

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 27th, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1742

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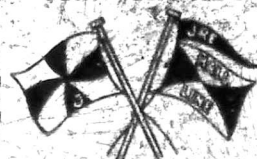
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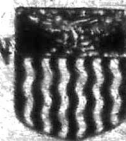
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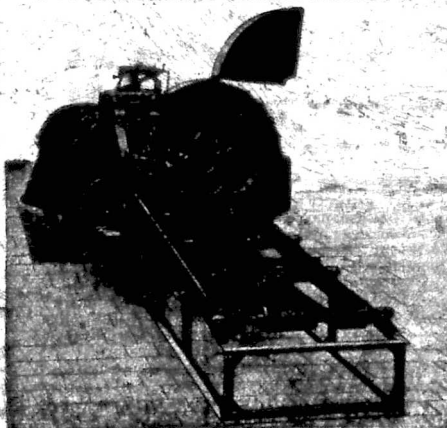
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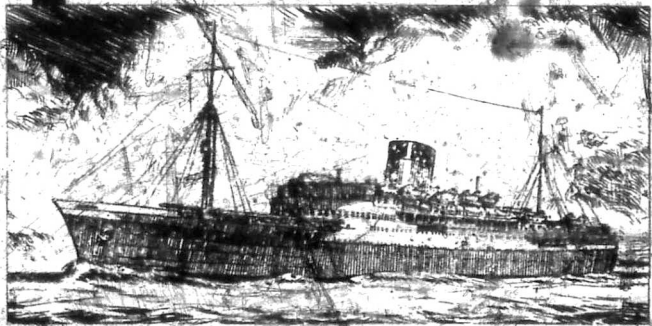
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	809	Uganda's Development Programme	819
Notes By The Way	811	Personalia	820
Sudan and Egypt	812	Trespassing in Tanganyika	822
Franchise Bill Debate	815	Commonwealth Institutions	826
U.N. Report on Tanganyika	816	Parliamentary Questions	828
Federation's Economic Progress	817	Industry, Commerce and Agriculture	831
Kenya's African Elections	818	Company Reports	834
		Mining	836

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joulson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1958

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE POSTULATE that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should almost automatically object to any Bill from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which the African Affairs Board has declared to be "a differentiating measure" has been so frequently enunciated in recent months that the Secretary of State for the Colonies did well to emphasize in the House of Commons last week that his colleague the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was concerned, "not with the validity or otherwise of the opinion of the board, but with the merits or otherwise of a Bill passed by the requisite majority in the Federal Parliament". An objection by the African Affairs Board, Mr. Lennox-Boyd insisted, did not oblige Lord Home to disallow the Bill; he had, of course, to consider carefully any objections lodged, but if the merits clearly outweighed any demerits a judgment different from that of the board would be thoroughly justified. That is obviously good doctrine, for the responsibility of the African Affairs Board is much more restricted than that of the Minister, who might rightly decide that legislation which did incidentally discriminate against some Africans might nevertheless be advantageous to Africans in general. Because that simple fact has been obscured by organized propaganda, there was need for the principle to be clearly and emphatically restated. Indeed, though the Secretary of State had put the point unequivocally, some Opposition speakers proceeded to talk as if the obvious truth which he had recalled could and should be ignored.

### H.M. Government and The Federation.

been treated shabbily, interpreted the political crisis in Southern Rhodesia as evidence that power corrupts and shield that the essential fault of the Federal Government is to equate white supremacy with civilization, acidly asking if the Central African brand of civilization included colour bars, pass laws, segregation, restricted education, and a preposterous arrangement under which African Members of Parliament had to travel six miles from the House of Assembly in order to dine (against which unhappy arrangement EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA protested long ago). But when all possible criticisms have been made, it is still indisputable that the only guarantee of the well-being of the African in Central or East Africa is the maintenance of white supremacy for as far ahead as anyone can foresee. There are Africans in the territories who are civilized by any reasonable definition of the word, but their number is so small that their combined influence among their own people is very limited. Partly because it is not they who would succeed to positions of authority, but much less able, less experienced, and less scrupulous politicians, it is strictly accurate to assert that the maintenance of European government is absolutely essential to African advancement because it alone can guarantee Christian civilization. The nonsensical notion of the Socialists that the vote is the greatest possible boon which can be given to Africa would have been laughed to scorn in days of higher standards, when no one would have tolerated the idea of enfranchising the ignorant. Not all the activities of the advocates of that policy can throw the fact that unless civilization be made to prevail all that is now being done for the social, economic and political advancement of Africans would be a hollow mockery.

Mr. Creech Jones, who described the Bill as "the negation of partnership" and declared that the African Affairs Board had

Fear corrupts more quickly and drastically than power, and honourable, reasonable, and liberal-minded men in Africa fear that the balance of security in the Federation might be upset if Labour won

**The Corruption of a general election in the United Kingdom, said Mr. C. M. Albani**

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in replying to the debate. Those who know East and Central Africa recognize that it is not the exercise of power by the men in whom it is legitimately reposed, that corrupts, but the pernicious, suspicious, and subversive tactics of those African politicians who will employ almost any available means to usurp power, though they are incompetent to exercise it for the public good. Such men however, recklessly disregard their own shortcomings; being concerned only to upset the established order, they do not what calamities their follies might precipitate. There is much truth in the generalization of Mr. Clement Davies that today any legislation for any part of Africa affects all Africa, for all Africa is watching. Yet Governments are still prone to deal *ad hoc* with territorial problems, without regard to the external effects of their decisions.

Mr. Archer Baldwin, whose comments are always direct and practical, told the House that some of the statements made that day would add to the troubles of East and Central Africa by encouraging

**By Evolution to Partnership.**

Congress and other extremists who were bent on driving out the Europeans. He emphasized the need for the African to work his passage economically before he advanced politically; in proof of the liberal-mindedness of Rhodesians he recalled that in Lord Malvern's twenty-three years as Prime Minister not one Act passed by Parliament in Rhodesia had been brought before the House of Commons as inimical to African interests; and he recapitulated evidence of Rhodesia's concern for African progress. He emphasized that evolution, not revolution, was the way to complete inter-racial partnership, which was hindered, not helped, by such bitter accusations as had been made in that Chamber that day. After a characteristic introduction, Mrs. Castle departed so far from her usual form as to acknowledge that "multi-racial government is one of the most tricky political experiments in history" and that "colour relationships between black and white are difficult". Having admitted that the African needs the European, she introduced the irrelevant qualification that the price must not be per-

manent deprivation of democratic rights. Has any responsible person anywhere suggested anything of the kind? What rational Europeans—and many Africans—hold is that such rights must be earned by achievements—or, to use the terminology of politicians, that the aim must be qualitative democracy, not quantitative democracy. Socialist equalitarians in a hurry want to level downwards. Wiser people prefer the slower, better process of levelling upwards. Insistence on quality can alone raise Africans to their true height, and those who would fob them off with slogans and clichés do them no service. Silly speeches and quibbling questions do much damage in untrained minds, which receive little in the way of compensation from the Mother of Parliaments.

**Statements Worth Noting**

"At the beginning of the Federation we were dependent on the north. Now it is our turn. We in Southern Rhodesia are happy and proud to be able to take a greater share of the burden." — Mr. C. J. Harcourt, lately Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia.

"Our schools are turning out scores of half-baked African youths with limited academic knowledge and no experience. They will instal themselves as leaders on no better qualifications than the force of oration." — Mr. Thomas Marealle, Paramount Chief of the Chitumbos.

"A great disservice has been done to Africans by the so-called friends who tell them that what really matters is the franchise. I say that what really matters is raising their present standards of living." — Major Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P. for Dalmeiprice.

"The through road from the southern highlands of Tanganyika to the coast has recently been steadily improved at a cost of nearly £3m." — From the Administering Authority's "Observations" to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

"There is a solid move in this country to co-operate in creating a happy and prosperous community." — Mr. John Foot, president of the Nyasaland Central Province Association, speaking at the annual meeting.

"Those who have been rejects of the Kenya Government have proved very, very competent in commercial companies." — Mr. Muliro, an African member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

"I regard communal representation as important and necessary at this stage of the political evolution of Central Africa." — Mr. A. Creech Jones, Labour M.P. for Wakefield.

"The magnificent Belegwe emeralds are the finest and most beautifully coloured the world has ever seen." — Mr. C. J. Haraty, lately Southern Rhodesian Minister of the Treasury.

"In this country anything which is suffered for a year or two begins to lay claim to perpetuity." — Mr. J. S. Mangal, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"Purchase tax, which is riddled with inequities and palpably inflationary at home, is destroying our export trade." — Mr. R. Craig Wood.



## Notes By The Way

### Communist Eyes on Africa

A FRIEND who for many years has taken an especial interest in Communist strategy and tactics writes: "It was not an accident, I am sure, that the recent gathering in Cairo was called an Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference. Since the influence of the Afro-Asian countries who were to be invited would have been far greater than those from Africa, even if a larger attendance had occurred from British and French African territories, the natural thing would have been to give precedence to Asia rather than Africa in the title. That was not done, I believe, because the Russians who have been very intimately concerned with all the arrangements feel that they have made excellent progress in Asia in recent years and that the time has come to turn the spotlight on Africa."

### Planning for Chaos

THE REAL AIM of International Communism is to secure the collapse of European Governments in Africa, and its agents will do anything to undermine what they regard as the pillars of colonialism. That that would put into positions of responsibility Africans who are quite unfit for the work involved would not worry Moscow in the slightest, for their inefficiency would prepare the way for the chaos which is one of the objectives of the Russians, for out of chaos, they believe, would come Communism. It is all very well to say, as many people do, that there is no hope whatever of the establishment of Communism in Africa. Theoretically that is true, but there are too many proofs in the world that very sound theories can be defeated by ruthless men. The peasants of Africa love their land no more, and no less than the peasants of Russia or China; and remember that one State in India is already Communist. Remember also that Communism has greatly influenced trade unions in the Sudan, the country adjacent to that from which the Russians are making their attack on Africa. It would be utter folly to underestimate the danger.

### Time and Tide

ONE WEEKLY JOURNAL of opinion published in London, *Time and Tide*, has a splendid record from the East and Central African standpoint. When other London publications ignored the issues or misrepresented them, it usually examined policies and tendencies with informed and sympathetic candour. It is therefore sad news that this review may cease publication in less than a month. Lady Rhondda, who has subsidized it since it was established in 1920 (except when it paid its way during the war years), can no longer continue that support—which Fleet Street calculates to have averaged about £25,000 annually. Instead of closing the journal without warning, its sponsor, who has also been its admirable editor throughout, gives time for help to be offered from some other source or sources; and all its regular readers must hope that it will be forthcoming. There are so few truly independent publications in this supposedly free country that the disappearance of an outstandingly good one would be deeply regrettable.

### This Crazy World

I WOULD NOT WASTE A MINUTE a day even glancing at the headlines of some papers that urban millions the hour or so a week which I have given to reading *Time and Tide* would be ill-gained if the paper disappeared, for it had been distinguished by honest, unflinching, good writing, and adherence to high standards of every kind. In short, it has served faith-

fully a small but thoughtful, influential, and important cross-section of the public. Shortly before Lady Rhondda had to make her announcement it became known that a seion of our social democracy had by a gamble on a football pool won £206,000, more than enough to keep *Time and Tide* afloat for another eight years. That was the news of the day for millions who have never seen a copy of a journal which has had an honourable and useful life—one which certainly ought to be prolonged.

### Good Example

MR. C. B. F. F. MELMORT is to be congratulated on his forecast of the capital expenditure which Uganda can face in each of the next three years. The real nature of his reckoning is shown by the fact that his Sessional Paper puts the minimum available sum at about £18m. and the maximum at about £27m., a spread of £9m. The chief difficulty of course in any such computation is that the country is so dependent upon two crops, cotton and coffee, which are both vulnerable to the unpredictable factors of climate and world markets; if production and prices of these products were good throughout the period, the sums which could now be termed reasonable would prove to be far too conservative, while if output dropped well below expectations and prices collapsed the Protectorate's income could be reduced by many millions. But if there is obvious danger in the exercise which the Minister of Finance has set in train, there is still more in not attempting a realistic assessment. Some people will deem him too optimistic and some too cautious, but implicit in the document is recognition of the need to watch developments closely so that any necessary adjustments may be made quickly. Flexibility is not a noteworthy characteristic of Government methods anywhere, yet there is increasing evidence throughout the world of the urgent need for it. With this very detailed calculation Uganda has, I believe, set an example which other East and Central African territories would do well to emulate.

### Tax Dreams

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION in Uganda appointed a working committee to report on the recommendations of the Commission on Income Tax in East Africa. Its report says, in brief, that income tax rates ought to be slashed, especially for people with large incomes. The single man earning £2,000 a year now pays £340 in tax, and would have slight relief under the recommendations of the commission but these non-officials in Uganda would reduce his liability to £225. For the man earning £4,000 a year, who now pays just over £1,100, the liability would be halved. A married couple without children on the £2,000 basis would pay £187, against £252 at present; at £4,000 merely £650 instead of more than £1,000, and at £10,000, £3,200 instead of £4,762. For those with an income of £2,000 with two children at school drawing an education allowance, who now pay about £175, the tax would be £117 only; at £4,000 there would be a drop from £935 to £506, and at £10,000 from almost £4,700 to under £3,000. These recommendations seem to me extremely unlikely to influence any Finance Minister. Commerce has just declared that the tax rate on company profits must not be raised. My guess is that circumstances may soon compel some East African territories to increase the rate.

# Sudan Refuses to be Bullied by the Egyptians

## Nasser Retreats After Appeal by the Sudan to the Security Council

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT last week rejected an ultimatum in which Egypt demanded withdrawal of Sudanese forces from Halaib, on the Red Sea coast north of the 22nd parallel, and appealed to the Security Council of the United Nations to stop the Egyptian "aggression".

Egypt then abandoned the pressure upon her southern neighbour, whose Government had shown great firmness, coupled with courtesy.

While our last issue was being printed the following official statement was issued in Khartoum, on the authority of the Council of Ministers:—

On February 1, 1958, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a note from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated January 29, referring to the Sudanese Constitution Order for the election of the House of Representatives and requesting that appropriate measures be taken to hand over the following areas of the Sudan to the Egyptian Government: (a) the north-eastern area of the Sudan north of Latitude 22°, comprising Halaib and the surrounding areas, and (b) an undefined area north of latitude 22° which apparently covers Sudanese territory extending north of Wadi Hala, and including the villages of Sarra Debeira and Faras.

While the Egyptian memorandum requested the transfer of the above-mentioned areas, it indicated the willingness of the Egyptian Government to hand over to the Sudan a region near the north-eastern frontier which was added to Egypt when the Sudan-Egyptian frontier was reconstituted shortly after the incident.

Before a reply could be prepared the Sudan Government received reports that a contingent of the Egyptian Army was on its way to the Halaib area. The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs summoned the Egyptian Ambassador and asked if there was any truth in these reports. The Ambassador thought it most unlikely. The Acting Minister asked him to convey to his Government that the Sudan Government hoped the news regarding the movement of troops was untrue and that if it was true it would have a very serious effect on relations between the two countries.

### Egyptian Demands Proved False

The Minister added that it was impossible for the Government to cede territory which had constituted part of the Sudan for the last half-century on the mere exchange of notes. At a time when most of the Ministers were away because of Parliamentary elections it was equally impracticable to expect an urgent reply on a matter which needed careful study and consideration.

Two days later, a note dated February 9 was delivered simultaneously by the Egyptian Government to the Prime Minister of the Sudan and the Sudan Ambassador in Cairo. It alleged that, on the occasion of the forthcoming plebiscite and the election of the President of the United Arab Republic, the Egyptian Government, in exercise of her recognized rights and in pursuance of her sovereign powers, had decided to afford to electors in those regions the opportunity of participating in the plebiscite.

The Egyptian Ambassador asked for a reply to his second note and reiterated that the news about troop movements was unfounded. The Prime Minister and the other Ministers present made the point that the present frontiers shown on the maps are those accepted by all; those same frontiers were the basis on which geographical limits of the independent Sudan were delineated. More important, those boundaries had remained undisputed for nearly 60 years. Furthermore, all Egyptian elections, including the last plebiscite for the office of the President of the Egyptian Republic, had excluded those areas on the strength of their being part of the Sudan.

Equally, the Sudan elections, including those for self-government following the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February, 1953, which were conducted under the supervision of an international commission on which Egypt was represented, were carried out on the basis that those areas were part of the Sudan; and the inhabitants, being Sudanese, are participating in the elections for the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister recalled that on the day the Sudan became independent it was made clear to the Egyptian Government that the Sudan reserved its rights not to be bound by any treaty or agreement concluded on its behalf prior to independence unless such treaties and agreements were confirmed by it. This was the subject of a statement made by the then Prime Minister of January 1, 1956. Had the Egyptian Government any objection to the matter, it could have put it forward either

before independence or on receipt of the letter dated January 3, 1956, from the then Prime Minister to President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

This was a grave subject and there was not time to decide it before February 21. The Egyptian Government's point of view could not be accepted, and it was therefore considered to be in the interest of good friendly relations between the two countries to defer consideration of the problem until after the Sudan elections on February 27.

