

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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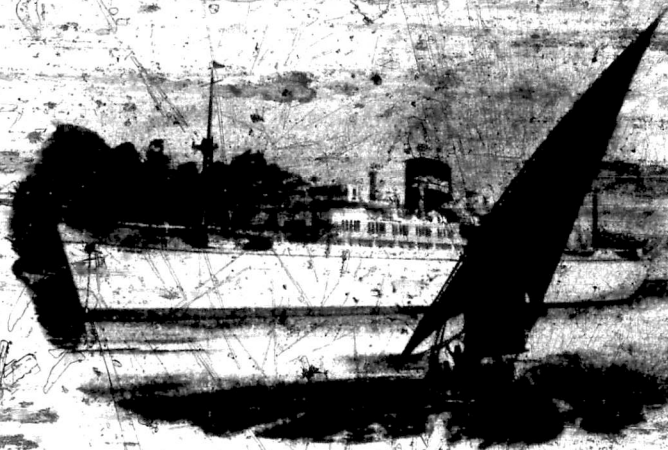
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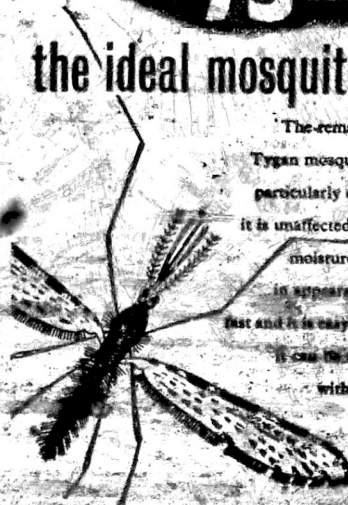


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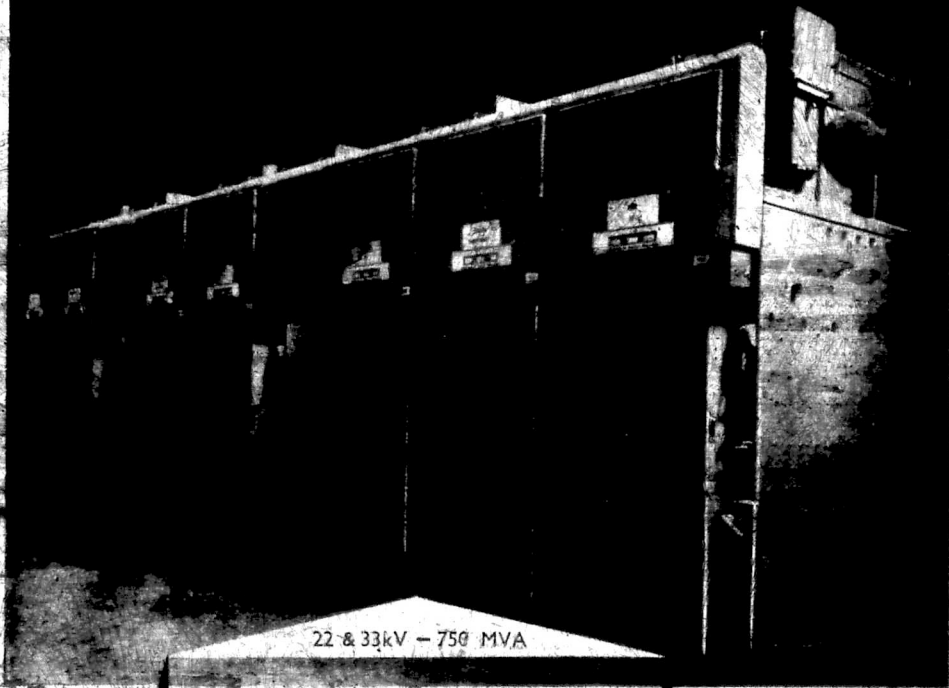
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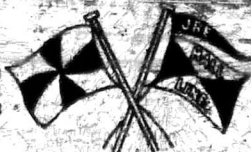
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A MONTH HENCE Southern Rhodesia must make a fateful decision, one of immense, and probably crucial, importance to the whole Federation, not merely to the chief State within it. Since it attained self-government thirty-five years ago the Colony has shown a sound, liberal, courageous instinct, which has repeatedly vindicated the hopes of its best leaders when they were under attack from reactionary elements. Now short, sectional, and dangerous views are being vigorously propagated. If the issue were that of a straightforward choice between a realistically liberal attitude to African advancement (which is the heart of the problem) and a policy which would seem repressive to Africans (however veiled its description in the language of politicians), tolerance would assuredly triumph. Unfortunately, however, the liberal forces are split into two groups, led respectively by Sir Edgar Whitehead, who became Prime Minister only a few weeks ago, and Mr. Garfield Todd, who then stepped down to the new Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in consequence of a revolt (arranged while he was out of the country) by other members of his Cabinet.

Mr. Todd was then stigmatized, and is now again traduced, as a "leftist" determined to force the pace rashly. That charge is not supported by the evidence of his four years in office as Prime Minister, for he showed toughness as well as tolerance and proved that his idealism was guided by realism. Attempts to present him as a fanatic are unconvincing; but they are being made. "Leftist" is a term which Rhodesians should be wary of using about one of their leaders, for it invites reaction from those whom it is unwise to antagonize gamutously. To state the truth that Mr.

Todd has disagreed with Cabinet and other Parliamentary colleagues, on personal grounds would not have carried the imputations implicit in the charge of "leftism" — imputations damaging to Rhodesia because they will be taken to heart by many people whose good will the Federation urgently needs, including the best Africans and people in many countries who have admired the modestly liberal policy towards Africans pursued by the Southern Rhodesian Government under Mr. Todd's leadership. If that policy of gradualism is now to be branded as "leftism", many people will ask with Mr. Todd and his followers how the obligations of inter-racial partnership are to be honoured. That really is the issue: is Southern Rhodesia to adhere to that principle (solemnly accepted as the constitutional foundation of the Federation) or is the obligation to be diluted because some political leaders think it is inexpedient to advocate its fulfilment when sections of public opinion are vocal in their opposition?

Lord Malvern, the greatest political leader whom Rhodesia has had, would certainly not have chosen expediency in such circumstances. Recognizing that the first step away from the policy which has brought credit to Southern Rhodesia would be damaging and dangerous, he would have refused to shuffle off at a tangent, and he would have considered a month ample time in which to persuade the country to follow his virtuous leadership. What a large number of Rhodesians crave, quite understandably, is the *status quo*; but that is precisely what neither the Colony nor the Federation can have in an era of change. What has happened in Central Africa in the past ten years, or even five, would then have been deemed inconceivable by men who now recognize

did a great deal to ensure the United Kingdom's financial assistance to Kenya over these critical years. He did more than any other European to attract the support of other races for the multi-racial administration of the Lyttelton settlement and continued as the strongest advocate of racial co-operation. In doing so he alienated many European politicians; and the African members of the Council, who had good reason to be grateful to him, stood aloof and let him down. Appreciative reference to his work has also been made by *The Times*. Kenya will be extremely fortunate if it can find a Finance Minister half as competent and hard-working and anything like as successful in dealing with Whitehall, Westminster, and the City of London. Let no exaggeration say that in all those quarters Mr. Vasey is more highly rated than any other politician in East Africa, not least because he has had the strength of character to express his convictions and stand by them. He has been defeated because he was determined to demonstrate his adherence to the views which he has enunciated.

member of the Council nominated by the Governor there was no need for him to

contest one of the special seats; but, believing that such multi-racial voting pointed the right road forward, he abandoned security for the hazards of the poll, well knowing that few, and perhaps none, of the European elected members would vote for him. His was a deliberate choice, taken to challenge intransigence and to emphasize his tenet that there must be a breach with racialism as a basis of election, and that the best hope lies in what he has called "common bench members" answerable to all communities and gradually increasing in numbers until they have a majority over the racially-elected members. The aim is to raise the urgent social and economic problems of the country out of the atmosphere of racial conflict, so that they may be decided objectively and dispassionately, thus diminishing the fears and suspicions which do so much harm. It may be added that a consideration which weighs heavily with Mr. Vasey is the confidence that, if Kenya's problems could be solved by inter-racial agreement, it will not prove too late to deal with those of East Africa in general within the context of one economic unit.

Notes By The Way

Blowing the Trumpet

THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN in Canada, 57 of them, who at the request of their Government made a tour of British factories a few months ago with the specific purpose of stimulating United Kingdom exports to their Dominion, have just reported that the main obstacle to that desirable development is the continuing failure of Great Britain to "blow her own trumpet hard enough". I have been hearing that complaint from the chief importers in East and Central Africa for a third of a century. Twice within the past week visitors from Africa have cited cases of surprising indifference by British manufacturers, and another told me of the export manager of a very well-known house with a substantial trade in our territories who, when reminded of increasing foreign competition, said complacently: "We may get round to the matter some time, but I suppose that we have never yet dealt thoroughly with your countries". That was the verdict passed upon himself by the responsible official of a company whose large business in East and Central Africa, is now increasingly threatened by eager suppliers from the Continent of Europe.

Tendentious Propaganda

INADEQUATE TRUMPET-BLOWING is as much a political as a commercial drawback. The British case is better than that of any other country in the world. Yet it goes largely by default. Not even Britons themselves are aware of many of the greatest achievements of their fellow countrymen, with the consequence that they are easy targets for the tendentious and even subversive propaganda which flourishes nowadays. In almost any daily newspaper in this country any day

reports of the utterances of the enemies of Britain's best interests will be found to occupy more space and prominence than the accounts of British achievements, and the Press of East, Central and West Africa is filled with the diatribes of the Musazis, Mboyas, Nyereres, Nkumbulas, Chirwas, and Nkrumahs. Their exaggerations require to be made generally known and their objectives kept under public notice, but the exponents of a sounder public opinion, European, African, Asian, and Arab, should be alert to the need to put the case entrusted to them not less frequently, not less pungently, and certainly much more persuasively. To do good work is not enough. It must be seen to be done, and since most people cannot inspect progress for themselves, they must see it through the Press, the radio, and the other means of mass communication which are so readily available to the trumpet-blower. General Booth complained that the devil had the best tunes. Discord, disaffection, distortion, and disloyalty are assuredly chanted more loudly today than faith, hope, and charity.

C.C.C. Conference

THE CONSERVATIVE COMMONWEALTH COUNCIL, an increasingly active body, did much work in preparation for its annual conference last week-end, the various groups and sub-groups preparing papers on a wide variety of subjects. Altogether several hundred pages of typescript were distributed. Not one of those which I have seen was introduced by a succinct summary, such as delegates would assuredly have appreciated. Moreover, if the essential facts and proposals had been made prominent in this way, instead of being left buried, there would have been much more likelihood

Mr. Todd Breaks with U.F.P.

Step Taken with Reluctance and Regret

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in Southern Rhodesia, and Prime Minister for four years until January last, resigned from the United Federal Party with six other M.P.s. after a five-hour caucus meeting last week. They will reconstitute the United Rhodesia Party.

In a letter to Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, expressing "reluctance and regret" at his resignation from the Cabinet, Mr. Todd wrote: "It has for some time been apparent to us all there is a divergence of opinion between members of our caucus as to whether my continuing to serve has been in the best interest of the party. It has also been made clear to me in talks with leaders of the United Federal Party that it is my withdrawal, together with those who are of like mind, which is desired. This has now been confirmed by a majority of caucus. I should have been happy, if circumstances had so allowed, to serve under you either as a member of your Government or as a backbencher. I take this step now, not of my own wish, but with reluctance and regret."

Sir Edgar said in reply: "I have received your resignation with regret, but agree with you that in view of today's events I have had no option but to accept it. I regret that political differences within the party have made it impossible for us to continue to

In a further statement the Prime Minister said that he deeply regretted that at the caucus meeting it was found impossible to reconcile differences in the party. The statement said: "No change in the policy of the party will be involved, as five of the six members of the Cabinet are remaining in office, and the new draft policy of the United Federal Party in Southern Rhodesia, which has been in the course of preparation for some time, will be submitted to the party for approval at a very early date."

Supporters of Mr. Todd

Sir Edgar added that there would be as soon as it became clear which branches intended to continue to support the United Federal Party and which would align themselves with the new party.

The six Southern Rhodesian M.P.s. who have withdrawn with Mr. Todd are: Mr. Ben Baron, Mr. M. M. Buchan, Mr. H. H. Holderness, Mr. A. D. H. Lloyd, Mr. Eric Palmer, and Mr. Ralph Palmer. Mrs. Muriel Rosin has not yet decided on whether or not to remain in Sir Edgar Whitehead's camp. The caucus was attended by 22 of the 23 M.P.s. of the U.F.P. The absentee was Mr. Harry Reedman.

After the split Mr. Lloyd said that the Todd group had been prepared to serve under Sir Edgar, but that some in the caucus had not been prepared to accept them.

After the meeting Sir Edgar said that it was "preferable to have two parties, rather than one." He intended to lead the U.F.P. in Southern Rhodesia, but would have to let the position clarify before he could say where he would stand as a candidate in the general election. Because it was to take place immediately Mr. Todd would not be replaced in the Cabinet, his portfolio would be taken over by Sir George Davenport.

Sir Patrick Fletcher, until recently Minister of Native Affairs, will not stand in the coming election. Other M.P.s. who are not expected to seek re-election are Sir George Davenport, Mr. Ben Baron, and Mr. J. J. Wrathall. Dr. W. Alexander is doubtful.

Mr. Lloyd, speaking for the United Rhodesia Party group, said that it was their intention to fight as many seats as possible. He stressed the danger of the Colony's policy being subjected to "outside influences." Those who had resigned from the U.F.P. had done so "because we believe that it no longer represents the principles for which we stand and upon which we were elected to Parliament." Dissension had developed upon the emphasis and interpretation of policy,

culminating in the split in the party last January. The Ministers who then resigned and their supporters had a country to believe that they had taken that step because they had lost confidence in Mr. Garfield Todd personally. In fact, the split had been due to fundamental differences in the interpretation and execution of policy.

"It is our intention," Mr. Lloyd continued, "to revive the United Rhodesia Party in order to implement the policy which has given the country a unique record in progressive administration. We believe in a courageous policy in all aspects of territorial government. Failure to follow such a policy through fear of lack of popular support could be disastrous at this stage of our development. We are satisfied that the campaign against Mr. Todd was not a question of his quality as a leader but due to a fear that in following a courageous policy the election would be lost.

The fusion of the United Rhodesia and Federal parties clearly indicates the danger of the subjection of Southern Rhodesian policy to outside influences. We are now satisfied that the spirit of compromise on fundamental issues within the U.F.P. is destructive of the best interests of Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. Todd said in Belingwe that he had gone to the caucus meeting hoping that six or seven reactionary members of the U.F.P. would get out. As that had not happened he and his friends had no alternative but to go. Henceforth there would be two reactionary groups, the United Federal Party and the United Rhodesia Party — instead of one. So far he had only six or seven supporters, but he could trust them, that was better than having 24 whom he could not trust. The United Rhodesia Party would contest as many seats as possible, as much money as was allowed. He would fight Shabani. An inaugural conference would be held in Bulawayo on Saturday.

