be three new shares for every 40 held.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1927	1938	1956
UNDERTAKINGS:	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	68,838
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	1½ million units	21½ million units	300 million units

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Company Reports

Brooke Bond & Company, Limited

Assets of The Group Valued at 28½m

17% of Group Assets in Africa

MR JOHN BROOKE'S STATEMENT

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOKE BOND AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on November 20.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, MR. JOHN BROOKE.

"Group net profits after tax for the year to June 30, 1957, have come out at the not unsatisfactory level of £2,228,806, although the total is much less than last year's record net profit of £2,668,430.

Had it not been for the Suez Canal seizure and subsequent blockage, the course of the tea market during our financial year would undoubtedly have moved within narrow limits. But naturally, the threat of interference to the supply pipeline induced buyers to stock up. Prices advanced sharply to a peak in January. The inevitable dock strike—bally clerks this time—held up arrivals at a vital time and delayed a return to normal levels.

Production and Consumption Slightly Unbalanced

"Production and consumption are slightly unbalanced, but perhaps not so acutely as is generally supposed. Undoubtedly there is an abundance of plainish-washy tea, but teas suitable for the better quality packets are in short supply and consequently are selling at high prices. In due course these premium prices should encourage producers to make redoubled efforts to improve quality, even if output per acre suffers.

"During the last few years the goal of many has been higher and higher yields, per acre in order to reduce costs. The poor old tea bush has been stimulated to throw forth more and more green leaves, but unfortunately quality does not usually go hand-in-hand with quantity. Our buyers have diligently sought for quality wherever it is to be found and the fact that they have not been unsuccessful has been demonstrated by appreciative letters from consumers, combined with advancing sales.

"Chimps, picture cards, and many diverse forms of advertising bring our teas before an ever-widening circle of buyers, but we can only hold them by ensuring the best possible quality for the lowest possible price.

Packet Sales Continue to Grow

"Sales of Brooke Bond packet teas throughout the world have continued to grow. This growth does not show up in the money figure of world income this year, due to somewhat lower prices of tea during the period and also to the complete omission of Egyptian figures.

"The Indian company made a notable contribution of increased sales—though not of increased profits—and there is evidence that tea consumption in India is growing at a satisfactory pace.

"In the United Kingdom we can report that the uninterrupted progress in sales every year since tea was de-rationed in 1952 has been maintained. The increase in turnover is not now so spectacular as in the earlier years of that period, but continues steadily in spite of intense competition and the significant proportion of the home trade we now enjoy.

"About one in every four families in the United Kingdom now uses Brooke Bond tea every day.

"In November, 1956, we successfully issued three

million 'B' ordinary shares of 5s each at 12s 6d per share as a rights issue to ordinary shareholders. There was a heavy oversubscription for excess shares and the premium now stands at £1,125,000 in the books of Brooke Bond and Company Limited as a result of this issue.

"In January, 1957, a bonus issue of 600,000 'A' ordinary and 14,400,000 'B' ordinary shares was made. These issues had the effect of doubling the issued share capital of the company to £9,000,000, a figure in line with the assets of the business.

Overall Yields Increased

"Production from our estates continues in healthy growth. Overall yields increased by nearly one million pounds of tea above last year's total.

"Only the Assam group brought in a lower crop because climatic conditions proved unfavourable.

"New planting in East Africa proceeds to schedule, and our system of putting out new tea is benefiting from improved and modern methods; much of the heavy work of clearing forest and subsequent cultivation is done mechanically.

"Our deputy chairman, Mr. Rutter, visited all the estates in Kenya and Tanganyika during the year and reported favourably. Special attention is being given to propagation by vegetative means, and specialists are being employed to develop suitable clones which should be available for planting materials in the foreseeable future.

Geographical Disposition of Group Assets

"The percentages quoted below give the geographical disposition of the group assets of £28½m.: Great Britain, 39%; Africa, 17%; India, Ceylon and Pakistan, 29%; Canada and U.S.A., 15%.