Three days afterwards the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to our Ambassador in Cairo that the Egyptian Government had already sent election committees and a contingent from the Frontier Guard to the area which it has claimed in order to conduct the plebiscite.

### The Basic Facts

On Monday, February 17, the Council of Ministers met to consider the situation and the following facts emerged:—

(1) The Republic of Egypt has not raised the matter since the reconquest, but has chosen the present time to bring it up when the Government of the Sudan and its people are engaged in preparations for the coming elections. This is a time when it was made known that there are minerals in the area which is becoming a question of dispute. This issue has again been raised at a time when, as a result of the Nile waters negotiations, it has become clear that the Sudan will claim compensation for the flooding of the area north of Wadi Hala because of the High Dam.

(2) The plebiscite which the Egyptian Government had used as a pretext for its second note was for the purpose of an election to take place after or before the Egyptian revolution, and in each case the area under question has never been asked to vote.

(3) Whereas the first Egyptian note is based on an objection against the participation of the citizens of the area in the Sudanese elections, the second note is based on a demand for the Sudanese there (who are alleged by the Egyptian Government in its note to be Egyptian citizens) to vote in an Egyptian plebiscite.

(4) The time allowed to the Sudan Government to decide such an important issue did not exceed 16 days, i.e. from February 1 to 16.

(5) The second note confronts us with the *fait accompli*, without giving us a chance of consultation or negotiation.

(6) The verbal statement concerning the sending of electoral staff accompanied by frontier soldiers to the disputed area confirms the news that reached the Sudan Government earlier, which has been repeatedly denied by the Egyptian Ambassador in an effort to provide the right atmosphere for the *fait accompli*.

(7) The Egyptian Government does not seem to appreciate that the Ministers are engaged away from Khartoum on the elections. It has also refused to accede to the Sudan Government's request to defer discussions on the subject until after the elections, which will take place on February 27.

### Decisions of Council of Ministers

In view of the above, the Council of Ministers has decided to take all the necessary measures to safeguard the sovereignty of the Sudan over its territory and defend its independence, but because of its earnest desire to leave the door open between the two friendly Arab countries, it has taken the following decisions:—

(a) The Prime Minister will contact President Gamal Abdel Nasser by telephone and repeat to him the Sudan's earnest request that Egypt should not proceed with the measures contemplated, at the same time emphasizing the Sudan's willingness to enter into negotiations with Egypt on the question at issue. The Prime Minister has tried and failed to contact President Nasser by telephone. Instead he was able to give the message in question to Sayed Zakaria Mohieldin, the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, who promised to convey it to President Nasser and obtain his reply.

(b) The Government has to contact the Opposition and explain the situation to them. This has been done.

(c) It will convey the same information to the Arab League, to the heads of missions from Arab countries represented in Khartoum, and to the Sudanese people and will continue to do so whenever any new developments occur so that the facts can be known.

The Government of the Republic of the Sudan, while issuing the above statement, has great hopes that wise counsel will prevail, so that the friendly relations existing between the two countries, which the Sudan Government values highly, will not be impaired.

A little earlier Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, the Foreign Minister, had left Khartoum for Cairo to discuss the frontier question with President Nasser.

In Khartoum the Egyptian Ambassador told journalists that President Nasser had telegraphed Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, patron of the Umma Party, to protest at its report under the heading "Nasser's Army Invades Sudan" that the President had said, was a lie and the kind of attack which had served only to worsen Sudan-Egyptian relations, which was the object of "imperialists".

Then the Egyptian Government accused the Sudan of violating Egyptian sovereignty by sending troops into frontier areas claimed by both countries.

On February 20 the Sudan Foreign Ministry issued this statement:

The Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday received a note from the Egyptian Embassy stating that a Sudanese force has been sent to Helwan, a Helwan area Sudanese territory inhabited by Sudanese citizens. This action is considered by the Egyptian Government as an infringement of Egyptian sovereign rights. The note requests that the Sudan withdraw its forces immediately to a point south of latitude 22° because the area in question has ceded to the Sudan administration during the period of Condominium rule.

The Sudanese forces referred to in the Egyptian note are located within the Sudan under a purely Sudanese administration and are not in Egyptian territory. It is the sole right of the Government of the Sudan to take any steps necessary within its own territory. The presence of Sudanese forces in the territory admitted by Egypt to be under the administration of Sudan is a pre-requisite to proper administration and to the considerations of peace and public security. It is not the right of any other Government to question the validity of such a normal measure which is necessary for the proper administration and exercise of sovereignty over the area.

#### Flagrant Trespass

The Sudan Government considers that the presence of Egyptian forces in that area is a flagrant trespass and unmistakable infringement of its sovereign and administrative rights in that area which has formed part of our country for many years.

The Egyptian Government recognized our sovereign rights according to the agreement on which the Self Government Statute was based. This statute considers the territory in question and its inhabitants as Sudanese, who exercised their electoral rights with those concerned as dictated by international custom and law. We have given our assurance in this respect that we are willing for Egypt to adopt this course and avoid anything which will impair friendly relations between the countries. We are willing to negotiate the matter.

Despite our objection to the attitude of the Egyptian Government, we have requested her to withdraw all her forces and emissaries from that area, and we have confirmed our earnest and sincere desire that friendly relations between the two countries should be maintained. At the same time we pointed out that we are always ready to defend our country should Egypt persist in her present attitude.

The Sudan Government considers this to be its irrevocable opinion and will maintain and defend its legitimate rights at any cost. In doing this, it expresses the will of its people.

On the same day the Sudan Government telegraphed the above facts to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and asked that the Security Council should meet immediately to "use its good offices to stop the Egypt aggression".

The Prime Minister of the Sudan sent the following message to Sayed Shukri Elkowatly, President of Syria, on Thursday of last week:

"It is most regrettable that although the relations between the Sudan and Syria are characterized by close ties of friendship and brotherhood, the first step taken after the formation of the United Arab Republic should be aggression by Egypt against the Sudan and the assembling of Egyptian troops on the Sudanese frontier. This has been done in the name of the United Arab Republic, its constitution and the coming plebiscite. Unfortunately, this action is one which will undermine the ideals and aims which you have always defended and advocated.

"It is very distressing that the Egyptian Government should have made its claim to Sudanese territory now, although repeated elections have been held for its previous Parliaments, its National Assembly and the Presidency of Egypt without making it necessary to include these areas. The fact that Egypt has used the coming plebiscite as a pretext in this

issue destroys the ideals you advocated when the United Arab Republic was proclaimed.

"The Government and people of the Sudan respect the Syrian people, and we would draw your attention to the dangers confronting the Sudanese people and our sovereignty and security because of the plebiscite for the Presidency of the United Arab Republic (Syria and Egypt)."

#### Egyptian Accusations Refuted

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement in Khartoum on Friday:

"At the Press conference held on February 18 by the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum the Egyptian Government asserted that the Sudan Government had delayed its reply to the Egyptian notes on its claim to Sudanese territory. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs refutes this untrue accusation and points out the following facts:—

(1) The Egyptian Ambassador submitted a note on February 1 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting that no elections be held in Sudanese territory north of latitude 22°. The Sudan Government, so that it could study carefully this important note, asked the Egyptian Ambassador on the same day to submit documents in support of his Government's claim. He promised to do so, but he did not hand down to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until February 8. Two days later the Sudan Government received the above-mentioned statement from the Egyptian Army, which was moving towards the Sudanese frontier. The troops were apparently heading for Helwan where, according to the Egyptian note, Sudanese elections should not be held.

On February 11 the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs called the Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum and drew his attention to the serious reports received above. The Ambassador promised to convey this to his Government. His first memorandum and the documents referred to in it were being very carefully studied through his interpreter in Khartoum. Another note on February 13 which contained a request completely different from that embodied in the first note, namely its intention to exercise its right to conduct a plebiscite in the Sudanese territory lying north of latitude 22°. While this second note was dated February 9 it was handed over by the Egyptian Ambassador only on February 13.

The Prime Minister received the Egyptian Ambassador and told him of the Sudan's reply to the Egyptian note. He asked him to convey the reply to his Government.

The Egyptian Embassy confirmed the receipt of this reply in a note dated February 17 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It reads as follows: "The Egyptian Embassy, Khartoum, Memorandum 1. On 13.2.1958 the Egyptian Ambassador submitted to Sayed Abdullah Khalil, Prime Minister, the note dated 9.2.1958 from the Government of the Republic of Egypt concerning the right of voters to take part in the plebiscite on 21.2.58 for the election of the President of the United Arab Republic in the Egyptian territory previously attached for administrative purposes to the Condominium Government."

The Egyptian Ambassador asked for the reply to that note so that he could send it to Egypt. The Prime Minister replied that he would prefer a verbal answer to the above-mentioned note so that the news would become known to the Press. The Prime Minister added that he would prefer that the Egyptian Government delayed discussion on the matter until after the Sudanese elections. It would then be possible to appoint delegates from both countries to carry on negotiations.

"It is clear from the above that the Sudan Government neither neglected nor delayed its reply, as alleged in the Egyptian note. On the contrary the Prime Minister gave his reply in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs."

#### Cairo Statements Unjust and Untrue

On February 16 the Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum gave a verbal message to the Prime Minister that the Egyptian Government intended to send electoral committees, accompanied by guards of the Frontier Force, to conduct a plebiscite on 21.2.1958 in those areas.

The Prime Minister replied immediately that the Sudan Government would not agree to this procedure, and repeated its request to the Egyptian Government to defer the matter until after the Sudanese elections. This verbal reply was followed by a written reply dated 17.2.1958 from the Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs explaining in detail the Sudan Government's point of view.

On 18.2.1958 the Egyptian Minister Plenipotentiary handed a note dated 18.2.1958 to the Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the withdrawal of Sudanese forces behind latitude 22. The Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed over on the same day at 6.45 p.m. to the Egyptian Minister Plenipotentiary the reply to the note mentioned above.

(Continued on page 824)

# House of Commons Debates Federal Electoral Bill

## Merits of Legislation More Important Than Opinion of African Affairs Board

A BRAVE ATTEMPT in the field of partnership was (the description given by MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Federal Electoral Bill when it was debated in the House of Commons last week.

Suggesting that it would prove to be an important step in the growth of partnership, he agreed with the Federal Government that a mutual common roll system under which all races would elect all M.P.s., would be of great value in encouraging political discussion in the Assembly and the country at large on party political lines and not racial lines. That must conduce to real partnership, whereas continuing representation must tend to racial separation.

Referring to the resolutions of the Board of African Affairs Board, the Minister spoke in very appreciative terms of Sir John Moffat, its chairman, but said that the board had described only half of the picture.

There would be 12 Africans in the Assembly after the next election, whatever the electoral provisions might be, compared with six now; the number of Africans would be doubled while the number of ordinary members of unspecified race would be increased by only two-thirds.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd had commented that there was no reciprocal arrangement by which Africans on the special roll could elect the additional ordinary members; but to give voters on the special roll any other function than the election of special representatives of African interests would be contrary to the Federal Government's intentions in providing for such a roll.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was concerned, "not with the validity or otherwise of the opinion of the African Affairs Board, but with the merits or otherwise of a Bill passed by the requisite majority in the Federal Parliament."

### Significant Departure

The Federal Government saw the Bill as a departure from purely race representation and a significant step towards the creation of a common roll which the House had agreed to be the objective in multi-racial societies. If adopted, the system would have the advantage in Southern Rhodesia that for the election of the four elected African members and the one European member representing African interests there would be an African electorate of between 20,000 and 30,000 instead of 1,000 at present. "I wonder how many of those societies that have passed resolutions have grasped that fact?" Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked.

In Nyasaland Africans would be in a majority at the next election when the general and special rolls were combined, and in Northern Rhodesia the numbers might be roughly equal at the next election, or possibly six to four in favour of the European, but not in subsequent elections. For the first time Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Africa—between 20,000 and 30,000 of them would direct in Parliamentary elections.

As one-fifth of the House would be African parties would pay due regard to their point of view. Equally important, the public of all races would be compelled to hear what elected Africans were saying on important issues.

Article 99 of the Federal Constitution provides for the 1960 review conference, but Article 98 provides that the Constitution can be amended, even in the major matter of the division of powers between the Federal and territorial Governments, provided certain conditions are complied with. In the case of the Constitution Amendment Bill those conditions were complied with. The three territorial Governments who were parties to the original bargain passed resolutions saying that they had no objection to the introduction of that Bill.

"Therefore not only is it not true to say that the U.K. Government undertook not to make any major changes in the Constitution, but it is plain on the face of the Constitution itself that they agreed that, provided certain conditions were fulfilled, the Constitution could be amended. The allegation that H.M. Government, by giving their approval to the alteration in the electoral system would be committing a breach of faith has no foundation in fact."

"The African Affairs Board has perfectly properly put its views forward—that in some respects this is a differentiating measure. The fact that my noble friend has found, after full consideration, that on balance the Bill is desirable does not

lessen in any way the valuable part which the African Affairs Board has to play in the Constitution."

MR. A. CREECH-JONES (Lab.) deplored the Government's decision to recommend the Bill for the royal assent before the House was given an opportunity to debate it. Labour saw the measure as the negation of partnership, intensifying bitter feeling in Africa, and further undermining African confidence in Britain, the Federation, and the African Affairs Board.

There were 7m. Africans compared with 275,000 Europeans. The Europeans particularly in the northern territories were there primarily to earn a livelihood, although many had no roots in the country they had been conceded political power.

### Conception of Partnership

The Secretary of State believed in a good conception of partnership to give the Europeans, whose numbers were only one-twelfth of the African population, 42 out of the 52 seats in the Assembly. The Europeans must have permanent possession of government. On the general roll there would be 81,000 Europeans and possibly 2,500 Africans. So that was partnership.

It was no good the Federal Government making the argument that time would redress the balance and that Africans must wait for the country's economic development, that would mean waiting indefinitely.

"How can we ever hope for fast progress by the Africans towards the attainment of the high standard of qualification needed for the general roll when they are repressed by segregation principles, colour bars, the denial of trade union rights, and a whole series of other discriminatory measures? Good, proper educational facilities?" Sir Roy Welenski, an M.P. from Malvern before him, made it peculiarly plain to the Africans and certainly to the Europeans, that it was very unlikely that the Africans would assume the same place in the political life of the country for 100 years. "Democracy was an excellent thing for Europeans, but it presumably cannot work for those people who were under their subjection."

There was nothing generous or original in granting the vote to protected persons. "It fills me with indignation when I think that we conceded political rights to Europeans who come into a territory temporarily for a livelihood and yet deny it to the people whose country it is. . . . What is the good of talking about this wonderful privilege of allowing protected persons to vote. It just makes nonsense."

No one doubted the communal principle more than he, but it was wise and proper for the European to be in possession of Government—possibly for ever—then it was right and proper for communal representation to be conceded to the Africans to express their voice strongly and effectively in the House of Assembly in their fight against segregation, colour bar, industrial rights and limited education.

MR. PATRICK WALL (Cons.) emphasized that the economy and progress of the Federation depended on the Europeans. There was good will among the Europeans and belief in partnership, but there was also fear, for they knew what would happen to the Federation if European control was swamped.

covered and brought to reasonable standards one could not expect the Europeans to risk the whole of their future, and the future of the Africans themselves.

### Votes for All

"I agree with the criticisms against the European on the general roll also voting on the special roll. I much prefer the Southern Rhodesian system, where, once an African is qualified either on the general or special roll, he votes for African or European members. The systems could not be adopted while there were Federal members elected specially to represent African interests. Even in the Southern Rhodesian system there has to be a safeguard—that when the special roll reaches 20% of the general roll it will be closed."

The reason why there could not be a more liberal franchise at present was the fear of electoral defeat of the Government by a more reactionary European party, a very justifiable fear.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Lib.) said that legislation for any part of Africa affected all Africa, not just the particular territory. "Africans will judge us by their view of what we do, not by our interpretation of any particular act of Parliament."

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.) said that Parliament would not indefinitely be permitted to interfere with legislation in

Central Africa, which could stand on its own feet. If we proceed as the other side of the House would have us do we shall some day have another Boston tea party. It would not surprise me one little bit."

It was nonsense to pretend, as the Opposition did, that the Europeans in the Federation were illiberal. They were doing all they could for African advancement, but they understood, as the Socialists did not, that Africans must work their passage economically. As the years passed more and more Africans would get on the common electoral roll and influence the legislators by their votes.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) said she had found in the Federation that liberal-minded Europeans, those who were hoping to make partnership work, were "horrified and distressed" by the Bill.

"I was impressed by the number of Europeans who have realised the dangerous situation in which they live and long for a more courageous lead from their own politicians. They believe that Sir Roy Welensky has totally misread the mood of the majority of Europeans in their country, and, by trying to be a clever, tricky politician, is throwing away the one chance they have to use the short time that remains to them to improve African-European relations in genuine partnership."

**Needs and Rights**

The African needed the European, but would never accept him on the basis that this need would deprive him permanently of his democratic rights. The transitional period would be difficult. The European minority enjoyed overwhelming safeguards and guarantees in political and economic power. Unless these safety values for the African mass were would be an extension.

