

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 20th, 1958

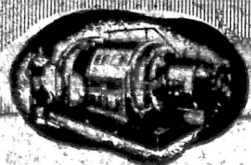
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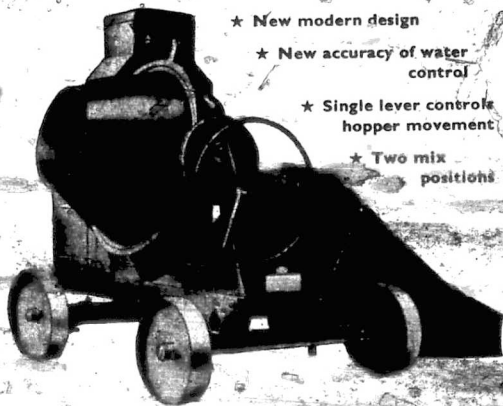
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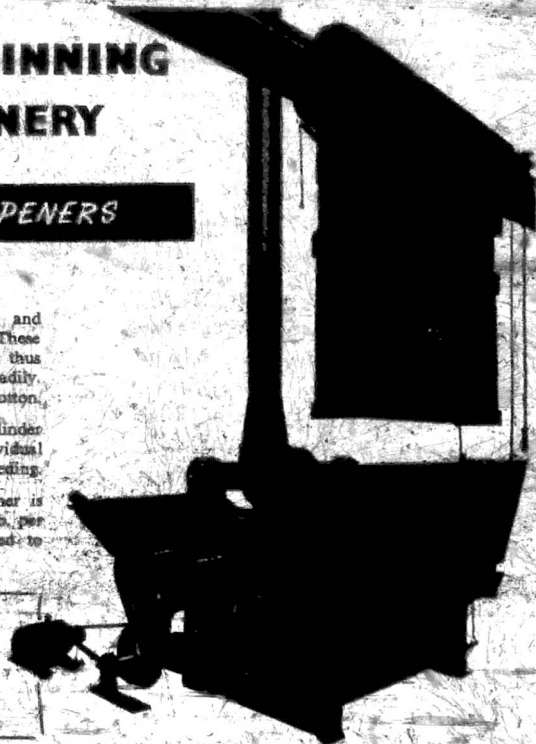
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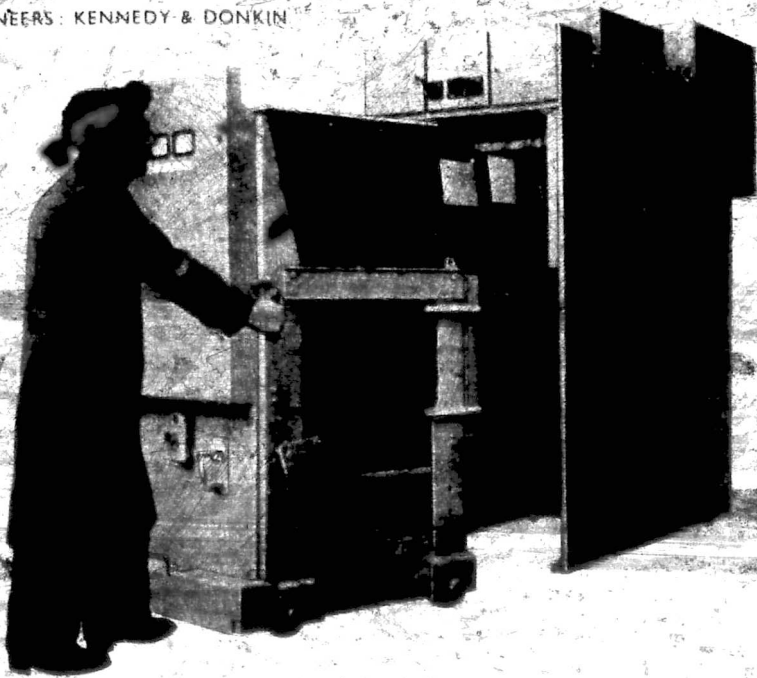
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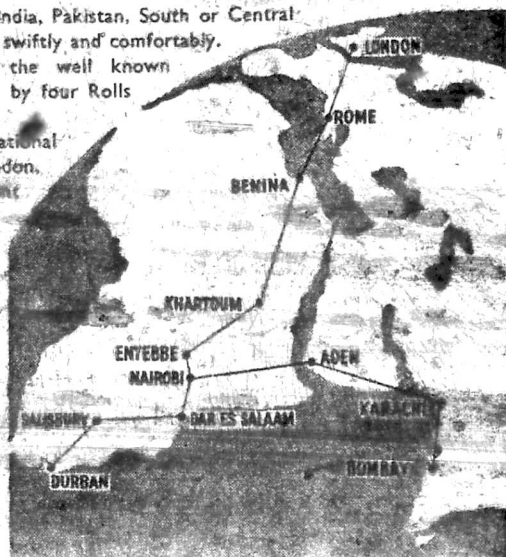
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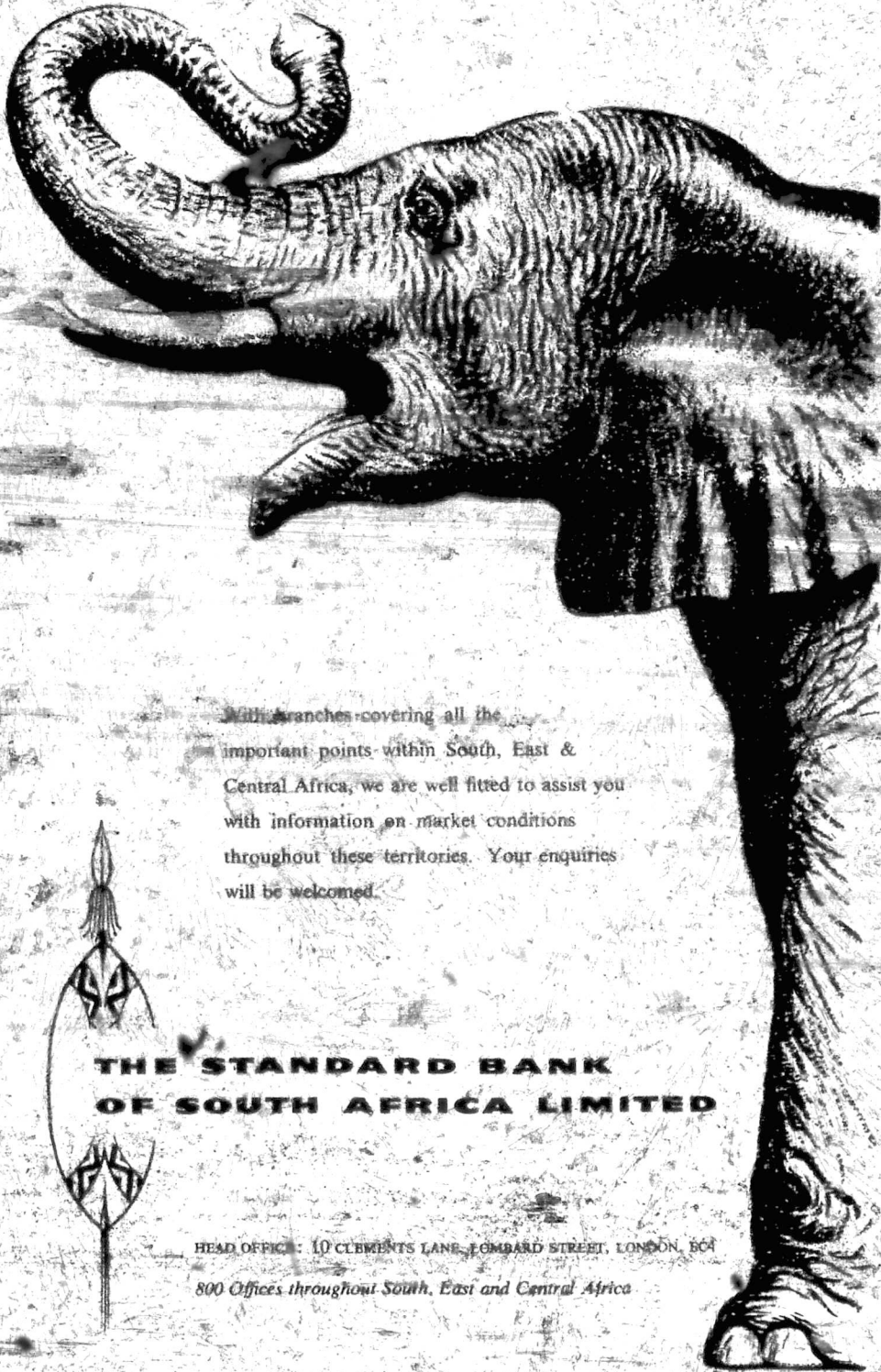
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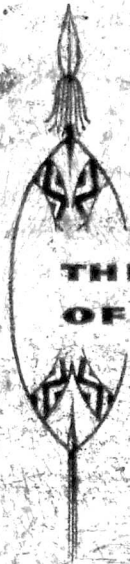
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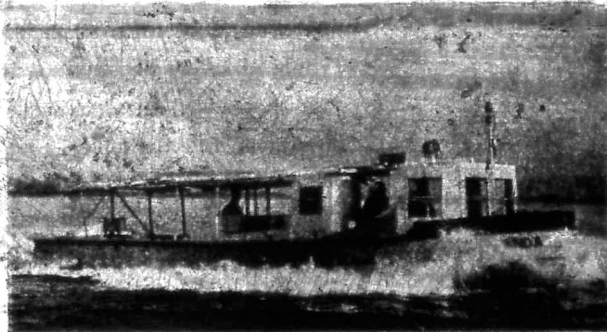
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW CABINET, which Sir Edgar Whitehead found considerable difficulty in forming, inspires confidence, and since all but one of its members have had pre-Rhodesia's vicious ministerial experience New Cabinet, it should quickly settle down as a team. Both wings of the United Federal Party are represented, the one by Mr. Garfield Todd and Sir George Davenport, and the other by Mr. C. J. Hatty and Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, the two ablest of the four "rebel" Ministers. Their leader, Sir Patrick Fletcher, is left in the political wilderness, his political career in ruins, while the Prime Minister whom he sought to unseat is seen to have a far stronger following in the country than the Fletcher clique understood. Friends who attended the party congress as delegates tell us that Mr. Todd made the best speech of the eight-hour session (and perhaps the best speech of his life) and that Sir Patrick Fletcher made the worst speech (and perhaps the worst of his political life). If, as was doubtless the case, he had been encouraged in his manoeuvres against his leader by the knowledge that two out of three of the Parliamentary members of the party were prepared to vote against Mr. Todd, he was to learn the unexpected lesson that they did not reflect the opinion of their constituents, as the small pro-Fletcher vote proved. Again Rhodesians were to show a much more sensible and liberal attitude than was expected by some of their vocal public men (and by influential sections of the local Press).

Sir Edgar Whitehead obviously based his negotiations on a determination to have Mr. Todd in his Cabinet. How near his efforts were to shipwreck because of that insistence was revealed when he announced that the talks had reached deadlock after two and a half days of intensive discussion. The Parliamentary caucus was

therefore summoned, and what had seemed insurmountable difficulties then proved negotiable, with the consequence that all but one of the twenty-four members expressed satisfaction with a Cabinet consisting of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Mr. Todd, Sir George Davenport, Mr. Hatty, Mr. Ellman-Brown, and Mr. R. Knight (a newcomer to ministerial duties). Sir Edgar will add to the Prime Ministership the portfolio of Native Affairs, which Lord Malvern held for many years while he was Prime Minister. As Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, however, Mr. Todd will be in day-to-day touch with matters directly affecting Africans, and their leaders need therefore not be suspicious that his policy of wise and moderate liberalism is at an end. Indeed, his acceptance of the portfolio is a guarantee that that is not so. Moreover, the new head of the Government shares the liberal views of his former chief and mentor, Lord Malvern, whose policy Mr. Todd inherited and developed. Not one member of the Cabinet can fairly be called reactionary; Mr. Ellman-Brown, to whom that epithet has lately been applied in some quarters, was in fact energetic in providing greatly improved urban housing for Africans.

Starting with solid backing in the House for his team, Sir Edgar Whitehead should soon heal the split in the party. That is an essential prelude to the general election due

A Good Combination. in a few months, by which time the new Administration will, we hope and believe, have given proof of its competence, cohesion and confidence. Those qualities are needed internally and externally in order to command the good will of the African leaders and of influential circles in the United Kingdom and the United States, especially now that economic problems are becoming more difficult than they have been for years. The three senior Ministers have all made definite sacrifices. Sir Edgar Whitehead had wished to enter

federal, not territorial, politics; Mr. Todd has vacated a senior appointment to serve under a colleague; and Sir George Davenport, who had hoped not to be drawn back into public life, has abandoned his private preference at the call of public duty. Mr. Hatty and Mr. Ellman-Brown have both been successful departmental Ministers, and Mr. Knight, now Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, has had long experience as a practising barrister with a keen interest in national affairs. It is not merely a good combination, but one which should reduce the political heat to normal.

KENYA'S COUNCIL OF STATE, the duties and composition of which are recorded elsewhere in this issue, has a close resemblance to the African Affairs Board

of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in that its chief function is to certify as a "differentiating measure" any Bill or other instrument any of the provisions of which seems likely to be disadvantageous to persons of any racial or religious community and not equally disadvantageous to members of other such communities; but it will protect all communities, not merely one. The Council is to consist of a chairman and ten members nominated by the Governor as "impartial and vigilant guardians of the interests of all communities" and it is expressly provided that they shall not be chosen on any principle of sectional representation, though of course there will be persons of all races among those nominated. Any one of them may ask that the Council should meet to scrutinize any measure, and if it is held to be differentiating the Legislative Council may not proceed to a third reading until it has considered any report which the Council may make. Whereas in the Federation the African Affairs Board has no constitutional right to recommend specific amendments, deletions, or additions, Kenya's Council of State is granted such authority.

If members are wisely chosen, the Council of State should prove a valuable guardian of the public interest. Some widely respected Africans who have not engaged in politics are likely to be nominated to this important body, and if it meets reasonably frequently it should soon become a multi-racial organ of influence; and the unofficial influence of its members may well be more significant over a period than their official actions, for it is to be hoped that there will not often be need to

designate as unfairly discriminatory proposals of any kind put forward by the Government. The White Paper emphasizes that the establishment of this Council is not to be interpreted as introducing a bicameral system—which would be opposed on principle by many Socialists even if the special circumstances of a Colony provided a strong argument for such a structure. Since that is not the intention, there is no apparent reason why the Parliamentary Labour Party should not support this part of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution, and it is to be hoped that its spokesmen will take the earliest opportunity of stating unequivocally that they agree with the Secretary of State's decision.

That minor indication of bipartisan support would demonstrate a willingness to accept at least some proposals of the opposite party. Moreover, there would be practical value in such a demonstration, for it

Opportunity For Labour. would show Mr. Tom Mboya and the other African members that they are mistaken in their postulate that their policy of boycotting the new Constitution would be justified if the Socialists won the next general election in Great Britain. The African extremists imprudently assume that there would be prompt and sweeping changes under a Socialist Secretary of State, and their attitude of non-co-operation unquestionably springs largely from that misguided view. It does no service to them or to Kenya to allow it to persist, and Labour has now an appropriate opportunity of endorsing the plan, so prompting the African leaders (or misleaders) to think again. It is perhaps too late to establish a similar Council of State in Uganda, but is there not a case for such a body in Tanganyika Territory?