"Our business in Egypt now seems to have been expropriated by the Egyptian Government, though one day we hope to take charge of it again. In the meantime we have taken the precaution of adding £153,165 from the contingencies reserve to our provisions for covering the maximum net loss which could arise."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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(Jeddah)

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GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

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Rhodesian Anglo American Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

EFFECTS OF LOWER COPPER PRICES

Confidence in Long-Term Outlook

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED will be held on December 12 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The following extracts from the statement by the late chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1957:

The copper mining companies, which are our main source of income, have all declared reduced dividends during the past year. In consequence, the net profit for the year at £5,155,235 is about £2,218,000 less than it was in the previous year, when a record profit was earned.

It must also be borne in mind that the dividends from Ntanga, Mufulira, and Broken Hill brought to account this year reflected to some extent periods when metal prices were higher than now. Unless, therefore, there is a considerable increase in the price of non-ferrous metals, particularly copper, in the next four months, our income during the coming year must be further reduced.

Finance

As you know, we have been able to follow an energetic policy of investment outside the copper mining industry itself without calling upon stockholders to subscribe new capital, and at the same time we have been able, over a number of years, to declare satisfactory dividends. We have this year decided to transfer £900,000 to general reserve, which now stands at £4,000,000, and we have recommended a final dividend of 5s. net, which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. makes a total of 6s. 6d. for the year.

We anticipate that the amount of profit transferred to general reserve for the purpose of following up our investments will meet our commitments to subscribe capital for Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, which is being rapidly expanded, and also provide our share of the money required by the exploration companies in which we are interested. The producing copper companies have for many years been self-financed from retained profits and we have not, therefore, been called upon to provide capital for these companies.

Bancroft, however, is a new mine which has not only had to overcome considerable initial mining difficulties caused by difficult ground and water, but has come into production at a time when the price of copper is the lowest that it has been since the London Metal Exchange reopened. Our interest in this mine is principally through our large shareholding in Rhokana Corporation, and it is of prime importance to us that Bancroft should be provided with the capital it requires to complete its current programme and to reach the profit-earning stage. Temporary loans of £3,500,000 have been arranged by Anglo American Corporation for this purpose until a scheme for permanent finance can be evolved. The development of Bancroft is going ahead steadily and I am confident that the difficulties are being overcome and that the mine will become a large and profitable producer.

Wankie Colliery

The Wankie Colliery, in which we are large shareholders, is now able to supply all the coal required by industry and other consumers in Rhodesia, and has also begun to export on a small scale. Since technical

control of Wankie was taken over by Anglo American Corporation in 1953, the colliery's productive capacity has been increased from 2,500 tons to 5,000,000 tons. But until recently output has been restricted by the railways' shortage of rolling stock. This problem has now been overcome largely owing to the assistance given by our associated company, Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation Limited, which has already provided the railways with more than 2,500 trucks on hire and has now undertaken to provide a further 1,200.

We have also an important interest in Rhodesian Acceptances Limited, which is making a contribution to the establishment of a money market in Rhodesia. Now that the Central Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is fully operative and has introduced a weekly issue of Federal Treasury Bills, steady outlets for short-term funds are available.

Copper Price

Returning to copper, I consider that the price has fallen lower than the over-supply position of the metal justifies. For various reasons, one of which was American encouragement to domestic producers to expand production or to open up new mines, a surplus of copper developed during 1956. The rate of consumption, of course, depends on the tempo of industrial activities throughout the world, particularly at present in America and in Europe, where there has been a temporary check to the upward surge to which we have become accustomed.

It seems to me that, although copper, with most other metals, will remain vulnerable to any slowing up of industrial activity or to anti-inflationary steps, the pace of development in the world can only be temporarily retarded. There is too much work to be done in developed and undeveloped countries for progress not to resume its advance. There seems to be no reason why the total world output of copper should not very soon find ready markets at more satisfactory prices.