"We are asked to accept in this Bill an undemocratic principle, and are told that we have to accept it because otherwise worse reactionaries waiting behind to take over if we do not. The problem is that progress has to be made by stealth for fear of frightening the Europeans; but the humiliations to the Africans take place in public, and Africans do not forget."

MR. PHILIP GOODWIN (Cons.) believed that there still existed in all races in Africa a majority of people who wanted to see multi-racial partnership work. But on the communal voting rolls such moderate voices were swept aside by the thundering racial hatred. That the time had not yet come to abandon communal representation, but the time was coming to experiment with an elected common roll, which would especially be pretty effective in Northern Rhodesia.

"I suggest that this Bill is an experiment. We should give to those who will have the serious task of reviewing the Constitution in 1960 the opportunity of seeing how this bold step forward in African political advancement will work."

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY (Lab.) said that the House was whittling away its responsibility to protect African rights in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "We are giving away our Colonial responsibilities to a white aristocracy. The Federal Government are being backed by the U.K. Government, and they will strengthen the forces of reaction rather than those of progressive Africans."

**Half Share**

Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky had both said that in their view of partnership there could not be more than a half share for Africans, in spite of the fact that the Africans outnumbered the Europeans by 30 to one. Had we forgotten the lesson of South Africa, where our gamble on the liberal instincts of the white population had had tragic results. What safeguards were there against repetition of the tragedy in the Federation?"

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replying to the debate, emphasized that in Africa fear corrupted more quickly and drastically than power, and that many people in Africa feared that the whole balance of security in the Federation would be upset if Labour attained power in the United Kingdom.

In cases in which the U.K. Government had the right to make a final decision in respect of Southern Rhodesian legislation it had been the practice for 30 years for the other Government to consult H.M. Government in advance about the principles of the proposed legislation. The fact that H.M. Government might indicate that they saw no reason why the proposed legislation should not be introduced, with good prospects of receiving eventual approval, did not commit the U.K. Government to give that approval or mean that they would automatically ignore objections raised from any other responsible quarter.

"The African Affairs Board was established to act as a link between the Federal Government, particularly in the field of the respective legislative rights of the Federation and the

territorial Governments. It was not intended to be a brake on the actions or decisions of the U.K. Government to usurp the responsibility which we have reserved for ourselves."

"We are not under an obligation always to accept the opinions of the African Affairs Board, but it has been our duty as far as possible to judge these matters in accordance with the wider and long-term view."

**Sincere Opinion**

"I realize the sincerity with which the majority of the members of the African Affairs Board hold the opinion that the Electoral Bill is a differentiating Bill. I know that there are many both here and in the Federation who wish to see an increase in the pace at which Africans are associated with the exercise of political power, but it is my noble friend's responsibility to judge this Bill on its merits. He must give full weight to the fact that it has been passed by the appropriate majority in the Federal Parliament, to which we in the United Kingdom have transferred a great measure of responsibility."

A distinguished African journalist said in the *African Daily News*, a few weeks ago, that the saddest fact is that a solution for Africa has got to come out of Africa and that of the Federation from the Federation. "We have run with that the good sense of the Federal Government and the Federal electorate will ensure that a solution of the difficulties which face that country will come from the Federation itself."

The Bill received the Royal Assent last week.

**Reply to British Council of Churches**

**Lord Home Corrects Misunderstanding**

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has said in the course of a reply to the general secretary of the British Council of Churches:

"You represent as a widespread African view that the African Affairs Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 'is very gravely imperilled' by the proposals in the Electoral Bill, since as a result of them it will probably be elected mainly by those who are responsible to predominantly European constituencies. This seems to be 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 much smaller 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 European 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."

"If the Electoral Bill becomes law—and this hypothesis governs the rest of this paragraph—there will be four potential candidates for one place from Nyasaland, two of whom will be elected by a body designated by the Governor as representative of Africans, whilst (if the Electoral Bill both becomes law and is adopted in Nyasaland) two would have been elected by the combined general and special rolls on which it would be possible for Africans to have a large majority from the start. There will also be four potential candidates for one place from Northern Rhodesia, of whom two again will be elected by a body designated as representative of Africans, whilst two would have been elected by the combined general and special rolls on which the Africans could have a majority, if not at the first, then at subsequent general election."

"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 (the two Europeans from the northern territories) to have been appointed to represent African interests, and because all the candidates for one place will carry

(Continued on page 823)

# Tanganyika Government's Comments on U.N. Report

## Points from the Observations on a "Helpful and Constructive Document"

AS THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has submitted its detailed observations on the recently published report of the last Visiting Mission sent to Tanganyika by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

The Administrative Authority records its appreciation of the objective nature of the Visiting Mission's report, its care in ascertaining and reflecting the opinions held by various sections of the public, and the fact that it has devoted considerable space to a survey of the economic and financial problems facing the Territory.

Emphasis is laid on the mission's statements that "political development at the central government level is constrained by many factors, especially economic and educational progress and the development of local government" and that "much ground has yet to be covered in a territory where the great majority of the people still live under primitive conditions before self-government can be achieved".

### Unreliable Information

Comments made by the mission as matters of fact are shown to be inaccurate and it is suggested that some of their expressions of opinion rest on unreliable information or inadequate appreciation of basic facts.

The Government does not accept the majority opinion of the mission that the obligation upon electors to vote for one representative of each race should be modified before the first elections have been held. The following observations are made:

"When it became apparent during the second half of 1957 that there was a measure of opposition to this provision, consideration was given to the possibility of modifying it. But the Administering Authority reached the conclusion that it would not be in the public interest to make any such change, and that in any event it would be hardly feasible at this late stage."

Bearing in mind that there will be the first central government elections ever to be held in Tanganyika, the Administering Authority is of the opinion that the compulsory tripartite vote will have the advantage of encouraging racial moderation on the part of all candidates for contested seats, and that it therefore has sufficient merit to warrant giving it a trial. Moreover, this is but one facet of the electoral arrangements, which were accepted unanimously by the Legislative Council only seven months ago and after the public had been given ample opportunity of considering them.

Moreover, the review of the parity arrangements to be undertaken by the Constitutional Committee to be appointed in the autumn of 1959 will necessarily include a review of the application of this particular provision.

### Free Vote

The Administering Authority is also unable to accept the suggestion that the required qualifications for voters should be "liberalized". Irrespective of the merits of the suggestion that the franchise should be "liberalized" before it has even been tried, it would be quite impracticable to consider any such step at present, bearing in mind that the registration of voters for the elections planned for September 1958 (which the Mission itself considers that it would be undesirable to postpone) has already been completed on the basis of the present qualifications.

It is the view of the Administering Authority that the introduction of a qualitative franchise on the basis of a common roll represents a great step forward in the constitutional advancement of Tanganyika towards responsible government. The Administering Authority believes that it would be premature at this stage to forecast the timing of the various phases of constitutional development, such as a widening of the franchise, or to attempt to estimate the rate at which such developments will occur.

The recommendation that all secondary schools should be opened to all children with the necessary academic qualifications, irrespective of race, is accepted by the Government to take inadequate account of the difficulties involved.

If all secondary schools were to be immediately thrown open to the children of all races who are academically qualified to enter them, and if generous scholarships were to be provided (presumably from the already fully deployed general revenues) for those who could not afford the cost of this education, this would mean either that a very greatly increased expansion of secondary school facilities would have to be provided, for which funds are not available, or that a number of the children of the non-African communities would have to be denied entry to schools, to the building up of which those communities have specially contributed at considerable sacrifice. The latter result would in the opinion of the Administering Authority tend rather to produce racial disharmony than to obviate it.

As an example of the present differences in fee rates in the different school systems, a European boy attending Kromah Secondary School pays a maximum fee of £125 per annum whereas an African boy attending the Tabora African Boys' Secondary School, where the facilities and standard of teaching are equally good, as a boarder, pays a maximum fee of £15 per annum, which the mission regards as too high for the average African parent to pay.

Despite these difficulties the Administering Authority does not regard a closer integration of the separate school systems as a desirable problem or as an undesirable objective. There are, however, dangers inherent in any attempt at proceeding too quickly in a policy of closer integration.

### Background Differences

It is the view of the Administering Authority that integration can best and most smoothly be introduced in those areas and circumstances where the differences in the background of the pupils are less pronounced or are least likely to impede on their joint activities.

The mission refers to the great number of prizes received from Africans regarding the amount of time spent, particularly in the middle schools, on agricultural and practical training.

The Administering Authority is of course fully aware of the need to keep a proper balance between the academic and practical sides of post-primary education, particularly in the middle schools. This question has recently been reviewed and the original curriculum, which was of necessity largely experimental, has been changed in the light of experience so as to increase the time available for instruction in academic subjects. Further adjustments will be made, from time to time, if these are deemed advisable.

The Administering Authority is surprised to learn that the mission was informed that African students from Tanganyika attending Makerere College have difficulty in following the courses because of insufficient secondary education and an inadequate knowledge of English. No such information has been conveyed to the Government of Tanganyika by the college authorities. Indeed, the information at the disposal of the Government indicates the reverse. All students have to pass the School Certificate with a credit in the English language before they can be accepted at Makerere.

The statements attributed to certain Africans that some provinces possessed one or two secondary schools while others none at all is incorrect. Every province has at least two African secondary schools, and four of the eight provinces have more than two.

### Idea of 33-Year Leases Rejected

The mission recommended that rights of occupancy over land should be granted for 33 years only. The Government comments that experience in Tanganyika has shown that the period is not long enough to enable investment in agricultural or pastoral enterprises to be fully recovered.

It is the view of the Administering Authority that, where alienation is regarded as desirable in the national interest, the terms of alienation must be such as to enable the development which is being permitted or encouraged to proceed efficiently.

Most of the land so alienated requires to be extensively cleared and provided with an adequate water supply before any return can be expected, and in many cases these preliminary steps take some years to complete. More generally, not only is a 33-year lease generally unattractive as an investment proposition, but it is also contrary to good land use in that it tends to lead holders to mine the land, leaving it in a worse condition than at the beginning of the lease.

Unless, therefore, there are special reasons for not so doing, it is the Administering Authority's intention to continue to give 99-year leases where alienation is in the interests of all the inhabitants.

## Agricultural Productivity in Federation

### Lagging Behind Industrial Progress

FOR THE MOST INTERESTING EXPERIMENT that is going on in Southern Rhodesia, where in 1951 the Native Land Husbandry Act was passed. This gives to an individual African for the first time secure tenure of arable land and also grants him grazing rights for a fixed number of animals on communal land.

This scheme is making good headway largely thanks to a very clever idea of survey and registration. In villages which have gone over to this system the result is very apparent in increased production and better citizenship. Once an African has the chance to see the new scheme and that by it production increases more, he seems to adopt it fairly willingly. It is to be hoped that in these villages better houses and better living conditions, perhaps on a par with those in urban areas, will follow. This has been a bold Act, and the operation should be nearly completed by about 1961.

Amalgamation of holdings and security of tenure are the basis of good farming, but the situation is very complicated in Nyasaland where there is the heaviest population per acre of farming land. Some interesting experiments have been carried out, thanks to the encouragement of agricultural officers. We were shown over a master farmer's holding of 40 odd acres which was extremely well cultivated.

We were also shown the village improvement schemes whereby land is now held from the chief on a nine year system instead of in various fragments. This is leading to greater productivity, but there is no security of tenure.

### Power in the Land

Under the present system, in which the chiefs exercise authority and are largely responsible in many parts for law and order, it is therefore a grave problem to undermine their authority by weakening their right to give land to whom they favour. On the other hand, from the agricultural point of view, the longer this system is perpetuated with an increasing population the more difficult it will be to alter, and it is unlikely that agricultural productivity will increase to the right degree.

If it is not possible to tackle the whole problem immediately, perhaps experiments might be carried out in those agricultural parts which are nearest to towns, so that security of tenure, such as a long leasehold, can be secured for an African. It is also important that on death he should have the right by will to leave the farm to whichever of his descendants he thinks is the best farmer and that it continues as one unit. At present it is most likely that a good farm will be split up amongst all descendants and that production may drop very considerably. At Colby Agricultural Station very excellent instructive and research work is being carried out.

At the Archie Henderson Research Station we were much impressed with the experiments in European intensive farming. Research has not gone far enough yet to prove conclusively whether a holding of 300 acres can provide a good living. If so, there will be openings

*\* 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.*

*It consisted of four Conservative M.P.s. (The Hon. Richard Wood, Mr. Charles Fletcher-Cooke, Colonel J. H. Harrison, and Major F. H. B. Wall) and three Labour M.P.s. (Messrs. James Callaghan, J. E. MacColl, and G. A. Pargiver). The leader was Mr. Wood, and the deputy leader Mr. Callaghan.*

*The report (2s. 6d.) can be obtained from the C.P.A., Westminster Hall, London, S.W.1.*

For young farmers trained very much on European lines, provided they have a limited amount of capital.

We had a feeling that whilst the Federation is advancing very rapidly industrially, the agricultural industry is not moving at the same rate. The effect on its own agriculture of an increasing European and African urbanized population did not seem to be entirely appreciated. We believe there are big openings for increased production, particularly on horticultural lines, and for poultry round the big towns.

This may require greater irrigation, but water is not ultimately a great problem within the Federation, and we have been most impressed with the water conservation policy both on large and small scales. It does seem remarkable that a country which has so much land and an adequate potential water supply should at the present time be importing vegetables, and there seem to be openings here for both Africans and Europeans. It may well be that in the future there will be a need for a canning industry if food and vegetable production proceeds apace.

It has been suggested that the Federation, with a population of 40m. This may well be true, and with more suitable agricultural methods, such a population could be self-supporting in food. The future seems to point towards smaller farms of a more intensive nature for Europeans and bigger arable holdings for Africans. Anyone with a special aptitude and determination to work hard can enter the industry with confidence.

Tobacco growing has increased rapidly in recent years and exports now exceed £23m. per annum. There is a good and established market for most qualities. The crop flourishes on light, poor soil. Although quantity has increased and can expand further, for the United Kingdom market quality is recognized in all quarters to be of great importance.

At present there is more than a sufficiency of maize, the subsidies on which are costing the various Governments £4m. a year. Two or three years ago maize had to be imported. However, it looks unlikely that the Federation can ever export maize at an economic price because of the long haulage. Therefore it may be found necessary to limit the production of this crop to the Federation's requirements. On this one hand, with a growing European population and more Africans eating bread as they become urbanized, the consumption of wheat is bound to increase.

### Summer Wheat

Experiments are being carried out to try to find a suitable variety of wheat that can be grown in the summer, but the progress made so far is not very encouraging. But winter wheat can be grown provided the land can be irrigated. In the long term it would be of great advantage to the Federation to become self-sufficient in the production of wheat.

European farming has been on what must be termed an extravagant scale as regards land. With so much available there was no need for intensive farming. However, a change is taking place, and we found that many cattlemen were turning to ley farming and also going in for silage. This appeared to us to be very much on the right lines, as the number of acres per beast will be rapidly reduced. The Research Department at Lusaka had some very interesting evidence of the protein value of silage as compared with dry roughage.

From the purely agricultural point of view it seemed to us a pity that under the constitution European farming is a federal and African a territorial responsibility. We appreciate why this is so and we would not suggest that any change would be desirable at present.

No one going round the Federation and seeing the various industrial activities can fail to be stirred by the progress which is being made. The Federation has benefited by the great increase in copper production and in its price, though price stability at a lower level would almost certainly be of greater benefit to the Federation than fluctuation between wide extremes. Unfortunately, copper does not lend itself to many processing concerns. The only one we saw was making copper wire in Salisbury, and here sales were not yet keeping pace with production. High prices have, however, enabled many other smaller industries to get started.

The Iron and Steel Works at Que Que are increasing production. If the Federation is to push ahead on industrial lines it is essential that it produces all the steel it requires, and we visualize that production will have to be raised. This should then enable many other kinds of steel which now have to be imported to be made locally.

## Constitutional Changes in Kenya Council of State Welcomed by Labour

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week that he hoped the White Paper on the composition of the Council of State and the method of nominating candidates for the specially elected seats in the Legislative Council of Kenya would be carefully studied.

"I believe that, with the other decisions I have already announced, they constitute a coherent, workable, and fair pattern of constitutional advance which should reassure all who have their homes in the territory."

MR. BENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Whilst recognizing that the Minister has gone a considerable way to meet the views of this side of the House on the Council of State, may I ask whether, in view of the continued African opposition to these constitutional changes, he will take steps to set a period within which they can be reviewed and where the British objectives of a general adult suffrage for that Colony."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that these proposals ought to be given a fair trial and a substantial working period before they should be reviewed. As to the ultimate status of Kenya, I said when I was there recently that I could not foresee the date on which it would be possible for H.M. Government to relinquish control over the territory. My own view is that whatever its final evolution, the Constitution in Kenya must enable all who live there, of whatever race, to feel that they have a part to play and see that the high standards are maintained."

MR. JAMES JUMBOU (Lab.): "We have the utmost sympathy for more African participation in this Constitution and feel, unlike the Government Front Bench, that it should have gone further. Some of us feel that the Africans might at least have been given this Constitution a trial. In the event of disappointment, which of course there might be, they might then be able to walk out and not be martyrs before the event, as perhaps they might be at present."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is a very sensible view."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "We welcome these proposals, which are a very important advance, especially the abandoning of the old doctrine of parity. It is important that we should secure the co-operation of all Africans in this matter, and I think that this turns on the Council of State. In order to reassure the Africans further, so that they will co-operate, will the Minister give me assurance, which I know is in the White Paper, that the ultimate control of Kenya and its destiny still rests with H.M. Government?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I can give that assurance absolutely."