Sir Roy Welensky's Comment

Commenting on Mr. Todd's decision, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said a split in the party was regrettable, but in this case the political unity of the party and the last split had not been supported by the rank and file. Perhaps it was better that the division should appear in the open than that the hickering of a small minority should continue.

"I personally welcome the three-party system in this country," Sir Roy went on. "We already have a right-wing party, and it is only proper that there should be a home for the leftists who feel that the U.F.P. is not moving fast enough for them. The general election will indicate what the attitude of the electorate is to these moves."

"The U.F.P. is a centre party, and we feel that in the present stage of the Federation's development we can best serve the country's interests. I am fully confident that the electorate will support us at the general election."

The U.F.P. followed the policy of evolution, not revolution, which was introduced by Lord Malvern. The latter movement was a new development, which he thought premature in their society.

"What these gentry ignore is that 25 years ago the African already enjoyed the benefits of a State medical scheme, which was paid for in the main by his employees and the taxpayers generally. We believe in a steady progressive advance of all our people, making certain that economic development and political progress march hand in hand."

"I strongly believe that to grant full political rights to a section of the community who are as yet incapable of a major contribution to the economy of the country, perhaps through no fault of their own, because they have missed the march of civilization, is a cardinal error and will in the long run drag down the standard of living instead of raising it."

"If this happens you create large blocks of voters to whom the demagogue must appeal because he will promise anything — in other words, I want the industrial and financial development to keep pace with, if not precede, political development."

State of the Parties

The state of the parties in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament is now as follows:

United Federal Party, 17; United Rhodesia Party, 7; Dominion Party, 5; Independent Labour, 3.

At the last general election, held in January, 1954, the United Federal Party (with which was then combined the United Rhodesia Party that Mr. Garfield Todd has now revived) won 26 seats and Independents four.

The present state of the parties in the Federal Legislative Assembly is: — United Federal Party, 22; Dominion Party, 3; Constitution Party, 1. There are also nine specially elected Europeans and Africans.

Bursaries for Three Kenyans

THREE KENYA AFRICANS have been awarded bursaries for special study courses in the United Kingdom, two by the British Council in Kenya and the third by the Kenya Education Department.

The British Council bursars are Mr. Simeon Sanwa, an education officer at Karibuni in the Baragoi district of the Rift Valley Province, and Mr. L. W. Jones, Assistant African Affairs Officer in Mombasa. Mr. Sabwa, who was educated at the Alliance High School Kikuyu, and Makerere College, is to be attached to the Director of Education for Gloucestershire for a programme of visits to schools. Mr. Jones, for 20 years a clerk in the Kenya Education Department, is to undertake a three-month study course organised by the town clerk of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Mr. J. R. Kinothia, a Kikuyu of the Kabete Approved School near Nairobi, who was educated at Natal University College, South Africa, is to be attached to the Home Office for three months in order to study British approved schools and the methods used in those institutions.

Veterinary Delegation

A JOINT DELEGATION representing the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and London University recently visited Kenya and Uganda in connexion with the possible introduction of a London University qualification in veterinary medicine at Makerere College Veterinary School. The members of the delegation were: Mr. I. R. Ritchie, chief veterinary officer, Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. H. Stimmer, former president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Professor J. Glover, principal and dean of the college; Dr. W. R. Woodbridge, scientific director of the Animal Health Trust; and Mr. S. L. Hignett, head of the Wildlife Veterinary Research Station, Frankfurt.

Mr. M. Lestang's Appointment

MR. M. C. N. DE LESTANG has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Lagos, Nigeria. Born in the Seychelles in 1910, he was educated locally and at King's College, London. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1931, he returned to the Seychelles to practise. In 1937 he was appointed Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor in the Seychelles. Transferred to Kenya seven years later as a sessions magistrate, he was promoted a puisne judge in 1947, and in 1956 went to Nigeria.

Mr. Knox-Johnston

MR. A. G. KNOX-JOHNSTON, Chief Administrative Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, has retired after 28 years in the Colonial Administrative Service. After a short stay in this country he will take up a post with the Government of the Bahamas. He went to Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in 1931. During the early part of the last war he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and in 1950 he joined the East Africa High Commission.

Recent Promotions and Transfers

THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service are announced:

Mr. P. Bleackley, district officer, Uganda, has been promoted senior assistant secretary. Mr. N. St. J. Groom, assistant secretary, Aden, has been transferred to a similar post in Kenya. Mr. R. A. Wilkinson, senior district commissioner, Kenya, becomes officer in charge, Nairobi Extra-Provincial District.

Mr. E. W. J. Houslow has been promoted senior auditor, Tanganyika, and Mr. J. Burgess, regional commissioner of customs, and Mr. N. C. Gillies, of the Tanganyika F.W.D., has been transferred to Somaliland as assistant director. Mr. D. N. Sampson goes from Tanganyika to Cyprus as assistant director of Geological Survey.

Mr. G. J. E. Reide is promoted to senior resident magistrate in Tanganyika, and Mr. J. Walls, a district judge in Hong Kong, is to become a puisne judge in Kenya.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

will be the most authoritative book ever written about British East and Central Africa:

Its contributors include

THREE PRIME MINISTERS,
TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE,
EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,
AND NEARLY FORTY OTHER
OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

The Rt. Rev. L. Usher Wilson,
Bishop of the Upper Nile
writes

In East Africa, as in West Africa, recrudescences of ancestor worship and witchcraft have occurred which show as weakly the hold of Christian faith on many of the Church's members. In some instances this may be due to the fact that worship is in the original African language and not in the vernacular of the smaller tribes. It is also due to lack of pastoral care because of the scarcity of ordained men.

Polygamy is still rife. What is more, it is in the terrible class of all the customs, law and Native customary union as well as Christian marriage. Bride-price, as well as the prohibitive in amount and become increasingly mercenary. In one case a Land Rover car was demanded! Despite these high demands the sanction value of the bride-price is often useless and the marriage breaks down. Women of up to twenty years married life and with children can be and are "pushed off" by their husbands with no support allowed them. The inconsistencies and weaknesses of the different systems of legislation provide no redress in law for the women. The situation demands a Royal Commission and thorough investigation and an integration of these systems.

The duty of Christians to take a proper and balanced part in the political affairs of their tribe and country has not been fully appreciated by most of the sincere Africans. Had this been realized in time in Kikuyu perhaps they might have been spared the horrors of Mau Mau. Some share in the comparative calmness and dignity displayed by the Baganda in settling the political crisis of the Kabaka's exile may be attributed to Christian influence. They need it all the more in their present state of political growth. It is a thousand pities that some of their leaders and some of the Congress Party have rejected Christian teaching as distinct from denominational propaganda on this subject. Only convinced acceptance of Christian principles will keep them and the other tribes from prejudice of race and lack of unity among themselves as they seek political control.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

(price 35s.)

will mark the completion of one-third of a century of publication of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The book is now at the printers and orders may be sent to

East Africa, Ltd., 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

of coverage by the Press; the fact that the gathering received so few references in London newspapers is certainly due in part to this fault. Lord Southbury, who has succeeded Sir Angus Gillan as chairman of the C.C.C., invoked the aid of the Press on the ground that the main subject discussed, that of education in under-developed territories, is of immense importance to the whole Commonwealth, and it is regrettable that elementary measures were not taken to improve the prospects of that result.

No Discussion

THE FIVE-MINUTE SPEECHES in which each of the many papers were introduced took so little time that there was no discussion and those present were limited to one question each. Since debate is normally the most useful part of such meetings, would it not have been better to make time for the cut and thrust argument about one or two of the most urgent topics? That proposal will, I gather, be pressed upon the council for the future. A Kenya visitor told me that he felt especially proud of the way in which one paper was introduced and questions about it answered by Mr. John Silvester, a young man from the Colony who is reading law in London after leaving Jesus College, Oxford, where he

was a Rhodes scholar. According to my friend, he held his own most modestly and capably with men two or three times his age.

Islamic Pottery

AN EXCITING EXHIBITION was the description given by Sir Morimer Wheeler last week to the Islamic pottery of the 9th to 14th centuries from the collection of Sir Eldred Hitchcock, of Tanganyika Territory, which was that day shown privately at the Bluett Galleries at 48 Davies Street, London, W.1. Sir Eldred has been collecting for more than 30 years, and there are many most attractive pieces among the 70 now on view for sale because he has insufficient space to display all his pottery properly or because they are duplicates. There is scarcely a piece which did not attract me by its form, colour, or rich design. Not being discovered in tombs, this glazed pottery is rarely found whole, but the reconstruction from fragments has been so skillfully done that it is in most cases not noticeable without close examination. At none of the last half dozen private shows of pictures which I have attended in London did I derive a tenth of the pleasure that is given by these beautiful pieces from six to eleven hundred years old.

£20m. Invested in Sisal Estates in Tanganyika

Salient Points from Mr. C. W. Gullebaud's Report on the Industry*

THE TOTAL CAPITAL invested in the sisal industry of Tanganyika is at least £20m. Only a small proportion has been raised by public issues on the capital market. By far the greater part of the long-term capital requirements of the industry has been obtained by ploughing back a substantial proportion of its earnings. Partly owing to the limited life of the sisal plant, provision for depreciation plays a very important part in the long-term costs.

Audited figures in respect of 10 sisal firms having an aggregate output of 46,000 tons of sisal in 1956 show that the written-down value of the capital employed was over £7,600,000, representing £165 of capital for each ton of sisal produced.

Over the six years 1951-56 those companies made profits amounting in all to £9,631,000, of which £6,377,000, or over 66%, was made in 1951 and 1952, when sisal prices were abnormally high. In 1956 the profits amounted to £823,000.

Break Down of Profits

Out of the total profits realized in these years, £2,625,000, or 27%, was devoted to capital expenditure, which included £439,000 for African labour, housing and welfare. Taxation took £2,400,000, or 24%, and shareholders received £3,622,000, or 37%. For the average of the six years 1951-56 dividends and other payments to shareholders represented a return of just over 9% on the average capital employed during that period; the corresponding figure for 1956 was 3.8%.

The companies, whose accounts have been thus analysed belong to the more prosperous section of the industry.

In September, 1957, the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association issued a questionnaire to all sisal estates in the Territory, which was completed in respect of 33 estates representing an output of 101,000 tons of sisal out of a total of 180,000 tons in 1956. The results of

the questionnaire showed that in 1956 total sisal labour costs per ton averaged £22 4s. for the 37 estates. Total cash expenditure on labour and capital, excluding any allowance for depreciation, amounted on average to £47 17s. per ton in 1956.

Since the average value of Tanganyika sisal exports f.o.b. East African port was £58 6s. in 1956, it is clear that after making the necessary allowance for depreciation, many of the higher-cost estates must have had little or no margin of profit in that year. The average price of sisal was lower in 1957 than in 1956, so that the situation in this respect in 1957 was even worse.

World Scarcity of Hard Fibres

FOR some years after the end of the last war there was a world scarcity of hard fibres and prices ruled high. The outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 caused a short-lived boom, which carried prices to unprecedented levels. The average f.o.b. value of Tanganyika sisal throughout 1951 was £166 16s. per ton, while the average c.i.f. price of No. 1 was £229 16s. But already in 1953 the average f.o.b. value had fallen to £75; in 1956 it was £58 6s. and for a considerable part of 1957 it was barely in excess of £30, with the c.i.f. price of No. 1 fluctuating between £50 and £74.

The fall in prices would have been much greater had it not been for the continuous growth in aggregate demand, resulting partly from increasing mechanization of agriculture, partly from the general expansion of world commerce, shipping, etc., and partly from the use of sisal now on a large scale for upholstery and in the motor-car industry.

World consumption of sisal and henequen products in 1956 was divided as follows:

	Tons
Binder twine	210,000
Other twine	120,000
Other fibre	55,000
Rope	50,000
Other uses (chiefly padding)	95,000
	530,000

In 1956-57 the price of sisal was abnormally low, and a number of estates have been making losses. Unless they can

* The sisal industry of Tanganyika Territory last year invited Mr. C. W. Gullebaud, Reader Emeritus in Economics in the University of Cambridge, to make an independent economic survey of all aspects of its operations. The report was published recently.

find ways of cutting their costs some of these estates will be forced to cease producing and the supply of sisal will decrease. Further, there are reasons for believing that the growth of the output of sisal, which has continued for many years in most producing areas, is coming to an end. Indonesian sisal may well disappear from the market in the near future, while some contraction in Brazilian output seems probable.

On the demand side, the American recession, together with British monetary and credit policy, are having an unfavourable effect on raw material prices in general, including sisal. But these are short-term influences, and their reversal would quickly improve the market for sisal. The cheapness of sisal as a fibre is stimulating research into new uses for it, one of the most promising of which is the use of very short lengths of sisal fibre to lessen the brittleness of plastic bodies.

Even a small contraction of supply, if very combined with quite a small volume of new demand—amongst which might be included the possible reopening of the Russian market—should suffice to restore the balance and remove the surplus production which has been depressing the price.

Out of Tanganyika's total population of 8,550,000 in 1957 not more than 424,900 in all, or less than 5% were working for wages, including those in domestic service. The number employed in 1940 was working in the sisal industry.

There is a shortage of labour, especially for the tasks which local labour as yet is unwilling to undertake, although it ranks with the best-paid employment on the estates, and employment is available for all who want it. But it is only a minority of African workers who respond to the money incentive; the majority would prefer to do less work rather than to earn more money.

Elementary Economic Truth

An elementary but fundamental economic truth is that it is not possible for the African both to lead a leisurely and easy-going existence and at the same time enjoy the benefits of a high standard of living.

On a typical estate producing 2,000 tons of sisal per annum and employing 1,000 to 1,500 workers, from 250 to 300 would be employed in and about the factory where the sisal leaf is decorticated and the fibre dried, bunched and baled.

All field and factory work is paid on a time basis. The worker contracts to do the tasks and is given a bonus if he completes his *kipande* in 42 days. The normal duration of the task in field work ranges from 3 or 3½ hours to 5 hours. The worker starts at 6.30 or 7 in the morning and has often completed his task by 10 or 11 a.m. For the rest of the day he can enjoy his leisure. If he wishes to earn more money he can undertake to do a second task for which he receives usually an immediate payment of 10 sh. but only 20% of less of the workers are willing to undertake a second task.

Apart from the short working day, the standard is irregular; and the muster rolls of the estates, the housing they have to provide, etc., are consequently in excess of what would be needed if there was a consistent turn-out of labour. The productivity of labour is much below what could be achieved if the Africans were more responsive to the incentive of higher earnings in return for a larger output.