Statements Worth Noting

"United Kingdom exports rose in 1957, but not as much as world trends, and the increase was only about half that achieved in 1956. During the first nine months of last year the volume of U.K. output was about 14% higher than in the same period of 1956, but the total of money incomes (wages, salaries, and profits) was 5% higher. So unit home costs were up about 3½%." — H.M. Treasury's *Bulletin for Industry*.

"One of the best indications of the sincerity of the Federal Power Board towards its African employees was the appointment of Major William, a well-tried and trusted friend of the African, as personnel officer." — Mr. E. O. Mwasi, Federal African Information Assistant, reporting on conditions at Kariba.

"The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland demonstrates that there is no division between learning and religion." — Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the college, speaking in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Notes By The Way

United Tanganyika Party

EVERYTHING CONSIDERED, particularly the lack of adequate funds, the United Tanganyika Party has substantial achievements to its credit, and it is most regrettable that its able, hard-working, and enthusiastic director, Mr. Brian Willis, should be about to retire — simply because there is not the money to continue the organization even in its present skeleton form. When he embarked upon the work two years ago the party consisted merely of its 34 founders, all of them non-official members of the Legislative Council, African, Arab, Asian, and European. Not long ago the membership passed the 11,000 mark, and it was then announced that Africans constituted rather more than 76% of the number, heartening proof that despite intimidation thousands of Africans are ready to show that they believe in active co-operation between the races and disagree with the mono-racialist doctrine of the extremists of the Tanganyika African National Union. Apart from the activities of the U.T.P., there has been practically no counter-action to the agitation of T.A.N.U., and on that ground especially it is tragic that the work of this multi-racial association should seem to be grinding almost to a halt, except in the Tanga Province, where very special circumstances have yielded outstanding results.

Why Trouble-Makers Prosper

AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, Mr. Stephen Emmanuel has undertaken the organization of the party in that area, giving freely of his time, money, and enthusiasm, with the consequence that well over half the total membership of the U.T.P. is in the district for which he volunteered to make himself responsible. That proof of what personal leadership can do is a clear indication of what might have been achieved in the Territory as a whole if there had been enough funds to set up a country-wide organization of the right kind. T.A.N.U. has been able to do that, with the result that it is known even in the remotest localities. In contrast, the U.T.P. has at no time had even half a dozen full-time or even part-time agents. Once again, the trouble-makers, not the co-operators, have prospered. There can be no risk of exaggeration in saying that Mr. Emmanuel's public spirit, generosity, imagination, concentration, and persistence have alone kept the U.T.P. so alive for so long, and he must deeply regret the failure of other individuals and enterprises to provide the means for the greatly expanded constructive work which should have offset the destructive efforts of T.A.N.U. Those who have not been willing to finance this necessary service now are likely to have to pay more heavily, if indirectly, in the future for their present abstention. Mr. Willis and Mr. Emmanuel have deserved well of their fellows, and it is as surprising as it is regrettable that their zealous and unselfish examples should not have inspired a better sense of solidarity, if not of sacrifice, from others.

Governor's Good Speech

INACCURATE TRANSLATION is a daily problem in Africa. House servants are often given quite unintelligible instructions by their European employers (whose intentions they nevertheless divine accurately as a rule); settlers, even those of long residence, frequently issue incomprehensible orders in what they believe to be a vernacular, officials who have to depend on African inter-

preters are not seldom offered a very doctored version of a report or complaint; and a statement by a V.I.P. may lose much of all of its force when rendered into the local language by a European or African interpreter. I am assured that that happened the other day in Mbeya when the Governor of Tanganyika made what a friend describes as "a thundering good speech about the stupid way in which some Africans were trying to stop expansion by enterprises which were opening up the area; he spoke of growing disregard of law and order, said that offenders would be severely punished, urged the three races to pull together in their common interests, and explained that money for new schools, hospitals, and all the rest could be provided only by progress through work and co-operation".

Inadequate Interpretation

THEN CAME THE TRANSLATION. According to my informant, "the usual gup", about His Excellency's pleasure at coming to the district again was fluently done, but the strongest parts of the Governor's speech were toned down, in some of the most important parts "tremendously". My correspondent, a responsible Tanganyikan of long residence, asks: "How is H.E. to know that the full sense of his firm statement was certainly not understood by the Africans?" How, indeed? — unless it be through the Press or the direct comments of settlers who speak the local language better than any official.

Prohibited Immigrants

SHARP CRITICISM of the East African Governments for refusing to grant entry permits to Mr. Basil Davidson has been made by the *Economist*, which ended its comments with these words: "It is time the Colonial Office pulled up these territories sharply into observing something like the standards of justice, seen to be done as well as done, expected here — which is not asking too much. If Mr. Lennox-Boyd is not more forthcoming about his department's supervision of the East African immigration provisions, he should be given a rough time in the debate on the adjournment which is now being sought". The chief complaints are that those whom the Governments declare to be prohibited immigrants are given no reasons for that decision, and that in this case Mr. Davidson, a well-known political journalist, intended merely to make inquiries for the purposes of an archaeological book which American publishers have commissioned him to write.

Governments Should Not Explain

I HAVE EVERY SYMPATHY with the refusal of Governments to disclose the reasons for their decisions in such matters, and, if that principle is accepted, there ought obviously not to be exceptional cases in which explanations are given; for that would merely undermine the validity of the principle. If one person is told why he is to be excluded, why should others be denied the same treatment? Then tell everybody, may be the retort — but certainly not by people with some knowledge of such matters. They know that there are numerous good reasons for exclusion which no Government can be expected to make public. Indeed, it is easy to think of circumstances which justify the prohibition but which it would be most unfair to announce publicly.

Subversive Elements

THOUGH I SIDE with the authorities in principle, I can think of more than one case in which I felt that it would have been far wiser to admit than exclude the person in question. At least three people well known as journalists and writers, all of them on the political left wing, all of them critics of the territories, have within the past year or so been prevented from travel-

ling in the territories when they wished to do so. Would it not have been more sensible to grant them entry permits, subject perhaps to such specific restrictions and supervision as might have been deemed necessary? If the answer be that they might have consorted with subversive elements, I reply that Africans with subversive records find no difficulty in coming to London to meet whom they will.

Sir Edgar Whitehead Forms His Cabinet

Mr. Garfield Todd Minister of Labour and Social Welfare

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW CABINET is constituted as follows:

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs;

SIR GEORGE DAVENPORT, Leader of the House and Minister of Mines, Lands and Surveys;

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare;

MR. C. J. HATTY, Minister of the Treasury and Native Education;

MR. R. KNIGHT, O.C., Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs; and

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Local Government and Housing, and Irrigation.

On Monday evening Mr. Todd tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia and suggested that he should invite Sir Edgar Whitehead to take office. That invitation was accepted, with the above result.

The process of creating a new Cabinet had proved difficult, and at one stage Sir Edgar announced that his endeavours had failed.

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Negotiations

As he passed through London Airport early last week on his way from Washington to Salisbury after being elected leader of the Southern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party, Sir Edgar Whitehead expressed the hope that it would prove possible to bring together the two factions in the party.

Having been out of Southern Rhodesian politics since 1953, he preferred to make no statement about policy beyond saying that his aim would be to continue that of Lord Malvern for the advancement of all races; he trusted that that could be achieved together with reunion in the party.

Only on the day before the specially convened party congress, he said, he had received from one of the senior members of the party a suggestion that he should be nominated as leader. It had come to him as a complete surprise, though some of his previous constituents had offered to put forward his name; but that he had regarded as a purely local move. His eyesight, which had improved greatly during the past year in Washington, now gave him little difficulty.

On his arrival in Salisbury next day Sir Edgar told reporters that he would begin to assess the political situation within an hour. Before assuming that he would succeed Mr. Todd as Prime Minister he needed to find out whether he could command majority support from the party; it would be "excessive impudence" to assume that he could count on that endorsement from the 24 territorial M.P.s. It would be necessary to form a Cabinet acceptable to the House and able to count on a firm majority, and he would certainly not risk failure by undue haste. If anybody else could get unity more quickly than he, then he would gladly serve under him.

Asked about the prospects of an early general election, Sir Edgar Whitehead replied that the new Electoral Amendment Act had only recently been approved and he thought it inadvisable to have a general election before there had been time for people to register under the new qualifications.

Stability in politics was especially necessary when the low price of copper would inevitably make it difficult to maintain

Rhodesia's rate of progress and only a minor disagreement on principles and policy should be considered, be tolerated as a reason for a split in the ranks of the Government.

On Friday evening he told a Press conference that after two and a half days of intensive negotiations with Ministers and ex-Ministers in an endeavour to reach party unity the talks had reached deadlock.

It was understood in Salisbury that some of Mr. Todd's former colleagues were averse to serving if he was included, while some of his then colleagues made his inclusion a condition of their own acceptance.

Caucus Support

On Sunday the Parliamentary caucus met, and 23 of the 24 M.P.s. of the U.F.P. accepted Sir Edgar's proposed Administration. The one who disagreed, Mr. Straw, expressed willingness to resign so that the new leader might contest his seat in a by-election. Without saying whether he would stand in that constituency, Sir Edgar said later that he would fight a by-election almost at once.

Another suggestion was that he might stand in the Speaker's constituency, for by the Southern Rhodesian Constitution the Speaker need not be an elected Member of Parliament.

Immediately after the party congress Sir Patrick Fletcher, who polled less than one-quarter of the votes for the leadership, issued a statement to the Press demanding that Mr. Todd should resign immediately in favour of Sir George Davenport as Prime Minister for a brief period until Sir Edgar Whitehead could form a new Cabinet. The three other Ministers who resigned with him at once dissociated themselves from the proposal.

LORD HASTINGS, who farmed in Southern Rhodesia until last year, wrote in the course of a letter to the *Sunday Times*:

"The majority of the European community in the Federation believe that the Federal Electoral Bill is a step forward on the road to partnership. They know that they must pursue this course if the Federation is to survive; but, over and above that, they feel that their road is the right one and that partnership is the best hope for Africa."

"They know that some people in this country blame them for not going fast enough; for that matter there is plenty of controversy in the Federation itself about the pace of the advance; but only a small minority doubts that the road is the right one."

Great Increase in African Voters

"The Electoral Bill will have the immediate effect of giving the vote to approximately a hundred times as many Africans as have voted hitherto. The most startling increase, numerically speaking, will be in Southern Rhodesia, because of the generally higher level of living standards which have been reached there."

"The Nyasaland Africans will find that, in addition to the old way of indirect election whereby only a handful of men voted for two candidates, some 7,000 of them can now qualify to cast a secret vote for candidates of their own direct choice."

"Besides enfranchising thousands of new African voters, the Bill also doubles the number of African M.P.s who will in future play their part in the Federal Assembly. It is of vital importance for the emergence of a healthy democracy in the Federation that there should be enough Africans with a genuine and intimate knowledge of the actual workings of the parliamentary machine."

"The Federation needs a greater understanding in the United Kingdom of the real attitude of the Europeans and a proper confidence in their political good sense which they have demonstrated on a number of occasions during the last five years.

"The latest example of this was given at the recent congress of the United Federal Party of Southern Rhodesia, when Sir Patrick Fletcher and the Ministers who had rebelled against Mr. Todd's leadership succeeded in mustering only 20% of the votes. Although Mr. Todd has led the leadership to Sir Edgar Whitehead, the fact that more than 40% of the delegates supported him through the ballots is a guarantee that his liberal policies will be maintained."

Property-Owning African Middle Class

Baron Bentinck wrote in *The Times*—

"Extremists on either side do not appear to the average Rhodesian citizen as is shown by their complete repudiation of the pro-Confederate Party, with its strong white backing, and their definite suspicion of the somewhat pro-African leanings of the Capricorn Africa Society. The Dominion Party has gained a fair measure of support largely because its African policy differs in little from that of the Federal and United Rhodesia parties, mainly on method, rather than on basic or long-term policy.

"Everyone of good-will—and the majority of Southern Rhodesia electors fall into that category—is agreed that the African must be advanced but that the rate of that advance must be regulated with his ability to absorb, and retain, an entirely new (to him) conception of social responsibility.

"As a prerequisite to this both the Federal and Dominion parties favour the establishment of a property-owning middle class African society, so that in time, the African will be thoroughly equipped to take his proper place in a truly multi-racial community. Evidently Mr. Garfield Todd in his enthusiasm has exceeded—in the opinion of his colleagues at all events—the speed at which the African can absorb sensible liberal policies.

"Another factor to be kept in mind is that the good-will of the European electorate must be retained, because without that good-will any attempt to create an harmonious multi-racial society is doomed to failure; and should that occur it would require no action on the part of any British Government to unscramble the Federation, with heaven knows what deplorable results to the interest of both white and black inhabitants."

The international department of the British Council of Churches has informed the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that it regards the Federal Electoral Bill with the "greatest disquiet."

The letter suggests that the African Affairs Board has become a symbol of African hopes for the future, and that there is now a widespread view among Africans that the board is gravely imperilled by the proposals.

"It is being suggested by some that the British Parliament's responsibility is restricted to judging the constitutional competence of the Federal Parliament to enact such legislation. We would welcome a clear reiteration of this view by the British Government, and a declaration that the wisdom and justice of such legislation is clearly in its purview."

Pledge Not to Frustrate African Development

"The department would strongly express its hope that H.M. Government will not approve this Bill, unless it is prepared to ensure that pledges are given by the Federal Government that when, with the progress of African education, more and more Africans qualify for inclusion on the rolls, no step shall be taken to frustrate this development."

Lord Tweedsmuir wrote:—

"One may question the implication in your leading article that the British Government can threaten Southern Rhodesia with a threat to unscramble the Federation at the 1960 conference. It is more than doubtful whether such action would be either constitutionally proper or practically enforceable without the consent of the Federal Government and Legislature—which would scarcely be forthcoming. But it would in any case be an act of extreme irresponsibility and a betrayal of our trust for the well-being and interests, not of the few politically articulate Africans, but of the millions of simple folk in the villages.

"It is beyond dispute that Federation has produced a great up-surge of economic activity, which has immensely increased the revenue of the territories available for improvements in the social services, especially for Africans. Nyasaland, whose isolation is a particular goal of the unscramblers, has been perhaps the greatest beneficiary. For example, expenditure there on African education has trebled as a result of Federation.

"Dis-memberment of the Federation into one white and two or more black States would be a classic exercise in *apartheid*. It would also probably doom Nyasaland, for which in the foreseeable future there is not in sight any comparable means of improving its resources, to a relapse into stagnation, with no prospect of any but slow advance in education or living standards."

Reply to Commander Fox Pitt

Mr. G. H. Baxter wrote in a letter to the *Spectator*:—

"Reactionaries or faint-hearts who would like to see the Federation dismembered and a pattern of *apartheid* adopted are blind to the true interests of the African inhabitants, and can see nothing except in the narrowest terms of racial communalism."

"Commander Fox Pitt pre-supposes that if Nyasaland were lopped off the Rhodesians could somehow be cajoled or coerced into paying her £5m. a year by which she is now said to benefit from federation. How?"

"It was confidently predicted in 1951 in the report that bears my name that federation would bring about a great and growing upsurge of economic activity, which, *inter alia*, would provide the revenues to finance consecutive improvements in social services (especially for Africans) on a scale that would otherwise be impossible. That forecast has been, and is being, fulfilled. Can it be doubted that if the Federation were broken up the recession would be equally great? An isolated Nyasaland is likely to lapse into stagnation and backwardness. Would that be in the best interests of those 2½m. Africans?"