MRS. CASTLE (Lab.): "While we all recognize that in a racial society there must be some safeguard for minorities against discriminatory legislation, is it not a fact that H.M. Government have undermined the confidence in the sort of safeguard which the Council of State was intended to be by their treatment of the African Affairs Board in the Federation? Has not the time come to consider setting up an independent body for the Commonwealth as a whole which could decide these matters of discriminatory legislation on a purely judicial and not political basis?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir."

## Bi-Partisan Attitude to Kenya

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said in Nairobi on Thursday on his return from London:

"All who are interested in Kenya's welfare will greatly welcome the line taken in the questions and answers in the House of Commons. It is of the greatest importance for everybody in Kenya that members of both political parties in the United Kingdom should approach the Colony's problems in a constructive way, and that, realizing the complexity of these problems, they should show a very considerable degree of agreement."

The chairman of the African Elected Members Organization, Mr. A. O. Odinga, had said two days earlier that the African members did not seek instructions from the British Labour Party or anyone else, and that though members on both sides of the House of Commons might urge Kenya Africans to give the constitutional changes a chance to work, he and his colleagues felt very strongly about the constitution. They considered a Council of State unnecessary, objected to a period for 10 years, and had as their main aim universal adult suffrage.

## Kenya's African Elections

### Two Members Returned Unopposed

ONLY TEN CANDIDATES have been nominated for the six additional African seats in the Kenya Legislative Council created by the new Constitution. Two have been returned unopposed, Mr. D. N. Mumo (Machakos) and Mr. T. arap Towett (Southern Area).

Central Province (South): DR. GIKONYO KIANO; MR. ELUID W. MATHU.

Dr. Kiano studied for eight years in America, before returning to Kenya in 1956 to become a lecturer at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. Mr. Mathu was a member of the Legislative Council from 1945 until the first African elections held last year. He is a member of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Nyeri and Embu Area: MR. TIMOTHY MUSA KAGONDU; MR. ABRAHAM NYAGA.

Mr. Kagundu is headmaster of Tumutum school and Mr. Nyaga assistant education officer, Kiambu. Both were trained at Makerere College, Uganda.

Mombasa: MR. EDWARD KHAMISI BINNIS; MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI. Mr. Binnis is a former member of the African Social Centre, Tanga, and Mr. Khamisi is chairman of the Mombasa African Club. Mr. Binnis was an unsuccessful candidate at the Coast in the first African elections.

Coast: MR. LONGINUS OGWIR AWICH; MR. JUSTUS KANDEI TIPIS.

Mr. Awich is chairman of the Nakuru Democratic Convention Party, and Mr. Tipis is a member of the Gilgil Urban District Council and the African Affairs Committee of Nairobi County Council.

Machakos: MR. D. N. MUMO, assistant superintendent of the Machakos District Education Board.

Southern Area: MR. T. ARAP TOWETT, a community development officer.

## Constituency Revisions in Rhodesia

TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR ALTERATIONS in the boundaries of a number of constituencies have been made by the Southern Rhodesian Delimitation Commission because of population changes since the last delimitation these constituencies no longer fall between the permitted maximum and minimum of voters. At the time of the last delimitation the total electorate numbered 49,411, with an average of 1,647 per seat, allowing a minimum of 1,400 and a maximum of 1,894 under the principle of a 15% range above or below. The present certified voting strength is 55,148, giving an average for each constituency of 1,838 voters and a permitted minimum of 1,562 and maximum of 2,114. In the electoral districts of Salisbury Central and Selukwe there are fewer voters now than in 1953. The increase in voters' lists is most noticeable in the north-east and north-west Salisbury. There has been no disproportionate increase in strength in the Bulawayo seats. The largest fall in voters' numbers is at Gatooma, which has dropped to 1,553 (nine less than the permissible minimum) and at Selukwe, which is now 1,395, or 167 below the minimum.

## Medical Services in Nyasaland

THE EXPANSION OF MEDICAL SERVICES in Nyasaland since 1953 could have been utterly impossible without Federation. Mr. H. E. L. Phillips, Nyasaland's Financial Secretary, said recently during a debate in the Legislative Council. Whereas in 1952 recurrent expenditure on health services was £232,500, such expenditure in Nyasaland by the Federal Government in the current financial year had almost trebled at £725,000. Medical expenditure in the three territories of the Federation had, however, only doubled in the same period.



## Uganda's Three-Year Forecast

### Estimates of Capital Expenditure

MR. C. G. F. F. MELMOTH, Minister of Finance in Uganda, issued on Monday as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1958 a Blue Book entitled "Three-Year Capital Expenditure Forecast, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61" (Government Printer, 5s.). It is a 64-page document giving an assessment of the resources likely to be available to finance capital expenditure over the next three years and of the current implications of such expenditure, together with the Government's intended allocation of the money.

Within the next three years it is estimated that not less than £17.58m. and not more than £27.1m. will become available for capital development purposes. How these computations have been reached is explained in detail.

#### Export Taxes

On the subject of export taxes, for instance, this passage appears:

"On the best advice available, alternative estimates of the annual yields from export taxes have been made on two assumptions—

(1) *The Lower Limit.*

**COTTON:** An average crop of 350,000 bales per annum, but with a fall in prices from 26d. per lb. in 1958-59 to 22d. in 1960-61.

**COFFEE:** An increase in the annual crop from 65,000 tons in 1958-59 to 70,000 tons in 1960-61, but a decline in price from £200 in 1958-59 to £180 in 1960-61.

(2) *The Upper Limit.*

The same quantities, but prices unchanged at 28d. per lb. for cotton and £230 per ton for robusta. If the minimum assumptions at (1) should be correct, there will be no excess of export tax revenue over the annual allocations of £4m. to the revenue budget. If the maximum assumptions apply, the total excess may be as much as £3m. over the three-year period.

"If the production drive is successful, the yields used in these calculations may prove to be too conservative and the

estimates will be too low; a 40% increase in yields would, at the lower limit, for prices bring in an additional £400,000 p.a. in export taxes, or an extra £700,000 at the upper limit."

There is this note about external loans:

"In the revised development plan, it was assumed that further external borrowing to the extent of £15m. would be necessary by mid-1960, of which £11m. would be required by the Uganda Electricity Board to finance approved development works (excluding the second dam). Until recently, it was doubtful whether the Government could expect to have access to the London market for so large a sum by June, 1960. This doubt, which threatened to delay development, particularly by the U.E.B., was removed when H.M. Government agreed on certain conditions to ensure that up to £15m. could be raised abroad for the programme in the plan.

#### World Bank Loan

"Since then it has been decided to apply to the World Bank on behalf of the U.E.B. for a loan to finance part of the cost of the second dam. Of the total cost of £15m. (excluding further distribution schemes which would have to be financed subsequently) a portion would, in accordance with the practice of the World Bank, to be raised in part (totaling £5m.) which is spent locally. That portion would, however, have to be financed by loans raised on the London market by the Government on the Board's behalf.

"It would be unwise to expect that Government could after 1960 otherwise externally for its own and the U.E.B.'s local expenditure at a rate greater than the average of £3m. p.a. reflected in H.M. Government's current guarantee. If £3m. were obtained, the amount raised in external loans by June 1961 would be increased to £18m., of which £12.5m. would be from the U.E.B., leaving £5.5m. as the maximum obtainable from this source to finance capital expenditure by June 1961. By July 1961 Government may be relying on some form of external finance for undertaking capital expenditure. It is unlikely that the Government will be able to borrow more than £3m. p.a. (if as much), of which for some years probably as much as £1m. p.a. may be required by the U.E.B., only £2m. per annum may be left for Government's own capital schemes."

A capital expenditure programme for the next three years totalling £164m. is proposed, with the annual rate tapering from £6m. in 1958-59, through £3.5m. in 1959-60 to £5m. in 1960-61.

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# PERSONALIA

LORD and LADY DELAMERE recently visited Mafia Island.

SIR RICHARD COSTAIN left London Airport on Saturday for Salisbury.

MRS. V. G. MATTHEWS is on her way to Mombasa in the British India liner KENYA.

EARL and COUNTESS DE LA WARR spent a night at Government House, Lusaka, last week.

MR. R. S. WALKER has joined the board of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919), Ltd.

GROUP CAPTAIN PETER TOWNSEND recently passed through Kenya on his way to the Belgian Congo.

MR. P. E. H. PIKE, Solicitor-General in Uganda, has been promoted to Attorney-General in Sarawak.

MR. SAIOS SZABO is now Minister Plenipotentiary in the Sudan for the Hungarian Peoples' Republic.

MR. R. W. JONES, a trade testing officer in Nigeria's Labour Department, has been transferred to Uganda.

BRIGADIER T. C. HARRISON, who has been visiting the Federation, returned by air at the beginning of this week.

MR. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, chairman of Tanganyika Corporation Ltd., flew from London to Salisbury on Tuesday.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, left London Airport for Nairobi on Tuesday.

MR. E. G. BLANDFORD, Chief Registrar in Ghana, has been appointed Registrar of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Health, will open the Zomba African Hospital maternity block next week.

MARGOT LADY DAVSON is in hospital after an operation and will not be able to attend to correspondence for some weeks.

MR. PETER B. SSALI has resigned the editorship of the *African Pilot*, Kampala, in order to go abroad for further studies.

MR. W. K. LAING, a director of John Laing and Son (Holdings), Ltd., left London Airport for Rhodesia early this week.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK returned to London last week from Tanganyika Territory. He will fly back to Tanga in a few days.

MR. F. L. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, has returned to London from a visit to the Federation.

MR. JOHN H. INGHAM, Secretary for African Affairs in Nyasaland, and MRS. INGHAM are on their way back to Zomba by sea.

MR. D. S. DRAIN and MR. N. B. MERALI were elected chairman and vice-chairman at the first meeting of Morogoro's new town council.

MR. R. H. M. ABEL SMITH, chairman of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., and MRS. ABEL SMITH are due back tomorrow in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. R. E. ANDERSON has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. He held the office in 1950.

MR. A. R. NEELANDS, chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., who has been visiting the Federation, is returning by sea and is due in England tomorrow.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London by air last Thursday for Italy in order to rest and recuperate after his recent accident.

The Lord Chancellor, LORD KILMUIR, having obtained the Queen's assent and the Prime Minister's approval, has accepted an invitation from the Government of Tanganyika to open the new High Court building in Dar es Salaam in May.

MR. T. I. F. WATSON, Speaker of the Federal Assembly, on behalf of that House, has presented the Nyasaland Legislative Council with a silver inkstand.

MR. G. C. D. HODGSON, Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province of Nyasaland, has been seconded to start the new Federal Office of Race Relations in Salisbury.

MR. F. PORTER has been elected chairman and Mr. M. MORGAN vice-chairman of the recently formed Central Province Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Nyasaland.

MR. ROGER NORTON, regional representative in East Africa of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been in London for consultations, but has now returned to his Nairobi headquarters.

MR. J. H. BRAZILL, director of the East African Meteorological Department, has returned from a visit to the Union of South Africa, for an exchange of information on common weather problems.

LORD and LADY BAILLIE were due in Lusaka yesterday. Lord Baillie is chairman of the English Speaking Union, the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., and the Central Mining Investment Corporation, Ltd.

MR. AUGUSTE BUISSERET, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, flew from Elizabethville yesterday to Livingstone in order to see the Victoria Falls. He was due to return to the Belgian Congo the same day.

MR. R. H. TURTON, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Studies Association and British Empire League following the resignation of SIR VICTOR RAIKES, who has left for Rhodesia.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON are to spend a short holiday in this country. They will return to Lusaka in April. MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary, is Acting Governor.

MR. K. ZILLIACUS, Socialist M.P. for Gorton, is chairman of an international and Commonwealth policy committee of a new left-wing organization which is about to be launched to secure what is described as "forthright Socialist policy".

Before he left London the HON. SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, was the guest at luncheon at the House of Commons of the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council. MR. J. P. MACDONAGH presided.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., and MR. AUSTEN ALBU, M.P., who are visiting Kenya at the invitation of the local branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, are expected in the Somaliland Protectorate for five or six days from March 3.

## 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 to 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 Barton Court, Franklin's Row, London, S.W.3. Telephone SLOane 9557, Cables, OSES, London.

## EMPLOYMENT-WANTED

QUALIFIED, bookkeeper/typist, ex-officer, English, 49, married, seeks employment where integrity, initiative, loyalty and hard work count—business house, farm or club. Will pay own fares out. Available July. Interview London if required.—Write Box 634, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

MR. CHARLES KEMP, Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, who was at one time Trade Commissioner in East Africa, is to retire in June.

DR. N. D. DESAI is the first Indian doctor to be employed in Southern Rhodesia by the Federal Government. Born in Bulawayo, he completed his medical studies at Bombay University last year, and began his junior housemanship at Harari African Hospital, Salisbury.

MR. L. W. JAMIESON-ELLIS, who started his police career in Shanghai in 1938 and served in Somalia after the war, has joined the Somaliland Police. From 1950 to 1956 he worked with the Desert Locust Survey in the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, and Somaliland.

MR. H. P. FOXON, manager of the Jinja branch of Smith MacKenzie & Co., Ltd., and deputy chairman of Jinja Municipal Council, has been appointed a representative member of the Legislative Council of Uganda following the resignation of LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON.

DR. H. H. FOREMAN, a leading authority on the treatment of tuberculosis, has been touring the Southern Province of Tanganyika, where he has inspected units of the new provincial tuberculosis treatment organization. Dr. Foreman, who is an adviser to the Colonial Office, is physician superintendent of Sully Tuberculosis Hospital, Glamorganshire, and lecturer in tuberculosis at the Welsh National School of Medicine.

**New African Organization**

A NEW AFRICAN ORGANIZATION revealed itself last week when Members of Parliament received from the Committee of African Organizations, of 34c Brechin Place, London, S.W.7, a long memorandum about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with a covering letter asking them to vote against approval by Parliament of the Federal Electoral Bill. Five of the eight signatories represented East and Central African bodies, some being quite small groups of students. Indeed, apart from the Uganda Association and the Uganda National Congress, the other six bodies were composed of students, among them the East and Central African Students' Study Circle, the Kenya Students' Association, and the Tanganyika Students' Association.

**Mr. Brian Willis**

MR. BRIAN WILLIS, who has been general director of the United Tanganyika Party since its establishment two years ago, has resigned. He was public relations officer for the Army at the Nuremberg war criminals' trials and after demobilization joined the Conservative Central Office. He was at one time on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph* and he was also Parliamentary editor of the Press Association.

**Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club**

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club will be held at 11, Old Jewry, E.C.2, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, March 12. During the calendar year 1957, three dinners and a reception were held, at losses of £87, £15, £22, and £212 respectively. Sir Gilbert Rennie is the president and Sir Ellis Robins the chairman of the club. The other members of the committee are Mr. J. C. Budd, Mr. Julian Crossley, Mr. J. W. M. Fitt, Mr. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Sir Gordon Munro, Mr. W. R. T. Picton-Warlow, Mr. Michael Payne, and Mr. John H. Wallace. Except Mr. Hely-Hutchinson and Sir John Kennedy, all members of the committee are standing for re-election.

**Mr. A. D. Chataway Retiring**

MR. A. D. CHATAWAY, the Federation's High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa since 1951, is to retire, having accepted abolition of office terms at the end of his five-year secondment from the Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Government service. Born in Bulawayo in 1903, he joined the public service in 1922. From November, 1933, to March, 1936, he was private secretary to the Prime Minister, and was later a civil commissioner and magistrate in Salisbury before being appointed secretary to the Public Services Board in 1947. In the following year he was appointed secretary to the High Commissioner's office in London. In 1951 he became the first High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in South Africa.

**Dr. P. J. Greenway**

DR. P. J. GREENWAY, botanist-in-charge of the Herbarium, Nairobi, is shortly to retire after 30 years' work collecting and classifying plants in East Africa. He has personally collected about 10% of the herbarium's 100,000 specimens. Dr. Greenway will live in East Africa and continue his botanical work. He was born in South Africa, trained at the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisley, Surrey, and at Kew, and there assisted Dr. Burt Davy in preparing a book on the flora of the Transvaal. In 1928 he went to Amani Agricultural Research Station, Tanganyika, as botanist.

**Banker's Tour**

MR. BRIAN MACDONA, general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O., who is vice-chairman of the council of the Royal African Society, has accepted an invitation from the Foreign Office to undertake a fortnight's lecture tour in the United States in April. His task will be to talk generally about Africa, in which he has spent 20 of his 30 years as a banker, much of the time in the Sudan and East Africa. At present he is visiting West Africa for the bank.