The average number of hours worked by those in the factory are 6½ to 8½ per day according to the nature of the task; but as a rule the shift is so arranged that most of the workers are not continuously at work throughout the whole period.

In addition to wages in cash the worker receives a daily ration of food in accordance with a scale laid down by Government; and the estates provide at their own cost free housing for distance labour and free medical and other welfare services.

Average Rate of Earnings

The returns to the questionnaire showed that the average rate of earnings for all workers (men, women and juveniles) including food and indirect benefits such as housing, welfare and medical services, etc., was 2.39s. per "day" worked during January 1957.

On a number of estates there has long been a form of joint consultation between the manager and a council of headmen and elders. Apart from this the manager is normally accessible daily to discuss matters that may arise with individual workers.

The industry has recently decided to establish a more formal system of joint consultation, based on estate consultative committees, regional consultative councils, and a central joint consultative council. The central council consists of an equal number of representatives of the workers in the industry and of the employers; and it is intended that matters affecting the whole industry, including standard rates of wages and conditions of employment, shall be regulated through the central council by negotiation and collective agreement. Members of

trade unions are eligible for membership of the workers' sides of the joint consultative committees and councils.

About half the total output of Tanganyika sisal is marketed through the intermediary of a small number of agency houses in London. A somewhat similar rôle is played with regard to the other half by "Tasma," a co-operative marketing association set up on a voluntary basis in 1949. Both the agency-houses and Tasma are the London merchanting firms for the actual sale of the sisal; these latter act for the most part as brokers rather than as merchants in the usual sense of the term.

Assuming that a ton of No. 1 sisal is selling in London at a c.i.f. price of £70, the charges and costs incurred in the marketing of that ton amounted in 1957 to between £14 16s. 2d. and £16 15s. 3d. To this amount must be added the 5s. cess levied on all sisal production for the general benefit of the industry.

In considering the price actually obtained by the grower, account must be taken of the fact that in 1956 only 22% of Tanganyika sisal was graded as No. 1; the remaining 78% being placed in lower grades and sold at a discount on the No. 1 price. With a London c.i.f. price of £70 for No. 1, most growers will not receive more than £50 for the average of all the grades they market.

Sisal is the most important single industry in Tanganyika. It employs over 133,000 African workers, more than one-third of all those working for wages when the agricultural servants are excluded.

Being drought-resistant, it is mainly grown in areas where rainfall conditions prevent the cultivation of other crops on a permanent basis. Sisal estates have brought with them water supplies which have led to an increase in the density of African population in their neighbourhood. Both directly and indirectly the industry has added much to the real income of Tanganyika.

In 1951, when sisal prices were abnormally high, sisal exports represented 60% of the value of all exports from Tanganyika. This proportion had fallen to 10% in 1957, mainly because of the great fall in the price of sisal. An additional cause was the welcome expansion of other cash crops, especially cotton.

C.D.C. Make £734,000 in 1957 Capital Commitments of Over £80m.

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, which has extensive interests in East and Central Africa, made a net profit last year of £732,868 after allowing for £533,926 interest on Government loans, and a transfer of £400,000 to general provision against book value of projects and investments. The profit for 1956 was £572,809 after paying of £416,173.

Presented to Parliament on Tuesday, the corporation's annual report covers nearly 80 associated and subsidiary companies and projects in 23 Commonwealth and Colonial territories. They include 16 projects in East Africa, with approved capital of nearly £16m. of which nearly £14m. has been spent. Seven projects in Central Africa have £22m. of approved capital, with £7m. spent, and 13 projects in the High Commission Territories have an approved capital of £12m. with £8m. spent. At a Press conference in London on Tuesday the deputy chairman, Sir Nutcombe Hume, emphasized that "spent" in this sense meant utilized capital rather than exhausted capital.

Ten new projects were undertaken during the year, making a total capital commitment of £80,468,000, and 60 new schemes were examined by the Corporation, in addition to 36 under investigation at the beginning of last year.

The single new project undertaken in the East and Central Africa region was the enlargement of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, jointly with the Kenya Industrial Development Corporation, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, and Mrs. M. E. Tate. The estimated cost is £460,000. The extension will provide 233 more beds and new and improved public rooms.

Probably the heaviest loss suffered by the corporation's directly controlled projects and subsidiary companies was £207,505 by Macalder-Nyanzi Mines, Ltd., Kenya, in which C.D.C. has a 65% holding. The loss was mainly due to the heavy fall in copper prices.

Discussing the East Africa, Lord Reith, the chairman, says in the report: "While copper boomed there was money for most forms of development; in northern territories without recourse to C.D.C. this is now changed and new projects are in sight."

The directors of C.D.C. are Lord Reith, Sir Nutcombe Hume, Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, Lord Macdonald of Glenysgor, and Sir Clem Pleass.

Should Schooling in East Africa Be On A Racial Basis?

Arguments For And Against the System Summarized for Conservative Conference*

THE ARGUMENTS against the continuation of the system of racial schools in East Africa may be summarized as follows:

(1) *That such a system is immoral*, in that it is based upon a colour bar. This argument is specious, because the system of separate schools in East Africa is the result of the historical accident of the arrival in the country of people from overseas accustomed to a better system of education than the Government could at that time provide for the indigenous peoples. It is not based upon any principle of apartheid or a colour bar.

(2) *That it is inequitable*, because it results in a higher expenditure on education per head for European and Asian children as compared with African. This is true, but it must be remembered that Asian and European parents pay higher fees and that their contribution to the revenue per head is greater.

(3) *That it is economically wasteful*, because it involves the triplication of some services, especially in secondary schools. This may be true to a very limited extent. But the present schools are all as large or larger than they should be, and are all full, so that they would have to be maintained anyway, whether on a mono- or multi-racial basis.

(4) *That it is politically unwise*, in that it provides an important source of friction and grievance, and, moreover, that the segregation of future citizens while at school prevents them having the chance to know and understand the points of view of other races with whom they will have to live when grown up.

On the other hand, there are urgent arguments against the immediate replacement of the present system by multi-racial schools at all levels. They are principally of two kinds, political and administrative.

Lower Standard of Education

Political. — The majority of the European and Asian communities are apprehensive that this would mean a lowering of the standard of education which their children would receive, and of the results of mixing children from different backgrounds and cultures, particularly at the primary level, while they are still at an impressionable age. Whether these fears are well-founded or not, it is obviously unwise to disregard them.

The future of their children is always a vital matter to parents, and any suggestion that it might be endangered strikes directly at their sense of security, and consequently at their willingness to do their best for the country, and an introduction of a system of common schools before European and Asian parents are willing to accept it might be a failure, because they would be financially able to set up a system of separate private schools for their children.

In addition, many Africans oppose the introduction of multi-racial schools at post-primary level on the ground that African children would be at a disadvantage in entrance examinations until the African primary school system is as efficient as that for the other races.

Administrative. — Quite apart from the political difficulties involved, the administrative ones are such as to prevent any immediate introduction of multi-racial schools throughout the age-range.

For instance, it is generally accepted that the language of instruction in primary schools, at least should be the mother tongue, but there is no mother tongue to all races. Again, any system of common schools would presumably mean that all teachers at such schools

should be able to teach in English, and this would add another burden to the already overloaded teacher training programme.

Then there are all the countless practical difficulties — for example, what food shall be served at a multi-racial primary school to children used to completely different cuisines and bound in many cases by rigid and differing religious food taboos? Nor is the position made easier by the fact that co-education is usual at the primary level.

These objections apply mainly against common primary schools. This has no doubt been a factor in the decision of the Government of Tanganyika to begin the process of assimilation in the secondary schools. By that stage the children have a fairly settled background of their own culture to rely on, while having still receptive enough minds to be able to benefit from new contacts, and the standard of secondary education in the racial schools is nearly enough equal to prevent any loss of culture caused by amalgamation.

Administrative Difficulties

These help to meet the parents' objections, while the administrative difficulties are less formidable in secondary schools where the language of instruction is already English, and which are small enough to allow of flexibility in the catering arrangements.

It may be that even in Kenya parents would be prepared to accept an amalgamation of the top classes of the secondary schools, particularly at the new common schools in Uganda and Tanganyika, are necessary.

Thus the pattern in Uganda and Tanganyika at the moment may be discerned as the gradual introduction of common schools at all levels, beginning with the African educational pyramid (Makerere University College and the Royal Technical College), following down to the secondary schools, and eventually, via the middle or senior primary schools, to the primary level.

Sixty years ago in East Africa practically no one received education in the European sense. The country stood in the top of the Teda. Today there are over a million children in East African schools. A good proportion of the population can read and write, and there exists a small but ever-growing number of fully-educated people.

Such is the measure of British assistance that the past 50 years have been interrupted by two world wars, a disastrous world-wide slump, and in Kenya by the Mau Mau rebellion during which many schools were attacked and 35 teachers killed. The African's early spasm of resistance to European education has been replaced in most areas by a sudden and overwhelming demand for it.

Work of Christian Missions

The Christian missions have done tremendous work in laying the foundations of the educational system. Yet some aspects of missionary education have had an unmitigated result. Education has sometimes been seen as a means of attracting converts in the undignified scramble with rival religious societies that has taken place in some areas, and all too often as a way of producing converts to a particular persuasion rather than all-round citizens fitted for a new environment.

Many Europeans have also helped the development of African education, particularly by providing schools on their farms for children of their African staff.

The principal problems which education faces can be summed up as to educate (a) the future leaders (politicians and civil servants) and (b) the future voters and citizens in the ideals and mechanics of democratic government in the modern world; while (c) producing a number of technicians (agricultural and industrial) sufficient to run a modern economy with the minimum of help from outside and to develop the existing natural resources to the maximum, and (d) a class of professional and commercial people fitted to fulfil their roles in a modern society.

In Kenya and Tanganyika, and to a lesser extent in Uganda, the population has to be educated to live in a multi-racial society in which the different races and cultures, European, Asian, and African, will mingle. The aim must be not only a stable society in which

* Being extracts from a paper prepared by the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council for the annual conference.

each race can exist, but also a living one in which each can make its own special contribution to a new, dynamic, and specifically national culture.

The European education situation is fairly satisfactory. The European population is comparatively small and most European children receive education at least up to School Certificate standard, and good opportunities exist for going on to university and other higher education. This is important because the European community, with the Asians, has made the pace so far in the development of East Africa and will continue to do so for some time to come.

The results achieved at institutions abroad by European students educated in East Africa show that the standard compares favourably with that in the United Kingdom. Quite apart from Government help, the European and Asian communities do a great deal towards educating their children, and European parents pay far higher fees than parents of the other communities.

Asian education is in a less satisfactory state, partly because the Asian population is larger and increasingly faster. Most Asian schools are badly overworked and the results of the preliminary examinations of Asian as compared with European children show that the standard of Asian primary education is not all that it should be. A commission is inquiring into its present state.

It is in African education that the future depends. In Kenya there is a four-year primary course (principally in the vernacular language, English being introduced usually in the third year), followed by a four-year intermediate course which leads to the Kenya African Preliminary Examination, and a final four years of secondary education up to School Certificate. Tanganyika has a similar system.

Uganda uses a somewhat different system, beginning with a six-year primary course followed by a two-year junior secondary course and then a four-year senior secondary course up to School Certificate.

No Africans as yet take Higher Intermediate at school, although VI form work is soon to be started at some schools, but some go on to Makerere College in Uganda to take the Intermediate Examination of London University, to which the Government is affiliated. It serves the whole of East Africa, and is in theory multi-racial although its enrolment is almost entirely African. A quota system ensures at least 25% of places in the college to students from each of the three mainland territories.

Royal Technical College

The Royal Technical College in Nairobi, started in 1956, is also multi-racial, and provides technological courses for students from all over East Africa. Other sources of technical education are trade schools, technical institutes, and various courses run by Government departments on apprenticeship lines. There are also night classes, adult literacy schemes, and other courses under the Departments of Community Development.

Appalling as it may sound to people used to compulsory education for all children, in Kenya and Uganda less than half the African children between six and 13, and in Tanganyika even fewer than that, are enrolled in primary schools — i.e., receive any education at all; and these figures, based on enrolments, not attendances, do not show the very great wastage factor of children who begin the course but never finish it.

The position in the higher levels is worse. In Kenya only about 25% of pupils completing the primary course go on to a place in the intermediate stage, and of those who complete that intermediate stage, only about 25% can go on to secondary education. This melancholy picture is explained by the historical factors mentioned at the outset of this paper.

A substantial proportion of national income is already being spent on each territory on education, which must be regarded as the essential service without which all others are merely beating the air; but it is impossible to neglect the others. Yet East Africa is engaged in a war upon ignorance, and if we lose that war, disaster must follow. The emergency in Kenya has shown how money can be found to deal with an essential need, and it is arguable that education should be on the same footing, at least until full primary education has been achieved.

Africans are showing a great willingness to pay for the education of their children. Some African districts have driven themselves to the end of bankruptcy through expenditure on primary education. The otherwise melancholy history of the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association shows how much money can be forthcoming from Africans for education when they are appealed to directly.

But even if all the money necessary were provided we should be faced with the shortage of teachers in itself a vicious circle. Unless there are enough teachers there will not be produced enough candidates suitable for teacher training, and unless there are enough suitable candidates there

cannot be enough teachers. This situation is worsened if, as in the past, teaching has not been a sufficiently attractive career to Africans compared with other professions. This has to some extent been corrected by recent salary increases.

Adult education is particularly important and need not be expensive. Much can be done, and much more should be done, by the use of films and radio and by ordinary teachers working outside hours to teach simple reading, writing, arithmetic, and English. Quick results can be achieved at surprisingly little cost, particularly with the subject taught produces an immediate economic benefit. An African who knows some arithmetic will be less easily cheated by the local storekeeper and will be keen to learn.

Many Africans see an academic type of education, aimed at producing clerks and lawyers, as ideal for themselves and their children because it produces the highest and quickest rewards. But a country can have too many lawyers. What East Africa needs are technicians and engineers at all levels, doctors, teachers, artisans, merchants, and, above all, farmers. The creation of a class of sub-professional people (e.g., draughtsmen, dispensers, and the like) is extremely important, and is a necessary part of the fully qualified professionals in the economic structure of the future.

Curriculum in African Schools

It is often argued that the curriculum in African schools should have an agricultural and technical bias. Agriculture and allied subjects are already part of the curriculum, and it is dubious whether any more ought to be added.

African pupils, Africans have a traditional feeling, hard to overcome, that agriculture is a servile business and women's work. A "literary" education, if successful, will turn out people well able to appreciate the problems they will meet on a farm and able to learn the skills required when necessary. Further, many Africans will not find a place on the land, because of the expanding population and the creation of larger consolidated holdings. This is particularly true of children in urban areas, where it is necessary to spend in the town.