"It is only the backward-looking whose conception of African advancement consists of drafting off the increasing numbers of the small minority of politically articulate Africans. A true concern for the Africans points rather to better and more widely spread education, housing, health facilities, and opportunities for more diversified employment, so that increasingly more Africans can play their part in the community as citizens and operate, alongside the Europeans, the institutions of representative government.

"Such measures are costly; and every country in the world where the population includes a large element with low economic productivity finds the burden severe, and is liable to make but slow progress. In Central Africa federation has brought a great inflow of capital, based on confidence in the Federation's future, which is cumulatively providing the resources. It is a long haul, but it is well under way.

"To impugn the Federation Commander Fox Pitt asks together every grievance (whether of Africans or of Europeans) that can be thought of. Was there ever a country—including our own—where there were no sectional strains or disorders?"

A Rhodesian View

The Southern Rhodesian correspondent of the *Economist* writes in the current issue:—

"Probably notwithstanding Mr. MacIntyre the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments will now work in closer harmony than in the past.

"So far as financial policies are concerned the banks and financial houses in Southern Rhodesia are not generally hostile to Sir Edgar, who talks the kind of language they understand. In this he is in sharp contrast to one of his most determined critics in earlier political encounters, the Federal Government's Finance Minister, Mr. Donald MacIntyre, whose knowledge of economic theory is rudimentary and who in such matters leans heavily on his senior civil servants.

"The chief opponents of Sir Edgar's financial policies have been the industrialists and businessmen (Mr. MacIntyre out of office was one of them), who claim that he is altogether too harsh a taxman. When Sir Edgar was Finance Minister in Southern Rhodesia's lean pre-Federation days the Colony's Government was finding it difficult to meet even some of its day-to-day running expenses. Mr. MacIntyre at the Federal Treasury has known only the boom years since Federation, with high export tax revenues solving most problems before they became serious. Now that the depressed world copper price makes a post-war period inevitable, the country may be given the opportunity of seeing whether the policy of the man at the head of the Southern Rhodesian Government or that of the man in the Federal Treasury is the right one in less prosperous times.

"One political reputation which has probably been irrevocably ruined is that of Sir Patrick Fletcher, leader of the Cabinet rebels. His reply to Mr. Todd at last Saturday's congress was so disjoined that it almost certainly lost him a great deal of support and resulted in his finishing a poor third in the first ballot between himself, Sir Edgar, and Mr. Todd."

Kenya's Council of State to Protect All Races

Secretary of State's Dispatch on New Constitutional Arrangements*

On April 15, 1954 my predecessor addressed to you two dispatches on constitutional arrangements for Kenya. On the conclusion of my recent discussions in Nairobi I made a statement to the elected and corporate members of Legislative Council, on November 8, 1957, on the new arrangements which I intended to commend to my colleagues in H.M. Government. This statement, endorsed by my colleagues, was subsequently published as Command Paper 309.

The purpose of this dispatch is to convey to you H.M. Government's decisions upon those details of the new arrangements which are not set out in the Command Paper. In a subsequent dispatch I shall traverse other matters arising out of the policy embodied in that Paper, in the same way as my predecessor treated certain matters arising from Cmd. 9103 in the two dispatches to which I have referred above.

New Seats in the Legislative Council

Details of the creation of the 12 seats designed to provide representation not based on a purely communal electorate have been set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Cmd. 309. It was there stated that methods of nominating candidates for election to these seats would be decided later. These matters have now been decided, and the method of nomination will be as follows.

Candidates for election as specially elected members (as they will be called) will be required to be British subjects or British-protected persons who have attained the age of 21 years and who are not subject to disqualifications of the kind that are commonly applied to those who are candidates for election to Legislative Council. These detailed disqualifications will be set out in appropriate legislation.

For nomination, candidates will require to have as proposer and seconder existing members of Legislative Council and be supported by three other members. These nominating members, whether proposers, seconders, or supporters, may not be either public officers or specially elected members.

Public Officers Barred

Existing members of Legislative Council, other than public officers, will be eligible for nomination as candidates for these seats, and if elected will vacate their present seats; in the case of a member holding a constituency elected seat, election to a specially elected seat will necessitate a by-election in that constituency. No public officer will be allowed to stand for election or take part in the election of candidates other than by casting a vote by secret ballot; these restrictions reflect general policy on the participation of public officers in political activity.

The election of specially elected members will be conducted by free and secret ballot under the auspices of the Speaker. If the nominations to any seat or group of seats do not exceed the number of seats available the Speaker will declare the candidate or candidates who have been nominated to be duly elected. The results of the election will, as is usual, be published in the *Official Gazette*.

In paragraph 13 of Cmd. 309 it is stated that "in order to protect any one community against discriminatory legislation harmful to its interests, there will be created a Council of State with certain defined powers

of delay, revision and reference". H.M. Government have now reached the following decisions upon the powers, functions, and composition of the Council of State.

It should be made clear at this point that the establishment of the Council of State does not introduce a bicameral system of legislation in Kenya. The powers of the Council will not be such as to impair the legislative authority of the Legislative Council itself, and it is only in the case of a limited class of legislation, namely that which it finds to be discriminatory, that it will be empowered to intervene to secure further consideration of such legislation.

Nor will its creation in any way diminish or detract from the constitutional powers and authority of the Secretary of State to advise Her Majesty to regulate, by instrument or by any other powers in Her Majesty vested, the constitutional arrangements of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

Council of State Functions

The functions of the Council of State, and the specific function referred to in paragraph 6 of Cmd. 309 will be exercised in relation to all legislation, both substantive and subordinate, which in its opinion differentiates. The definition which is proposed to advise Her Majesty to approve for such legislation in an Order in Council is as follows:—

"In this part of this Order the expression 'differentiating measure' means any Bill or instrument any of the provisions of which are, or are likely in their practical application to be, disadvantageous to persons of any racial or religious community, and not equally disadvantageous to persons of other such communities, either directly, by prejudicing persons of that community, or indirectly by giving an advantage to persons of another community."

When substantive legislation is introduced into the Legislative Council the method which will be pursued is as follows. All members of the Council of State will be sent copies of every Bill upon its introduction to Legislative Council. If there is then a request by any member that the Council should meet to scrutinize any particular measure the chairman will convene the Council, which will be able at any time before the measure has received its third reading in the Legislative Council to lay a statement before the Legislative Council declaring that in its opinion and for reasons set out in the statement the measure is differentiating.

Revisory Powers

When this statement is laid the Legislative Council will be unable to proceed to a third reading until the Council of State, having scrutinized the measure further, has either withdrawn its previous statement or laid before the Legislative Council a report embodying its comments upon the Bill or any provisions of the Bill, such a report will, if the Council of State thinks fit, contain recommendations for revision of the measure by amendment, deletion or replacement of any of its provisions, or by insertion of new provisions, if in the opinion of the Council of State such changes would remove the grounds for objection to the measure.

It is intended that the Council of State shall be required to lay its report within four months from the date when its statement was laid. Should the Council consider this time insufficient for adequate scrutiny and report on any measure, it will be able to petition me through the Governor for an extension of time. No

*Mr. A. T. Lemoix-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued last week the text of a dispatch in the following terms sent on February 10 to the Acting Governor of Kenya.

such extension, however, will be granted for more than 12 months in all from the date when the first statement was laid. Provision will be made to ensure that any measure on which the Council has intervened, and which would for that reason lapse on prorogation, may be revived in the next succeeding session of Legislative Council at the stage which it had reached on prorogation.

If you consider that a measure is urgently needed in the interests of the Colony, you will be able to certify to that effect to the Council of State at any time after it has laid its preliminary statement before the Legislature. Thereafter the Council will be obliged to conclude its study of the measure and to present a report thereon to the Legislature within one month.

On receiving the report of the Council of State on any measure, with the recommendations for revision if any, the Legislative Council will consider the report and will certify its decisions upon it to the Council of State.

Reservation of Differentiating Legislation

After any Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council, and whether or not the Council of State has already laid a statement upon it, the Council of State may nevertheless make a reasoned request for its reservation for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure on the ground that the legislation is differentiating. Unless you are satisfied that it is essential in the public interest that the measure be brought into immediate operation, you will then reserve the measure in accordance with the request of the Council of State.

All members of the Council of State will be sent copies of subordinate legislation upon publication. Thereafter it will be possible within 30 days for the Council to meet and make a reasoned report to you upon any such legislation which it considers differentiating. You will then report the views of the Council of State to the Secretary of State, who will decide

whether or not to annul the legislation. Public notice of any annulment will be given. Actions already taken under the legislation will not be affected by annulment.

In keeping with the policy already determined that the Council of State should be an impartial and vigilant guardian of the interests of all communities, its members will not be chosen upon any principle of sectional representation; nevertheless, the membership of the Council will inevitably include persons of all races. Members of Legislative Council will be debarred from concurrent membership of the Council of State.

Members To Be Nominated

There will be a chairman and 10 members, all of whom will be nominated by you in pursuit of Royal Instructions. The members will hold office, subject to Her Majesty's pleasure, for the following terms: four members for 10 years, three members for seven years, and three members for four years.

It is my wish to limit the size of the Council to the minimum necessary for the purposes for which it has been created. If the proposed size of the Council proves inadequate after due experience, it will be increased by such members as it seems to the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor, advisable to ask Her Majesty to appoint for the effective discharge of its functions.

Decisions will be taken in the Council by a simple majority vote, the chairman, in the case of an equality of votes of those present and voting, having a casting vote. Otherwise the Council shall determine its own procedure. Unless in the opinion of the Council of State the public interest demands otherwise, the sittings of the Council will be held in public.

Legal effect will, subject to Her Majesty's pleasure, be given to the above decisions in due course; at the same time as the remaining constitutional arrangements set out in Cmnd. 309 are instituted in law.

Joseph Thomson: Great and Modest African Explorer

Sir Arthur Kirby's Tribute at Centenary Celebrations in Scotland

THE CENTENARY of the birth of Joseph Thomson, the African explorer, was celebrated on Friday in Dumfries.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, attended on behalf of the territories to pay homage to "one of those many famous Scotsmen who have opened up the way to British enterprise in so many parts of the world, one of that band of intrepid explorers who made it possible for us years later to enjoy the wonders of Eastern and Central Africa and bring a new way of life to the indigenous peoples who but half a century ago were mostly living in conditions of savagery". He continued:—

"Thomson had about him a youthful gaiety combined with knowledge, pertinacity, and courage which, had he lived today, might have found outlet in Antarctic expeditions or in joining our brave young men in the air. His expeditions into Africa were brave but serious ventures, but his exploits and adventures surpassed anything depicted on the cinema screen of today.

Masailand Expedition

"His account of his expedition through Masailand is still among the most enthralling of adventure books, though he would have been the last to describe his expedition as adventurous. He was a serious-minded man, well balanced, modest, and with a remarkable good humour in the face of danger and adversity.

"He must have been an inspiration to young men of

his time. When only 20 years of age, after having qualified at Edinburgh University and put in time working as a builder, he joined an expedition into unexplored Africa as a geologist and naturalist — this as the result of a prosaic reply to an advertisement. Within a few months, because of the death of the leader of that expedition, he had to take over the leadership, and he acquitted himself so well that when he returned to London about a year later he found himself famous — much to his surprise, I am sure.

Seeking After Coal

"The following year he was commissioned by the Sultan of Zanzibar to lead an expedition up the Rovuma River, in the southern part of what is now Tanganyika, to find a reputed bed of coal. Unfortunately, he was unable to find anything more than shale, but there can be little doubt that the bed of coal must have been the same as recently proved by the Colonial Development Corporation. Who knows what might have happened had Thomson proved it nearly 80 years ago? Conditions are now so different that commercial exploitation of the coalfields is fraught with many difficulties and uncertainties; but the coal is there in large quantities.

"It was his expedition through Masailand which made Thomson's name famous. One of the loveliest of the smaller gazelles bears his name. Thomson's gazelle is a jolly little animal which is to be found only in East Africa. We are grateful, too, that Thomson gave his name to the falls which he discovered. Near them, and named after them, is the settlement of Thomson's Falls, now a thriving farming township.

"In commissioning Thomson to undertake this expedition

through Masailand the Royal Geographical Society enjoined him to make all practicable observations concerning meteorology, geology, natural history, and ethnology. That was a tall order for a young man of 24, about to embark upon an expedition in which he was to be the sole organizer and leader. Despite all setbacks and dangers he did all that was required of him.

"On that expedition lasting 15 months he covered many hundreds of miles and suffered severe privations which caused a serious breakdown in his health, but he made his way to Lake Victoria, saw Mount Kenya in all its snow-capped grandeur, and brought back a valuable amount of scientific, natural and geological information which was to be of great use for many years afterwards.

"Columbus had discovered America 350 years before Thomson undertook that expedition in 1883, by which time the United States of America had already come into being. East Africa was still inhabited by savage tribes and its mineral and agricultural resources were untapped. In 1883 America was traversed by railways east, west, north and south, but it was not until 20 years after Thomson's intrepidly courageous and resourceful expedition that the first railway was completed from Mombasa to Lake Victoria. At the opening of this century East Africa was much as Thomson first saw it. Today it is a place of settled farmsteads, well-cultivated plantations, and thriving industries.

"The indigenous African, who such a short time ago was living in a state of primitive savagery, is now taking his place in industry, and, under the tutelage of British people, is beginning to develop his own economy. In considering political and social progress and expecting much of the African, many people are apt to forget this rapid transition from savagery to civilization.

"Never at any time did Thomson shrink from facing danger, whether it was fierce and savage Masai, forced marches, or the charges of a rhinoceros; yet when once parted from his main party he was honest enough to admit his extreme fear. He possessed great qualities of leadership, and one finds from time to time in his own account expressions such as 'although extremely calm and smiling, I was internally boiling with rage and mortification'.

"He did not hesitate from severity when required, although it is obvious from the loyalty and devotion of his porters when he was struck down with dysentery that he commanded liking and respect. He remarks that when making his way back over the cold high plateaux of Kenya the men were so cold that they would have lain down and died but for the warming influence of a stick. There, I feel, speaks a good Scot parent. Yet, withal, Thomson was not a man of severe austerity. He had a lively appreciation of the ludicrous.

Mountain Discovered

"He discovered a range of mountains and had sufficient generosity to sink his Scots pride and name them with a good Welsh name—the Aberdares, after the then president of the Royal Geographical Society.

"It was near there that Thomson suffered more than usually from the curious attentions of the Masai, one of whom almost twisted off his nose because, having seen his false teeth, he thought he might generally be taken to pieces. There must have been something of the poet, too, about Thomson, because he described Mount Kenya as a dazzling white pinnacle, shot with a beauty marvellous, spirit-like and divine, cut off by an immeasurable distance from gross earth.

"But to me the great and endearing quality about him was his cheerfulness and resilience in all circumstances. In none of the records about him can one find any ill-temper, impatience, or pettiness. His was a fine example of courage and endurance of a very likeable character."

The Government of Kenya telegraphed to Dumfriesshire County Council: "The Government and people of Kenya associate themselves with Dumfriesshire in commemoration of the birth 100 years ago of the distinguished explorer Joseph Thomson. Township and district of Thomson's Falls in Kenya, named after him, are permanent record of Thomson's journey in Kenya, where he is remembered as a pioneer of Africa in the truest sense."

The chairman replied: "On behalf of Dumfriesshire County Council and the people of the county I warmly appreciate your message marking the centenary of Joseph Thomson from the people of Kenya. To all Scots in Kenya the centenary of Thomson's birth will be a reminder of their homeland's contributions to Kenya, to Africa, and to the Commonwealth as a whole."