At the present lower prices there is no talk of the substitution of other metals and materials for copper. On the contrary, there are good indications that a number of manufacturers who, during the very high price period, switched to other materials are now changing back to copper. I am, therefore, confident that the outlook for the product from which our main revenue is derived is good.

Rhokana Corporation Ltd.

(Concluded from page 435)

dealings on the Exchange. Discussions of this subject were abortive and the London Metal Exchange price is now the accepted basis for the pricing of Rhodesian copper for contractual purposes.

Uranium

The first production of uranium from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland began in May this year when the recovery plant for the treatment of uranium-bearing ore from the Mindola mine was brought into operation. Although the extent of the uranium-bearing ore in the mine has not yet been fully determined, there is not a large tonnage and the treatment of the ore will not yield anything more than a small profit.

Rhokana Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

Sharp Reduction in Revenue from Copper Sales

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the statement by Sir ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, the late chairman, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1957.

Common with copper-producing companies throughout the world, Rhokana Corporation has felt the effects of the progressive decline in the price of copper from the peak level of £436 a ton to which it had advanced in stages over the post-war years up to 1956. At the beginning of July, 1956, when the Corporation's operating year began, the prevailing price of copper was £265 a ton; by June 30 of this year it had fallen to £217.

The average selling price of our production for the year was about £100 a long ton lower than it had been for the preceding 12 months. In consequence, the revenue derived from sales of copper fell sharply, and since similar circumstances caused a marked reduction in the profits of neighbouring copper companies in which the Corporation has substantial investments, the Corporation's revenue from these sources also decreased. The total profits after provision for taxation, amounted to £9,872,000, as compared with £15,937,000 for the 1955-56 financial year — a reduction of £6,065,000.

Since the end of the Corporation's financial year the price of copper has moved to lower levels. At these levels the margin of profitability for some copper producers becomes very thin — if it exists at all; but on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt we are fortunate in being able to operate our mines profitably even under such depressed market conditions.

The future movement of the copper price is, however, of importance to all members of this Corporation; and later in this statement I shall attempt to assess some of the factors that are influencing the metal market.

In the meanwhile current conditions call for the exercise of great care and caution in all aspects of policy. This will be apparent in the appropriations we have made from the past year's profits. There was available for disposal a total of £10,653,000, comprising a net profit of £9,872,000, an amount of £232,900 no longer required as a provision for taxation, and £549,000 in unappropriated profits. It was first decided to appropriate £3,500,000 to cover capital expenditure. We also considered it prudent to transfer £647,333 to general reserve, thereby increasing that reserve to £5,500,000. We were then able to recommend a final dividend of 35s. net, which will absorb £4,375,004; and which, with the interim dividend of 10s. net (absorbing £1,250,001) made a total distribution for the year of 45s. net, equivalent to £5,625,005. After these and other minor appropriations, it was possible to increase the carry forward of unappropriated profits from £548,642 to £845,397.

Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure commitments of the Corporation have been carefully reviewed with a view to effecting such economies as circumstances demand and operating requirements permit. Nevertheless not only current operations but the maintenance of optimum efficiency in future operations will necessitate expenditure during the current year on several projects, one of which is of major importance.

A new shaft is being sunk in the Mindola section of the mine, primarily intended to provide adequate ventilation for mining in this area to be carried to greater

depths. In order, however, to increase the flexibility of mining operations and to achieve a better balance in drawing tonnage from the Nkana and Mindola orebodies the shaft is to be equipped for hoisting ore as well as for ventilation. It is also possible to draw an increased proportion of the ore tonnage from the higher grade Mindola orebody as policy may dictate and clearly an important and essential project.

Encouraging results that have been obtained in research into the application of improved techniques to the process of recovering copper and cobalt. In this case, too, it would be false economy to stop investigations which give promise of leading to greater efficiency and lower working costs in the recovery plants.