For these reasons it would be a mistake to force more agriculture on unwilling pupils in the traditional school programme. The effort is better achieved by young farmers' clubs, school farms, and adult education programmes.

The future aim must be to expand higher education until all Africans capable of benefiting can obtain some form of higher education in East Africa, instead of having to go overseas, in many cases leaving their wives and children behind them and getting badly out of touch with their homes. At present there is no school of law in East Africa or any school of medicine giving a qualification recognized by the General Medical Council, and students seeking these qualifications must go abroad. It would be far better if these courses overseas should go for post-graduate rather than graduate study.

All too often Africans have fallen into the hands of extremists overseas who hate made it difficult for them to fit into life at home after they return. Much good work is being done in this country by the British Council and other organizations and by private individuals, but more should be done. The importance of making these students feel at home in Britain and of showing them true British hospitality cannot be too much emphasized.

Living and club accommodation are provided in London at East Africa House, and for those from Uganda at Moses House, and there exist students' units for each territory to administer Government bursaries and help students not only to find places to study and living accommodation but also in other matters.

Importance of Educating Women

Where possible, African students should bring their wives with them, to avoid the often fatal split in the home when a highly-educated man goes back to an illiterate wife.

Girls are still not getting their share of the educational cake. Unless they do, society is in danger, because in Africa, perhaps more than in any other society, they provide the base of stability and have in their care the next generation during its most formative years. Professionally qualified women are badly needed in these developing countries.

The reasons for this backwardness of girls' education are legion. The traditional status of woman is the prime factor which keeps women in the home and on the land, and in most tribes allows them the biggest share of manual labour. Parents view their girls' education as more important than their daughters' because of traditional reasons and partly because a girl is expected to marry early and settle down to house-making, and it seems pointless to the parents to educate her when there are so few chances to pursue a career. Until there exists more positions in society for educated women (and teaching must be the prime one) women's education is likely to expand rather slowly.

Mr. Todd Breaks with U.F.P. Step Taken with Reluctance and Regret

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in Southern Rhodesia, and Prime Minister for four years until January last, resigned from the United Federal Party with six other M.P.s. after a five-hour caucus meeting last week. They will re-constitute the United Rhodesia Party.

In a letter to Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, expressing "reluctance and regret" at his resignation from the Cabinet, Mr. Todd wrote: "It has for some time been apparent to us all that there is a divergence of opinion between members of our caucus as to whether my continuing service has been in the best interest of the party. It was also been made clear to me in talks with leaders of the United Federal Party that it is my withdrawal, together with those who are of like mind, which is desired. This has now been confirmed by a majority of caucus. I should have been happy if circumstances had so allowed, to serve under you either as a member of your Government or as a backbencher. I take this step now, not of my own wish, but with reluctance and regret."

Sir Edgar said in reply: "I have received your resignation with regret, but agree with you that in view of today's events I have had no option but to accept it. I regret that political differences within the party have made it impossible for us to continue to work together."

In a further statement the Prime Minister said that he deeply regretted that at the caucus meeting it was found impossible to reconcile differences in the party. The statement said: "No change in the policy of the party will be involved, as five of the six members of the Cabinet are remaining in office and the new draft policy of the United Federal Party in Southern Rhodesia, which has been in the course of preparation for some time, will be submitted to the party for approval at a very early date."

Supporters of Mr. Todd

Sir Edgar added that that would be as soon as it became clear which branches intended to continue to support the United Federal Party and which would align themselves with the new party.

The six Southern Rhodesian M.P.s. who have withdrawn with Mr. Todd are: Mr. Ben Baron, Mr. M. M. Buchanan, Mr. H. H. Holderness, Mr. A. D. H. Lloyd, Mr. Eric Palmer, and Mr. Ralph Palmer. Mrs. Muriel Rosin has not yet decided on whether or not to remain in Sir Edgar Whitehead's camp. The caucus was attended by 22 of the 23 M.P.s. of the U.F.P. The absence was Mr. Harry Reedman.

After the split Mr. Lloyd said that the Todd group had been prepared to serve under Sir Edgar, but that some in the caucus had not been prepared to accept them.

After the meeting, Sir Edgar said that it was "preferable to have two parties, rather than one." He intended to lead the U.F.P. in Southern Rhodesia, but would have to let the position clarify before he could say where he would stand as candidate in the general election. Because it was to take place immediately, Mr. Todd would not be replaced in the Cabinet; his portfolio would be taken over by Sir George Davenport.

Sir Patrick Fletcher, until recently Minister of Native Affairs, will not stand in the coming election. Other M.P.s. who are not expected to seek re-election are Sir George Davenport, Mr. Ben Baron, and Mr. J. J. Wrathall. Dr. W. Alexander is doubtful.

Mr. Lloyd, speaking for the United Rhodesia Party group, said that it was their intention to fight as many seats as possible. He stressed the danger of the Colony's policy being subjected to "outside influences." Those who had resigned from the U.F.P. had done so "because we believe that it no longer represents the principles for which we stand and upon which we were elected to Parliament." Dissension had developed upon the emphasis and interpretation of policy,

culminating in the split in the party last January. The Ministers who then resigned and their supporters had "the country to believe that they had taken that step because they had lost confidence in Mr. Garfield Todd personally. In fact the split had been due to fundamental differences in the interpretation and execution of policy."

"It is our intention," Mr. Lloyd continued, "to revive the United Rhodesia Party, in order to implement the policy which has given the country a unique record in progressive administration. We believe in a courageous policy in all aspects of territorial government. Failure to follow such a policy through fear of lack of popular support could be disastrous at this stage of our development. We are satisfied that the campaign against Mr. Todd was not a question of his quality as a leader but due to a fear that in following a courageous policy the election would be lost."

"The fusion of the United Rhodesia and Federal parties clearly indicates the danger of the subjection of Southern Rhodesian policy to outside influences. We are now satisfied that the spirit of compromise on fundamental issues within the U.F.P. is destructive of the best interests of Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. Todd said in Beilingswe that he had gone to the caucus meeting hoping that six or seven reactionary members of the U.F.P. would get out. As that had not happened he and his friends had no alternative but to go. Henceforth there would be two reactionary groups—the United Party and the United Federal Party—instead of one. So far he had only six or seven supporters, but he could trust them; they were better than having 24 whom he could not trust. The United Rhodesia Party would contest in many seats, as much money as allowed. He would fight Shabani. An inaugural conference would be held in Bulawayo on Saturday.

Sir Roy Welensky's Comment

Commenting on Mr. Todd's decision, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said: "I am disappointed, but in this case the political unity of the party was broken. The last split had not been supported by the rank and file. Perhaps it was better that the division should appear in the open than that the bickering of a caucus should continue."

"I personally welcome the three-party system in this country," Sir Roy went on. "We already have a right-wing party, and it is only proper that there should be a home for the leftists who feel that the U.F.P. is not moving fast enough for them. The general election will indicate what the attitude of the electorate is to these moves."

"The U.F.P. is a centre party, and we feel that in the present stage of the Federation's development we can best serve the country's interests. I am fully confident that the electorate will support us at the general election."

The U.F.P. followed the policy of evolution, not revolution, which was introduced by Lord Malvern. The leftist movement was a new development, which he thought premature in their society.

"What these gentlemen ignore is that 25 years ago the Africans already enjoyed the benefits of a State medical scheme, which was paid for in the main by his employers and the taxpayers generally. We believe in a steady progressive advance of all our people, making certain that economic development and political progress march hand in hand."

"I strongly believe that to grant full political rights to a section of the community who are as yet incapable of a major contribution to the economy of the country, perhaps through no fault of their own, because they have missed the march of civilization, is a cardinal error and will in the long run drag down the standard of living instead of raising it."

"If this happens you create large blocks of voters to whom the demagogue must appeal because he will promise anything—in other words, I want the industrial and financial development to keep pace with, if not precede, political development."

State of the Parties

The state of the parties in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament is now as follows:

United Federal Party, 17; United Rhodesia Party, 7; Dominion Party, 5; Independent Labour, 1.

At the last general election, held in January, 1954, the United Federal Party (with which was then combined the United Rhodesia Party that Mr. Garfield Todd has now revived) won 26 seats and Independents four.

The present state of the parties in the Federal Legislative Assembly is:—United Federal Party, 22; Dominion Party, 3; Constitution Party, 1. There are also nine special elected Europeans and Africans.

Tributes Paid to Mr. Vasey Capacity to Tread Road of Reform

MANY TRIBUTES have been paid to Mr. E. A. Vasey, Kenya's former Minister of Finance, who was defeated last week by the luck of the draw after losing with Mr. Humphrey Slade in the election for a special seat in the Legislative Council.

Speaking at a St. George's Day dinner, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, said: "No one could have carried out the duties of Minister of Finance in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty with as great a success as he has done. His judgment and his ability in the political field to see more points of view than one have been very valuable to the country as a whole."

The following day all the African elected members (except Mr. Odinga, who was in London) decided to table a motion in the Legislative Council expressing full confidence in Mr. Vasey as Minister of Finance and urging him in the interests of the country to resign his decision to resign. The African members also decided to write to the Secretary of State for the Colonies urging that Mr. Vasey should be "requisitioned" to continue as Minister of Finance.

The *Manchester Guardian*, which regards Mr. Vasey's defeat as a "serious loss" for Kenya, said in a leading article that he had done more than any other European to win the respect of other races for the multi-racial Kenya. The Lyttelton settlement and continued as the strongest advocate of racial co-operation. In doing so, he alienated many European politicians and the African members of the council, who had good reasons to be grateful to him, stood aloof and let him go down.

Will Not Support Racial Domination

A leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* said that the new Kenya Government would deeply feel the loss of Mr. Vasey. Commenting on the elections, the editorial said:

"The 42 newly elected members of the 'cross-bench' seats—four Europeans, four Africans, three Asians, and an Arab—have said that they will not support any policy that leads to the domination of one race over another. Their attitude will please Mr. Lennox-Boyd and all those who believe that the only way forward in Kenya is to get away from communal politics. When he created these new seats, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the object was to reduce the disparity between the Government and non-Government sides of the Council and to provide a place for Ministers who drew support from more than one community. In working towards this aim it is also encouraging that eight Africans were prepared to stand for the four cross-bench African seats, an act which took some courage in the face of the gibes and threats of the elected African members."

What has been achieved so far, however, is no more than was necessary to get the new constitution started. The Council of State has still to be formed, and early next week Ministers, including two from the African members, will be appointed as the new Government. When it begins work the loss of Mr. Vasey, who has been Finance Minister for the past seven years, will be deeply felt. Indeed this has already been acknowledged by a surprising way.

When the African members learnt of his unlucky defeat in the special elections, they decided to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he should be appointed to continue as Minister of Finance. They also requested Mr. Vasey, in the interests of the country, not to give up his ministerial post. Unfortunately, this request loses some force as it comes from those whose opposition to the constitution remains the most formidable obstacle against its success and who could hardly be taken any part in the proceedings, have chosen Mr. Vasey's election.

There are too many of these attempts in Kenya now to gain advantages without assuming responsibility. While they continue the new Constitution can hardly settle anything; nor can there be much chance of its running for the proposed 10 years. The Colony is bound to be affected by the independence of Somalia in two years and by other changes that will be taking place in the next few years in Africa and Central Africa. If the lead of the cross-benchers towards closer partnership is followed there is no reason why Kenya should be left behind.

Tanganyika Association Formed

Mr. C. G. W. Robson as Resident Representative

MR. CLAYTON G. W. ROBSON has been appointed resident representative in Dar es Salaam of the newly formed Tanganyika Association, and he will fly to the Territory at the end of next week.

The Tanganyika Association, of which Sir Charles Ponsbury is chairman, has the backing of important banking, shipping, oil, plantation, and business interests in the United Kingdom and other countries, and its object is to contribute to the further development of Tanganyika and to encourage investment in that Territory.

Mr. Robson will familiarize himself with local conditions, study political and economic trends, and make and maintain such formal and informal contacts as will enable him to give advice to any concern which has, or seeks to have, agricultural, industrial, or commercial interests in the Territory. His work will not supplant or overlap that being done by chambers of commerce and agriculturists and other local organizations, but will be complementary to their efforts, and he has been assured of a welcome by those bodies.

Business and Army Experience

Mr. Robson, who was born in 1902, went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on leaving Malvern College, Worcestershire, and was commissioned in The Buffs. Leaving the Army two years later, he was for the next 15 years with the Lever Brothers and associated group, being assistant sales manager and then export manager of one of its leading manufacturing companies, and then for four years managing director of the China Soap Co., Ltd., Shanghai. On returning to England he became sales executive of the Meadow Dairy Co., Ltd., and then sales manager of Lilley and Scatter, Ltd.

He rejoined the Army in 1940, and after attending the Staff College, became D.A.Q.M.G. of the 48th Division, which he left to instruct at the Staff College. As a Lieut.-Colonel he was made A.A. and Q.M.G. and then went to the U.S.A. as Military Assistant in the British Supply Mission in Washington.

On demobilization he returned to Lilley & Scatter as general director, and in 1953 went to Nigeria as general manager of the Eastern Region Development Corporation, which with a capital of £2m. operated cocoa, oil palm, coconut, and cashew nut plantations, a cattle ranch, a scheme for the extraction of palm oil from locally grown fruit, and a fertilizer project.

Mr. Robson completed the corporation until the post of general manager was abolished late in 1956 to allow the Nigerian chairman to assume the functions of the post.

Mr. Robson, who is keenly interested in Red Cross affairs, will take him later in Dar es Salaam.

Members of Provisional Council

The members of the provisional council of the Tanganyika Association are:

Colonel Charles Ponsbury, Earl De La Warr (representing the Standard Bank of South Africa), Mr. R. Annan (New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.), Mr. F. B. Broadbent (Secretary of the Joint East & Central African Board), Mr. G. G. S. Clarke (Shell Co. of East Africa, Ltd. and BP (East Africa), Ltd.), Mr. A. Du Busson (Henchell, Du Busson & Co.), Mr. R. G. Hunter (National Overseas & General Bank, Ltd.), Mr. R. M. Knox (Gray, Dawes & Co., Ltd.), Mr. B. E. Macdonald (Clays Bank Ltd.), Mr. L. F. Manton (Aber, Lawrie & Co., Ltd.), Mr. E. R. Orridge (Reynolds & Gibson (Cotton), Ltd.), Mr. J. F. Priceaux (Arlborough Lathams Co., Ltd.), Mr. T. D. Rutter (Brooks Bond & Co., Ltd.), Mr. I. H. S. Tranter (Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd.) and Mr. R. E. Witham (Standard Bank of South Africa).

Confining teaching in schools to training the bodies and minds and characters of pupils. Let those who wish to learn politics do so later. Mr. Norman Price, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, addressed the African Teachers' Association in Kasama.