**Passengers for East Africa**

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who left London recently in the RHODESIA CASTLE, which is sailing via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, include:

Bertha—Mr. G. L. Allan, Mr. W. A. G. Cumming, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. B. Dickinson, Mr. & Mrs. B. P. Doherty, Sister Mary Fidelis, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Halse, Dr. & Mrs. W. G. Hutton, Mr. A. P. Low, Mr. A. MacLeod, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. May, Mr. & Mrs. W. Murray, Mr. R. Paget, Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Pow, Mr. & Mrs. J. Robertson, Sister Elizabeth Veronica, and Mr. A. Woods.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Richards.  
Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Isherwood, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mr. S. B. Moscové, Mr. & Mrs. W. Orbach, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Rich, and Mr. D. E. Sparrow.

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## Africans Now Trespassing in Tanga Administrative Weakness in Tanganyika

From A Correspondent

ADMINISTRATIVE WEAKNESS in a colonial territory is less apparent but more insidious than it would be in Britain, where a virile Press and an alert Parliament act as checks on bureaucratic slackness.

The lack of confidence which has been felt for some time in Tanganyika stems from administrative weakness particularly affecting land rights, and it is no secret that Mr. Lennox-Boyd during his recent tour of the Territory paid particular attention to allegations expressed by immigrant interests that they were not receiving equal treatment before the law. The Matamondo Valley squatting case disclosed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was one such example.

A similar case of squatting in which no official action has been taken is now shuffling between Tanga Town Council and a local solicitor. Whereas the Matamondo Valley incidents occurred 250 miles from Dar es Salaam in an isolated area, this latest case concerns Tanganyika's second largest town. It concerns nine acres of land owned by an Arab on whose property about 50 unauthorised houses have been built by Africans; and further houses are under construction.

In reply to the owner's protest that these people were trespassers and had illegally erected houses without the town council's permission, an official answer admitted that no permits had been issued for the erection of the houses and suggested that the solicitor's client should himself seek the trespassers' ejection at law, and that if he had fenced his boundaries the trespassing would not have happened.

The petitioners have now raised with the town clerk the pertinent questions (a) whether the trespassers are to be assessed for rates or whether it is the council's intention that they should live rate-free at the owners' expense, or (b) whether the remission of rates is contemplated in cases where the council has failed to perform its duties.

### Blunt Remarks

The exchange of letters has produced on the owner's side some blunt remarks. The council has been told that they "have not hesitated in the past to prosecute otherwise law-abiding persons who build contrary to the township rules, but apparently wish to leave it to a private individual to enforce its rules against people it feels are too strong for action." They have also been asked if there is "one law for groups of Africans armed with bush-knives" and another for law-abiding citizens.

At the time of the Matamondo Valley case the Government took the view that they had no authority to eject squatters and actually issued a statement to that effect. While many people naturally took as an invitation to others to do the same with impunity. But they were forced by public indignation to conduct an inquiry into the dispute and assert their authority, which they had no difficulty in doing once they chose to exercise it. The case was in principle exactly similar to the present incident in Tanga.

This, unhappily, is not the only case in Tanga Province. A topic of conversation which has now grown old concerns a small planter who had equal difficulty in getting squatters off his land. The Government's proposals to him were that he should give up the land occupied by the squatters, though it had been leased to him and had been legally confirmed. It is alleged that he was also warned of the danger of riots and violence if he enforced his claim — which, if true, would be an astonishing statement to come from a Government source.

In that case the incentive behind the squatting was almost certainly political. Indeed, two African clerks employed in the town who were members of a well-known political party called at the small owner's office, explained that everyone had got something out of the leasing of the land except themselves, and "what about it?" For a consideration they would try and damage down African opposition. When in the first place had been artificially stimulated by political interests.

This type of appeasement in the face of aggressive African nationalism which has to be rooted out from Tanganyika if the confidence which Mr. Lennox-Boyd sought to inspire is to have practical effect.

In present circumstances it is surprising that a cynical attitude has been that if one wanted land or protection for one's property the easiest and surest way was not to resort to Government but to "fix" matters.

## Ten Years of Progress in Tanganyika Remarkable Economic Development, says Minister

REMARKABLE PROGRESS has been made in Tanganyika's economic development in the past decade, Mr. Profumo, Colonial Under-Secretary, said in a written Parliamentary reply last week. The country, however, which remained predominantly agricultural, was unevenly developed and considerable additional capital investment was required for further expansion. The Minister continued:

"The most substantial progress has been made in the production, marketing, and distribution of agricultural commodities. European production has expanded considerably and made a vital contribution to the national income and the territorial revenues.

"Subsistence farming continues to account for the major part of African agricultural activity, but in a number of areas there has been encouraging progress in the production of cash crops. The co-operative movement has played a very important part in this aspect of development, the value of the produce handled having increased nearly fivefold and now amounting to 20% of Tanganyika's exports.

"The growth of exports of primary produce is illustrated by the following comparative figures for 1947 and 1956: coal increased in volume by 76% and in value from £5,470,000 to £10,820,000; cotton by 22% and from £780,000 to £7,400,000; coffee by 31% and from £980,000 to £9,220,000; tea, castor seed, cashew nuts and groundnuts together in value from £260,000 to £3,160,000. Sugar production, mostly for internal consumption, has risen from 7,500 tons to 18,000 tons.

"Mineral production has increased significantly. By far the most important factor in the past 10 years has been the development of diamond mining. The total value of diamonds sold rose from £631,656 in 1947 to £2,859,900 in 1956; in the same period the total value of gold rose from £468,440 to £742,000; and of lead from nothing to £1,211,000. In addition, large-scale mineral prospecting and exploration has been placed, particularly by means of aerial surveys.

### Communications

"The country's communications system has expanded considerably. In the period 1947-56 total mileage increased from 16,500 to 49,780 miles, and some 280 miles of new railway were built. Port facilities have been developed on a large scale, particularly at Dar es Salaam and Mtwara, where five new deepwater berths have been built. Lighterage facilities have been improved by the construction of new wharves, and transit shed accommodation has been substantially increased.

"The net-registered tonnage of shipping using Tanganyika ports rose from 2,020,000 in 1947 to 3,079,000 in 1956. In the same period cargo tonnage handled at the four major ports rose from 655,800 to 1,473,000 tons — including export tonnage handled from 410,000 to 694,000.

"The total value of external and inter-territorial trade rose from £226.4m in 1947 to £90.5m in 1956. In the same period the number of companies registered increased from 612 to 1,544, the number of business names registered from 2,199 to 5,356, and commercial bank deposits from £9m. to £22.2m.

"All these developments have had the active support of the Tanganyika Government, whose annual recurrent revenue during the period has risen between 1947 and 1956 from £5.6m. to £17.5m. Substantial sums have been spent by Government for the development of natural resources and communications on which, for example, expenditure excluding railways — in the 10 years ending June, 1957, totalled £17,250,000.

## By Royal Command

BY COMMAND OF THE QUEEN, patron of the society, the British Empire Society for the Blind has changed its title to Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. The Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies are vice-presidents, and the Earl of Halifax is president of the Society, which hopes to become increasingly a Commonwealth-wide movement.

## Lord Home's Reply

(Continued from page 815)

possibly have been returned by Africans voting alone or by an African majority. It does not appear that the changes 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. It is this happened in the first election, which is due this year, your council would no doubt 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.

"You mention the suggestion that the United Kingdom Parliament's responsibility is restricted to judging the constitutional competence of the Federal Parliament to enact such legislation. This is not to wish such Federal measures as the Constitution requires to be reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure. In all such cases it is the duty of the Secretary of State to consider carefully the merits of the measure. He also, naturally, gives full weight to any representations that may be made by the African Affairs Board.

"His action in the case of the Constitution Amendment Bill to recommend the royal assent was based upon a full review of the merits of the Bill as balanced against the criticisms brought to his notice. For the decision which he takes the Secretary of State is constitutionally accountable to Parliament. Moreover, if the African Affairs Board requests an reservation of a constitutional Bill, as defined in the Federal Constitution, the royal assent may be signified only by Order in Council the draft of which has to lie before Parliament for 40 days, during which period it can be debated: such debate is not limited to the competence of the Federal Assembly.

"It is the confident hope of the United Kingdom Government that, as African economic and educational advancement proceeds, so more and more Africans will qualify for inclusion and will take their place on the voters' rolls."

## Press Comment on S. Rhodesia

HOW LIBERAL A RHODESIA? is the heading to the following comment in the current issue of the *Economist*:

"Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, has good reason to feel that he has come well out of the events of the last few weeks. The defeat of Mr. Todd, ex-Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has not caused a split of the Federal Party in Southern Rhodesia, a split which would have spread to Sir Roy's own supporters. The lobbying of the emissaries of the African Affairs Board in London has not led to the rejection of the Federal Franchise Bill by the Commons, and on completion of this Bill turn all Sir Roy's plans to achieve a degree of African participation in Government which, without frightening his followers, will yet enable him to claim that he has fulfilled the charter of the federal bond. On the basis of this claim he will plan his appeal for the grant of 'higher status', if not independence, in 1960.

"How liberal do these events leave policy in Rhodesia? In Southern Rhodesia Sir Patrick Fletcher, who engineered Mr. Todd's downfall, has been rejected; he is out of the Cabinet, but Mr. Todd is still in it—though not, as one would have wished, with the portfolio of Native Affairs, which would have best demonstrated to Africans that his policies go marching on.

"Mr. Todd has, however, impressively demonstrated that he regards the unity of the Federal Party, and therefore the survival of Sir Roy's Government, as being of supreme importance for the country—and for the Africans themselves. The new Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Welensky, has shown that he is just as determined to heal the incipient split in the centre party, and to lead it united and in a condition to fight in the next elections.

"If this is not the happiest possible outcome, it is probably the happiest that was to be expected in the hard practicalities of politics. But now the problem for Sir Roy and Sir Edgar is, with Mr. Todd's help, to prove to Africans that they are not the losers. If this is not done, the story will nevertheless end unhappily ever after.

"They can begin to solve the problem in two ways. First, they should not gloat over the failure of the African Affairs Board's plea to London—but uphold its dignity and propriety. Secondly, now that Sir Roy has his Franchise Bill, he should, poor thing that it is, ensure that he carries through its provisions with scrupulous fairness. Above all, he should do all he can to encourage Africans to register, and he should lean over backwards to apply the literacy test liberally. The white rulers of Rhodesia got no blank cheque in the House of Commons this week."

## Consistent Campaign

Sharp comment was made by the *Central African Examiner* after the results of the Federal Party congress were known. It said in the course of a long leading article:

"The circumstances attending the overthrow of Mr. Todd, for four and a half years Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, reflect little credit on the standards of public life in the Colony or in the Federation as a whole.

"For some years a consistent campaign against Mr. Todd has been waged by certain elements in this country, not least by the Press. The tragedy is that the one politician who has the courage to speak out for the underprivileged African majority has incurred suspicion and even blame for a deal that very reason. His personal background may be dealt to blame for this. His social contacts with the European population are few—and this in a country where social contacts and personal feelings still signify more than principles. On the other hand, as a missionary he has been closer to the Africans than have most Europeans, and has made no bones about it.

"As Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia Mr. Todd has always been faced with one great difficulty with which Lord Malvern, his predecessor, never had to contend—the existence of Federation and the Federal Party. In the last year or two there have been ominous signs of a fundamental difference in approach to partnership between the leadership, though not necessarily of the rank and file, of the Federal Party and the United Rhodesia Party.

"The Federal Party school of thought, represented by Sir Roy Welensky, sees the voter—which in effect means the Europeans—as of paramount importance; partnership must be implemented and the African advanced—as indeed he has been—but only at the speed determined by what the party feels to be European sentiment. The other school of thought, represented by Mr. Todd, sees partnership as an ideal which must be honestly carried out in a way that will quickly win the confidence of the Africans, which, in default, will be lost for all time.

## European Eclipse

"The fear that Mr. Todd's outlook if carried into practice would lead ultimately to the eclipse of white civilization has led to a consistent and not over-scrupulous campaign to discredit him and eliminate him and his supporters from public life. It is only against such a background that recent events make sense."

"Because local Sunday and daily newspapers had given much space to the speeches in the congress (from which the Press was excluded) by Sir Patrick Fletcher and Mr. Eilman-Brown and almost ignored Mr. Todd's reply, the *Examiner* sought and published his answers to several points. It said that in the Congress Mr. Todd answered every accusation in the minutes, details compelling conviction and producing explosions of applause which mounted in volume and frequency.

"To the allegation of Sir Patrick Fletcher that he had 'consistently kept all the credit for legislation', Mr. Todd pointed out that during the past six months he had made nine policy statements while other Ministers had made 14.

"In connection with the charge that he had tried to act dictatorially in the Cabinet, he said that in the past 12 months he had placed before the Cabinet eight memoranda, while Mr. Eilman-Brown had put in 23, Sir Patrick 31, Mr. Harty 35, and Mr. Stumbles 46.

"The charge that he had flouted the parliamentary caucus of the party was refuted by the statement that in the last six months of 1957 there had been five caucus meetings—a larger number than in any previous similar period.

## Sudan Border Incidents

(Continued from page 813)

"It is therefore clear that the Sudan Government has not disregarded the Egyptian notes and verbal messages. The allegation in the Egyptian statement that there was any neglect or delay in this matter is unjust and untrue.

"Review of the above facts shows the amount of pressure exerted on the Sudan Government and the tolerant attitude with which it has faced the continuous overtures of a nature rarely known in diplomatic procedure except in cases preceding a declaration of war. We still hope that wise counsel will prevail and good relations will be preserved between the two countries".

On the same day it was announced in Khartoum that the Emperor of Ethiopia had that day addressed urgent appeals to Egypt and the Sudan that the territorial dispute between them should be settled "in the calm atmosphere of peaceful negotiations, which should be held after the plebiscite in Egypt and the general elections in the Sudan". Blatten Getta Akilo Hararold, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia, conveyed the appeal to the Chargés d'Affaires of Egypt and of the Sudan in Addis Ababa.

On Saturday the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his country would be willing to negotiate about the border after the Sudanese elections and Radio Cairo broadcast the news, which, however, not communicated through diplomatic channels to the Sudan Government. It therefore made a strongly-worded protest through the Egyptian Ambassador.

### Egyptian Troop Concentrations

In his message to the Security Council Sayed Abdellah Khalil telegraphed:—

"Reports reveal a huge infiltration of Egyptians into the area, backed by a concentration of Egyptian troops on the border. The Egyptian Government insists that it is conducting a plebiscite in this Sudanese territory. The Sudan Government, though restrained in its action, views with deep concern this unprovoked and illegal attitude of the Egyptian Government, which constitutes a breach of Sudanese sovereignty. As the Sudan was determined to defend its territory, the situation, if not controlled, might, he declared, develop into armed combat.

The Egyptians were said to have completed work on an air strip near a coastal village just north of the area claimed, and Egyptian troops were stated to be concentrated there and at Abu Simbel, 13 miles north of the Sudan frontier on the Nile.

When President Nasser told cheering crowds in Cairo that 99.99% of the votes cast in Egypt and 99.98% of those cast in Syria had favoured their union in a United Arab Republic, he said that the Egyptian Army had been built to protect the Sudan and other Arab peoples.

But while he spoke the Egyptian flag was flying in the village of Abu Ramada, 45 miles north of Halaib on the Red Sea coast, and within Sudanese territory. Colonel Raouf el Jawheri, of the Egyptian Army, said there on Saturday after the broadcast from Radio Cairo: "This is our land and we shall defend our flag". He rejected a summons from the local Sudanese district commissioner to remove the flag and leave the area with his party of frontier guards, electoral officials, 10 vehicles, and four wireless transmitters.

Earlier an official statement in Cairo had denied that any Egyptian forces were south of the frontier. Shortly afterwards another announcement said that the Sudanese had detained an Egyptian river boat and two houseboats near Wadi Halfa and "impounded" about a dozen Egyptians engaged "on a normal mission of distributing food and other supplies to impoverished tribesmen".

On the previous evening an Egyptian barge had been detained while landing men to the north of Wadi Halfa. Six Egyptian police officers were taken to the Nile Hotel at Wadi Halfa, and two sergeants, five privates, and 13 officials of the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs, who said they had come to conduct a plebiscite, and the crew of 13 were put under arrest. Automatic weapons, rifles, and Sudanese money were found on the barge.

It also became known that the Egyptian Government had asked three months earlier for permission to send representatives to buy camels in the Red Sea coastal area south of the frontier, and that the Sudan authorities had asked that

the matter should be raised again after the elections. Colonel Jawheri nevertheless entered the area about a month ago, saying first that he had arrived to buy camels and later that he was engaged in an anti-locust campaign. He is now said to have shown films to tribesmen to whom he spoke of neglect by the Sudanese administration, and the strength of the Egyptian Army. He has distributed food, clothing and money.

### Offended by Public Insult

In Khartoum some thousands of Sudanese, led by university students, marched through the streets shouting: "Sudanese land for the Sudanese! Withdraw your soldiers, Gamal! No colonization, Gamal!"

At the week-end the Sudanese Ministry for Social Affairs received a message from the Bisfarian tribe in the disputed area, signed by a large number of its people, including the heads and sheikhs of the tribe, expressing resentment at Egypt's intervention and supporting the measures taken by the Government of the Sudan.