Copper Price

The movement in the copper price conforms with the trend of all base metal prices, and this fact points to a general tendency arising out of economic conditions in the world as a whole. The slowing down of industrial activity, especially in the United States of America, has been a major factor in the gradual easing of demand for a variety of metals. The influence upon the price of copper has been accentuated by circumstances peculiar to the copper industry. The higher prices for copper in 1955 stimulated the establishment of new low grade copper producers and the expansion of the operations of old and well-established producers. A large additional tonnage of copper came from marginal mines in the United States of America, which were brought into production under the Defence Production Act with such inducements as cheap loans, accelerated amortization and floor price contracts. There has thus been a large expansion of copper output, reaching its peak at a period when general economic conditions in the world have placed some restraint on the expansion of demand.

It is difficult at this stage to foresee the duration of the current recession in general economic and industrial activity. In the short-term the position will probably be watched closely by the copper producing companies of the world, but in my opinion the progress of modern industrial civilization should inevitably result in increasing demands for copper and the restoration of the balance of supply and demand.

Group Output Policy

In the meanwhile, enforced reduction of copper production, coupled with voluntary measures of a similar kind, may eventually result in bringing greater stability to the market. Various producers have, in fact, announced cuts in production. The copper companies of the Rhodesian Anglo American Group, of which Rhokana Corporation is one, have announced no such cuts in production; but, in fact, circumstances will result in an involuntary and transitory reduction in planned output for the Group of over 10 per cent. for the current year. The principal cause of the reduced group output is the difficulty that has been experienced at Bancroft Mines in establishing routine mining operations on the scheduled basis. A subsidiary reason is that the industrial dispute on the Copperbelt in July this year caused a loss of more than half a month's output.

Another matter of interest was the maintenance of a common Rhodesian price for copper based on the London Metal Exchange quotations but designed to eliminate the day-to-day fluctuations that characterize

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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



The reports and accounts of Unga Limited for 1956-1957 have been circulated to all the company's shareholders. Extracts from the accompanying statement by the chairman, Captain D. A. Vaughan-Phillips, are published below.

Accounts.—The issued capital of the company has been increased by £500,000; half of this was taken up by the Colonial Development Corporation in A ordinary shares and the balance was provided by the Kenya Farmers' Association. This change marks the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Colonial Development Corporation in December 1956, and, on behalf of the company, I take this opportunity to record our appreciation of the assistance we have received from them. I also take this opportunity to welcome Mr. R. E. Norton, C.M.G., O.B.E., as their representative on our board. In addition to investing in the equity, the C.D.C. has granted us a loan of £600,000 secured by debentures on the fixed assets, thus providing us with the capital needed to carry through our plans for new development.

The sum of £50,000 receivable under the consequential loss claim brings the total brought to account under this head to £98,200. The period covered by this insurance in relation to the destruction of the Nairobi mill by fire in 1955 will end shortly, and it is expected that the claim will be finalized with our insurers during the current financial year.

Development and Expansion.—Two-thirds of the new development which I reported to you last year is now completed, and five new plants have come into production during the past few months. Of these the most notable is the new flour mill in Nakuru, which was formally opened by Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, on June 10, 1957. Next in importance is our new flour mill in Nairobi, which replaces the mill destroyed by fire in April 1955; this plant has been installed in an extension to the mill built in 1951, and now gives us a plant comparable with the largest in Africa.

The new feeds plant in Nakuru enables us to centralize manufacture, and the plant in Nairobi has been closed down. In Tanganyika a small flour mill was started up in Dar es Salaam towards the end of 1956; this has put us in a position to meet requirements there more efficiently than when that market depended upon supplies manufactured in Kenya. In due course this mill will be replaced by a new and larger unit now being built, and which we hope to complete by September, 1958. In Mombasa we have just completed premises of our own to store the products which for the past 20 years it has been our practice to carry in that market. These new premises have been specially designed, and will enable us to improve the service to our customers at the coast.

It has not yet been possible to make a start on the construction of the wheat silo which it is intended to erect alongside the flour mill in Nairobi. The scheme has been replanned several times, but we are not yet entirely satisfied that the

right solution to the problems involved have emerged.