PERSONALIA

MR. BRIAN WILLS left London by air on Saturday for Dar es Salaam.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MOZAMBIQUE is visiting the United States.

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA and MR. BEECHER have arrived in England by air.

MR. J. F. KAPNEK passed through London last week on his way to the United States.

SIR ALBERT VINCENT has just arrived in London from Nairobi for a stay of about a fortnight.

MR. MICHAEL MOSLEY, and SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, is touring East, South, Central, and West Africa.

MR. H. M. BARBOUR, the well-known Salisbury merchant, has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE was one of the principal guests at a St. George's Day luncheon of the Fortin Club.

DR. HASTINGS left London a few days ago for the West Indies. He will be abroad for about two months.

MR. W. D. YOUNG has been appointed as general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

SIR ELDRED HUTCHINSON left London Airport on Saturday to return to Tanganyika Territory.

An honorary degree is to be conferred on CATHERINE ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER by Liverpool University on May 7.

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA and LADY DALHOUSIE arrived back in England last week after a short holiday in this country.

MR. GEORGE WATSON, formerly chief engineer of the Admiralty Castle, who has served the Union-Castle Line since 1921, has retired.

MR. A. J. RÖMER, has resigned from the board of Associated Commercial Vehicles Ltd. which has a subsidiary company in Rhodesia.

MR. FRANK S. GELDART has been appointed a deputy chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., in place of the late Mr. A. S. MACARA.

MR. ROY FOX, export officer for the Board of Trade in north-west England, has been appointed United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Nairobi.

MR. P. C. CARDEW, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and Mrs. CARDEW sailed last week for Southern Africa in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

SIR HENRY SPURRIER, chairman of Leyland Motors, Ltd., which has a subsidiary company in the Federation, returned to England last week from a visit to Canada.

MR. R. E. THOMAS, a member of the staff of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, is to succeed Mr. S. OLLETT as chairman when he retires later this year.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Federation, has arrived in London for medical treatment after his recent motor accident.

MR. R. C. HAY COGHILAN and Mr. W. A. THOM have been appointed to the board of Dunlop MacDonald and Co., Ltd., a company with interests in Northern Rhodesia.

An evening reception in honour of EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the council, and CONGRESS DE LA WARR is being arranged by the Royal Empire Society for Friday, June 12.

ANSON KNIGHT, the Lord Chancellor, who is about to visit Tanganyika Territory to open the new law courts in Dar es Salaam, will make a brief stay in Nairobi on his flight back to London.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK, honorary president of the Royal Geographical Society, is to attend a lecture in June by DR. VIVIAN FISCH, leader of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition, to whom she will present the society's special gold medal. Dr. Fisch has travelled widely in East Africa.

At a St. George's Day luncheon in London, SIR CHARLES RENNIE, High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, expressed gratitude to the English for helping the Scots to run the Commonwealth.

SIR BARCLAY NIBBLE, Speaker designate of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and a former president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, is due to leave London Airport this morning for Dar es Salaam.

MR. C. C. W. HAVELL, an executive director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., will on Saturday present long-service awards to African workers in Nyasaland and open the Sir Robert Sinclair School at the I.T.C. African village in Lilimbe.

MR. ANTONY ACTON is not to seek re-election to the board of the Ottoman Bank, Ltd., which has recently extended its activities into East Africa, an area already covered by the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., of which Mr. Acton is also a director. He will remain on the board of the Standard Bank.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER has been appointed an extraordinary director of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. He is vice-chairman of C. J. Hambro & Co., Ltd., deputy chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and a director of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and many other companies.

Recent arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Federation include ALDERMAN L. B. FERREDAY, from Salisbury; COLONEL & MRS. H. E. HORTON from Hartley; MR. H. S. MOORHEAD, from Kariba; MR. & MRS. A. V. BRADSHAW, from Que Que; MR. M. M. WHITEHEAD, from Livingston; MR. M. V. FREMAN, from Salisbury; MR. G. H. A. WILSON, from Bamrose; and MR. H. W. WILSON, librarian of the Federal Assembly.

LADY DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, LADY DALHOUSIE, and their 12-year-old daughter, LADY SARAH RAMSAY, were involved last week end in a motor car accident between Fort Victoria and Shabani in Southern Rhodesia. Lady Dalhousie and Lady Sarah Ramsay were taken to Fort Victoria hospital, and were later flown to Salisbury by special aircraft. Their injuries are reported not to be serious. Lord Dalhousie, who was shaken but unhurt, continued his journey to Salisbury.

Obituary

MRS. IRENE MARGARET MORRISON, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 70, went to Rhodesia in 1894 as a child by ox-wagon from the Orange Free State with her parents, Captain and Mrs. H. S. Cradwell. For many years she was a teacher in Government and private schools in Matabeleland and the Eastern Districts.

SIR IAN ORR-EWING, Conservative Member of Parliament for Weston-super-Mare since 1924, has died in Bristol. He was 64. In 1938 he was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the question of closer association of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

LADY FETHERSTON-GODLEY, wife of BRIGADIER SIR FRANCIS FETHERSTON-GODLEY, has died in Jersey after a long illness. After the last war they lived for some time in Kenya.

COTTAGE FOR SALE

THE HOME OF AN AFRICAN, Exeter and Bideford (between), sequestered spot, 400 ft. up, fine views, OLD-WORLD, cottage, 2/3 sit., 1/4 beds, bath, main electricity, garden and orchard for poultry and pigs, freehold, £1,600. Rippon, Boswell and Co., Chartered Auctioneers, Exeter. (9864)

Bursaries for Three Kenyans

THREE KENYA AFRICANS have been awarded bursaries for special study courses in the United Kingdom, two by The British Council in Kenya and the third by the Kenya Education Department.

The British Council bursars are Mr. Simeon Sanwa, an education officer at Karbora, in the Barago district of the Rift Valley Province, and Mr. L. W. Jones, Assistant African Affairs Officer in Mombasa. Mr. Sanwa, who was educated at the Alliance High School Kakuyu, and Makerere College, is to be attached to the Director of Education for Gloucestershire for a programme of visits to schools. Mr. Jones, for 20 years a clerk in the Kenya Education Department, is to undertake a three-month study course arranged by the town clerk of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Mr. J. R. Kinolia, a Kikuyu officer at Kabete Approved School near Nairobi, who was educated at Natal University College, South Africa, is to be attached to the Home Office for three months in order to study British approved schools and the methods used in those institutions.

Veterinary Delegation

A JOINT DELEGATION representing the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and London University recently visited Kenya and Uganda in connexion with the possible introduction of a London University qualification in veterinary medicine at Makerere College Veterinary School. The members of the delegation were: Mr. I. R. Ritchie, chief veterinary officer, Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. H. Sumner, former president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Professor R. B. Glover, principal and dean of the college; Dr. W. R. Woodbridge, scientific director of the Animal Health Trust; and Mr. S. L. Hignett, head of the Wellcome Veterinary Research Station, Frankfurt.

Mr. M. Lestang - Appointment

MR. M. C. N. DE LESTANG has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Lagos, Nigeria. Born in the Seychelles in 1910, he was educated locally and at King's College, London. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1931, he returned to the Seychelles to practice. In 1937 he was appointed Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor in the Seychelles. Transferred to Kenya seven years later as a resident magistrate, he was promoted a puisne judge in 1947, and in 1956 went to Nigeria.

Mr. Knox-Johnston

MR. A. G. KNOX-JOHNSTON, Chief Administrative Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, has retired after 28 years in the Colonial Administrative Service. After a short stay in this country he will take up a post with the Government of the Bahamas. He went to Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in 1931. During the early part of the last war he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and in 1950 he joined the East Africa High Commission.

Recent Promotions and Transfers

THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service are announced:—

Mr. P. Bleasley, district officer, Uganda, has been promoted senior assistant secretary; Mr. N. M. Groom, assistant secretary, Aden, has been transferred to a similar post in Kenya; Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, senior district commissioner, Kenya, becomes officer in charge, Nairobi Extra-Provincial District.

Mr. E. W. J. Houslow has been promoted senior auditor, Tanganyika, and Mr. J. Burgess, regional commissioner of customs, and Mr. N. C. Gallies, of the Tanganyika P.W.D., has been transferred to Somaliland as assistant director. Mr. D. N. Sampson goes from Tanganyika to Cyprus as assistant director of Geological Survey.

Mr. G. J. E. Reide is promoted senior resident magistrate in Tanganyika, and Mr. J. J. Cox, a district judge in Hong Kong, is to become a puisne judge in Kenya.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

will be the most authoritative book ever written about British East and Central Africa.

Its contributors include

THREE PRIME-MINISTERS,
TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE,
EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,
AND NEARLY-FORTY OTHER
OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

The Rt. Rev. J. Usher Wilson,
Bishop of the Upper Nile,
writes

In East Africa, as in West Africa, recrudescences of ancestor-worship and witchcraft have occurred, which have weakened the hold of Christian faith on many of the Church's members. In some instances this may be due to the fact that worship in a vernacular African language and not in the vernacular of the "smaller tribes." It is also due to lack of pastoral care because of the scarcity of ordained men.

Polygamy is still rife. What is more disturbing is the terrible chaos of all traditional law and Native customary union as well as Christian marriage. Bride-prices are on the whole arbitrary in amount and become increasingly mercenary. In one case quoted to me a Land-Rover car was demanded! Despite these high demands, the sanction value of the bride-price is often useless and the marriage breaks down. Women, 30 up to twenty years married life and with children can be and are "pushed-off" by their husbands with no support allowed them. The inconsistencies and weaknesses of the different systems of legislation provide no redress in law for the women. The common demand for Royal Commission and thorough investigation and an integration of these systems.

The duty of Christians to take a proper and balanced part in the political affairs of their tribe and country has not been fully appreciated by most of the sincere Africans. Had this been realized in time in Kikuyu perhaps they might have been spared the horrors of Mau Mau. Some share in the comparative calmness and dignity displayed by the Baganda in settling the political crisis of the Kabaka's exile may be attributed to Christian influence. They need it all the more in their present stage of political growth. It is a thousand pities that some of their leaders and some of the Congress Party have rejected Christian teaching as distinct from denominational propaganda on this subject. Only a convinced acceptance of Christian principles will keep them and the other tribes from prejudice of race and lack of unity among themselves as they seek political control.

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Letters to the Editor

Defence of Universal Franchise

Lord Altrincham on fancy devices

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — I have read with interest your comment on my letter in the *Economist*, in which I sought to defend Mr. Mboya against the facile allegation that he wants to make Kenya "another Ghana"; and in which I also said that rates of taxation in Kenya are absurdly low.

On the first point, your evidence in rebuttal is that Mr. Mboya unfurled a map of Ghana on his return from a recent visit to that country, and that he also asked a year ago: "Why should Kenya not obtain independence like Ghana . . . ?" It stands to reason that any African politician at the moment must derive encouragement from the fact that Ghana is independent, but it does not necessarily mean that he would want the internal composition of his own country to be identical with that of Ghana. Mr. Wensky, for instance, is anxious to obtain Dominion status for his country, but I have not seen it suggested that he is intending to make it "another Ghana".

You are quite right in thinking that when I refer to democracy I mean universal suffrage. Fancy franchises and ingenious constitutional devices to keep power in the hands of minorities are incompatible with the democratic idea and are also unrealistic because they can only lead to bitterness and frustration. It is a sad comment on this form of half-measure that Mr. Vasey, who is understood to have believed in the "selective seats" gambit, has himself fallen a victim to it.

If you tell me that illiterate people are not fit to have the vote, I can only reply that the largely illiterate voters of India have shown a more mature political judgment in recent years than the highly sophisticated electorate of, for instance, France. Nor is this surprising: education is not test of political maturity, and in the choice of a representative ignorant men and women have as much right to participate, and are as likely to vote wisely, as somebody of the intellectual calibre of a Bertrand Russell.

On the subject of taxes, I have little to add to your own admission that Kenya's taxes are "low in comparison with those current in the United Kingdom". This is indeed true, and I do not think that the present disparity can be justified by the argument that if it were less Kenya would be starved of capital. The need for capital is self-evident, as is also the need for more efficient African labour. But the latter presupposes a more generous and imaginative use of existing resources for the benefit of the African population — in particular for the education of Africans.

When the masses in Kenya have more skill and a higher standard of living, the development of industry will be correspondingly easier, because labour will be efficient as well as plentiful, and the home market for manufactured goods will be so much larger. It is necessary to prime the pump, and I am convinced that a Gladstonian fiscal policy now is against the long-term interests of all Kenyans — including those who would grumble at having to pay more tax.

Yours faithfully,

ALTRINCHAM

London, E.C.4

[Our correspondent's comment on universal franchise might well be deemed an argument against a system which is spreading with a rapidity scarcely justified by its lack of success in many parts of the world. Although it is fashionable to pretend that Great Britain provides a wonderful example of parliamentary democracy, anyone with any practical knowledge and judgment knows of its gross fallibility.]

As to taxation in Kenya, Lord Altrincham has not attempted to answer our criticism. Of course industrial development would be helped by a better educated and more skilful African population capable of earning higher wages and consequently expanding the local market for manufactured

goods, but this will not happen if the swinging taxation which he wants to see introduced make Kenya unattractive to overseas capital as they unquestionably would. The inevitable consequence would be that local secondary industry would cease to develop at anything like the pace which the general interests of East Africa require. — Ed.]

Income Tax Rates in Kenya

Reply to Lord Altrincham

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — In your issue of April 17 you quite rightly refute at some length statements made by Lord Altrincham in a letter addressed by him to and published in the *Economist*. In the view of many people here, however, you must be less than fair to Kenya when you say that rates of taxation in Kenya, although certainly not "absurdly low" as Lord Altrincham declares, are nevertheless low in comparison with those current in the United Kingdom.

Individuals in Kenya in the lower middle income brackets, with families to support, pay more in direct taxation than their counterparts in England, if one takes into account family subsidies which are given in England and which are not paid in Kenya and treats those subsidies as remission of taxation. The recent Commission of Inquiry on Income Tax imposed entirely of people from the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Coates, in fact recommended that rates of tax on the individual in East Africa (not only Kenya, which has the highest tax rates of any African territories) should be reduced.

As to the incidence of income tax on the upper income brackets in Kenya, a married man with children and an earned income of £20,000 per annum pays in income tax in Kenya less than in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands but more than in Australia, South Africa, Canada, the United States, Sweden, France, or Western Germany.

You wrote that successive Chancellors of the Exchequer in the United Kingdom have agreed with the Finance Minister of Kenya that any substantial increases in the rates of taxation in this Colony would be of the purpose by hindering investment and enterprise. In the light of the above facts, have not rates of taxation in Kenya already reached a level at which they are in fact hindering investment and enterprise? It is thus that the comparison which is made between taxation here in Kenya and taxation in England was more correctly made — and that comparison should not be confined, as it tends to be, solely to conditions in England.