Federal Social Services C.P.A. Delegation Impressed*

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has already earmarked all its available capital and seems likely to run into difficulties, particularly as regards capital expenditure. We hope further funds will be forthcoming.

It would be unnatural if so bold an experiment had had an even progress, but the college is looking forward to its second year with increased numbers and every expectation of settling down into a multi-racial institution. That requires a fairly even balance between Europeans and Africans. At first the Africans were a very small minority, but this is being steadily corrected, and the prospects seem bright that a stable and varied community of students will develop. The potential value of the college to the cultural life of the Federation and its example of partnership can hardly be exaggerated.

The university will provide not only college-level teaching but also graduate research. This should be of great value to the Federation, but will raise the question of the relationship of existing research institutes to the college. Research is a federal function, and no doubt the Government will be able to make a comprehensive review of what is required in the whole field.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

We visited the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, near Lusaka. Much of its work in the field of anthropology and social science must lie in the undefined sector between academic fundamental research and practical administration. It seemed to us that there was more need to use the institute in the day-to-day work of administration.

We visited a number of teacher training colleges and were impressed by the size of their task. We were impressed by the devoted work that was being done by the staff at all the colleges we visited.

Education, particularly primary education in rural areas, is a partnership between missions and Government. The missions from their long tradition seem generally to have the confidence of the African. They have, therefore, perhaps the best chance of putting academic achievement in the context of vocation and personal integrity, and we would be sorry to see their contribution weakened.

In Nyasaland in particular there were signs of that happening, because of lack of finance. One of the larger missions had decided to restrict its educational activities and was transferring its schools to the African district councils. On a small scale and with adequate supervision this in itself might be considered an advance, but we feel that such a development on any widespread scale and its alliance with the various African splinter religions could develop into the state of affairs that was seen in Kenya in the early 1950s.

Principle of Self-Help

Mission buildings varied widely. Some were humble, but others were of excellent standards and offered the children all that could be required. We were impressed by the extent to which children at the mission schools had taken part in their building. Perhaps this principle of self-help could be extended elsewhere, although it is true that Government schools are often helped by the local technical schools.

We heard complaints that Government inspectors interfered too much with the details of syllabuses and the methods of teaching. Of that we found no evidence. The comparative lack of skill of many teachers makes detailed supervision essential, and the relations between Government inspectors and superintendents of mission districts seemed admirable.

* These passages are taken from the report of the delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from August 25 to September 26, 1957.

We met sixth form boys in African and European schools and found them stimulating company. In general African boys are often some years older than Europeans doing comparable work, but as primary education expands this disparity will be progressively reduced.

The shortage of school places and trained staff makes the road to the sixth form a hard one for Africans. At a series of stages both in his primary and secondary school he is faced with an examination. If he fails at one of those stages he is out of school virtually for good.

At the beginning of his primary or secondary course, or just before an African begins to be taught in English in place of his vernacular speech. The teaching of English is essential, but it does lay a further burden on him, particularly if he is introduced to the language by teachers whose own grasp is limited. Reading English is as essential as speaking it.

We were told in one senior secondary school that no grant for general library books was made. While we are not sure that this is the general position, we emphasize the importance of a school library with varied and attractive books and magazines of all kinds. Teaching African children in what for them is a foreign language can be justified only if there is given an adequate foundation.

European secondary education is generally not selective, and succeeds in offering an appropriate curriculum for children of different capacity. There can be few places in the Federation where the majority of children are not immigrants, which means very often that they have had different methods of teaching and achieved varying standards.

Growth of Boarding Schools

We were interested to see how smoothly the State system appeared to be adapted to boarding education. The growth of boarding schools, particularly near Salisbury, seems a great help to permanent European settlement throughout the Federation. Without lowering standards there seems to be a need to build modestly and economically, in order among other things to meet the strain on educational resources for the expanding European population.

As African secondary education grows there should be opportunity for students who are doing substantially the same sort of work and preparing for partnership in the same country to meet together to discuss the common problems they are going to inherit. The disparity of ages presents difficulties, but these should not greatly affect discussion groups and debates. We understand that games between African and European schools are difficult to arrange, but a number of people suggested to us that sport will have an important part to play in providing greater understanding between the races.

We were interested to see European officers and African soldiers playing football together, and we do not believe that meetings of schoolboys with the supervision of experienced staff would bring anything but rewarding results. We were told that the African boys of Munsal secondary school in Lusaka collected a substantial contribution towards a new swimming bath for their European neighbours at the Gilbert Renais School.

There is one major obstacle to increased contact between African and European schools. These matters are not easily settled by headmasters over the telephone, and there is no common authority to accept responsibility. Not only are European and African education under different departments, but one is a federal and the other a territorial matter. We realize how difficult any change would be in the present sensitive state of opinion.

Technical Schools Impressive

At their best, both African and European technical schools impressed us by the quality of their work. Both had their different problems. We found heads of schools providing commercial courses uncertain how far they could be sure of suitable openings for their pupils. Our own feeling was that there was so far too little experience to know whether these fears would be justified, but we hope that political and industrial leadership will be firm enough to prevent any wastage of good human material.

We were impressed by the standards achieved at the Hodgson Technical School for Africans, but not many more than a hundred boys complete the courses there each year. Even with the less advanced courses elsewhere, this seems an inadequate foundation for the growing industrial structure, in the absence of wider opportunities for African apprenticeship.

The European primary schools seemed well designed and delightful places. The existing African primary schools in the towns were of a reasonable standard, but those in rural areas varied. We were, however, impressed by the partnership between Government and missions, which had extended the facilities for primary education throughout the Federation.

On the Copperbelt we understand that there are grave deficiencies and that at least half the African children receive no education at all. We were told that this proportion is likely to grow.

The building of schools seems to have lagged behind the intense activity in other directions, such as commercial building. Expenditure on education is not an afterthought or a frill, but an essential investment in the development of the human resources upon which the territory depends. It can be argued that in rural areas no positive harm is done if children stay out of school, as they have done for hundreds of years, and that they have their place in the community and their jobs to do; but these are children who have come out of the country and are crammed into towns with all the temptations and opportunities for delinquency that go with urban life.

Serious Urban Educational Problems

We need add little to what was said in the 1956 report of the Northern Rhodesian Department of African Education. The rapid expansion of the copper mining industry and of African housing in the industrial and urban areas continues unabated, creating an ever-worsening educational problem. For every increase of 360 African houses in a particular area a primary school for 300 children will be required, but this fact is overlooked when housing programmes are being executed. The situation must be viewed against the turbulent background of life in the compounds and locations where the urban life. Action, financial and otherwise, of a quite extraordinary nature will be necessary before this national problem can be successfully tackled. Such a policy would pay handsome dividends and would help to ensure the country's future prosperity, security and happiness.

In other areas the amount and quality of primary education is greatly improving and although attendance has increased, something like four children out of five get most of their schooling.

We were greatly impressed by the intense keenness of Africans on education. Great progress has been made by Governments and missions within the limits of finance and teaching staff. We were impressed also both by the contribution that Europeans have made and can make to African education and by the immense importance to the future of the Federation of an educated African population.

With hospitals as with schools, the picture was one of sharp contrast. There are several fine hospitals in Salisbury, including an excellent hospital and maternity home at Harari. The Federal Government is just completing the very impressive Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Blantyre. These two hospitals should provide the highest standard of treatment for patients.

A large number of industrial undertakings maintain up-to-date clinics and some of them fully-equipped hospitals. On the other hand, a new hospital at Mungu in Barotseland seemed to us to be urgently needed. The present hospital is quite inadequate. In one ward 11 by 12 feet in area, there were seven African patients suffering from glandular tuberculosis, whose beds were actually touching. The estimates to rebuild had been approved, but no progress has been made with the work. This is a very remote part, transport is bad, and it may be difficult to get contractors, but we were favourably impressed by the construction of the schools we visited and we do hope that every effort will be made to hasten the building of the hospital.

Hospital Conditions

At some mission hospitals in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia there was considerable and inevitable overcrowding, the construction was far from modern, and the medical facilities were extremely simple. Nevertheless, we saw excellent examples of rebuilding despite shortage of money. At all the hospitals the medical services offered were clearly deeply appreciated. We were told of the need for the treatment of tuberculosis, and we saw the efforts made for the care of lepers, which unfortunately touched only a fraction of the problem.

An apparently limited but very real problem is that of providing shelter for the relatives of patients. The modern hospitals which we saw make little provision for it. The families of patients, who often come long distances, are in most cases determined to accompany and remain at the hospital with them. With the strong tribal and family ties of the African and the frightening new environment of a big hospital, it might be psychologically as well as socially wise if it were possible to make some sort of provision for them.

The federal hospital authorities clearly cannot be criticized for the present shortcomings, as they are just in the early stages of creating a comprehensive service for the whole Federation. One of their problems indeed must be to decide how to distribute their limited resources between a general improvement of standards and the building of a few costly hospitals, which may be more an earnest of good intentions than the most effective contribution to the problem as a whole.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. S. BEVAN and SIR JOHN TAIT have been elected to the Port of London Authority.

MR. I. C. CHOPRA, Q.C., M.L.C., has arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, and LADY BARING left London yesterday for Nairobi.

MR. ANDREW PIKE, Member for Lands and Mines in Tanganyika, arrived in London a few days ago.

A memorial service for SIR ALEXANDER GIBB was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday.

THE REV. ANDREW DOIG, M.P., flew back to Central Africa yesterday. In April he will come home again on leave.

LORD and LADY HOME and MR. C. T. ALPORY, M.P., were the guests of the Victoria League at luncheon a few days ago.

MAJOR EDWARD COMPTON, of Newby Hall, Yorkshire, and LADY SISONY, of Kitale, Kenya, were married in Nairobi last week.

MR. HAROLD OLDHAM, of Bulawayo, has been appointed to the board of the Mashaba Rhodesian Railway Co., Ltd.

MR. STUART HOOD, head of the B.B.C.'s General Overseas Service, is making a tour of East Central and South Africa.

ARTHUR KIRBY will address the Africa Society of Nottingham University this evening on "Multi-Racialism in East Africa".

SIR MALCOLM BARROW is acting as Time Minister of the Federation during the absence on holiday in the Union of SIR ROY WELNSKY.

MR. HERBERT E. HILL has joined the board of Associated Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., which has a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. S. D. HOWARTH, who has been elected Mayor of Dar es Salaam, is this year's president of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

SIR KNOX HELM, the last Governor-General of the Sudan, addressed the Royal Empire Society last week on current problems in the Middle East.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES CHAPLIN and their two eldest children left Geneva on Sunday for Kenya and Tanganyika for a safari of about three weeks.

MR. M. W. HARRIS, resident director in the United Kingdom of Lawson Pigott Motors (Rhodesia), Ltd., Umtali, has flown to the Colony from London.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BRISCOE, of Longstowe Hall, Cambridgeshire, lately chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., left £125,621 gross, on which duty of £56,236 has been paid.

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. C. JONES, administrator since 1955 of the Save the Children Fund home in Howgeisa has left the Somaliland Protectorate to take up a post as welfare officer in Massachusetts.

SIR CHARLES and the HON. LADY PONSONBY are due in Southern Rhodesia today and in Tanganyika Territory on March 8. They will pay short visits to Kenya and Uganda on their way back to London.

MR. A. A. DAVIES, a former elected member for Luanshya in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and now a personnel officer on the Copperbelt, addressed the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council in London last week.

MR. W. L. GORRELL BARNES, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, presided at a recent conference in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on urban problems in East and Central Africa, and MR. R. S. HUDSON, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, also attended.

SIR ALEXANDER FLECK, chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries group of companies, was one of the guests of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at a small private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY, M.P., who when Minister of Food paid several visits to East Africa, has been left £70,000 by his mother, who was the widow of MR. JOHN ST. LOE STRACHEY, former proprietor and editor of the *Spectator*.

MR. F. L. HAPSEL, of the U.S. Embassy in London, is to address the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society next Tuesday evening on "The United States and the Commonwealth". MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., will preside.

MR. H. J. ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, is due to leave Lusaka tomorrow for London and will speak in the Protectorate on March 16 in time for the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

LIEUT.-COLONEL M. JACKSON, Commissioner of Police in Southern Rhodesia since 1955, is about to retire after 31 years' service. LIEUT.-COLONEL B. G. SPURLING, who is to succeed him, joined the B.S.A.P. in 1929 and has risen from the ranks.

MR. T. A. L. PATON, of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, and MR. H. G. NELSON, now visiting East Africa for the English Electric Co., Ltd., are two of the members of a new advisory council on Middle East trade set up by H.M. Government under the chairmanship of MR. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, Minister of State at the Board of Trade.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. T. ORMAN, who for the past two years has practised as an architect in Nairobi and is a director of Air Rail Ltd., announced in Kenya on Monday that he had a £15m. mono-rail project for the transport of coal to the coast from the coalfields in Southern Tanganyika prospected by the Colonial Development Corporation.

SIR ERIC FRANKLIN, who recently retired from the post of establishment officer to the Government of Pakistan, has arrived in Khartoum to take up his appointment as chairman of the Sudan Government's commission on terms of service. The commission will make recommendations on the structure, recruitment, and pay scales of the Sudan Civil Service.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, Member for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika Territory, left London at the week-end to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council in New York. MRS. FLETCHER-COOKE and their two children are on their way by sea from Dar es Salaam to the United States, so that they may have about a month's leave together after the Member's duties at the United Nations have been fulfilled.

Holiday Accommodation

SUFFOLK—Furnished holiday accommodation. Country bungalow 3 beds, bathroom, all main services, long or short lettings. Further particulars—Cannell, St. Andrews, near Beccles, Suffolk, England.

Educational

PARENTS who wish their children to receive education in the U.K. should write for particulars of our Guardianship Service. Our organization provides an introductory service for students of all ages so every branch of education. Both in term time and during the holidays parents can ensure that their children are receiving all the care, supervision, and guidance which they would ordinarily receive at home.—Overseas Students Advisory Service, 79 Burton Court, Franklin's Row, London, S.W.3. Telephone: SLOane 2557, Cable: OSAS, London.

MR. P. J. ROGERS, M.L.C., has been elected by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa to be their member on the governing council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi.

MR. JUSTICE A. EVANS, a judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia; MR. C. B. TABERER, a director of Lytton Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Salisbury; MR. J. M. BELLASIS, manager of Kamativi Mines, Ltd.; MR. E. NEWBY, a tea planter from Malawi, Nyasaland; and MR. D. K. G. STEEL, of Marambellas, are among recent arrivals in London from the Federation.

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company and of the Union-Castle and Clan Lines, who is still in hospital in Aden, is making good progress after the heart attack which caused him to be put ashore in hospital while on his way to East Africa. It is hoped that he will be well enough to be flown home at an early date.

Mr. J. H. Wallace's Tour

MR. J. H. WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, who is visiting the territory, has met various commercial representatives in Kasama in the Northern Province and heard their views on its commercial and economic possibilities. Among the subjects discussed were the under-production of basic African food supplies and the plans for stimulating industrial development. One African firm is to start a soap factory, another a clothing factory, and a third is investigating the possibility of establishing a fish canning industry.

New High Court

SIR ROBERT TREGOLD, Chief Justice of the Federation, laid the foundation-stone of the new High Court of Nyasaland in Blantyre on Monday. Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor, the other two Federal Supreme Court Judges, Sir Arthur Lewey, and Mr. Justice Clayden, and Nyasaland's Chief Justice, Mr. Justice T. Spenser-Wilkinson, attended. The Bishop of Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. Frank Thorne, blessed the stone. The ceremony coincided with a visit to Nyasaland of the Federal Supreme Court.