Not until Monday of this week did the Egyptian Government officially notify the Sudan of its decision to adjourn the whole question of the frontier until after the Sudanese general election. Over the week-end Radio Cairo had said in news bulletins that President Nasser had made that decision in response to approaches from Mr. Zuhri, leader of the Opposition National Unity Party, and Sayed Ali el Mirghani, the religious leader to whom the Sudanese had looked for leadership. Ministers in the Sudan made no secret that they were deeply offended by what they regarded as a public insult.

At about the same time the Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum presented a note saying that the establishment of the Egyptian-Syrian United Arab Republic would necessitate recall of the Syrian Ambassador and that it was proposed that the Egyptian envoy should represent the new Republic. The Sudan political and diplomatic circles, it was said, would not accept letters of credence until the frontier dispute had been settled.

### Egypt's General Assault on the Sudan

Mr. Anthony Mann, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telephoned from Khartoum on Sunday that "a highly placed Sudanese" had said to him that day:—

"This is the beginning of a general Egyptian assault on the independence and sovereignty of the Sudan. We believe that Nasser is now so carried away by his Soviet arms and his absorption of Syria that he is ready to apply the technique used by Hitler in pre-war Europe to establish himself as dictator of the Arab world".

That day the three Egyptian river boats and their passengers and crews were released.

On Monday the Egyptian flag was still flying at Abu Ramada, some 80 miles inside Sudanese territory on the Red Sea coast.

The Sudan Embassy in London issued the following statement on Tuesday:—

"Representatives of all Sudanese parties, Government and Opposition, and other political organizations reassembled at the buildings of the Students' Union of the University of Khartoum to discuss the Egyptian intervention on the Sudanese borders in the light of the last developments and the measures taken by the Council of Ministers. After exchange of views and the study of various proposals, the conference unanimously issued the following statement:—

"This conference, which represents all Sudanese parties and organizations, declares its disapproval of the method used by Egypt in treating the question of the Sudanese borders, which are in dispute at present. The conference expresses its wish and hope that this question be solved by peaceful and friendly methods, and requests the Egyptian Government to accept the proposal of the Sudan Government that Egyptian troops and Egyptian plebiscite committees should be withdrawn from the Sudanese territories, that Sudanese elections be run in the area which is claimed by Egypt, but that the Sudan Government give a written undertaking that the running of the said elections will not be used as an argument to support the right of the Sudan in that area. In future negotiations between the two countries are held. In eagerness to reach a friendly solution by the two countries, all the Sudanese parties and organizations honour that written undertaking.

The statement was signed by the representatives of all Sudanese parties and organizations. A delegation from the conference handed this statement to the Sudanese Prime Minister and to the Egyptian Government through its Ambassador in Khartoum.

The conference also asked the two Governments not to take the dispute to an international organization before all means of agreement between the two countries were completely exhausted".



**KINGSTON:** the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The damage was so extensive that a new town was planned and a 200 acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—progressed slowly at first, but the fire of 1703, which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.

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



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



## Moving the Commonwealth Institute New Site Leased in Holland Park

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, said when moving the second reading of the Commonwealth Institute Bill, which will change the name of the Imperial Institute, that the new title was strongly recommended by the board of governors and had been agreed by all the Commonwealth Governments who had replied to the approach made to them.

The Government had leased about three-and-a-quarter acres in Holland Park from the Ilchester Estate for a capital payment of £215,000 and an annual rental of £10 as a new site for the Institute, which had to move as a result of the decision of the Government that the Imperial College of Science and Technology should be developed on the South Kensington site now occupied by the Institute.

MR. A. CREECH JONES (Lab.), who welcomed the change of name, said that London was poor in buildings devoted to Commonwealth ideals and purposes, and he hoped that the new building would be a worthy Commonwealth centre illustrating the contribution that Britain had made in transforming an Empire into a Commonwealth.

### Private Enterprise

The Imperial Institute had done and was doing excellent work, "though it is odd to recall that it was founded in the heyday of British imperialism," by private, not Government, funds. Many developments in our Imperial history and in cultural work had occurred as a result of private initiative and private money.

"Although called the Imperial Institute, the institute has not concerned itself with pressing on the public the rather blatant form of imperialism. It has worked to increase our understanding of colonial and Commonwealth problems. It

has served a great educational purpose, and has sought to promote good-will in so many directions, particularly in recent years under the direction of Mr. Kenneth Bradley, the value of the institute has increased."

Lively and imaginative people should be responsible for its government and management. "There is a great tendency for institutions coming under the wing of Government to put people of the 'establishment' to serve on the governing bodies, with the result that little imagination or initiative is shown. I hope therefore that people of radical views—non-conformists, not in the religious sense, but people who feel strongly about the value and importance of the Commonwealth—will find a place on the committee responsible for the government of the institute.

"We welcome the change of name. The term 'imperialist' is a little old-fashioned. Our phase of imperialism was very short. We have not been a great imperial people. Although there was for a short time towards the end of the 19th century some excessive jubilation and jingoism, these old notions are dead for ever.

"The institute is doing a first-class job in spreading knowledge and understanding and promoting sound race relations, keeping alive in the public mind and the mind of the rising generation the great principles and ideals for which the Commonwealth stands."

### Britannia on the Penny

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) recalled the "Empire Day" of his childhood, when "we all voted the best-looking girl to be the Queen to sit upon a dais, like Britannia on the penny, and waving our songs and marched past on a beautiful sunny day."

Although no one could be jingoistic, there was a case for having a Commonwealth Day instead of the old-fashioned Empire Day. "I put that suggestion in an all-party spirit," Mr. Johnson added. Any work that the Institute was doing among the school population to widen their knowledge of the coloured Dominions would be well done.

MR. MACCIE HUGHES (Lab.) criticized the proposal to spend hundreds of thousands of pounds on re-tenanting the institute on a three-and-a-quarter-acre site, compared with its present seven-acre, it was "a very questionable proposal."

MR. CHARLES DOUGLTY (Cons.) was not in the least ashamed of Britain's imperial heritage, and looked upon the anti-imperialists as "excitable people who get slogans into their heads without knowing in the least what they mean."

Replying to the debate, SIR EDWARD BOYLE said that it was perfectly fair for Mr. Creech Jones to hope for a lively and imaginative board of governors, and that the Institute should not be deprived of funds. In the last four financial years, 1954-55, Ministry of Education grants-in-aid had amounted respectively £8,000, £16,000, £24,000, and £30,000.

The Institute was being moved only to allow the vital expansion of the Imperial College of Science and Technology on the South Kensington site.

As to the reference to Commonwealth Day, a circular letter was sent to local education authorities, drawing their attention to the fact that the Commonwealth was suitably celebrated on May 24.

The Bill was read a second time, and last week for a third time, without amendment.

## Southern Rhodesia Seat Vacant Opportunity for Sir Edgar Whitehead

MR. J. M. MACDONALD, member for Hillside (Bulawayo) in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, resigned his seat on Saturday, thus creating a by-election. Sir Edgar Whitehead, the new Prime Minister of the Colony, who is not yet a member of Parliament, visited Bulawayo over the week-end.

Mr. Macdonald, a former mayor of Bulawayo, was returned unopposed for the United Rhodesia Party. He had unsuccessfully contested Bulawayo as a Liberal in 1949. Hillside, one of Bulawayo's older middle-class suburbs, will be contested by the Dominion Party.

## No Confidence

IN THE NAME of the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. Tom Mboya has tabled a motion reading: "That this Council, having regard to the recent record of the Government, has lost confidence in the capacity of its Ministers to pursue policies which will remove the political, economic and social frustration of the African people of Kenya."



Darling—

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1





## THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

*(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889)*

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

In Southern Rhodesia the Company owns agricultural and forestry estates totalling over 130,000 acres, including the Mazoe Citrus Estate, where a modern plant for the extraction of concentrated juice and other citrus derivatives is in operation. At the Imbeza and Charter Forest Estates in the Eastern Districts, a well-equipped sawmill is producing commercial timber of all sizes, and large areas of virgin land are being afforested. In addition to other estates in Southern Rhodesia, where tobacco, maize and other crops are produced, the Company owns a large cattle ranch in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and also estates in Portuguese East Africa.

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

## Parliament

## Unemployed Copperbelt Africans Many Volunteer for Immediate Repatriation

At question time in the House of Commons last week Mr. FRANK FARGITER (Lab.) asked what special arrangements were being made in Northern Rhodesia to find alternative employment for unemployed African miners from the Bancroft mine.

Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD replied that through the Government's expanded employment exchange services 500 vacancies at the Kariba hydro electric project would be offered to Africans, and the Government's £2m. development plan for the two northern provinces would absorb others. Up to February 14 about 1,225 Africans had volunteered for immediate repatriation. At the end of January 4,209 Africans were employed at the mine; 2,430 had their families with them.

### Prohibited Immigrants

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) asked for figures of declared prohibited immigrants in Tanganyika during the period 1953-57.

The Minister replied that 11 Europeans, five Asians, and one African had been prohibited, but that the designation of one of the Asians was later revoked.

Mr. JOHNSON: "Has the Minister final powers in this matter? I am aware that his ministerial behaviour in this respect seems to be open to most people in East Africa, and will he not appoint an all-party committee of the House to inquire into these matters, particularly into the exclusion of people like Mr. Basil Davidson, Mr. George Hanser, and many others?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "These matters are gone into thoroughly. They are the responsibility of the Governor and the Executive Council in each territory. In Tanganyika there are Europeans, Asians, and Africans on that Council, and we can safely leave to their decisions of this kind. Of course, I have an overriding personal responsibility as Secretary of State, but I have no wish to use it in matters of this kind. It seems to me highly desirable that in such confidential matters, where all three races come to the same conclusion, the decision should be left to them."

### Unemployment in Kikuyu Reserves

Replying to Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON (Lab.), Mr. LENNOX-BOYD said that provision was made by the Kenya Government for relief works in the Kikuyu areas suffering from special difficulties in reabsorbing and resettling released detainees.

Mr. ROBINSON: "Is it not inviting trouble to allow the present level of unemployment in the reserves to continue unchecked, and is it not as necessary for H.M. Government to assist the Kenya Government in this matter as it was during the height of the emergency?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "We are assisting in quite a definite way." [He then referred to a further grant and loan to the Colony, reported in last week's issue.]

Mr. P. WALL (Cons.): "If Africans would accept agricultural work, as opposed to work in a semi-urban area, the situation would be relieved quite quickly?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "There is something in that. About 50,000 people have been found employment recently in the Kiambu area."

### Tanganyika Constitutional Committee

Replying to Mr. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.), Mr. LENNOX-BOYD said that the Governor of Tanganyika announced last April that a constitutional committee would be appointed after the 1959 elections. When Mr. Julius Nyerere suggested in the Legislative Council in September that that committee should be formed immediately, he was told that that was unacceptable, for it would seriously delay the elections planned for this September, and that in any case it was desirable that the committee should include elected representatives.

Mr. STONEHOUSE: "Mr. Nyerere's suggestion was a very reasonable one and would it not have been in the best interests of Tanganyika for this committee to have been appointed?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think we discussed this quite amicably with Mr. Nyerere, and I remain of the same opinion as I had then."

### New University College

Replying to Mr. MALCOLM MACPHERSON, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD stated that the Tanganyika Higher Education Trust (T.H.E.T.) Board was taking steps to acquire a site at Morogoro which, subject to academic advice that it hoped to obtain later this

year, was thought to be suitable for the proposed university college.

### British Somaliland

Mr. BROCKWAY asked when the Government was going to extend self-government to the British Somaliland Protectorate. In view of the close identity between the Somali people and the sense of frustration inevitable in 1960 if some of them had independence and others not, would the Minister have discussions for the purpose of achieving an agreed advance towards unity and independence within the Commonwealth?

Having referred to an earlier Parliamentary reply, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD agreed with Sir ROLAND ROBINSON (Cons.) that there was no possibility of the Protectorate Government being maintained without a financial subsidy from this country by 1960.

### Uganda Elections

Mr. STONEHOUSE (Lab.) was told that an intensive campaign had been launched to publicize election procedure in Uganda. This includes extensive touring by administrative officers and chiefs, the distribution of pamphlets and posters in English and vernacular languages, tours by mobile cinemas, and special radio programmes. Where local branches of political parties are sufficiently organized, they are encouraged to seek help and advice from district commissioners, and are asked to teach their followers to register.

### Proscribed Publications

Mr. STONEHOUSE asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the list of proscribed publications in Uganda was too long to be easily memorized, and that many district commissioners and policemen were unaware what publications were proscribed.

Mr. PROBYN: "My Minister is in touch with the Governor about ensuring that those who might be concerned know which publications are proscribed."

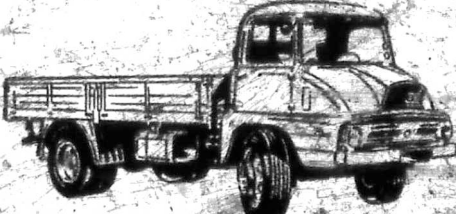
### Government Newspapers

Mr. A. SHERIDAN (Lab.) asked why the Government in Tanganyika were selling their Swahili newspapers, which were regarded as a very useful medium for public relations, and why were they being transferred to an independent company.

Mr. JOHN PROBYN, Colonial Under-Secretary: "Because there was a suspicion in some quarters about control by the Government, I think that the change will represent an improvement."

SAMES **FORD** SERVICE

**TANGANYIKA**

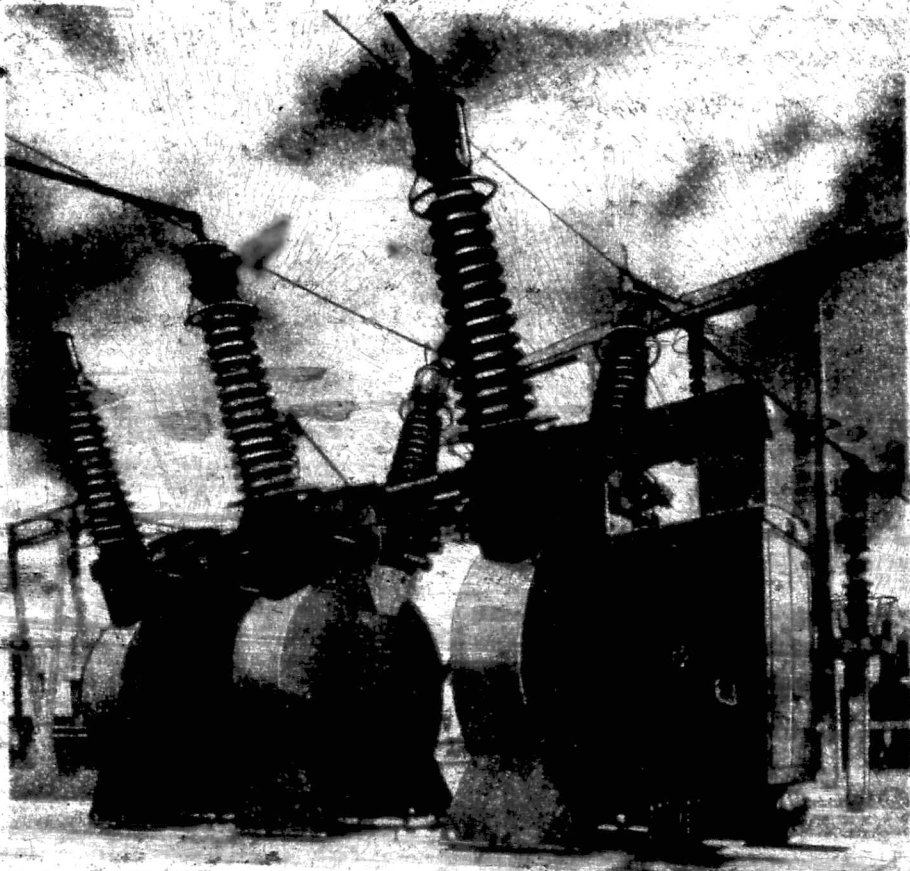


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## News Items in Brief

A new airport at Malekal in the Sudan is to have an all-weather runway 40 metres wide and more than 2,000 metres long.

Three Africans have been awarded £10 each for courage in protecting a Barrington motorist from a hostile African crowd in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

Guard duties at Government House, Lusaka, are now performed by the 1st Bn. K.A.R., which recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia from Nyasaland.

In the past ten years the value of Salisbury property has increased fivefold the municipal value being £29m. today compared with £17.7m. in 1948.

A new teacher-training centre, to be run by the Pentecostal Assemblies of East Africa, will be opened early next year at Tibbo, in the Kisumu district of Kenya.

Unauthorised entry into the railways reserves is made a criminal offence punishable by a fine of £25 or one month imprisonment or both by a Bill published in Northern Rhodesia.

The Federation's first home for handicapped European children, St. Francis Home, Eastona, Midway, will open in April. Costing about £8,000, it will accommodate 50 children.

A £3,000 telescope is to be presented by the Nuffield Foundation to Bancroft Astronomical Society, Northern Rhodesia, the only amateur society of this kind in the Federation.

A Sudanese student, Sayed Agharous de Well, has been elected president of the African Students Union in India. He was a guest of Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, for two days.

A new leprosy settlement and hospital costing £78,000 has been established at Hochim, near Fort Manning, Nyasaland, by the Federal Ministry of Health. A specially trained leprosy worker, Mr. H. D. G. Coffin, is superintendent of the settlement.