Nairobi,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony,

P. J. GILL

Separatist Sect in Kenya

Church of Christ in Africa

SEVEN ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN have broken away from the diocese of Mombasa to form a separatist sect known as the Church of Christ in Africa.

The Bishop of Mombasa, the Rt. Rev. L. G. Beecher, has said that he will readmit them if they abandoned their present activities. The seven, led by the Rev. A. M. Ajoga, have replied that they do not believe that the doctrine of preaching Christ as "Our Saviour and Lord of mankind" is being correctly interpreted by the Anglicans. They claim about 1,600 followers.

The seven have all worked in the Nyanza district, where some years ago as long ago as 1912 a body of priests broke away from the Church and set up a thirteenth sect.

Last year the Bishop of Mombasa withdrew the licences of two priests in the Archdiocese of Western Kenya because of a breach of canonical obedience. When the separatist sect was registered the other priests associated with it voluntarily terminated their services.



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Nyasaland's Benefits from Federation

Mr. Phillips's Outspoken Survey

NYASALAND'S GAINS FROM FEDERATION were recently emphasized in the Legislative Council of that Protectorate by the Financial Secretary, Mr. H. E. J. Phillips, who contrasted the small sums of public money available for public services in 1952, the last year before federation, with the much larger amounts now available for the same purposes as a direct result of union with the Rhodesias.

On all its services the Nyasaland Government was able to spend only £5.1m. in 1952, or rather less than £2 per head of the population. In the current financial year the Governments of Nyasaland and the Federation would spend on services to and in Nyasaland £11.1m., or about £12 10s. per head.

The Fiscal Commission which had studied financial arrangements when the idea of federation was under consideration had emphasized that "the moneys available for development in the sphere of federal subjects would have to be applied with due regard to the necessity of bringing the standard in the other territories up towards the level in Southern Rhodesia"; in other words, there was a deliberate intention to raise the tempo of development in the northern territories.

Mr. Phillips continued (in part):—

Not only has the Federal Government expanded the services which it took over at the outset of federation, but also, by its share of the Government's share of income tax as much as, and often more than, it has taken from this Government in direct income tax and customs duty payments, and further by directly reimbursing to this Government certain of its public services, it has left this Government with substantially more revenue to run the services which remain than it had to run all the services in 1952.

Recurrent expenditure on health services in Nyasaland had

trebled. Another important service which the Federal Government supplied was the postal service, and its recurrent expenditure was 40s and a half times the 1952 figure. The Federal Government was now spending £700,000 on recurrent expenditure on roads and buildings in Nyasaland, whereas in 1952 the total recurrent expenditure by the Nyasaland Government on all roads and buildings had been less than £500,000.

The public debt of the Protectorate before federation involved services and charges amounting to nearly £200,000. Since then the debt charges had increased to £370,000.

"In all, the Federal Government will dispense nearly £3m. on account of this territory this year—and that does not take into account overheads such as a share of expenditure in the headquarters of the Ministries, the Prime Minister's office, the Federal Parliament, etc. This £3m. is almost exactly the same as the truly recurrent expenditure of the Nyasaland Government on all its functions five years ago.

"In 1952 our current expenditure on African education was just over £200,000. This year we shall spend nearly £650,000. On natural resources departments (agriculture, veterinary, forestry, and water development) expenditure was under £350,000 in 1952 and is nearly £800,000 this year. Current expenditure by the P.W.D., now nearly £1m., was under £500,000 in 1952.

"A significant fact is that the average increase in African civil service salaries since 1952 amounts to 3.5%.

Financial Benefits

On the recurrent side the two Governments are now spending about £8m. in Nyasaland, whereas in 1952 we spent only £3.1m. and between £3m. and £4m. is likely to be spent on capital expenditure this year, compared with £1.1m. in 1952. In the last four years, including the current year, the Federal Government will have spent £61m.

The Federal Government can now draw on the credit of all the four Governments which comprise the Federation. We have shared in two London loans and the local loans, and we have been able to borrow money from the Colonial Development Corporation and from the Rhodesian Selection Trust. I take leave to doubt that we should have secured loan money from both these latter sources had we not had the support of the Federal credit system behind us.

"Customs duties are below the level before Federation, because the Federal Government was able, by negotiation at Geneva, to secure the extension of the preferential customs tariff, which had been current in Southern Rhodesia for many years, to this country, which for all its history had in terms of the Anglo-Basin Treaty retained a single-line tariff. Introduction of those new arrangements has led to the Federal Government about £300,000 of customs revenue from this territory.

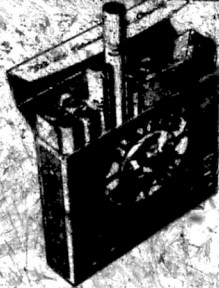
"I have heard it said in this House and elsewhere that if freedom means poverty, let there be poverty. Is the development of the territory to be set back, perhaps for ever, certainly for many decades? Is this the price to pay for alleged freedom to manage one's own affairs? And will that particular freedom come to a country in a retarded state of economic development? The Government asks that there should not be an emotional approach to these problems but a strictly factual and constructive approach. If those who oppose federation can suggest what is to be done outside the federal sphere, to enable this small but very prosperous country to sustain its level of development, the Government will be glad to hear it.

Increase in School Facilities

"In 1952 there were 87,000 children enrolled in Government and Government-assisted primary schools, of whom 3,700, or 4% were enrolled at senior primary schools. This year the total number of pupils increased by 43% to 124,000, of whom 16,000, or 13%, are enrolled in senior primary schools. The cost to the Government of one pupil for one year at a junior primary school is £2 11s., and in a senior primary school £3 13s. In 1952 430 children passed the Standard VI examination; in 1957 the number had reached 1,892.

Secondary education is, of course, a very much more costly affair. In 1952 there were enrolled in Government and Government-assisted secondary schools 218 pupils. Now there are almost 400. The cost to Government of a pupil in a senior secondary school is £134 after deducting the payment by the parents of their boarding fees and without allowing anything for the cost of inspection and the other overhead charges by the department. In 1952 40 pupils passed the Standard VIII examination; in 1957, 165.

"In 1952 the total bill met by Government in respect of the salaries of African teachers was about £131,000. In the current financial year this is estimated at £327,000, and by 1950 it is expected to reach £544,000.



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Scientific assistants at work



Executive Council Abolished in Kenya Secretary of State on Ministers' Private Interests

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a dispatch to the Governor of Kenya which was published last week in the *Official Gazette* of the Colony says, *inter alia*—

"Members of the Council of Ministers, who accept office will, as at present, be required to accept collective responsibility for Government policy, to support and vote with it in the Legislature, and to support that policy both in public and private."

They will also, like their predecessors, be expected to devote all their time to their ministerial work and to dispose of any private interests which might, in the Governor's opinion, conflict with their official duties and obligations.

"The special obligations laid upon Ministers by the last two sentences of paragraph 5 of my predecessor's dispatch of 1957, clearly have to be looked at again."

"The first obligation, related to my predecessor's statement of policy, has in some respects served its purpose. But I have no doubt that before recommending individuals for appointment as Ministers you will satisfy yourself that they are prepared to respect the Constitution as now established and devote their energies, as did former members of the Council of Ministers, to maintain a framework of law and order throughout Kenya, within which progress can be made towards the broad objectives of—

(1) Building with the British Commonwealth a strong and prosperous Kenya owing loyalty to the British Crown; (2) Promoting racial harmony and friendliness and developing opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with character and ability; and (3) Securing that individual rights of private property are respected.

As to the second obligation, related to the special rights of racial communities in certain distinct areas, your Government has already considered the report by the Royal

Commission on Land and Population in East Africa. I made known its views in your dispatch published in Cmd. 9801. I consider that those views take a realistic account of the facts, and form a reasonable basis for future policy in this matter. They were expressed after consideration in the Council of Ministers, and the conduct of future Ministers in regard to them will no doubt be conditioned by the obvious requirement that Ministers must retain your confidence and that of their colleagues if they are to remain effective members of a working team.

"I am confident that it will be your purpose, and that of your Ministers, to encourage an attitude to land based on the principles of good husbandry and the most advantageous employment of natural resources, and to promote, in lieu of arguments over racial reservations, a co-operative endeavour to use and conserve the fertile soil of Kenya for the lasting prosperity of all its inhabitants, present and future."

"As is mentioned in paragraph 11 of Cmd. 309, the office of Parliamentary Secretary will be changed to that of Assistant Minister. The practical effect of this will be that their Ministers, although remaining solely responsible for their portfolios and for decisions taken in fulfilment of those responsibilities, will associate Assistant Ministers with them in the formulation of policy, either over the whole range or over a part of their duties as they see fit."

"Assistant Ministers should be selected from Members of the Legislative Council, or from persons thereto as soon as they take office as they may be arranged. Assistant Ministers, in their capacity as members of the Legislative Council, will be allotted appropriate duties by their Ministers in connexion with their Parliamentary work."

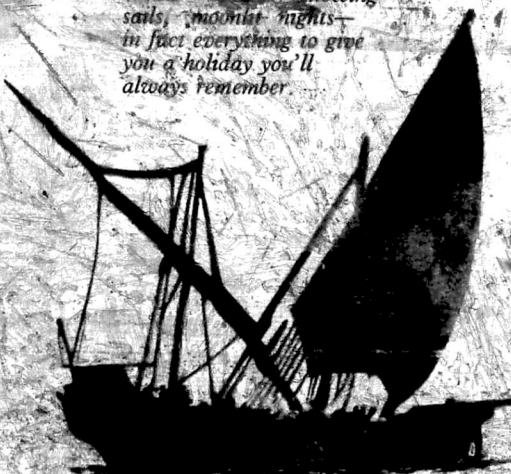
"With the end of the experimental arrangements devised by my predecessor and the creation of a permanent and effective Council of Ministers, I have decided that the Executive Council no longer meets any useful purpose. Accordingly, no provision has been made for the Council in the new constitutional instruments; its functions will be assumed by the Council of Ministers."

"I generally consider that the division of labour between public service and non-public service should continue without major alterations, and I should wish to be consulted upon any changes which you consider should be made."

"However, you may find it expedient to make adjustments in the burden of responsibilities carried by individual Ministers, and in this connexion I would observe that, in conformity with section 11 of the Kenya (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, it is, subject to Her Majesty's instructions, permissible to appoint six, seven or eight Ministers from within the public service; the remaining number of Ministers being appointed from without the public service, including four Europeans, two Africans, and two Asians."

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Development of Rhodesian Air Force

A.O.C. Made Air Vice-Marshal

AIR COMMODORE E. W. S. JACKLIN, Air Officer Commanding the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has been promoted Air Vice-Marshal. A statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Defence says—

"The raising of the rank of the A.O.C. reflects the substantial growth of the R.R.A.F. in recent years and the fact that the Federal Government's commitment in the air for Commonwealth defence is a substantial one, which has been accepted not only as an offer that will be implemented but also as a contribution of great value. It reflects, too, the greatly increased responsibility attaching to the post of commander of the R.R.A.F."

Twelve months ago the R.R.A.F. parted company from the Army and became an entity in its own right. The promotion makes the A.O.C. equivalent in rank to the Chief of the General Staff of the Federation, Major-General S. Garlake.

"I am going back to the United States with the opinion that your country is a good business risk. I have to convince many of my American associates of this, and shall exercise my best efforts to this end. I have a lot of ammunition from the Federal Government as to the soundness of the country"—Mr. John F. Pownall, president of Dillon, Read & Co., Inc., of New York, one of America's leading investment banking houses.

"Is it too much to hope that one day we shall be able to fly to Cape Town by Union-Castle airliner?"
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Nkrumah as Leader of Africa Africans Cannot Live on Slogans

THE CONFERENCE IN ACCRA of the delegates of eight independent African States has directed attention to the ambition of its convener, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, to make himself the spokesman for Africans throughout the continent.

A well-known African from Ghana, Mr. Bankole Timothy, who was active in public affairs in the Gold Coast long before Dr. Nkrumah entered politics, has written in the course of a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"The struggle of Africa is more than a contest between traditional democracy and Imperialism or Communism. The problem is to know what kind of culture is so free in itself that it conceives and begets political freedom as its accompaniment and consequence, or to discover what political system will give the fullest development of the African towards making his long contribution to world culture and peace."

Nkrumah speaks of developing the African personality while doing everything possible to weaken the vitality of African institutions in Ghana. It may well be that the meaning which he attaches to African personality is the speeding up of the evolution of his own personality.

"It is a strange personality that boasts to the world as its champion of African freedom while at home it abashes its political opponents into silence and banishes its Africans of neighbouring countries who do not enthuse over the colour of its political socks."

Racial Foreign Policy

Why does Dr. Nkrumah within 13 months of Ghana's independence seek, without first holding a full-dress debate in the Ghana Parliament, to formulate a foreign policy which is ideologically racial? The aim is Ghana expediency.

Having built up his political glory by slogans, Dr. Nkrumah wants to live by slogans alone, but that will not help Ghana economically or the other African countries on whom Dr. Nkrumah now skillfully attempts to impose his leadership.

Few informed observers of African affairs will deny that the twofold aim underlying the conference is that of putting Ghana prominently on the map and the fulfilment of Dr. Nkrumah's personal ambition of becoming leader of Black Africa.

Although in his hour of victory he declared that he would first promote West African federation, he bows now to grasp the leadership of the continent of Africa. Is it therefore any wonder that his self-assumed rôle of leader, even in West Africa, is not acceptable to, among others, the Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria and the Prime Minister of Western Nigeria? It is unthinkable that Presidents Nasser, Tubman, and Botswana will relegate leadership to Dr. Nkrumah. And what a comforting thought that is!

The inordinate haste with which Dr. Nkrumah is proceeding to build himself into the great leader of Africa gives the impression of a man who has been told by a soothsayer that his days are numbered and therefore wants everything done within his own limited lifetime. When politicians demand safeguards as Dr. Nkrumah is now doing, it is because they are afraid. Fear is not a good foundation for anything."

Zanzibar as "African State"

THE DECLARATION OF ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA as an African State has been requested in a letter addressed to the British Resident by Mr. Obeid Karume, president of the Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar. He stated that his party is not opposed to the immigrant races enjoying civil and political rights, but that it does not wish the Nationalist (Arab-sponsored) Party to undermine African interests. "We must achieve complete African self-government and take our rightful place in the community of nations forming that great unique gathering, the British Commonwealth". The letter added that the Nationalist Party was not composed of "sons of the soil" and that its following was restricted to a few persons of the immigrant races.

Governor Replies to Buganda Lukiko No Direct Elections This Year

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir Frederick Crawford, has replied to the resolution of the Lukiko on direct elections in Buganda by stating that he understands it to mean that the Lukiko and the Buganda Government do not want direct elections this year. The resolution addressed to the Governor by the Lukiko had confirmed that, since no agreement had been reached on their demands concerning the position and status of the Kabaka, the number of African representative members in the Legislative Council, and the common roll system with safeguards for minorities, the Lukiko maintained its refusal to have direct elections in Buganda.