Municipalities Association

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association of Municipalities of East Africa has been held in Mombasa. Mr. P. F. Foster, chairman of Mombasa Municipal Board, welcomed the delegates. Councillor C. Lewis, mayor of Kampala, was elected chairman of the association and Alderman I. Somen vice-chairman; Mr. Harold Ayrey, town clerk, and A. W. Kent, city treasurer of Nairobi, are honorary secretary and honorary treasurer respectively.

Obituary

MR. FREDERICK ARMSTRONG BENNER, Director of Census and Statistics in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury, aged 53. Born in Kimberley, he was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and Trinity College Oxford, and rowed for the university. He joined the Southern Rhodesian Statistical Bureau soon after its formation in 1927 and last June was appointed director. He leaves a widow and three children.

LADY PINNEY, widow of Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney, K.C.B., who died at her home in Bridport, Dorset, on Friday at the age of 83, was the mother of Mr. John Pinney, an administrative officer in Kenya.

MR. ODIN FAULKNER, C.M.G., a former principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has died at the age of 67.

Mr. E. C. Rowe

MR. E. G. ROWE, who has just been appointed Minister for Local Government in Tanganyika, has had a long administrative career in the Territory, to which he first went as a cadet in 1928. After three years in the Tanga Province, he was posted to the Northern Province, where he stayed for 17 years, serving in Masailand, Moshi, and Mbulu. He was promoted P.C. in 1948, with charge of the Lake Province. In 1952, as senior provincial commissioner, he took charge of Eastern Province. He was seconded to the Secretariat in 1955 and 1956, and then acted as Member for Local Government and Member for Social Services. Keenly interested in birds, he has contributed considerably to the study of ornithology in Tanganyika.

New Chief Justice

MR. N. P. F. BONNETARI has been appointed Chief Justice of Seychelles in succession to Mr. J. J. von, who went to Uganda last June as a puisne judge. Mr. Bonnetari was born in Seychelles and educated at Saint Louis College in the Colony and privately in England. He was called to the Bar (Gray's Inn) in 1928, and began private practice in Seychelles in the following year; subsequently he held various magistratorial appointments, including that of Crown Prosecutor for a period. He has served as a nominated non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and during 1954 acted as Chief Justice.

"Demand by Africans for cement for their own requirements, especially for their housing, is only in its infancy". — Mr. L. A. Levy, chairman of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.



Darling —

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

African Affairs Board's Case Reservation of Federal Electoral Bill

SIR JOHN MOFFAT'S REQUEST as chairman of the African Affairs Board for the reservation of the Federal Electoral Bill was published last week in London as a White Paper (Cmd. 362, 15).

The text of his letter to the Speaker of the Federal Assembly was as follows:—

Throughout the Federation the European standards of wealth and education vastly exceed the standard so far attained by the African peoples. Accordingly, the qualifications set in this Bill for registration as a general voter to elect the 44 elected members of the Federal House (which represent a very large increase over the present standards required) will permit Europeans in general to qualify for the vote, whereas only exceptional Africans can do so.

The Board is required to take action under the Constitution if a measure in their opinion is a "differentiating measure" and this expression is defined in Article 71 (2) of the Constitution as "a Bill . . . by which Africans are subjected or made liable to any conditions, restrictions or disabilities disadvantageous to them to which Europeans are not also subjected or made liable, or a Bill . . . which will in its practical application have such an effect." Your Committee consider that the practical effect of the standard of qualifications set makes the Bill a differentiating measure. (Further information on this point is contained in paragraphs 5 to 9 below).

The present Federal Assembly European voters control 29 members and African voters control four. In the next election under this Bill European voters will control 49 Members and African voters will control four. In addition there are four African members who, on information at present available to the Board, will be controlled by European voters, but as this must remain a matter of opinion until the two voters' rolls have been prepared these four cannot be taken into our calculations. The Bill as it stands represents a serious proportionate loss to African electors and is thus a differentiating measure. (See paragraph 10).

Enlargement of The House

(3) African electors elected all four of the African racial representatives for the two Provinces. With the enlargement of the House the number of such representatives is increased to eight, but only four continue to be elected in the manner established in the Constitution as originally accepted. The other four African members (who are the ones to whom reference is made in paragraph 2 above) will be elected by joint voters' rolls of Europeans and Africans.

But no provision is made for any reciprocal arrangement whereby both rolls would take part in the election of the additional elected members whose number is increased from 26 to 44, to balance the participation of European electors in what has been up to now exclusively African. Because African voters lose control of the additional African members without a similar concession of control by Europeans in the case of the additional elected members, this Bill is considered to differentiate. (See paragraph 11).

The Board must stress two points on which there is considerable misunderstanding.

(1) The function of the Board is to decide if a measure is "differentiating" as defined under the Constitution, and, if this is so, to require that the Bill should be reserved. It is not the function of the Board to discuss the merits or demerits of the matters to which they draw attention nor to express any views on whether or not differentiation is justified; individual members of the Board are free to express their views on such matters in debate in the House; in the Board meetings these aspects of the matter are not relevant.

(2) The Constitution requires the Board to draw attention to a Bill if that Bill is in their opinion a differentiating measure (Article 71 (1)). It is the opinion of the Board which is the vote determining factor and not the validity or otherwise of that opinion.

(5) The education and income required to qualify as a general voter under this Bill are £720 per annum, or £480 plus completed primary education, or £300 plus four years secondary education.

The average income of Africans in employment in 1956 was approximately £20 per annum. The average income of all adult Africans will, of course, be far lower than this. The average European income for the same year was about £1,100. From this it is apparent that the income qualification applies to all persons irrespective of race, the practical effect of a qualification of this kind will be to exclude only a minor proportion of Europeans but to prevent all but ex-

ceptionally well-off Africans from getting the vote.

The Board have no corresponding figures for education, but the general standard of European education is far higher than the African and the educational qualifications required for voters certainly also differentiate in favour of Europeans as against Africans in getting a vote.

(6) This conclusion is supported by the figures given by the Minister of Law in the second reading of the Bill. These figures (reduced to round numbers) indicate that about 81,000 Europeans and slightly over 1,500 Africans might qualify. These figures are admittedly unreliable, and the Board quote them only to show that such figures as are available do not conflict with their opinion that the Bill is, in its practical effect, differentiating. The estimated European population of the Federation is about 275,000 and the estimated African population over seven millions.

(7) Although the Board consider the conclusion reached in paragraph 1 to be self-evident, they are nevertheless gratified that their reading of the Federation debate in the House of Commons in 1953 indicates that the Government considered that the words quoted from the Constitution in paragraph 4 (2) above could be interpreted as adopted by the Board in this instance.

Special Voters' Roll

(8) It is true that this Bill also provides for a special roll with qualifications of £150 or £120 plus two years of secondary education. The Southern Rhodesian franchise, which has a scale of qualifications practically identical with this Bill, allows every person who qualifies on the special roll to vote with general roll voters on equal terms (though there is a provision that the number of registrations on the lower roll will not continue beyond a fixed percentage of the general roll). Had the Federal Government made a similar provision, then the Board would have no outstanding question of differentiation on this lower figure, but as this has not been done the basis of comparison is the one adopted by the Board.

(9) In the election of members to the present Federal House voters from Northern Rhodesia could qualify (if British subjects) on an income of £200 per annum plus simple literacy while those from Southern Rhodesia required £240 per annum plus knowledge of English plus simple literacy. Under this Bill the monetary qualification for individuals of this educational standard is raised to £720 per annum.

The following points are given in further explanation of paragraph 2:

(10) The present Federal Assembly has the following members controlled by European voters

26 Elected members	
1 Specially elected European member	Total 29
2 African members from Southern Rhodesia	
African voters control 4 African members.	

The degree of control in the new House is European voters:

44 Elected members	
1 Specially elected European member	Total 49
4 Africans from Southern Rhodesia	

Proportion of Voters

African voters continue to control 4 African members. The proportion of voters' control of members of the Federal House is being altered from 29 to 4 in the old House and 49 to 4 in the new House. These figures disregard the two Europeans nominated by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland respectively to represent African interests; they also disregard from necessity four African members because it is not possible to allocate them at present to any particular category.

These four Africans—two from Northern Rhodesia and two from Nyasaland—will be elected by the general roll (predominantly European) and the special roll (predominantly African) voting together, and until the numbers on each roll are known no definite opinion can be given. If the Bill contained a provision ensuring that African voters had to predominate in the election of these African racial representatives then the balance could be struck, but in the absence of such a provision the Board can only examine the Bill as it stands, and in it the proportion of direct African control has been altered to the marked detriment of the African.

(11) The following points are given in explanation of paragraph 3. In the general increase in members of the Federal House by two-thirds, the elected members will number 44 instead of 26 and members charged with special responsibilities towards Africans will number 15 instead of nine. As the number of Europeans in this latter category remains three times for each Territory the number of Africans is increased from two for each Territory to four for each; a total of 12. All African members from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were elected by councils wholly African and designed to re-

present the African people generally. These four seats will continue to be filled by election in this manner.

The Bill proposes, however, that the increased membership should be elected as stated in paragraph 10 above by a general roll predominantly European and a special roll which will be predominantly African. This is a complete departure from the existing method under article 13 (2) and (3) of the Constitution, and the justification for this departure is stated to be that these are additional members. But this Bill provides that European voters on the general roll will take part in electing these additional African representatives without providing any reciprocal arrangement whereby the Africans on the special roll can take part in the election of the additional elected members, and, therefore, the departure results in differentiation.

The decision to make this request was not unanimous. The voting on the decision was four to two in favour.

The text of the Federal Government's reply was published in our last issue.

Lord Home and Mr. M. Scott Similarly with S. Africa Refuted

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has replied to a letter from the Rev. Michael Scott about the Constitution Amendment Act of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Lord Home wrote (in part):

Do not think that your arguments bear out your conclusion that the Constitutional status of the Protectorates is affected by this Federal legislation.

The preamble to the Constitution states the intention that the Protectorates should continue, under the special provisions of Her Majesty, to enjoy separate Governments for so long as their respective peoples so desire, those Governments remaining responsible (subject to the ultimate authority of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom) for, in particular, the control of land in those territories and for the local and territorial political advancement of the peoples thereof. The safeguards for this state of affairs are embodied in the procedure for amendment of the Constitution, and especially in the requirement that any constitutional Bill must be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Furthermore, it will be noted that the provisions of the Constitution relating to the matters with regard to which the Federal Legislature may make laws is to be introduced in the first 10 years of the operation of the Constitution without a prior resolution by each of the three territorial Legislatures that they do not object to its introduction. All these safeguards still exist in their full validity. Nothing has been done or proposed which in any way alters the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Misrepresentation

You seem to me to misinterpret both the intention and the likely effect of those provisions of the Constitution Amendment Act whereby the special seats reserved for Africans will be gradually diminished as the need for them is shown to decline. It is necessary to look closely at the circumstances in which this process would come about.

You said in your memorandum of November 25, that the elected members of unspecified race for the time being are likely to be European. I agree with your assessment. On the basis of the provisions of the Electoral Bill, if it becomes law, the general roll, when it is first drawn up, will contain a higher proportion of Europeans than of Africans, and it is natural to expect, having in mind also the present degree of economic and cultural progress among Africans generally, that in the immediate future Europeans would be returned as ordinary elected members. So long as this happened, the arrangements for the special representation of Africans in the Federal Assembly would remain unaltered.

But the quickened pace of economic development produced by Federation means that Africans are advancing rapidly in economic status and in education, and as they did, larger numbers of them would be eligible for the general roll and some could be expected to stand as candidates for the ordinary seats. The process would be crowned when the first African was elected in an ordinary constituency.

I cannot conjecture how soon that might come about. I should, however, expect it to be some time before the special African representation would disappear. The last special representative would disappear only as from the general election after that at which at least five Africans in each of the three territories had won seats as ordinary elected members. Such a development would indicate that at least 15 Africans had been able to take their places in Parliament as

representatives of all races in the constituencies for which they had stood, and that special African representation in the Assembly was no longer needed. This is the conception behind the Federal Government's expressed desire that racial representation should eventually wither away, and you will no doubt recall that the African Affairs Board stated their agreement with this concept in their letter requesting the reservation of the Constitution Amendment Bill, which was reproduced in Cmd. 298.

You suggest that the African Affairs Board might come to consist of members returned by a majority of European voters. This is, I think, a theoretical rather than a practical possibility. To consider the position as it will be until Africans are elected as ordinary elected members, it is of course probable that the two members of the board from Southern Rhodesia will continue for a time to be persons who have been elected by voters among whom Europeans are in a majority—but a majority which would be greatly reduced if the proposals in the Federal Electoral Bill were in force. The Constitution Amendment Act has not, therefore, adversely affected the position of those two.

The Governors of the northern territories will continue to select two specially appointed members; the Constitution Amendment Act makes no change there. The choice of the two other African members would be made by all the Africans returned to the Assembly voting with the three Europeans specially representing African interests.

There will be four potential candidates for one place from Northern Rhodesia, two of whom will be elected by a body designated by the Governor as representative of Africans, whilst in the Electoral Bill becomes law and is adopted in Nyasaland two would have been elected by the combined general and special rolls on which we think that it will be possible for Africans to have a large majority from the start. There will also be four potential candidates for one place from Southern Rhodesia, of whom two will be elected by a body designated as representative of Africans, whilst two will have been elected by the combined general and special rolls on which we think the Africans could have a majority if not at the first, then at a subsequent general election.

Effect on African Affairs Board

Since eight of the 15 members who will make the choice between these candidates are likely themselves to have been chosen by Africans (four from Nyasaland and two from Northern Rhodesia) or (two Europeans from the northern territories) to have been appointed to represent African interests, and because all the candidates for one place will very probably have been returned by Africans voting alone or by an African majority, I do not think that the change made in the Constitution Amendment Act need have any considerable effect on the composition of the African Affairs Board, or indeed could be expected to effect a change of the kind you envisage in respect of more than one member at the most.

It is true that, once Africans were elected as ordinary elected members, they would, under the amended Constitution, be eligible both as electors to the African Affairs Board and for membership of it. If this happened in the first election, which is due this year, I should have thought you would regard it as a distinct political advance in itself.

If there were any danger of a potential change of the composition of the board affecting the board's discharge of the duties laid upon it by the Constitution, this would be a matter which could be examined at the 1960 review of the Federal Constitution.

I cannot accept the analogy you draw between constitutional development in the Union of South Africa and what you consider likely to happen in the Federation. Nor do I think that there are any just grounds for speaking of Sir Roy Welensky dishonouring constitutional safeguards either in the letter or in the spirit.

The main points in Mr. Scott's letter were published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of February 13.

New Drinking Methods Needed

MR. THOMAS MAREALLE, II, Paramount Chief of the Chagga, opened in Moshi the first chest clinic in Tanganyika, established by funds supplied by the Government. Appealing to his people to co-operate with the medical authorities in their campaign against tuberculosis, he cited spitting and communal beer drinking as two of the greatest menaces. Beer drinking from a common "living cup" was a centuries-old Chagga custom, originating both from fear of poison and love of one's neighbour, but serious thought would have to be given to more hygienic methods of drinking.

No Future in the Colonial Service Lord Milverton on the Outlook

MUCH OF THE GLAMOUR has gone out of the Colonial Service, and the overseas civil servant must now be willing to be subordinate to Africans or Asians, said Lord Lucan, a Socialist peer, when the House of Lords debated the Overseas Services Bill.