During the current year 32 foreign technical experts are expected to arrive in the Sudan, where just half that number were at work last year. The resident representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Khartoum is Mr. Rahat Bokhari.

New radar installations will enable the Federal Meteorological Service to give better weather reports.

Appeal Courts against decisions of town and country planning committees are to be set up in Nyasaland.

Candidates for the African elections in Kenya will be afforded all reasonable facilities to address their electorates at orderly electioneering meetings, but, says a Kenya Government statement, disorder or disaffection arising at such meetings will not be tolerated.

Delegates from Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Uganda will attend the Commonwealth Chest Conference organized by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which is to be held in London in July. Dr. W. S. Haynes, of Kenya, will be one of the speakers.

African ratings of the Royal East African Navy are carrying out "Outward Bound" types of endurance tests to encourage initiative and staying powers. The Navy's annual sport, just issued, states that the ratings have gone off in whalers to explore some of the more remote creeks and backwaters of the coast, taking only limited rations and equipment.

## "Unscrambling" and Nyasaland

TALK OF "UNSCRAMBLING" THE FEDERATION was doing incalculable harm to Nyasaland, Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, said at a recent public meeting in Limbe.

Nyasaland would have no future without Federation. It would have to depend on British subsidies if its people were to raise their standard of living. The suggested link with Tanganyika would not help, for Tanganyika was even more undeveloped than Nyasaland.

The Ministry shared the territorial Government's view that the time was not ripe to federalize non-African territories, consideration of which would be deferred for another year.

The Ministry of Home Affairs was acquiring a suitable site for an African agricultural college, the building, equipping, and staffing had not yet been started. Africans from all parts of the Federation could enrol, subject to possessing the required qualifications. It would be an entirely Federal institution designed to take 30 students on a three-year course.

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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

## Worst Zambezi Floods in History Work on the Kariba Dam Site Halted

THE ZAMBEZI, which is expected to reach its flood peak this week, inundated the coffee dam at Kariba some days ago, and has since brought all work on the site to a standstill. Mr. Duncan Anderson, chairman of the Federal Power Board, estimates that it cannot be resumed for at least eight weeks. These are the worst Zambezi floods in living memory.

On Friday an African was drowned when flood waters swept away a road bridge across the river at Kariba. Another African swept into the flooded coffee dam sways to safety.

Near Livingstone the doors and windows of the pumping station on the Zambezi have been bricked up against the rising flood water. Three protective walls have been built round the station, which was seriously threatened last year. The unprecedented rains have caused the failure to flood the older pilot scheme undertaken by the Rhodesian Selection Trust during the summer.

## New Southern Rhodesian Dam

WITHIN FOUR MONTHS work will begin on the £3m. Kyle dam in the Southern Rhodesian lowveld, which is expected to be completed in 1960. The dam, which includes the cost of building a 40-mile lined canal from the Esquilwage weir to the Triangle sugar estates and the Tlopi Valley citrus estates, both of which will depend on this water for future developments. The Kyle dam which will hold back the Mutirikwe River, will form a lake with a surface area of some 20,000 acres, and will supply 200 cusecs of water all the year round, mainly for irrigation.

East African Railways and Harbours earnings in January totalled £2,164,000, compared with £1,859,000 in the same month last year.



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

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## Dar es Salaam Port Agreement

AN AGREEMENT covering a wide range of terms and conditions reached between Dar es Salaam Port Employers' Association and Dar es Salaam Dock Workers and Stevedores Union has been endorsed by the Labour Commissioner, Mr. K. Sanders, who said that their dispute had been resolved in "a happy and constructive atmosphere", and that it should result in smoother working, better discipline, and more efficiency in the port.

When signing the document the commissioner congratulated Mr. N. Main, of the Port Employers' Association, Mr. B. Akema, general secretary of the union, and Mr. J. R. Coppock, the senior labour officer, who had acted as mediator. Mr. Akema and Mr. Main both complimented the Labour Department for its part in bringing the dispute to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Akema expressed pleasure that the dispute had been settled by agreement instead of arbitration; he considered the agreement the beginning of a great improvement in the dock industry.

Mr. Main said that the employers looked forward to an improvement in the tonnages handled in the port, and that that should provide opportunities for further improvements in working conditions, which could be achieved, he said, by increased output. He felt that there was now a better appreciation of the problems affecting both sides of the industry.

Captain G. R. Williams, general manager of the Landing and Shipping Company of East Africa, said: "We see today the realization of a hope which has matured earlier than we dared expect". The agreement illustrated a pattern of advance which employers wished to see in all the East African territories.

## Future of Southern Province Ports

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Government of Tanganyika:

The facilities at the Southern Province ports have recently been reviewed by the Tanganyika Government in conjunction with the East African Railways and Harbours Administration in the light of current traffic and tonnage trends and of the fact that both ports are operating at a loss.

It is desired, firstly, to reaffirm that Mtwara is and will continue to be regarded as the main port of the province, particularly in respect of ocean-going ships. Measures to increase the use of Mtwara have been taken in the past and further efforts will continue to be energetically pursued with that object in view. The facilities at Mtwara are now of a relatively high standard, the capacity of the port being well in excess of its present use.

Secondly, it is recognized that the existing fixed port installations at Lindi are below the standard required to serve the trade at present passing through it. The general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours therefore intends to improve the shore facilities at Lindi, so that cargo carried by dhows, lighters, schooners, and coasters can be handled efficiently and expeditiously. He also intends to carry out some minor improvements to the passenger facilities.

Thirdly, while it is emphasized that Mtwara must be the main provincial port for ocean-going ships, seasonal conditions may arise from time to time when it is in the general interest for a limited number of such ships to enter Lindi harbour. At present masters of ships calling at Lindi can only be unofficially advised with regard to navigation within harbour limits, since, in accordance with declared policy, the East African Railways and Harbours pilot has been withdrawn from Lindi. The general manager is giving consideration to the most appropriate method of providing pilotage facilities when needed.

## B.M.C. Appointments

THE BRITISH MOTOR CORPORATION, LTD., has made changes in connexion with its exports to African markets, which are increasingly important to the Austin and Nuffield companies. Mr. G. C. Luck, lately B.M.C.'s deputy director of export sales, has gone to Cape Town as a director and general manager of the subsidiaries in the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is succeeded in the appointment in England by Mr. J. W. Malone, director and general manager of Nuffield Export, Ltd., whose new general manager is Mr. L. A. Beare, also a director of the company. Mr. Michael Trodd is the new general sales manager of Nuffield Exports, Ltd.

## COMPANY RESULTS

## Imperial Tobacco Company's Report

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND), LTD., after providing £14,800,829 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £12,006,911 for the year ended October 31, compared with £12,369,764 in the previous year.

Revenue reserves receive £4,549,109 and the dividends, less tax, on preference stock and ordinary shares cost £490,020 and £6,911,802 respectively. Carry-forward £41,320, compared with £85,830 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4,959,249 A 3½% cumulative preference, £5,260,469 B 6% non-cumulative preference, £2,638,218 C 10% non-cumulative preference, and £60,100,880 ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination.

Revenue reserves and surplus stands at £119,068,929. Loan capital totals £57m., other borrowed money £33,966,615, deposits by and current accounts with subsidiaries £2,409,599, and other financial £28,230,108. Fixed assets appear at £17,943,777, subsidiaries at £37,889, and investments at £13,534,569, and current assets at £207,285,800, including £407,281 in cash.

The directors are Lord Sinclair of Cleveley (chairman), Sir George W. Anson (deputy chairman), Lord Dalmeny, Sir Percy J. Grigg, and Messrs. A. B. Money-Coutts, John Anstey, E. F. Atkin, E. G. C. Barclay, Charles Broadhead, K. G. Y. Browne, N. M. Bruce, P. G. Cardew, W. S. J. Carter, R. S. W. Clarke, C. H. Clements, W. T. Daviey, B. H. Harrison, G. S. W. Havell, R. Hutson, S. G. B. James, J. McKerrall-Brown, G. W. Partridge, J. A. Player, W. Ritchie, P. V. Rogers, W. Somerville, A. G. Thomson, F. J. Whitcroft, and H. C. Williams.

The 56th annual general meeting will be held in Bristol on March 7.

## British American Tobacco Profits

GROUP PROFITS of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. were higher by £5.4m. of £37,283,037 for the year ended September 30 last, and the total dividend on the increased ordinary capital has been effectively raised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. tax free, per 10s. unit. A first tax-free interim of 6d. per unit has been declared for the current year, compared with the equivalent of 5½d. last year. After providing for taxation and outside interests, the net group profit increased from £21,558,634 to £26,913,747. (£3.4m.) has been transferred to fixed assets and stock replacement reserve. Carry-forward totals £1,247,986, compared with £2,426,942 brought in.

## Ralli Brothers

RALLI BROTHERS, general merchants with large East African interests, after providing £169,045 for taxation, earned a group profit of £262,738 for the year ended August 31, compared with £19,265 in the previous year. The parent company lost £192,511 against a profit of £215,169, but the subsidiaries retained profits of £193,275, compared with £127,962. Profits available for appropriation totalled £446,944 after bringing forward £415,435, transferring £150,000 from reserve for contingencies and taxation, and crediting £74,000 provisions no longer required. £109,000 is written off trade investments.

## Fanti Consolidated

FANTI CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., has recommended a dividend of 9% and a bonus of 5% for the year ended December 31, 1957, compared with 7½% and a bonus of 5% for 1956. Profit totalled £69,482, after £105,919 taxation (£45,358 and £44,392). Dividends absorb £44,839, general reserve receives £25,000 (nil), and £24,454 (£24,801) is carried forward.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Prospects

LACK OF SUNSHINE has reduced hopes that the current Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop would be a record in weight and quality. Though 175m. lb. may yet be harvested and cured, the proportion of the well-bodied grades that attract United Kingdom manufacturers is diminishing daily with the persistence of heavy rain, cloud, and low soil temperatures. The average yield is still expected to exceed 800 lb. per acre. Disease has taken considerable toll in various districts, and most of the leaf may have a relatively low oil content, though an early change in the weather could considerably improve the later reaping. The auctions restart on March 11.

## The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf

THE PROPRIETORS OF HAY'S WHARF LTD., a company with a subsidiary in East Africa, after providing £304,784 for taxation, earned a group net profit of £292,346 for the year ended September 30, compared with £196,669 in the previous year. General reserve receives £63,749 and capital reserve £20,730. The 6% cumulative preference share dividend absorbed £51,405, the 4% Interim on ordinary shares £34,300, and the 4% final the same amount (all less income tax), leaving a carry-forward of £87,462, against £37,764 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company and its subsidiaries consists of £1,496,007 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £44m. in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. General reserve at £41m. and unappropriated profits at £395,585. Secured mortgages total £568,000, current liabilities and provisions £1,877,482, fixed assets £4,354,011, trade investments £33,371, and current assets £1,053,055, including £236,061 in cash.

The directors are Sir Rupert De La Bere (chairman and joint managing), Sir David Humphrey Burnett (joint managing), and Messrs. Q. V. Hoare, A. M. J. Wemyss, and, M. G. Stanley.

## Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd.

CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDINGS) LTD., after providing £503,317 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £2,422 for the year ended December 31, compared with £20,222 in the previous year. General reserve receives £205,000. Three interim dividends totalling 4½d. per 5s. unit absorb £35,905, and the proposed final dividend of 1½d. £86,968 (all less tax), leaving a carry-forward of £449,478 (compared with £383,464 brought in).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £6,030,000 in units of 5s. Capital reserves absorb £1,000,000, revenue reserve and unappropriated profits at £1,000,000, loan stocks at £7,526,243. Current liabilities and provisions are £201,789, interests in subsidiary companies £329,885, investment at cost less net surplus on realization £19,726,329, and current assets £339,458, including £180,740 in cash.

The directors are Sir Edward Wilshaw (governor), Lord Pender (managing), Lieut-Colonel A. D. Balcan, Sir Harold Gillett, Sir Charles J. Hambro, and Messrs. A. F. Roger and G. R. C. Tilley. The honorary vice-presidents are Lieut-Colonel Ivor Fraser, Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Sir Harry Twyford, and Sir John Wardlaw-Milne.

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 7.

## Bird and Co. Report

BIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD., after providing £41,000 for taxation, earned a net profit of £79,680 for the year ended June 30, 1957, compared with £386,831 in the previous year.

General reserve receives £70,000, and development reserve £25,000, contingencies reserve (including staff fund) £23,205, and taxation equalization reserve £22,930. The 7½% first interim absorbed £90,625 and the second interim of 10% £67,500 (both less Tanganyika company tax), leaving a carry-forward of £1,324,007, compared with £1,613,668 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £900,000 in 5s. units. Revenue reserves and unappropriated profits total £3,140,477, current liabilities and provisions £332,273, fixed assets £3,077,320, and current assets £375,600, including £215,496 in cash.

The directors are Sir Eldred Hitchcock (chairman and managing), Colonel Sir Charles Ponsby, and Messrs. A. A. Lough, Richard Gray, F. K. Campling, and W. Bain.

The report, which shows that the group has now £280,000 invested in tea growing in Tanganyika, contains a number of photographs of such estates.

The 40th annual general meeting will be held in Tanga, Tanganyika, on March 15.

## Beer-Hall Profits

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S COMMISSIONER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, Mr. J. Brown, has issued a circular to municipal authorities concerning the use of profits from the operation of African beer-halls. They may be applied to the construction or improvement of beer-halls, beer-gardens, and welfare halls, or to capital or recurrent expenditure on African cemeteries and markets or other services provided exclusively for the African population.

## Commercial Brevities

The Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association heard a suggestion at their annual conference from Mr. G. B. Shields, vice-president of the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board, that all East African growers should be brought into one marketing organization, since the reserves of coffee unmarketed by South American countries now totalled about 200,000 tons, a serious threat to growers in Africa. Mr. J. M. Hunter, M.L.C., chairman of the conference, said that Tanganyika coffee sales this year had realized an average of £476 per ton, or about £36 over the Kenya average for the same period.

At last week's London auctions 2,424 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 8.72d. per lb. compared with 3,396 packages averaging 3s. 7.63d. in the previous week. Sales to date total 23,167 packages averaging 3s. 6.84d., compared with 31,859 packages averaging 4s. 9.04d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 4d., was for a consignment from Turai, Uganda.

Two crops of cotton annually are now being produced in the Belgian Congo. Professor G. DE BILBONNEAU told the Textile Institute in Manchester recently that most of the Belgian mills needed to tie up less capital in holding stocks of the raw material. Nearly 900,000 acres are now under cotton in the Belgian Congo.

The first export consignment of pure from Kenya tomatoes for the United Kingdom has been dispatched from Nakuru. It is of 10 tons of a 100-ton order placed by Knafz Foods, Ltd., with Kabazi Cannery, Ltd., Subukia. A further 200 tons of puree have been ordered by the Heinz group.

Electricity generated for sale in Uganda during January totalled 15,400 units compared with 11,100 units in January 1957, an increase of 38.9%. An additional 6,000 units were exported to Kenya under the bulk supply scheme which came into operation on January 1.

The Southern Rhodesian Cabinet is reported to have reversed the decision of its predecessor and granted permission for an American and South African syndicate to build a large hotel near the Victoria Falls on the lines of one in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Pemba Island is for the first time to have a public electricity supply. Plant has been ordered from the English Electric Co., Ltd., and distribution equipment from British Insulated Callender's Construction Co., Ltd.

Contango Banking and Trading Co., Ltd., announce that its offer to acquire the shares of Arusha Plantations, Ltd., at 6s. 4d. per 2s. share has been accepted in respect of over 70% of the issued capital.

Uganda's Department of Agriculture is to make experimental trials with cocoa growing, and cocoa seedlings are to be distributed to African farmers in two areas in Buganda and Bunyoro.

The International Coffee Organization, formed by the American coffee growing countries, has so far only one member country, Portugal, with coffee interests in Africa.

The net deficit on trading by the Federal Grain Marketing Board for the year ended June 30, 1957, was £1,383,095, maize accounting for almost the whole of the loss.

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., the London caterers with a tea estate in Nyasaland, are to make a one-for-one bonus issue of shares, capitalizing £1,680,342 of reserves.

All aviation spirit entering Nyasaland will be free from duty under a Bill which has been given its second reading in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., has declared a second interim dividend of 7% less tax, for the year ended December 31.

Seventeen acres of tea were planted by Africans last year in the Mukomoni area of South Nyanza, Kenya.

The new £450,000 Gwendore Dam, near Gwele, is practically completed and already half full.

The Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference will open in Montreal on September 15.



### Holiday on the Nile

A short boat trip across Lake Klogaris followed by a pleasant road journey down the escarpment to Bilaba, on the shores of Lake Albert, stopping en route for the night at the Railway Hotel, Masindi.

At Bilaba one joins the SS Robert Coryndon, the most modern of the E.A.R. & H. inland marine vessels, and sails across Lake Albert to Pakwach where a river steamer takes one down the Nile to Nimule. The scenery all the way is unequalled. From Lake Albert one can see the mountain ranges from the Belgian Congo, whilst game is plentiful along the banks of the Nile. For a holiday of variety a trip to Lake Albert and the Nile offers everything.