The Governor has therefore suspended arrangements for elections after "making every effort to give effect to the agreed recommendations in the report on direct elections in Buganda, submitted in June 1957 by the representatives of the Protectorate and the Kabaka's Government."

On the questions of the position and status of the Kabaka, the number of African representative members in the Legislature, and the common roll system with safeguards for minorities, the Governor stated that he has dealt fully with them and has nothing to add.

In reply to the Lukiko's view that the right policy to be followed in the agreement obliges the Governor to negotiate with the Lukiko alone on matters that affect the constitution of Buganda, Sir Frederick replied that, should he wish to put forward any proposals for the amendment of the Buganda Constitution, discussions on them would be initiated, as would discussions with the representatives of the Buganda Government.

Following in Freedom's Footsteps Accra Conference and the Colonies

THE CONFERENCE OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES ended in Accra last week with a joint declaration affirming the unity of the eight member States and their solidarity with the dependent peoples of Africa.

All participating Governments were recommended to take vigorous measures to eradicate any vestiges of racial discrimination. The conference pledged the Governments to co-ordinate economic planning through joint study, to promote the exchange of teachers, professors, students, and general academic and scientific co-operation.

The *Times* correspondent in Accra cabled:—

"A strong sense of unity and joint purpose has grown out of this meeting of eight States which may seem to have little in common except that they are all part of the African continent. The link binding them is clearly their history of foreign domination, their experience of racism, and their attainment of independence. Each, with the exception of Liberia, has achieved its freedom during the last 20 years, and the speeches and resolutions at this conference seem to reflect their thankfulness for and their pride in this independence and their insistence that those not so fortunate should be allowed to follow in their footsteps. But with this understandable insistence goes a recognition that independence brings responsibilities as well as rights."

African Housing Problem

RESIDENTS OF HIGHTFIELD, an African township near Salisbury, built two years ago under the Southern Rhodesian Government's plan to make better-class housing available to Africans on 99-year leases, have protested at recent developments. To help the tenants meet their monthly payments, including loan charges, each house has a tenant's room with an outside door. Residents, complaining that many of these rooms are occupied by prostitutes, want the regulations amended to prohibit letting to women.



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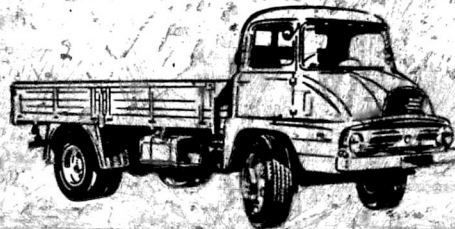
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N.R. Constitutional Problems

Call for Rejection by U.K. Bodies

THE AFRICA BUREAU and a number of Africa councils and groups in the provinces have drawn public attention in a letter to *The Times* to what they describe as "inequitable and dangerous features" of the proposals for constitutional reforms published by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Hemsford signed on behalf of the Africa Bureau, the Rev. Alan G. Knott for Birmingham Africa Council and Mr. Ernest P. Maddon for Cambridge Africa Council.

The other signatories are Mrs. Barbara E. Williams, for Cardiff Africa Group; Miss Pamela D. Evans, for Coventry Africa Council; Miss J. Saxelby, for Manchester Africa Council; Mr. Oswald O'Brien, for Darlington Africa Council; Mr. W. S. James, for Bristol Africa Council; and Dr. John Law, for West Riding.

Their statement is as follows:

"The territorial Legislature of Northern Rhodesia is primarily responsible for matters affecting Africans, most of the powers and functions of Government having been transferred to the Federation. It would therefore seem natural and appropriate that any new proposals should recognize this by giving Africans (population 2,200,000) at least parity of representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils with the Europeans (population 88,000)."

"The recent Federal Constitution Amendment and the proposals have been endorsed by the British Parliament, in spite of the African Councils' Board, Africans in General Affairs are more than ever aware that the only safeguard for their legitimate political, economic, and social interests is through the Protectorate Governments for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible to the British Parliament and people.

"It is therefore astonishing—

(a) that the complete apparatus of voting has been taken over from the Federal and Southern Rhodesian systems, based as they are on concepts of Colonial government fundamentally different from that of the protection afforded by the British Government.

"For instance, there is the 'double' common roll (of 'special' and 'ordinary' voters), the heavily loaded franchise (an income of £750 a year is the basic qualification for an 'ordinary' vote), the system of votes counting for one-third of their value according to economic status (as that in 'special' (African) constituencies the 1,125 'ordinary' (European) votes will count for 4,125 while in the 'ordinary' (European) constituencies the 17,292 'special' (African) votes will count for 5,765).

(b) that, in view of the imminence of the Constitutional Revision Conference of the Federation (between 1960 and 1963), no steps have been proposed to ensure that the Northern Rhodesian Africans should be adequately represented by directly elected members of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

"Repeated assurances have been given in Parliament that the wishes of all the inhabitants will be consulted on any future change of the Constitution which would affect the status of the Africans in the Northern Protectorates and we regard it as vital that these wishes should be fully and directly represented at the Revision Conference itself.

"The Government of Northern Rhodesia describes its proposals as being delicately balanced and argues that any amendment would affect the whole of this careful and complex construction. We therefore call on members of the British Parliament and of the public at large to reject these proposals as endangering the future of millions of Africans who in the past have been secure and proud to claim that they were under British protection.

"It is not irrelevant to note that we make this suggestion at a time when in the Union of South Africa the disastrous results for the Africans of leaving such matters to our businessmen and other men on the spot are being tragically and unavoidably brought to the attention of the world.

Tobacco Stockpiling

THE TOBACCO ADVISORY COMMITTEE of the Board of Trade has estimated that United Kingdom requirements of Rhodesian tobacco will, subject to certain conditions, be 85m. lb. of green leaf in each of the next three years, a great higher than for previous years, and due to a shortage of standard grades in the U.K. last year. Manufacturers in this country do not use 25m. lb. of Rhodesian a year, and it is believed that they wish to build up stocks.

Leasehold System and Investment

Mr. John Roberts Produces the Evidence

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S leasehold system of land tenure discouraged overseas investment, Mr. John Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, said during a recent debate in the Legislative Council.

Replying to a question as to whether the system deterred investment, Mr. Roberts said that he could produce written evidence to that effect from companies overseas. Land and property investment corporations which had recently spent £250,000 in Salisbury had stated categorically that they would not invest a penny in any country in the Commonwealth unless it was on a freehold title, though they would not object to certain conditions being attached to the title.

Investors naturally took other things into consideration, but on the evidence he was convinced that a change in Northern Rhodesia's land tenure system would sway some people who were sitting on the fence.

As for the fears that the land would be misused under a freehold title, the same companies which expressed such fears were introduced to the Salisbury Land in 1936. But there had been no wild dash to start mining, or to overgraze it, and cutting it up and selling it in small parcels.

If freehold title were given to African land, such fears expressed would likewise prove unfounded. But if the land tenure policy were changed to a freehold system all legislation governing land should be examined so that any loopholes might be blocked.

Mr. John Gaus objected to the grant of freehold for Africans in urban areas until the Native Trust Orders in Council had been revised. Not until the amount of space available for Europeans and Africans in the amount could be given up, he said.

Travel Allowance For Members' Wives

Legislature Approves—By the Vote

THE EAST AFRICA CENTRAL Legislative Assembly has agreed by 11 votes to 10, with eight abstentions, not to reduce the allowances to its members, estimated at £9,500 for 1958-59.

Mr. J. T. Simpson had moved a reduction of £500 in the allowances because he did not approve of payment of the transport of the wives of members, which cost £581 last year when they were engaged on Assembly business.

Mr. N. F. Harris (Kenya) said that the wives lent dignity to the Assembly, a multi-racial experiment. "If Mr. Simpson is anxious to save a paltry £500 we can find it without detracting from this very important experiment." Mr. Harris added that his wife never accompanied him to Assembly meetings.

Mr. A. Hope-Jones (Kenya) said that very happy relations had flowed from the fact that some members could bring their wives; that gave different people from different territories, and of different races, the chance to mix together. He thought the money well spent.

Mr. E. A. Vasey (Kenya) described the allowance for wives as a "desirable luxury."

Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmer (Uganda) deemed the expenditure desirable but not essential.

Air Force Demonstration

AN AIR-TO-GROUND ATTACK using live ammunition, part of an extensive mobility exercise, is shortly to be undertaken by the Royal Rhodesian Air Force in Northern Rhodesia in order to test all categories of Rhodesian personnel in an operation conducted at a fixed normal base. Ten Vampire jet fighters, six Provost training aircraft, and a number of Dakotas will take part being based at Ndola. The air-to-ground attack will be made on a site about seven miles from Ndola on the road to Mulamba, and the public will be invited to watch. The Federal Prime Minister hopes to attend.

Brigadier Hotine on Colonial Surveys Ruwenzori Accurately Mapped Only Now

BRIGADIER MARTIN HOTINE, Survey Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said when he addressed the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday:—

"As little as ten years ago no one could be sure that the Zambesi dam at Kariba would not submerge the Victoria Falls. It has been necessary to produce maps on various scales of about 30,000 square miles to provide information about the Kariba scheme and the alternative Kafue scheme, without which knowledge the project could be an extremely costly failure.

"About the beginning of this century the fabulous Mountains of the Moon came to rest in Uganda, roughly where they had started in classical times. At one time they took the source of the Nile with them to West Africa, and they were also the source of five fat rivers of Guinea gold. We know now that they are not the source of gold in Ghana. They are not even the ultimate source of the Nile, that most intractable of geographical problems, but until quite recently we knew very little more than that about them.

First Accurate Survey of Ruwenzori

Indeed, the first accurately surveyed maps of Ruwenzori—the Mountains of the Moon in modern terms—were published only this year. They have been produced less as a contribution to pure knowledge than to assist a comprehensive investigation of the mineralization of the range, following some valuable finds at its southern extremity.

It has been fashionable to talk of 'under-developed territories', but that is meaningless. We are all under-developed. Ask any motorist what he thinks of the Great North Road in a territory which cannot stop its water-pipe bursting. And if our American friends with their turn-pike roads and superior plumbing consider themselves full-developed, then they need to be reminded that their agricultural yield per acre is about the lowest in the world.

"Immediately after Hitler's war we considered that a map on a scale of about half an inch to the mile would be adequate for almost all Colonial territories. But in the event it has been possible to map on this small scale only in the more featureless parts, such as the deserts of northern Kenya and the swamps of Bechuanaland. Elsewhere the usual requirement has been for a scale of 1/50,000, which is rather larger than the one-inch scale so familiar to us at home.

"Maps on that scale are most suitable for use in conjunction with intensive ground investigation, to serve as a base for soil surveys or forest stock maps or geological surveys. In perhaps most cases it is sufficient to produce an uncoloured map in the first place, but accurately contoured maps are required at once for such purposes as the detailed consideration of hydro-electric schemes, involving estimation of the size and content of the reservoir, and planning of possible irrigation areas. Sometimes contours are the only readable detail.

Contoured Maps of Mount Kenya

"Contoured maps had to be produced for use during the Mau Mau affair of Mount Kenya, which is probably the first major mountain in the world to be fully and accurately contoured from air photographs.

"Detailed study of air photographs, especially in a stereoscope, can indicate slight differences which may point to some correlated feature which is itself invisible on the photograph, and which indeed may be well underground.

"The air photograph is nowadays only one tool in the geological bag, but it is still a very important one. Air photographs can also assist such other economic activities as forestry. Combined with a certain amount of ground sampling, or 'crusing', they can provide the basis for stock mapping, which in turn provides the information for conservation and extraction.

"If there are large stands of timber, small-scale photographs will accurately indicate their extent, but even in the tropical forest complex it is often possible to evaluate the amount of merchantable timber by various means. For instance, there has recently been a successful enumeration of mahogany in British Honduras from photographs taken at the time of the leaf flush, when the leaves of the mahogany, unlike the surrounding forest, turn red.

"Even the diameter of tree trunks can sometimes be determined from large-scale air photographs, not indeed by direct measurement but by determining a correlation between girth and crown diameter for a particular species at a particular season.

"In general terms, an essential preliminary to the more intensive economic development of land is to determine the existing land use, and this can often be greatly assisted by a survey from air photographs, combined with some ground sampling. It may not be possible even for an expert to identify a particular species of vegetation out of hand, but if he discovers what it looks like in a few places by ground examination, then it is usually possible to extend the same information throughout a large area from the photographs alone, at a small fraction of the time which would be necessary to do the whole job on the ground.

"What is the object of survey? A medieval cartographer said it was to show the fruits of the earth, created by God for the benefit of man. We have improved on his methods but not on his object."

African Minister for Kenya New Government Formed

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT announced on Monday night the names of three new Ministers appointed under the new Government Constitution.

Mr. Musa Amalemba becomes Minister for Housing, Mr. W. E. Crosskill is appointed to new Ministry, Tourism and Common Services, and Mr. Norman Harris becomes European Minister without Portfolio in succession to Group Captain L. R. B. B. asked not to be considered for reappointment.

Mr. E. A. Yosey, who was defeated in the election for the special seats in the Legislative Council, retains the Finance portfolio for the time being. Mr. Michael Blundell returns to his old post of Minister for Agriculture and Mr. W. B. Havelock continues as Minister for Local Government, Health, and Town Planning (housing having been made a separate portfolio). The Ministries for Education, Labour and Lands and for Community Development are vacant.

Two assistant Ministers have been named. They are Mr. Wanyau Waweru (Education, Labour, and Lands) and Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said-el Mandhari (Forest Development, Game and Fisheries). The new constitution provides for not fewer than three and not more than six assistant Ministers. The Government statement says that a further announcement on these vacancies will be made later.

"The Foot and Mouth Disease Institute now being built in Nairobi with funds generously provided by the Wellcome Trust will be the first such institute in Africa." — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.



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London-Nairobi in Eight Hours

A CANBERRA JET-BOMBER set up a second unofficial speed record on its 14-day round-the-world flight when it arrived in Salisbury last week in just over 10 hours flying time from Britain. The bomber had already covered the 4,189 miles from Manston, Kent, to Nairobi in eight hours 12 minutes, some two hours faster than the official record. The object of the flight is to practise navigational techniques for use in areas where ground assistance is limited, and to discuss operational and training matters with Commonwealth air forces. The Canberra route from Salisbury continued by way of Pretoria, Mauritius, the Cook Islands, Melbourne, Wellington, Christmas Island, Vancouver, and Ottawa.