Lord Milverton said that such an attempt to save the Colonial Service came too late. He was hedged about by too many hesitant half-commissions. He continued:—
“The people of the territories emerging into independence want, above all else, their own men and women in their own jobs, whether it be Malaya, Ghana, Nigeria, the Federation of the West Indies, or the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In differing degrees, according to their background and history, they need temporary assistance until they are able to run their own show in their own way with their own people.”

The Colonial Empire is now being wound up as regards all sections big enough to stand alone. Why not face the fact that the Colonial Service is being wound up, too? There is no future for new recruits. Such favour as there may be will be confined to the small territories which could never support independence, and this means a very different sort of Colonial Service.

The Special List provided by the Bill was a “glorified” agency which is prepared to gamble on success by underwriting the future of its agents. You cannot manufacture a service out of a hotch-potch of career men and contract men and men on loan or agreement. You cannot be loyal to a Special List. The Special List members will mostly be the liquidators of the former Colonial Service.

Lord Milverton claimed indulgence in speaking frankly about a service in which he had spent 39 years. “It is nice to hear the universal eulogies which have been pronounced upon the work that has been done and is still being done by members of this service in all its branches, but I cannot myself pretend that changing its name can obscure its demise within foreseeable time.”

Technicians The Real Need

Lord Shepherd said that if implemented imaginatively, the Bill would produce the technical services required, but if the Treasury, for the sake of economy, restricted the entry and participation within the scheme, the Bill would not be worth the paper on which it was printed.

Lord Hastings welcomed the Bill with caution. The administrative branches of the service must in the nature of things shrink; the real need was for doctors, technical officers, agriculturalists, and so on. “It will be quite impossible for overseas Governments acquiring independence to do without these technical officers for a long time to come, and I feel sure that in this field the Special List will have its good use.”

The Bill should have been introduced years ago; the experience gained as a result of the independence of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma 10 or more years ago might have been put to good effect in Africa.

The Central African Federation wanted its own home-based civil service, and under the Bill the scope for people in the area would be severely limited. Of the 11,000 posts in the European branch of the Federal Civil Service 7,000 men were recruited directly and 3,000 transferred from the territorial services, and therefore no longer the responsibility of H.M. Government. Only 700 officers remained on secondment.

Lord Faringdon did not agree that the Overseas Service would disappear. “It may not any longer operate in the style that it has done hitherto, but for many years there will be invaluable work to be done by administrators which will tend less and less towards administration and more and more towards specially skilled and technical trained work.”

Replying for the Government, Lord Perth welcomed the suggestion by Lord Hastings that there should be a fuller explanatory memorandum. He admitted that the Government was not completely satisfied with the position of the Overseas Civil Service, but it was feeling its way.

Pan-African Conference

A GOVERNMENT DELEGATION left Ghana, recently to visit Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, and Liberia to discuss with the Governments arrangements for the Pan-African Conference which is due to open in Accra on April 15.

Training Men for Industry

Happiness in Doing a Difficult Thing Well

TRAINING is East Africa's greatest need, Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Acting Governor of Kenya, said when he addressed the annual general meeting in Mombasa of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. He said, *inter alia* :—

“What is to be done with the enormous number of pupils, the great majority, who are not suited for higher academic studies or for whom there is not room in the trade and technical schools?”

“The problem is prodigious, and the pressure of population is becoming so great that we are unlikely to find any easy solution in the strictly educational world. Kenya will by 1960 have to deal with something like 25,000 lads leaving the African intermediate schools every year. In addition there will be some 2,000 young Asians. We can find places for only a fraction of the number in our secondary, trade, and technical schools.”

“The Government does its utmost to find employment for those who cannot proceed further with their schooling, but find them jobs in teacher training institutions and in departmental training schemes and in the service, but the best that we can do will not touch more than the fringe of the problem. What is going to happen to the enormous number of boys who cannot find room in the schools or in trade or on their father's farms?”

Need For a Technical Institute

A young man with eight years' education has the training and the general basic knowledge to enable him to play a useful part in the economic life of the Colony, but before he can play that part he must be trained for it. Of the various employments open to a young man the most important in numbers and in quality are those in industry and commerce.

“How do we set about training the technician, the skilled tradesman, and the responsible industrial worker? Kenya needs a technical institute. Although institute classes are held at the Royal Technical College and in other places, these arrangements cannot compare with a full-time institute providing tuition during the day and also during the evenings. The money for the first stage of such an institute is available and a start is to be made upon it this year.”

“I also wholeheartedly agree with the desire to see evening classes established throughout the East African territories. Kenya has made a good start, and I hope the system of evening classes will spread throughout the Colony.”

“We cannot hope to provide training classes of the appropriate level for more than 400 to 500 skilled tradesmen in each year. The rest is up to industry. Untrained men cannot walk into skilled or even semi-skilled jobs. They have to be trained, and here, as in every other country, industry must undertake most of that training.”

“Training is expensive for the employer and quite often not particularly popular with the trainee, and there is an unhappy tendency on the part of the learner to abandon his apprenticeship as soon as he thinks he can get a few more shillings outside, and to cast aside the years devoted to teaching him in order to take up some other job in which he thinks he can earn a little more than he does as an apprentice.”

“An extraordinary notion has arisen in Europe during the past 20 years which will not, I hope, find a foothold here. It is that a man who is more industrious and more accurate than the average man is being disloyal to his fellow workers. That idea is arrant and dangerous nonsense. Far from being disloyal, he is exercising one of the most praiseworthy qualities in man—the desire to excel, not at the expense of his fellows, but to gain that deep inner reward of doing his job as well as it is humanly possible to do it.”

“There is no greater happiness known to man than that of doing a difficult thing well—and this is equally true of anything from rowing a boat, or working at a lathe.”

Balaclava

“KENYA is rather in the position of the Eight Brigade when it charged, with Ghana volleying and thundering on one side and South Africa doing likewise on the other. I hope the fate will not be the same, and that no one will blunder to make things worse.”



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Election Prospects in The Sudan Union With Egypt No Longer an Issue

EXCITEMENT IS RUNNING HIGH in the Sudan in the first general election since the country acquired sovereign status, reports the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* from Khartoum. Polling will begin on February 27 and continue in some areas until March 8.

The alignment and attitude of the political parties have changed considerably since the 1953 elections, when the main question was whether the Sudan should remain independent or unite with Egypt after achieving independence. The National Unity Party, headed by Ismail el Azhari, later the first Sudanese Prime Minister, triumphed at the polls with its pro-Egyptian policy, but later changed its policy to that of complete independence. Mr. Azhari was later defeated in Parliament when the religious leader, Sayed Sir Abdul Rahman el Mahdi, patron of the Umma Party, came to terms with his rival, Sayed Sir Ali el Mirghani, and formed the People's Democratic Party under the political leadership of Sayed Mirghani Hamza. The withdrawal of Sayed Sir Ali el Mirghani's Khatmia Muslims from the National Unity Party precipitated its political defeat.

The present Government is headed by the general secretary of the Umma Party, Sayed Abdullah Khalil, in coalition with the People's Democratic Party and a section of the Liberal Party led by Mr. Benjamin Lwoko. The Liberal Party, organized mainly in the Negroid southern provinces, is split on the issue of whether to campaign actively for a federal Sudan, with the south only loosely linked with the Arab north.

The principal opposition party is Mr. Azhari's National Unity Party. One M.P. belongs to the Anti-Imperialist Front, which is of Communist tendencies and may have deeper undercover ramifications.

There are candidates for the newly-created National Liberation Party, said to have Egyptian support and aiming at weakening the Umma.

Standing against Mr. Azhari in Omdurman East is Sayed Fisher Azrag, an elderly and wealthy butcher, who favours the return of British rule for a period. His Sudan Progress Party is not regarded as having serious election prospects.

Relations between the Umma and its coalition ally, the People's Democratic Party, have for some time been strained, although the two religious leaders who are their patrons have met and issued a statement indicating that a solution of their differences has been achieved. The N.U.P. nevertheless hopes to drive a wedge between the two religious groups forming the present Government. Indicative of its methods is the accusation that the Prime Minister is ineligible for office because he was born of mixed Sudanese and Egyptian parentage. A magistrate has, however, ruled that Mr. Khalil is Sudanese.

Public pride in independence is such that no party now dares to advocate union with Egypt openly. The Umma stands for peaceful co-existence, positive neutralism, friendly relations with all neighbouring African States, an independent policy within the Arab League, support for African nations seeking independence, stronger relations with Afro-Asian States, and co-operation with organizations at the Bandung Conference.

The programmes of the N.U.P. and P.D.P. are very similar, although the latter is the stronger supporter of independence and closer ties with Ethiopia. Possibly because of this it has good relations with the southern Negroid

Measures to Preserve Order

Provincial governors are to take special measures to preserve order during the election period. Public and foreign-owned buildings are to be guarded, and voters going to the polls not to carry heavy sticks. Leave for dualists who have been suspended. So far there has been no suggestion that the election will be other than orderly.

Restrictions have been placed on the movement of diplomats and other foreigners, largely because in many provincial centres there are no facilities for the accommodation, feeding, and transport of such visitors, and governors and district commissioners would be unable to attend to their election duties if they had to act as hosts to outside observers. The many Egyptian students who applied to visit the Sudan during the election have been informed that visas cannot be issued until after the poll.

To prevent double voting, electors are to be marked on the left forehead with silver nitrate (imported from Britain for the purpose). For the benefit of the high proportion of illiterate voters, each candidate has been allotted a picture symbol of some easily recognizable object.

Upwards of 500 candidates will contest the 173 seats in the House of Representatives, and between 70 and 80 candidates will stand for the Senate.

The first session of the second Parliament will open on March 19. The election results are to be announced on March 10.



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Egypt Infringes Sudan Territory Claim to 600 Square Miles of Mineralized Country

A CORNER OF SUDANESE TERRITORY of about 600 square miles has been occupied by Egyptian officials under armed guard on the pretext that the inhabitants are Egyptian subjects. At no previous time had Egypt claimed the area, which has been an integral part of the Sudan since 1902.

The border between Egypt and the Sudan follows the 22nd parallel to within about 150 miles of the Red Sea, where it rises to about the 23rd parallel. The Egyptians now claim all parts of the Sudan north of the 22nd parallel.

The Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1933, which provided for elections in the Sudan under the supervision of an international commission with an Egyptian member, embraced the disputed area as Sudanese, and when the Sudan declared its independence two years ago it was specifically stated that existing boundaries would be maintained.

Last Thursday the Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum informed the Sudan Government that Egypt intended to conduct a plebiscite in the area in connexion with the election of a president for the new United Arab Republic (of Egypt and Syria) and that the plebiscite commission would have an armed guard. Two days earlier the Ambassador had told the Prime Minister of the Sudan that there was no truth in a report that Egyptian troops were on their way to the area.

The Sudan has pointed out that the area has never been represented in the Egyptian Parliament.



In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory, which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."

*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896,
during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd., which is now amalgamated with Grindlays Bank Ltd., is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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Government Economies in N. Rhodesia Departments to Save at Least £850,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in Northern Rhodesia have been told that they must make combined economies totalling at least £850,000, of £100,000 above the figure announced in November.

Mr. R. N. Nicholson, the Member for Finance, added when making the announcement.

This saving, which the Government believes can be achieved without any lowering of the present standard of services provided for the public, will be made in a variety of ways. There will be estimated savings on staff salaries £380,000 as a result of decisions not to fill vacant posts. This has been achieved by certain departments stopping recruitment in all but key posts. Cuts in recruitment of staff will automatically result in savings on other items previously approved expenditure. In addition, every effort is being made to keep down other costs of running departments by doing without new stores or equipment.

At one end of the scale, the Government Printer will spend £5,000 less on printing materials and stationery, at the other our biggest spending department, the P.W.D., additional to the saving it is to make on personal emoluments, has been set a target to save a further £249,000, including £60,000 on maintenance of buildings and £46,000 on maintenance of

Determination to Save

The determination is to achieve these savings by more efficient and intensive use of resources of men and materials and not by reduction in standards, if that possibly can be avoided. The figure of £850,000 is regarded as a minimum. Every head of department is conscious of the need to better it and is searching for further means of saving money in the present financial year. These measures of economy are only a beginning, and apply to this financial year when the impact of the copper situation on revenue has been relatively small compared with future years.

Government spending cannot be turned off like a tap. The more radical measures take time to put into force. Some of the findings of our comprehensive investigation are far-reaching and, if adopted, will involve major reorganization. A pilot scheme has already been started in the Western Province to test out one of the recommendations, which is for the streamlining of the P.W.D.

The Government is fully conscious that in the present situation its first duty on the financial front is to restrict, and whenever possible reduce, its own expenditure and that of its agents. This necessitates a considerable reduction in the rate of expansion of the services which Government renders to the public in many fields. The financial position is difficult and is most likely to become more so before it improves.

Multi-Racial School

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA said when he opened the new building of St. Joseph's Convent School, Dar es Salaam, that it was a pioneer in the cause of multi-racial education, and the only one in the Territory catering for several sections of the population and offering education in English up to the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination. The school, which was open to people of all races, made no distinction on grounds of religion.

Multi-Racial Opposition to Congress

Good Publicity an Urgent Need

SPEAKING TO HIS CONSTITUENTS before the recent opening of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, Mr. L. A. Little, M.L.C., said that a common meeting ground between African, Asian, and European in opposition to the African Congress was urgently needed.

The growth of Congress had been due to the appalling and disastrous instructions to the Administration in 1953 not to guide the Africans on Federation, and the complete lack of information services, both federal and territorial, in telling them about Federation. The outside world unfortunately heard only the views of the African Congress, through the African M.L.C.s, and not those of the European and Asian communities. It was time for an effort to put forward their views.

"We cannot allow a small, politically ambitious body of Africans to dictate terms," Mr. Little continued. "The Congress' criticism of foreigners is nonsense. It was Africans who made Nyasaland fit to live in, and if it had not been for Africans what would have been left here was what the slave-traders would not have bothered to take away."

Mr. Little warned the emerging African businessmen that they too would suffer if Congress came to power. The cry of freedom had been successfully exploited by Communists, Fascists, and others, and now by Congress. Every African should consider what would happen if the hungry Africans took over.

Rural Development Plans

DEVELOPMENT PLANS for the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia have been described by the Development Commissioner, Mr. Magnus Halcrow, to the Ilamfya Bemba Tribal Council. The Bemba, he said, were contributing a great deal to economic progress on the mines and railways, but were neglecting their own country. His task was to study means of improving the living conditions of the people of the Northern Province. Various projects had been started in the Kawambwa and Abercorn districts, and schemes under consideration concerned finance for agricultural improvements, training farms, the development of forest plantations, the expansion and improvement of existing businesses and industries, and the establishment of a water transport service on Lake Bangweulu. The question of building a modern African township in the Bemba country was introduced by Mr. Lakement Ng'andu, M.L.C., who also pointed out the dangers inherent in the drift of able-bodied men from the tribal areas to the Copperbelt; a rural township would create work, provide a market for agricultural produce, and be a centre for social activities. Paramount Chief Chitimukulu assured Mr. Halcrow that there would be understanding and co-operation from all his chiefs and people.

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More Money for African Education

Mission Grants Restored in Southern Rhodesia

MR. R. D. PALMER, M.P., lately Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Native Education, has issued the following statement:—

"Subsequent to the Government's acceptance of the five-year plan for Native education, increases in African teachers' salaries were approved involving an expenditure of £170,000 per annum. This sum was not provided for in the 1957-58 budget. It was felt that this could be covered by savings in the vote. However, these did not materialize, and as a result cuts had to be made in the allocations to missionaries, who are responsible for over 90% of Native Education. This placed them in a most embarrassing position, and made it necessary to turn away from school many children who wanted to enrol.