For further information about this and other East African Railways and Harbours all inclusive holidays that are different — write to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, East African Railways, P.O. Box 30006, Nairobi, or contact any travel agent or Station Master in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika. The specimen fares listed include all transportation, meals, accommodation, etc. — everything except personal expenses — amazingly low for an out of the ordinary holiday that will take you to lesser known parts of East Africa.

#### LAKE ALBERT (SUDAN BORDER)

From	All-in Cost Shs. Cts.	Period of tour: days
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Nairobi	\$90/-	11
Nekuru	530/-	11
Kampala	390/-	9

Children under 16 years of age approximately 3/5ths of adult fares.

### AT YOUR SERVICE



### Finance for Kenya Roads

Mr. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, is known to have been interested for some considerable time in the idea of persuading contractors to undertake and finance substantial road building projects in the Colony, and there is reason to believe that during the visit to London which ended on Tuesday he has had further talks with interested groups.

Company Report

# Mitchell Cotts & Company, Limited

## Name Changed to "Mitchell Cotts Group Ltd."

### Increase of Capital Approved

#### MR. H. C. DRAYTON ON PROBLEM OF FINANCING FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED was held on February 21st at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, the chairman, who presided, said:—

The consolidated profit for the year amounted to £1,852,000. After deducting depreciation, auditors' remuneration, directors' fees and a half year's interest on the 6% unsecured loan stock amounting to £75,000 as against £14,000 for the previous year, there is a profit for the year of £1,481,000 as against £1,829,000 for the year ended June 1955. To this sum has to be added adjustments for profits of previous years amounting to £36,000, and profits less losses on sales of fixed assets £62,000, making a total amount available of £1,583,000. Profits tax and income tax payable in this country amounting to £552,000 has to be deducted, together with overseas taxation of £251,000 and £92,000 reserved for future income tax on overseas profits of subsidiary companies, amounting in all to £895,000. This leaves a sum of £665,000 net available for distribution to shareholders, as against £702,000 for the previous year. After paying the preference dividend and the first interim dividend and the second interim dividend on the ordinary shares, amounting in all to 25%, we have a balance to carry forward of £2,379,000 as against £1,995,000 brought in.

#### Balance Sheet Features

"If you will turn to the consolidated balance sheet you will see that our freehold land and buildings at cost have increased by £216,000 to £1,406,000, and our leasehold land and buildings have increased by £240,000 to £773,000.

"The main increases in freehold land and buildings are South Africa £42,500, being largely an addition to buildings for Fraser and Chalmers and Reinforcing Steel, in East Africa where we erected houses for staff costing £16,700; in Libya garage showrooms £26,000, and a site for our new buildings and offices in Addis Ababa £33,000 and in Aden £30,000. The Edmonton branch of A.I.M. Steel in Canada accounted for £72,800. With regard to leasehold land and buildings, a payment on account for our new head office in Camomile Street took £102,000 where we have a 99 years' lease; in East Africa we expended £98,000, most of which was the final payment on our new head offices in Nairobi; and in Aden £28,000.

"Stocks and work in progress at £8,260,000 show a small increase, and sundry debtors and bills receivable show an increase of £12,000 to £7,111,000, and in the course of my speech I shall make further reference to our debtors.

"Our total current liabilities shows little change from last year, but the detailed items are made up a little differently. This year our bank overdrafts at £1,349,000 show an increase of approximately £670,000, and our acceptance credits show an increase of £424,000. Against this sundry creditors are down by £247,000.

#### Exports

"As I mentioned at the last meeting, I did not expect our exports from this country to be as high as in the year to June 1956. The actual figure of exports was

£8,352,000 as against £10,800,000 the previous year. Shareholders will bear in mind that this is not the total of our trading activities as we act as agents for people in other countries and our total trading activities are considerably higher than the above figure. Naturally we make a profit from these activities and such profit is in the nature of an export from this country as it creates a credit overseas.

#### Reasons for Change of Name

"Shareholders will see from the directors' report that there is a special resolution to change the name of the company to Mitchell Cotts Group, Limited. The reason for this is to divorce trading activities from the parent company, leaving the parent company a holding company responsible for finance and policy matters. It will be of great advantage that the trading departments will in future be responsible as a trading company for their results, and it will enable both those departments and the parent company to see exactly how they are doing without being mixed up in the financial activities of the group. It also has an additional advantage that the directors of the new company, Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., will be drawn from the heads of departments, which will thus enable them to assume greater responsibility and give them experience as directors which we hope will lead to further advancement.

#### Increase of Capital

"We are also taking steps to increase the authorised capital of the company to £4,250,000 by the creation of 5,000,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. You will have gathered that to carry on our business we are finding it necessary to put more money into buildings overseas. In addition we are finding it necessary to grant more generous credit terms to enable us to be competitive. I cannot tell you if and when we shall be issuing any additional capital as that depends on whether or not the Capital Issues Committee give us permission. Our own view is that it is necessary so to do, but the decision today is not in our hands. If permission is not given, then we shall have to go into, very carefully, our trading activities, and see which exports, from a profit angle, justify our giving extended terms of credit. Those that do not, will have to be cut down, and this in itself, from the company's point of view, is not a bad thing as my belief is that we should make more money, but from the country's point of view it would not be helpful. If the increase of authorised capital is agreed, it will enable us to go ahead without delay when and if we decide to make a cash issue, and obtain the consent of the C.I.C. to our so doing.

#### Review of World-Wide Activities

"Last year when we met I told you of some of our activities, and I propose to report on some of these today and on activities that were not mentioned last year. Our interests in Canada up to June last had a remarkably good year, and the profits were highly satisfactory. Since then in the current year in spite of the recession in trade the turnover to date has kept up, although the profit ratio has decreased. Great thanks are due to our managing directors, Mr. Dunn and Mr. Dickie, for the energetic manner in which they applied themselves to getting new business, and as far as one



can see the profits to June next, whilst not as great as those to June 1957, will give us a satisfactory return on our money. With the new business we have been able to get and the new lines we have opened up, the prospects for this company in the future appear good.

Last year I mentioned in my speech that we were re-organizing Allday and Onions, but the result of such re-organization did not show itself in the figures to June 1957, when the profits were satisfactory. Whilst this is not one of our big money earners, I am pleased to state that in the current year profits are showing a small increase and the outlook for the year is favourable. New lines are being developed and a more aggressive policy of sales is being initiated with results which should ensure continuous employment at the works.

#### Libya

In Libya in our farming activities we were still in the experimental stage when we closed our accounts last June. In that year we learned what could be grown and what could not be grown and sold. Rejuvenation of the farmland is continuing and we had looked forward to a reasonable profit for the current year. Unfortunately we had a bit of bad luck just as we were about to harvest our ground nuts. We had an unprecedented rainfall and the ground nuts were in the middle of a late with the result that mildew set in and they became worthless. However, it is one of the hazards of farming, but I am pleased to say we shall still make a profit on our farming activities, but not as much as we expected. This project is a long-term one which we have every reason to believe will pay off over the years.

"Again in Libya we have had to agree to expend money on offices and showrooms, as we have had notice to quit our present premises, or pay a substantial increase in rent. We find that it is more profitable to buy and build for ourselves as at the increased rents demanded we can afford to write off our properties over a period of a few years. But as you will appreciate, it temporarily locks up capital.

#### John Birch and Company

Another of our activities which I have not mentioned before is John Birch and Company who operate in Iraq, Kuwait, Trucial Coast and Bahrein. Their business is that of agricultural and earth-moving machinery, aircraft and tele-communications. To look after our customers we have servicing and repair depots fully equipped with machinery at Baghdad, Kirkuk, Mosul and Kut. This has been a profitable adjunct in the past, although for the year to June, 1957, you will appreciate the management has had certain difficulties. For the current year results to date have not been so good, but with the present arrangements that have lately been announced, we look forward to increasing business in this company and the natural corollary of increased profits. However, I must mention that the machinery with which we deal by and large is high priced, and a good deal of it is sold on long credit terms, with the result that it takes time for the profits to accrue and show themselves in the parent company's accounts.

#### John Shields and Company

Two and a half years ago we acquired control of John Shields and Company of Perth, a textile business. This company was not in good shape when we acquired it, and we have had to put a good deal of work and money into it to pull it round and during that time it has shown losses. It is an old-established business, and now that it has been completely re-organised under the able management of Mr. Phil Dunkley it appears to be on an even keel, and we are hopeful that in future years we shall look forward to it earning a modest profit. If we are given great satisfaction to know that this company will be carried on and provide employment for our

workpeople who are giving of their best and who are so loyal to the company. Our management has set up a designing section composed of young artists and we are producing up-to-date materials which we are hopeful will appeal to the present-day public, both here and overseas and particularly in the United States.

#### Extended Credit Problems

"I mentioned earlier the increase in our debtors from £6,899,000 to £7,111,000. This has been brought about by having to grant extended credit to our customers. Shareholders will realise that as a good deal of our profit margins as agents are fixed upon a percentage basis there is a limit to the credit we can give if such resulting profits are not to be eaten up by the interest on the money involved. This applies particularly to East Africa, where we have a long sea voyage to Mombasa, and where the distances from there to the distributing centres are great, with the result that even before we sell our goods to the customers we have had our money tied up for a long period. The usual period of credit in these countries is three months. We have had in the case of lower priced commodities to curtail that credit to two months and in addition tighten up all credit facilities.

"It must also be borne in mind that there may come a time when we shall have to look carefully into the goods of each principal we represent to see that the percentage profit we get really justifies our despatching to trade in that particular article. As agents we have to finance the shipment of the goods, the storage and keep them in our warehouses until our customers buy them. So that although the credits we give to our customers may be only three months, we have had our money locked up in these goods for much longer. In addition, in the case of machinery we have to keep spare parts and maintain a servicing organization.

#### East and South Africa

"Our shipping activities and export produce department from East Africa have been profitable, but I cannot say the same about our trading activities in the country.

"During the past year Mr. Dick, our managing director, has visited East Africa where he made a study of the whole of our trading activities. This is not meant to imply that we do not think there is a future in East Africa, but it may be we shall have to be more selective. Our sisal estate, in spite of low prices for sisal has continued to show reasonable profits and our herd of cattle which I mentioned to you last year continues to grow and we are looking forward to the day when we start marketing our beef.

"Three years ago in South Africa we started an engineering works called Union Mining Machinery. We put up a new boiler plate shop and converted the existing building into a general engineering shop. Naturally when starting a new business from scratch such as this we had teething troubles, and for two years until June 1957 we lost money. This business has carried out a number of contracts, including fabricating oil tanks for road vehicles in a manner which is satisfactory to our customers. In addition our general engineering side of the business is growing and we are able to take care of a good deal of one of our sister company's, Fraser and Chalmers, engineering requirements. In the current year it appears we have turned the corner and we should be able to show our first profit in this company.

"Another company, a small company in South Africa which is growing each year, is Orchard Suppliers, Ltd. This supplies the farmers of South Africa with insecticides, dusting powders and sprays. It has a laboratory for research and although still relatively small to our main business is one which is a good money earner.

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and which with the intensified cultivation on the farms in South-Africa we hope will continue to grow.

#### Sudan

"In the Sudan for the year ended June last we were still affected by the Suez position, not being able to ship as much merchandise or goods as we would have liked, although it tended to improve towards the end of the year. Since June trade has revived and in the current year should show a vast improvement.

"The people in the country are working hard and are resolved to make a success of their independence. It is not for me to form an opinion upon the international situation which has arisen in the past few days, except to say that it would be a great pity if the present energies of the people of the Sudan should be turned from building up their country to having to shoulder burdens to defend their independence.

#### Drop in Freight Rates

In the year under review our ships contributed a substantial sum to our revenue, but as you are well aware there has been a considerable drop in freight rates in the last four months. However, I am pleased to tell you that as far as we can see our ships for the year ending June 1958, whilst not contributing anything to our profit and loss account, will break even, which I think is a good effort, taking all the circumstances into account.

#### Head Office Plans

At present our companies operating in London are in five different buildings and even our head office at Winchester House is spread about different parts of this building, with the result that a great deal of time and energy is wasted between office and office and efficiency impaired.

"For some two years we have been looking for new headquarters, and we have at last found a site in Camomile Street on which we propose to erect our new head office and house all our companies under one roof. As I have already intimated we have invested £102,000, and the total cost of the head office will be in the neighbourhood of £440,000. I think all the shareholders know that I do not like investing a trading company's money in bricks and mortar, and it is the policy of the board that when the building is finished, or perhaps before then, all things being equal, that we should take a lease of the offices and sell the property to third parties, thus releasing any monies we have temporarily tied up for the purpose of trade.

#### Current Year's Prospects

"With regard to the current year, of which eight months have passed, I find it extremely difficult to sum up what our profits will be. Up to date our exports from this country are running at a rate of about £1,000,000 below those for the year under review. On the other hand our trading activities in cereals, maize, sugar, etc. are showing a big increase. In the Sudan, as I have intimated, should there not be an international situation, we should show an increased profit. From East Africa we are expecting increased returns. But Iraq will be down, and our Far East trade will show a decrease.

To sum up, subject to the valuations of our stocks and work in progress at the end of the year, which as you know amounted at June 1957 to approximately £8,260,000, I expect that our profits for the year to June 1958 should be somewhere in the region of the profits for the year under review. Any variation either way should be of modest dimensions.

#### Report and Accounts

The report and accounts were adopted; the retiring directors, Mr. A. A. Lough, F.C.A., Mr. A. F. Procter, C.I., and Mr. J. K. Dick, F.C.A., were re-elected and the

remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd & Co., was fixed.

By special resolution, the name of the company was changed to "Mitchell Cotts Group, Limited", and by ordinary resolution the authorized capital was increased to £4,250,000 by the creation of 5,000,000 ordinary shares of five shillings each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, executive and staff.

## MINING

### M.T.D. (Mangula) Report

#### Large Increase in Reserves and Development

M.T.D. (MANGULA) LTD., the new Southern Rhodesian copper producer, states in its annual report that during the year to September 30 last ore reserves advanced by nearly 500,000 tons to 2,481,000 tons, the average grade having declined from 1.6% of copper to 1.36%. These figures take into account only the ore only, but considerable additional tonnage of oxide and sulphide-oxide-sulphide ore exist near the surface.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd. holds a controlling interest in Mangula where development advanced 37,484 ft. compared with 5,672 ft. in the previous year. Nearly 25,000 feet of diamond drilling was achieved. The first stage of the Mining shaft was sunk to 912 ft. and connection was made by a main haulage on the 5th level. A new shaft probably.

Metallurgical results since the mill started in September have been satisfactory, and the report states that the targets aimed at in respect of capacity, recovery, and grade of concentrates should be achieved. Completion of one Aerofall mill by the end of the financial year enabled the production stage to be reached 18 months earlier than had been originally planned. Railage of concentrates for shipment overseas began in October.

The issued capital consists of £24m. in 5s. units. Advances on current account from the holding company total £1,995,515, provisions and current liabilities are £4,494, mining assets £4,209,793, and current assets £376,383.

The directors are Commander H. F. P. Grenfell (chairman), Sir Charles W. Meredith, and Messrs. D. E. Cox, P. J. Hill, and P. O'Frost.

The 11th annual general meeting is to be held in Salisbury on March 12.

### Asbestos Production Increased

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINES, encouraged by the waiving by the Southern Rhodesian Government of royalties on grades 7 and 6 asbestos, are raising production of lower grade asbestos in an attempt to break into new markets. The waiver means increased profit margins for producers of 28s. and 36s. a ton respectively, and makes competition possible with the United States and Canada. A Mines Department official has said that there is a strong demand for the lower grades and that prospects are bright for exports to the U.K., the U.S.A., and on a smaller scale to Australia, India, and the Continent.

### Nyasaland's Minerals

APART FROM STONE, used for local construction, no minerals in Nyasaland had been definitely proved to the point of assured economic development, the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. W. F. Footman, said in reply to a question in the Legislative Council. It was thought that mines other than that for limestone, used in cement manufacture, would be opened by private enterprise, but it was not possible to say when. Extensive prospecting was starting in some areas, and particular hopes centred on the ultimate development of such radioactive minerals as rutile and ilmenite.

### Universal Asbestos Report

UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., which has an East African subsidiary, after providing £117,049 for taxation, earned a group net profit of £84,309 for the year ended September 29 last, compared with £164,073 in the previous year. A second interim dividend of 10% has been declared, and no final dividend is to be recommended. The total dividend for the year is 174% (16%).



# THE BANK LINE LTD.

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## THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN-SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION  
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Specially recommended for use wherever paint is attacked by sea air or extremes of temperature. 'Tungolac' dries hard in 6 hours, 1 gallon covering 70 sq. yards.



### HALL'S DISTEMPER

Hall's Distemper is the famous and most Water Paint obtainable. Being oil-bound, ease of application and remarkable covering capacities combine to make it ideal for interiors where a fine flat finish is wanted.

Rapodec is an entirely new wall paint, based on a plastic-resin emulsion, which combined with carefully selected pigments, gives excellent coverage and durability.

#### Features

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- May be recoated 3 hours after application.
- Excellent covering power and opacity.
- Under normal conditions no special primer is required.
- May be washed down soon after drying.
- Has excellent color stability.

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