In Uganda, our associated company, The Uganda Grain Milling Company, Limited, has recently purchased the Grain Conditioning Plant at Jinja from the Government and is planning to integrate this plant with its milling activities.

Price of Flour.—Early this year the price of flour was increased. The decision was taken only after the most careful consideration and a very detailed examination by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

There are five principal factors which affect the cost of flour. The first two of these are the present-day cost of new capital construction which has to be serviced and amortized and the interest rates on loan capital which has to be repaid. These are high, and in my opinion all evidence points to these continuing at a high level for some time to come. Thirdly, wages and salaries are more than ever before a significant element in working costs. The price of wheat and the price of oil are the other two factors.

The Wheat Industry.—Now the gravest problem which the industry is facing is rust. The 1955 outbreak has at last put the importance of the Plant Breeding Service of the Government of Kenya into proper perspective, and additional funds are now being made available to put this service on a basis commensurate with our present needs. The fact that the senior plant breeder has been developing his overseas leave this year to studying wheat breeding practices in North and South America is a notable contribution toward resolving the rust problem here. Even so, this service is unlikely to produce new strains of rust-resistant wheats of good baking quality for at least five years. I have the greatest sympathy with the wheat grower in this grave situation, because, in my opinion, he should have been warned earlier of the position which has been developing since the disastrous harvest of 1951.

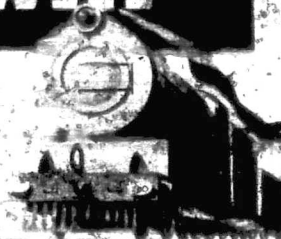
The rapid decline in baking quality which has taken place in the Kenya wheat crop in recent years has been masked by the importation of high quality wheat in four years out of the past five. It is these importations which have enabled the miller to maintain a fair level of baking quality in the flour. In spite of this neither the baker nor the public has been satisfied, and from time to time strongly worded representations have been made by them to the Governments and the milling industry.

Judging from the planting orders issued in 1957, this year's harvest will reach a new low level in baking quality and will call for a higher proportion of imported wheat to be used with it if the present quality of flour is to be maintained. This state of affairs arises from the varieties of wheat now being grown—the group of soft red wheats which have suffered least from rust. The principal varieties in this group are 1066, Baby Equator, 131, Sabanero and Equator. This group represented about 56% of the harvest from the 1956 planted crop and is likely to represent a similar proportion of the 1957 crop. A reasonable level would be reached if this group was reduced to something like 20% and the premium group increased to not less than 25% of the total acreage.

Shareholders will receive their copies of the complete statement of the chairman, the directors' report and accounts direct by post. Others who are interested may obtain copies from the Secretary, Unga Limited, Box 30096, Nairobi, Kenya.

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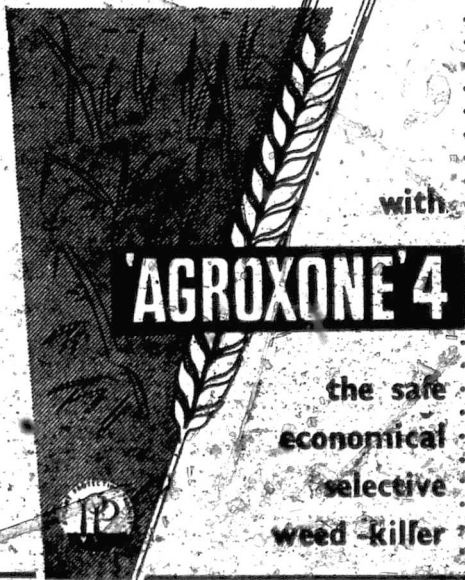


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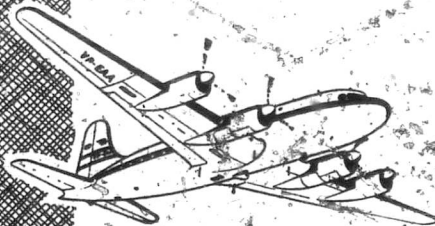
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