"Parliamentary cuts were proposed in the vote which would have been introduced to Parliament in June this year. This would have prevented any expansion in the system as planned. These cuts were also reflected in the calendar year allocations to missionaries. The Government has now decided to restore the cuts which had been made, and has agreed to make available the full amounts envisaged under the plan for this year so that it will be possible to provide accommodation for most of those wishing to enrol.

"The position which has arisen is no fault of the missions, and the Government takes full responsibility. Due to the general financial position in the country, economies had to be effected, and for that reason cuts were made, but a thorough investigation revealed that hardship followed. A reassessment of the situation was made so that relief could be afforded and disappointment avoided.

"Certain aspects of the plan are being criticized by the African peoples, but the plan has been drawn up by experts with the object of providing the most efficient form of education for the largest number of people. At the mid-February meeting of the Native Education Advisory Board representatives of the missionaries, the Africans, and the Government will discuss the whole working of the plan."

Federal Electoral Bill

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS debated the Federal Electoral Bill on Tuesday evening. Government supporters had received a three-line whip. The *Economist*, which described the Bill as "clearly a mean if not actually a discriminatory measure", suggested that H.M. Government should make it clear that there will be no grant of independence to the Federation "unless both the franchise and the representation of Africans in all four Central African Parliaments is liberalized and entrenched".

Turkana Improvement

THE POSITION in the Turkana district of Kenya, where there was loss of life recently as a result of incursions of tribesmen from Ethiopia, has improved sufficiently for the military garrison to be reduced. All troops except one K.A.R. company have now been withdrawn. Previously the battalion headquarters and two K.A.R. companies had been stationed in the area.

Parliament

Unemployment on the Copperbelt

Special Arrangements to Help Africans

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, what action was being taken to deal with extensive unemployment on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

The Minister replied: "The employment exchange services for Europeans and Africans at Bancroft, where the problem is likely to be most acute, have been expanded. The Southern Rhodesian Government have offered the co-operation of their employment services for Europeans wishing to seek work there. The Northern Rhodesian Labour Commissioner is in close touch with employers' organizations and leading Africans, including trade union leaders.

"The Government are making special arrangements to help Africans wishing to return to their rural homes, for whom free transport is being provided by the mine management at Bancroft; and all district Commissioners and Native authorities have been asked to dissuade Africans for the time being from migrating to the Copperbelt in search of employment."

African Incomes

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) asked how many Northern Rhodesian Africans over 21 had an income of £150 or immovable property valued at £500 or an income of £120 and had attained form II in secondary education.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The best estimate the Governor of Northern Rhodesia can make is 25,000 men; but if the hon. member is thinking of the number who will qualify for the special roll proposed in the Federal Government's Electoral Bill, he must also take account of about 23,000 wives in addition who do not need a separate income to qualify and of the literacy requirements which would in turn reduce the estimate to 21,000."

Kenya Border Incidents

MR. C. R. HOBSON (Lab.) asked what steps were being taken to defend the Turkana tribe from the raiding Mende of Ethiopia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor has reported each of these raids to me as it occurred, and H.M. Ambassador in Addis Ababa has been in close touch with the Ethiopian Government. I hope that a joint commission of inquiry may soon be set up to investigate these incidents and consider means of preventing similar trouble in future. Meantime the Turkana are being protected by the police, reinforced by the K.A.R. There have been no raids since December 13."

Fort Jameson Land

MR. BROCKWAY asked if, in view of the decline in European tobacco farming, more land would be allocated to Africans in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No. The 1941 Government bought 32m. acres in this district from the North Charterland Company for African resettlement, now Native Trust land, and since then the Government has bought four farms comprising 26,000 acres for use for African farming while remaining Crown land."

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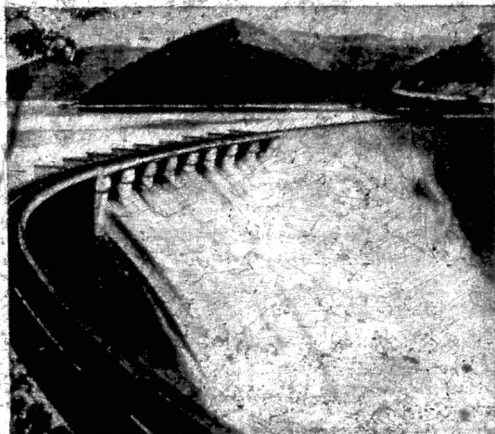


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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**European Common Market's Impact
Advantages Outweigh Disadvantages**

IN ITS LEADING ARTICLE the current issue of Barclays Bank D.C.O. *Overseas Review* states that the European Common Market will become of great significance in world trade and is bound to increase the competitive power of Europe. It points out that if the United Kingdom wishes to retain her present share of her colonial markets a considerable effort will have to be made in the next decade.

Broadly speaking, the effects of the plan, in regards, competition with producers are unlikely to be harsh. Competition in cocoa may be intensified and common producers of robusta coffee, in particular, Canada, may have to find an alternative market for a modest proportion, possibly 10% of their crop, but there would be a lengthy period of transition and changes would be gradual.

One overriding advantage of the common market which is likely to outweigh such drawbacks is that when the common market proposals are implemented there will be a notable expansion in the economic strength of the countries concerned. Their rising standard of living will create a greater demand for imported goods, and the common market will become of great significance in world trade.

Such an expansion would be a continuation of a trend which has already been in evidence for a number of years in Europe generally. Between 1950 and 1956 the trade of the metropolitan O.E.C.C. countries increased by nearly 96% as compared with a world increase of 66.6%. Their impact on the trade of British colonial territories has been considerable.

Colonial exports to continental Western Europe increased in value from £124m. in 1950 to £133m. in 1956, a rise of approximately 8%. Even more striking has been the rise in colonial imports from Western Europe, from £57m. in 1950 to £170m. in 1956, or about 199%.

By contrast, exports from the U.K. to her colonial territories at £402m. in 1956 rose by 67.5% in the same period. This suggests that Britain will have to make a considerable effort in the next decade if she wishes to retain her present share of new colonial markets.

Employment Prospects in Federation

THE IMMIGRATION ADVISER to the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland states that there are still good prospects in the Federation for accountants, accounting machine operators, book keepers, civil engineers, copy typists, geologists, really good motor mechanics, nurses, platers and welders, saleswomen, shopfitters, stenographers, and teachers.

There are fair prospects for carpenters, dentists, doctors, fitters, plasterers, plumbers, quantity surveyors, and sheet-metal workers.

Those for whom the prospects are at present poor include analytical chemists, cabinet makers, clerical workers over about 35 years of age, design draughtsmen, industrial chemists, music teachers, and woodworking machinists.

There are considered to be no prospects for unskilled and semi-skilled workers of any type or for dental mechanics, plastics operators, refrigerator mechanics, riggers, spot welders, and tractor drivers.

Federal-Canadian Trade Pact

A TRADE AGREEMENT between the Federation and Canada has been signed in Salisbury by the Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. F. S. Owen, and the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, Mr. Wiley J. Milliard.

The agreement provides that Canada shall continue to grant its British preferential tariff rates on all Federal goods and that Canadian goods shall enter the Federation on the tariff basis enjoyed by Britain and the Union.

In the first nine months of 1957 the Federation imported Canadian goods to the value worth just over £2m., while Federal exports to Canada totalled £244,000.

The Federation has secured a valuable range of concessions, including substantial preferences on blister copper, ferrochrome, Turkish tobacco, tea, beans, and peas.

Rhodesia Railways Earnings

GROSS REVENUE OF RHODESIA RAILWAYS for the year ended March 31 last increased by £1,761,000 and expenditure by £2,9m. The year's surplus was £4,7m., against £3,6m. Revenue was the highest on record, resulting from the greater tonnages hauled and the revision of freight rates for some minerals. Estimated capital expenditure for the four and a half years to June 30, 1961, is approximately £44m., of which £19m. is additional locomotives and rolling stock.

British Car Exports

DURING THE LAST 10 MONTHS of 1957 the United Kingdom, as in 1956, was the largest supplier of cars to the East African market, according to figures compiled by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner. Of every 10 cars imported, five came from the U.K., three from Western Germany, and one from France. The market is worth between £4m. and £5m. to overseas car manufacturers. In 1956 the U.K. earned £2.2m. from sales of 4,500 cars, and nearly £2m. in January-October, 1957, from sales of almost 4,000 cars.

Liebig's Extract of Meat

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT LTD., which has subsidiaries in East Africa, after providing £853,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £373,035 for the year ended August 31, compared with £600,875 in the previous year. General reserve receives £70,000, the 5% preference dividend absorbs £28,750, the 4% preference dividend £25,875 (both less tax), the 4% interim ordinary dividend £80,000, and the 7% proposed final ordinary dividend £140,000 (both tax free).

Central Line Sisal Estates

THE COMPANY REPORT published on page 771 of last week's issue was that of the Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., not of Consolidated Sisal Estates, Ltd., as was stated in error. We apologise to both companies for the error.

Chartered Profits

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY in a preliminary statement indicate a profit for the year ended September 30 last of £4,830,496, compared with £7,010,460 in the previous year. The dividend for the year has been reduced by 5% to 30%.

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Rhodesian African Rifles Leave Malaya

Lord Home's Message to Sir Roy Welensky

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has sent the following message to Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the departure from Malaya of the 1st Bn. The Rhodesian African Rifles:—

"The departure this month of the 1st Bn. The Rhodesian African Rifles brings to an end the close association between the armed forces of our two countries in the common struggle in which they, in association with the forces of the Federation of Malaya, have taken part against Communist terrorism in Malaya. The 1st Bn. The Rhodesian African Rifles and the battalions from Central Africa that preceded them have achieved notable successes in the struggle and have earned the respect and the friendship of all who have served alongside them. It is a pleasure on behalf of H.M. Government to express our appreciation of the assistance which has been so generously given by your forces, and to wish our those who have served in Malaya good luck for the future."

Kariba Coffe-Dam Flooded

A LEAK IN THE 50-FOOT HIGH circular coffe-dam at Kariba has halted work on the main dam wall and flooded the segment inside it. Mr. D. Anderson, chairman of the Federal Power Board, said on Monday that the cause of the leak was "a bit of a mystery"; it might be due to a fissure in the bed rock of the river. He hoped working time lost would be made up by the end of the year, and did not think the delay would affect the completion date for the main dam, January 1961. A spokesman for the contractors has said that work on the underground, power station, parts of the main wall outside the coffe-dam, and other work allied with the project will not be affected.

C.A.A.'s New General Manager

MR. MAX STUART-SHAW, 46-year-old assistant general manager of Aer Lingus, the Irish airline, has been appointed general manager of Central African Airways and will take up his duties early in April. He was one of more than 180 applicants for the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. P. J. B. Wimbush. Mr. Stuart-Shaw joined Imperial Airways in 1931 and served with them and B.O.A.C. until 1949, for part of the time as station superintendent at various stations in the Middle East, India, and the West Indies. In 1949 he was seconded to Aer Lingus as traffic manager, and three years later became assistant general manager.

C.A.A. v. Vickers

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS have won a two and a half year legal tussle to bring an action against Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., before the Federal High Court for £216,000 damages arising from the crash of a Vickers Viking aircraft in Tanganyika in 1953 with the loss of 13 lives. C.A.A. allege that the crash was caused by the negligence of the makers, since an unplated pin used in the wing construction corroded and led to its collapse. Preliminary proceedings started in June 1955, and costs already incurred by both parties are estimated at about £35,000.

Further Aid for Kenya

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD told the House of Commons on Tuesday that Kenya would be given a grant of £750,000 and an interest-free loan of the same figure in the United Kingdom financial year 1958-59. As in past years, that aid would be called upon only if proved necessary. The Minister explained that although Kenya had passed the operational phase of the Mau Mau Rebellion, the Colony was now engaged on the long task of rehabilitation and resettlement of thousands of Mau Mau detainees, a burden impossible for her to bear from her own resources.

Commercial Brevities

In last week's London auctions 3,396 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 7.63d. per lb., compared with 1,584 packages averaging 3s. 5.48d. in the previous week. Sales to date this year total 20,743 packages averaging 3s. 6.61d.; compared with 28,457 packages averaging 4s. 9.86d. in the same period last year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 7.3d., was for a consignment from Siré, Kenya.

More clean coffee is expected from the Kisii Highlands of Kenya this season—about 250 tons, compared with 140 tons last year. Africans have now put 2,661 acres under coffee in South Nyanza, of which 1,138 acres are in bearing. Expansion continues at about 700 acres a year. Next year it will be increased to some 1,200 acres a year. Of 19 pulping factories in the district 11 were built last year.

Hubert Davies and Co., Ltd. electrical, mechanical and civil engineering merchants and manufacturers with 50% interests in the Federation, carried a profit of £112,911 in the year ended October 31, compared with £420,736 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £101,201 (£128,794 in the previous year) of 20%, making 274% for the year, is being paid (the same).

The general sales director of the Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Mr. Robert Whitfield, is due in Nairobi in a few days' time at the end of a five-week tour of Africa. He visited Southern, Central, and East Africa last June in connection with plans for a considerable expansion in sales, and he has returned to check progress in such developments.

Investments in the Central African Bank, Ltd., increased by £825,325 in the last three months of 1957, being in its permanent shares. Savings deposits during the period increased by more than £222,000, and loans granted during the quarter totalled £943,016.

Now that more than 98% of issued capital of African Investment Trust Ltd. is held by the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., the shares of the trust are no longer quoted on the London Stock Exchange. "Lonrho" are still buyers of the shares.

Rhodesian Plough & Machinery Co., Ltd., made a net profit for the year ended October 31 last of £15,734, against a loss of £6,613 for 1956. The loss carried forward is now £46,884. The company has recently appointed selling agents in East Africa.

Sims Sugar Estates, Ltd., have obtained Treasury consent to the capitalization of £882,500 of reserves by distributing 1,365,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each to stockholders in the proportion of one 10s. share for every £1 of stock now held.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., are to increase the authorized ordinary capital by 5m. further ordinary shares of 5s. The present authorized ordinary capital is £1,850,000, of which £1,749,500 have been issued.

On behalf of Husler Engine Co., Ltd., Mr. J. F. Alcock flew from London Airport early in the week to Salisbury. Mr. R. E. Moore, of Muir Biddall and Co., Ltd., was a fellow passenger to Rhodesia.

The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., of Wolverhampton, has been awarded a contract worth about £200,000 for electrical equipment for the new Bullaway factory of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

A South African trade exhibition, arranged by the Union's Senior Trade Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be held in the City Hall, Bulawayo, from May 27 to 31.

Prospects of an American loan for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are nearer, Mr. MacIntyre, the Federal Minister of Finance, said in Bancroft last week.

A building contract for £180,000 has been placed in connexion with the new premises in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.

Lintafoam Industries, Ltd., of High Wycombe, manufacturers of latex foam goods, have decided to start production in the Federation.

A price of £12 per square foot has been paid by F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., for a site in Bulawayo of about 11,000 square feet.

A hotel with 100 bedrooms is being built in Salisbury. The cost will be about £300,000. Part of the structure will rise to seven stories.

A Foreign Trade Mission of the Chinese Peoples Republic has visited the Sudan, which hopes to be able to export cotton to China.

A 25-ton transformer, routed to the Copperbelt via the port of Louisa, arrived from the United Kingdom within a month.

Representing Raleigh Industries, Ltd., Mr. G. H. B. Wilson flew to Entebbe on Tuesday.

An Italian trade delegation has been visiting the Sudan.

Federation's Balance of Payments Government's Corrective Action

IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL FOLLY to allow the country's reserves to become eroded still further without initiating corrective action, Mr. A. P. Graftey-Smith, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Salisbury recently. He continued:

"In a country such as this there is a temptation to think that development must continue at the same tempo as in the past, regardless of other considerations. The sharp deterioration in the balance of payments must be the first consideration of the Government and the Central Bank. The level of these reserves is the yardstick by which our credit worthiness is assessed abroad. Lenders in both the public and the private sectors do not willingly make their money available against a background of rapidly diminishing foreign assets, and measures taken to correct the position will only be respected and endorsed."

The whole objective of a restriction of bank credits was to bring the total demand within the compass of total resources and discourage overspending, a policy the country could not afford in the light of a falling export income. No credit squeeze could be possible if it were it would be ineffective.

"A number of people may suffer some inconvenience, business men may have to face slightly reduced turnovers; certain plans for expansion may have to be pruned or postponed; but these will not increase at the same rate as in the recent past, and there will be those who may have to go without some of the things that they have become accustomed to buying on extended credit. But the country will emerge stronger and healthier, and the temporary unpleasantness will be minimal compared with the suffering that would assuredly follow if we allowed matters to drift."

The curb on credit imposed by the Government has been criticized by some local commercial and industrial organizations.

MINING

Improved Productivity on Copperbelt Mines Firm Reply to European Union

THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES in Northern Rhodesia informed the European Miners' Union last week that they intended to implement their proposals for increased productivity and efficiency. The Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines issued the following statement:

"On January 31 representatives of the union promised the companies at a meeting in Kitwe that they would within four days enumerate the points about which they required further information. At the same time it was agreed that there should be subsequent meetings between managements and local branches of the union. The companies have had no approach on these lines. In view of this and the fact that it was imperative that there should be no further delays, another meeting was requested for today (February 10)."

Companies Not Prepared to Wait

"After the meeting of January 31 the union approached the chamber and asked that the companies should agree to the employment by the union of a firm of consultants who would make certain investigations regarding production costs. The companies replied that they could not object to the appointment of the consultants, but that the consultants could not be given any facilities greater than the union was given itself, and that the companies were not prepared to wait for the consultants to come to the Copperbelt and make their investigation before the implementation of the companies' proposals."

"The union has now made it clear that it wished the consultants to have access not only to the mine plants but to information and aspects of management which were not the immediate concern of the union, including the detailed make-up of the companies' production costs. The companies could not agree to this."

"At today's meeting the union's executive was informed that the serious situation within the industry, due to the drop in the price of copper, made it essential that the companies' proposals be implemented immediately. Representatives of the union were told that the possibility of a further drop in the price of copper could mean further production cuts; it was better to take action against this eventuality now than be faced with redundancy problems in the future."

The representatives were informed that the companies had hoped that implementation of the proposals could have been carried out with their co-operation and assistance. If this was impossible, however, it would still be carried out after certain subsidiary agreements, which the companies considered to be unduly restrictive, had been amended. Notices for the termination or amendment of those agreements might have to be given in the immediate future.

"It was made quite clear to the union that managements were not prepared to discuss with the union at any level economies relating to classes of employees not represented by the union."

"The general managers of the copper mining companies have said from the outset that they would be prepared to meet local branches in order to put union members in the picture as far as possible regarding the relationship of savings affected by these particular proposals to overall economy measures."

Representatives of the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association and of the companies met in Kitwe two days later to discuss the serious situation resulting from the falling price of copper and the companies' proposals for increased productivity and efficiency. Representatives of the association assured the companies of their full co-operation in any measures designed to lower production costs and increase efficiency."

Meeting Redundancy on the Copperbelt Bancroft Europeans Absorbed by Other Mines

EMPLOYMENT OFFERS for over a quarter of the redundant Europeans at the Bancroft mine have since been made by other Copperbelt mines which hope to have other jobs for more of the Bancroft employees during the next few months.

Redundant Africans, including those from Bancroft, who are repatriated to the Northern and Lusitania provinces, could not be without work for long; for the Government proposes to employ them as the tempo of provincial development quickens this year. The £3m development plan for those provinces includes three hydro-electric stations, at Fort Rosebery, Abercorn, and Kasama.

Wankie Seeks Export Market

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD., is seeking new markets in the Belgian Congo and other African territories, but decreased demand from the Copperbelt will not provide for substantial exports northwards or overseas. Whereas the colliery could produce 53m. tons annually, the railways can move only 4m., of which only a small percentage is exported, including a limited quantity to the Sudan, which was Rhodesia's first export customer for coal. One major buyer might be Pakistan, who last year offered to buy 1m. tons a year from Wankie.

Bancroft's Future

"BANCROFT will not die; it will be a 'live' town and can await the future with sober confidence", Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, said when he recently visited the mine, which is to stop production for a year. Accompanied by Mr. G. W. R. L'Ange, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport and Works, Mr. Goldberg made the visit at the request of Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, in order to report on the situation.

Prospecting in Nyasaland

EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING RIGHTS for vermiculite mica have been granted to Weedons Minerals, Ltd., Mufulira in the Pokoso, Garafa, Kapirikamodzi and Mpatamanga areas of the Blantyre district of Nyasaland. London Nyasaland Mining Corporation, Ltd., have had their right to prospect for all minerals except diamonds on Chilwa Island renewed for a further year as have Lapete Titanium, Ltd., for ilmenite, rutile, and associated minerals in the Fort Herald district.

Southern Rhodesian Uranium

INDICATIONS OF URANIUM have been found in the Wankie area of Southern Rhodesia. Anglo-American Rhodesian Mineral Exploration, Ltd., is reported to be negotiating with the owners of some of the claims pegged. It is also reported that the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's plans to establish a uranium processing plant in the Colony have been shelved.

Labour from Tanganyika

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has announced that because of entrenchment on the mines of the Copperbelt there will no longer be opportunities for the employment of Africans from Tanganyika. Between 6,000 and 8,000 Africans from that Territory seek work on the Copperbelt annually.

Company Report

The Lancashire Steel Corporation Limited

Corporation's Interests in Rhodesia

SIR JOHN JAMES'S STATEMENT AT ANNUAL MEETING

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LANCASHIRE STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED was held on February 11 at Warrington, Lancashire.

SIR JOHN JAMES, Chairman and Managing Director presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

"The total income of the group unfortunately shows a sharp fall and after providing for taxation of £1,000,000 net income amounted to £202,000, compared with £1,466,000 for 1956.

Your directors recommended allocating £400,000 to general reserve and an increase of 1% in the dividend on the ordinary shares, making a total for the year of 12%.

Causes of Profit Reduction

The consolidated balance sheet shows great financial strength. Current assets amount to £10,635,000 compared with current liabilities and provisions of £5,051,000.

"The production and profit suffered most seriously from two causes beyond our control. The first of these, the unsatisfactory award of the Iron and Steel Board in December, 1956, had an adverse effect on the margins of profit on billets, wire rods, bars and sections which comprise 90% of our products. It was not until July, 1957, that these prices were revised and the margins placed upon a more realistic basis. The result was that for seven months of the financial year earnings were most seriously affected.

Price Changes

"Last year I stated that 'in my opinion the time is overdue for a complete review and new thinking over the principles on which price-fixing in the steel industry is based'. When changes take place in steel prices we, as steel makers, learn about them for the first time from the Press. I suggest that before any public announcement of changes in prices is made by the Iron and Steel Board the makers of the products concerned should be advised and given an opportunity of making representations through the Federation to the Board as to any adverse effects or anomalies of their determinations.

"The second handicap from which the company suffered during the year was the lightning strike of the company's skilled maintenance men who were brought out, in many cases I believe against their own wishes, in support of the general strike of engineering employees in April and May. We alone of the steel companies were affected in this way by reason of our membership of the Manchester District Engineering Employers' Association. The result was that we suffered a complete interruption just as if we had been directly involved.

Rhodesia

"RHODESIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY. Your company has undertaken to subscribe £500,000 in ordinary shares of the Rhodesian Iron & Steel Company, which has been formed to take over and develop the iron and steel industry in Rhodesia.

"In conjunction with Stewarts and Lloyds Limited, we have undertaken the responsibility of advising the Board on the technical development necessary to increase the Rhodesian steel output to a tonnage sufficient to meet that country's main requirements. It

is a source of great satisfaction to me and to your directors that The Lancashire Steel Corporation should have been given the opportunity of playing such a leading part in the development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"LANCASHIRE STEEL (RHODESIA) LTD.: At the same time, we ourselves have formed a subsidiary company in Rhodesia with the object of producing wire and wire products, for which there is a keen and increasing demand. It is our intention that this company should ultimately obtain its steel requirements from the Rhodesian Iron & Steel Company and give considerable help to the load required by that company for efficient working. We anticipate that our new factory will commence operations in a small way during the first half of this year, and I have every hope that in due course it will prove a profitable venture."

The Future

The Chairman then outlined the benefits accruing from the Corporation's development expenditure, which amounted in the year to £2,265,770.

He continued:

"The position of increasing output, coupled with the improved profit margins under the Iron and Steel Board's Price Award of July, 1957, has resulted in the profits for the recent months running at least at the same level as those achieved in the comparable months of the record year of 1955-56. I should perhaps emphasize that the confidence I feel in 1958 and the future is largely dependent upon the maintenance of our present load.

Re-nationalization

"So much has already been said by prominent members of the industry on re-nationalization that it is difficult to draw attention to any new reason why re-nationalization of the iron and steel industry would be a sad day to contemplate. I can only endorse fully what has already been said. It cannot be stressed too much what an important part iron and steel plays, both directly and indirectly, in the country's standard of living. The industry as at present constituted is giving the greatest service to the nation, and I cannot help regarding as most unfortunate the threats which, if carried out, could not improve that service, but carry with them the very real danger that they would lower the industry's present high state of efficiency. It therefore seems to me that the threat of re-nationalization is in every sense of the word 'playing with fire'."

The report and accounts were adopted.

Houghton Estate.

HOUGHTON ESTATE, four miles from the centre of Salisbury is setting a new standard in low-cost high-density housing for Rhodesia. Three-bedroomed houses in the usual Rhodesian bungalow style on plots of a quarter or fifth of an acre are selling at £2,850; the floor area is 850 square feet, plus 90 square feet of veranda space. On the estate of 450 acres it is proposed to build 1,100 houses, with trading sites, schools, garages, and a cinema and hotel. The immediate aim is 20 houses a month. In another Salisbury suburb, New Camp, there is a seven-year plan for some 8,000

Company Report**F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd.**
Record Turnover for 1957

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MESSRS. F. W. WOOLWORTH AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 7 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the chairman, Mr. J. Berridge—

Generally speaking trading during the year commenced satisfactorily but progressively faded so that in the last quarter conditions were difficult, especially in October when the so-called Asian 'flu claimed so many victims, staff and shopping public alike.

The company made further progress during 1957. Turnover increased to a new high record and though this was assisted by the new and extended stores, I am glad to state that stores entirely unchanged as a whole (they constitute 78% of the total of 989 stores in operation at the end of 1957) showed a modest increase in sales volume and in profit.

Expenses again increased at a greater rate than sales—wages and salaries in particular—and there seems no likelihood of any change in this trend.

Store Expansion

The highlight of the year was the opening in October of our most modern new store in the city of Oxford. The total number of stores operating at the end of the year was 989, without taking into account the three British West Indian stores.

SELF SERVICE STORES: Seventeen stores of this type were opened during the year, either in entirely new areas or by converting conventional service stores, so

that the total number now in operation has risen to 46 stores.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES: The three stores operating in the British West Indies contributed a total profit of £92,794 before taxation compared with £44,057 (Jamaica full year, Trinidad part year) in 1956. Three further stores are in process of erection in these islands and two of them are expected to open for business before the end of 1958.

Good progress is being made in building the store at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Net profit before taxation amounted to £24,071,753 compared with £23,319,355 for 1956; an increase of £752,398 or 3.23%.

The final dividend proposed on ordinary stock of 1s. 4d. per unit, plus 8d. per unit interim dividend paid in August last, gives a total distribution of 2s. per unit on the ordinary capital which was increased by the new issue early in 1957. This is the equivalent of 3s. total distribution for 1956 paid on the smaller capital.

Trend of Overheads

The trend of overheads will undoubtedly be upward, with the seeming certainty of higher wage rates. The higher national insurance contributions, commencing at the beginning of February, will cost your company an additional amount of approximately £230,000 in 1958 or £250,000 in a full year.

The extent to which it will be possible for your company to maintain or increase profits must depend on the degree to which sales can be increased.

However, I take comfort in the conviction that the team work of our organization, however much it is put to the test, will produce a result for 1958 which will be creditable according to the conditions experienced.

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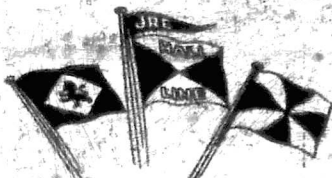
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UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Corporation's aims are to encourage the establishment and expansion of all forms of industry in Uganda.

It provides information on all aspects of the economic life, local conditions, and natural resources of the country. Particular technical points may be referred to its Technical Development Division.

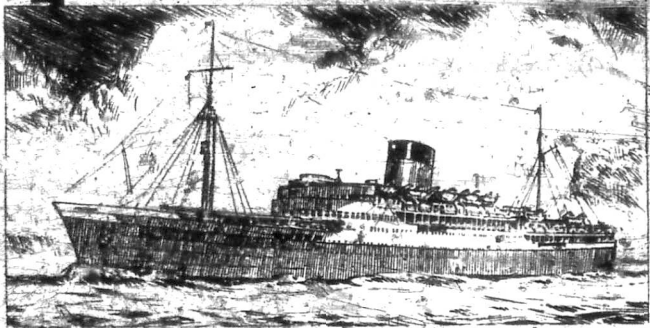
With an authorised capital of eight million pounds, of which over five million pounds has been subscribed, the Corporation will consider the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

Industrialists and others who are interested in the possibilities of this prospering and rapidly developing country are invited to use the facilities provided by the Corporation.

Head Office
P.O. BOX 442
KAMPALA

London Office
27 REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT-ELIZABETH EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

From Southampton	
"Winchester Castle"	Feb. 27
"Cape Town Castle"	Mar. 6
"Port Elizabeth Castle"	Mar. 13
"Durban Castle"	Mar. 20
"Athlone Castle"	Mar. 27
"Cape Town Castle"	Apr. 3
"Port Elizabeth Castle"	Apr. 10
"Durban Castle"	Apr. 17
* Via Madetra. * Via Las Palmas.	

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From London		Rotterdam	
"Bloemfontein Castle"	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	
"Dunnotar Castle"	Mar. 5		
"Braemar Castle"	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	
"Warwick Castle"	Apr. 2		
"Durban Castle"	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	
"Kenya Castle"	Apr. 30		
* Out East Coast; return West Coast.			
* Out West Coast; return East Coast.			
* Out East; return West Coast.			

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

UNION-CASTLE

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
ROTHERWICK HOUSE, 18-21 OLD BOND STREET, W.1. TEL: WY2 8800

BRANCH OFFICES: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

HEAD OFFICE:
OATHEK HOUSE, 2-4 ST. MARY AXE, E.C.3. TEL: 1 AVE 2010

RESERVE OFFICE:
GREENLY HOUSE, CHEECHURCH LANE, E.C.3
TEL: 1 MAN 2550 AVE 2010