Survey of Blantyre-Limbe

DR. D. G. BETTISON, of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, has told the Nyasaland Government that there are about 3,500 African domestic servants and about 100 women servants in Blantyre-Limbe municipality. The average all-round monthly wage was £2 46s. 5d., varying from under £1 for a juvenile to £9 for a head boy. Of those changing jobs 48.5% were dismissed. The average European householder gave work to 3.6 servants. Of 217 employers questioned, 14 had more than six, the greatest number employed was eight, and only one employed only one. Dr. Bettison is making a peri-urban survey for the Nyasaland Government.

Comet IV

THE COMET IV AIRLINER, having made a successful first flight, will now undergo air tests, including tropical trials. The new aircraft twice as powerful as the Comet I and able to carry twice the number of passengers roughly double the distance. With a cruising speed of 510 m.p.h., and a normal cruising altitude of between 38,000 and 42,000 feet, it can carry 76 passengers. The B.O.A.C. version will be convertible to take either 56 first class or mixed class, or 71 tourist class passengers.

Bride Price Gesture

MR. Y. OMONYA, chief justice in the Lango district of northern Uganda, is believed to be the first African to allow his daughter to marry without demanding payment of a "bride price". By thus breaking with the age-old tradition, he hopes to help in reducing or controlling payments at marriage. Insistence on high "bride prices" constitutes a serious problem in the district.

Survey of African Education

KENYA'S MINISTER OF EDUCATION has arranged for an official of the Education Department to make a survey of African education in the settled areas of the Colony and to prepare a plan for future development. This is necessary because educational developments there have lagged behind those in the African lands. One of the reasons is the more scattered population and the lack of stability.

Kenya's Lottery

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £5,000 in the first lottery of the Kenya Welfare Trust has been won by an Asian in Kisumu, and the second prize, of £1,500, by an Asian in Nairobi. Sales of tickets totaled £22,125. Expenses took about 15%, the prizes represented 45%, and the balance of 40% is for distribution among charities. There are to be four such lotteries each year.

News Items in Brief

There were 1,696 Africans on the Southern Rhodesian common voters' roll at the end of January.

Tanganyika's Minister for Finance will make his budget speech in the Legislative Council on May 6.

Nomination day for the Southern Rhodesian general election has been fixed for May 15. Polling will take place on June 5.

The overseas information services of the United Kingdom are expected to cost £14,765,960 in 1958-59, an increase of £1,186,850.

A corporal of the Royal Air Force has been flown to England from Kenya in order to visit his mother, who is dangerously ill.

A new suspension footbridge across the Zambezi at Barba is 20 feet higher than the old one, which was torn away by the flooded river six weeks ago.

A modern upper air meteorological station, which will assist weather forecasters throughout the Federation, is being developed at Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

The Royal Empire Conference, which is to be held from July 25 to 29 at Bolton College, will study the interdependence of the Commonwealth.

African political associations have agreed to suspend their services on May 27 and 28 as a protest against the imposition of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution.

The Joint East and Central African Council will hold its 13rd annual general meeting at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 22, in Committee Room 4, of the House of Lords.

The East and West African Friendship Council is to hold its annual meeting in the Senate House of the University on May 7 at 4.30 p.m. Lord Hemsley will be in the chair.

Companies of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which were dispatched to Aden in 1957, have been in action against Yemeni intruders into the Aden Protectorate.

Nomination day for the elections in Tanganyika Territory will be July 8, from which date the present members of the Legislative Council will vacate their seats. Polling day is to be September 8.

Cuts in boarding grants and the introduction of boarding fees at vocational training schools are among the economy measures to be taken by the African Education Department in Northern Rhodesia.

All equipment, nursing staff and in-patients have been moved from Salisbury African Hospital, which is to be demolished, to the new Jim Harari African Hospital, which is to be opened tomorrow by the Governor-General, Lord Dathouse.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is to concentrate its game preservation staff in areas which have been specifically set aside as sanctuaries and breeding grounds, together with "buffer" areas adjoining them in which hunting may be permitted under rigid control.

The Queen has approved an alliance between The Royal Corps of Signals and the recently formed Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals. This replaces the alliance approved in 1949 between the now disbanded Southern Rhodesian Corps of Signals and the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Federation accepted 2,099 immigrants in January, 1958, being British European subjects; 1,087 were born in the British Isles and 691 in South Africa. There were 166 European aliens, including 39 Dutchmen, 24 Italians, 20 Portuguese, 19 Germans, 11 Israelis and 14 Americans.

The Joint Empire Societies Conference in London has arranged a Commonwealth concert to be held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, June 1. The collection will be for the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and the British Leprosy Relief Association.

About 10,000 Africans attended a farewell gathering to Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, at Babati, in the Northern Province, because the Governor could not visit Simba. Mr. I. H. Norman, district commissioner, in that area, was accompanied by nine local chiefs, who represented some 300,000 Maurya and Nyiramba tribesmen.

A memorial botany and zoology wing at Rhodesia University has been named after the first benefactor of the college, Mr. James E. Kapnek, who went to Rhodesia early in the century. He is reading in a Philadelphia newspaper that "the whole world has a gold-belt, and Rhodesia is its buckle" — phrase coined by Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Kapnek has given the university £70,000.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Tanganyika Railway Extension

Line to Masasi to be Built Promptly

BY THE END OF THIS YEAR the present railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika should have been extended — to a light traffic standard only — another 22½ miles to Masasi.

A working party of the Tanganyika Government in 1955 examined a project to build such a line, but reached the conclusion that because of the estimated cost £350,000, the project was marginal, and so recommended against it. Re-examination based on the use of life-expired track, which was not available in 1955 and is unsuitable for normal line usage, has reduced the cost of light traffic line to £100,000. It is estimated that about 17,000 tons of export traffic could be attracted to the line, with the prospect of increasing this total by at least a further 8,000 tons annually by 1962.

The line now runs from the new port of Mtwara through Nachingwea to Chilingwa. The Tanganyika Government has asked for the extension to be made as quickly as possible, and the work is expected to have been completed before Christmas.

Railway Rates Reduced

The East African Transport Advisory Council has also agreed to reductions in railway rates. The main reductions are in copper concentrates, and in sugar on local movement in the Southern Province. Short distance rates for sugar for distances up to 98 miles have been reduced from 40 to 30 cents per ton mile. Temporary reductions have been made in the rates for moving copper and copper concentrates, subject to an immediate review if world copper prices rise materially. A special rate for sugar is to be introduced only in Uganda, in an attempt to bring traffic that is present year by year to the railway entirely by road.

Steps are to be taken to attract traffic from the East African Community. Special rates are to be introduced on some categories of goods in transport between the ports moving in transit between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma and between Mombasa and Kasere.

Chilanga Cement Report

CHILANGA CEMENT, LTD., the Northern Rhodesian Cement manufacturing company, after providing £2,000 for taxation and transferring £24,000 to taxation equalization, has earned a net profit of £277,507 for the year ended December 31 last. General reserve provides £125,000; redemption of preference shares absorbed £73,000; the preference dividend £8,437; a 4% interim dividend £37,300; and an 8% proposed final distributed £75,000, both less tax. The carry-forward is £21,510, compared with £28,438 brought in.

The issued capital is £240,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £1,500,900 in ordinary shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £2,146,516, tax equalization account £192,000, and unsecured loans at £162,000. Current liabilities are £385,209, fixed assets £2,282,524, and current assets £663,195, including £29,398 in cash.

The directors are Mr. G. E. Thomson (chairman), the Hon. H. V. Gibbs (alternate Sir Henry T. Low), Sir Charles Jennings (alternate Mr. R. H. V. Boys), and Messrs. P. T. E. Mwaanga, K. C. Scott (alternate E. F. Harrington), J. H. Lascelles, H. Targett, and E. C. G. Fuller (alternate W. K. H. Jones).

Willoughby's Consolidated Results

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., after providing £89,629 for taxation, earned a profit of £63,045 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £46,377 in the previous year. The proposed 10% dividend, less tax, amounts £43,861 and the carry-forward is £75,826, compared with £51,775 brought in.

The issued capital is £762,714 in units of 10s. Capital reserve is £1,000,000 and revenue reserves £109,469. Provisions and current liabilities total £194,092, fixed assets £465,549, investments £290,193, and current assets £396,959, including £19,362 in cash.

The directors are Brigadier S. K. Turnbull (chairman), Lord Rathcavan, Earl de la Warr, the Hon. A. J. B. Ogby, and Messrs. J. N. Kist, and H. St. E. Grenfell.

The annual meeting is to be held in London on May 21.

Pyrethrum Industry to Expand

European Technical Safes Organization

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA, acting on behalf of Kenya, Tanganyika and Belgian Congo growers, has established a European technical safes headquarters in London and has greatly extended research facilities in Kenya. Mr. Norman Hardy, Executive Officer to the Board, said last week.

The European headquarters will be known as the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre Limited. (A.P.T.I.C.). Dr. T. F. West, until recently a director of Drug Houses of Australia, Ltd., has been appointed to head it with the title of European Operations Executive. In Kenya the post of Director of Scientific Services has been established and Dr. Alan Gold, well known for his research into chemotherapy and pathology, has been appointed.

Erection of the pyrethrum Board of Kenya's extraction plant at Nakuru has begun and Mr. J. Huntley, a Hull engineer of long experience with the British manufacturers of the plant has arrived in Kenya from England to manage it.

The Board, acting on its own behalf and on behalf of the Pyrethrum Board of Tanganyika and the co-operative (Société Cooperative des Produits Agricoles — SOCOPA) to which most of the growers belong, is to undertake a major sales and promotion campaign in Germany during the coming year. Messrs. Hiddle Sawyer & Co., Ltd. have been appointed United Kingdom and Ireland agents to the Boards and SOCOPA.

The Kenya and Tanganyika crop amounted to 4,097 tons in 1957, and that of the Congo to 1,571 tons. But growers will be in a position to double these quantities as demands extend.

First Permanent Building Society

A RECORD INCREASE IN SMALL SAVINGS is reported by Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, chairman of the First Permanent Building Society, in his review of its progress during 1957. More than 2,000 new accounts were opened and £530,198 distributed in dividends and interest to depositors and investors. During the year £7,846,832 was invested, a record overall increase of £3,102,548. House and property mortgage advances were also a record at £3,544,447. Total assets now exceed £11,600,000, with over 56,000 open accounts. Reserves stand at £158,892 and liquid resources at £1,592,588. Sir Ellis was elected chairman in succession to Dr. Alexander Scott, M.P.

Pyrethrum Licences

MR. A. R. LENNOX-BOYD, the Colonial Secretary, said in the House of Commons last week that owing to an accumulated surplus of unsold pyrethrum and to increasing difficulties in marketing the crop, the Kenya Pyrethrum Board had decided to restrict production. Licences for the coming year would be issued largely on the basis of growers' production over the past two seasons. Any crop in excess of the amount licensed would be bought by the Board at reduced prices.

Brooke Bond Interim

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 1d., free of tax, on the A and B ordinary shares in respect of the year ending June 30, next. This compares with 1d. free of tax last year. In his annual report the chairman said that the disparity between interim and final payments was becoming too wide, but gave a warning that any increase in the former should not be taken as an indication of a greater distribution for the whole year.

East African Airways Report

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION made an operating profit of £14,538 during the financial year ended December 31 last. After paying interest on the £221,500 stock held by the East African Governments and providing for other charges, there is a net profit of £5,185. During the year the corporation continued to operate a large number of uneconomic services in the East African territories, but there was a substantial increase in the revenue from regional and international services. Revenue increased from £1,524,647 in 1956 to £1,612,002 in 1957, earnings from passengers and mail increasing during the year by 30.6% and 43% respectively. Expenditure amounted to £1,879,447, an increase of 22.9%. In view of the large volume of traffic moving between the East African territories and the United Kingdom, the corporation will extend its services in the route.

Healthy Tobacco Trends

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has described the trends in the current tobacco sales as "healthy" and said that he expects this to be a sound selling season. Sales have been slower than usual because of the late season due to the late rains, and offerings of leaf about 2m. lb. less than last year's, but prices for the better and ripe grades are about the same.

Nyasaland Produces Blankets

THE FIRST FACTORY IN NYASALAND to produce blankets for African consumers has begun production, the daily output being 350 blankets. In addition, there are rugs, jumpers, pullovers, trousers, shorts and shirts. The owner and manager of the factory, Mr. J. K. Nicol, was for some years general manager of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd.

Kariba Ready to Time

THE KARIBA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME will be completed by 1961, the agreed time. This was stated in Milan last week by Signor Pinnacchione, general manager of the Impresit Company, which, through Impresit Kariba, Ltd., a subsidiary, is responsible for constructing the dam and power station. Any time lost this year would be made up later.

B.O.A.C. Loss of £2½m.

B.O.A.C. ESTIMATES a loss of about £2½m. in 1957-58. The main causes were the late delivery of new aircraft, the recession in the United States, and the level of engineering costs, which are much higher than those of comparable foreign airlines.

Commercial Brevities

Urgent measures are needed to prevent the spread of anthrax, which threatens Nyasaland's tobacco industry. In a letter to the Tobacco Association, Mr. R. W. Kettlewell, Director of Agriculture, has referred to incontrovertible evidence that the infected seed came from Southern Rhodesia, and suggested legislation to stop seed imports except from approved sources. On May 8 the association will recommend this course to a general meeting.

At last week's London auctions 9,653 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.90d. per lb., compared with 8,231 packages averaging 3s. 2.32d. in the previous week. Total sales to date were 76,197 packages averaging 3s. 4.57d., compared with 80,449 packages averaging 3s. 9.98d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 10d., was for a consignment from Kapchorua, Kenya.

Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd., earned a net profit from November 29, 1955, the date of the company's incorporation, to December 31 last, of £31,685. The carry-forward is £22,584. Assets total £5,689,127, against liabilities of £330,805, and reserves £4,835,734. The annual general meeting is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on May 15.

The operating receipts of the Portuguese Railway Co. Ltd. (which is controlled by Tanganyika Government) for the first quarter of this year totalled 52,987,000 escudos, against 56,509,000 escudos in the corresponding period last year. Excluding service traffic, tonnage carried was 349,750 (328,457).

Passengers carried by airlines to East Africa's four main airports, Eastleigh (Nairobi), Nairobi West, Entebbe, and Dar es Salaam, numbered 403,100 in 1957, compared with the number handled five years earlier. Expenditure on the route is almost a fourfold increase from 2,000 lb. in 1952.

Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a company with large foreign interests, is offering ordinary stock holders £26,000 of 61% convertible unsecured loan stock at 120% at 97½ per cent. The offer is by way of rights in the proportion of 21 of stock for every eight ordinary shares held.

African clerks, carpenters, and blacksmiths who have served the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., for from 20 to 40 years have been presented with inscribed watches and long-service certificates. The 27 recipients, have a combined period of 679 years with the company.

Vickers-Armstrong have agreed, in the High Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to pay Central African Airways damages of £125,000 for the loss of a Viking aircraft when it broke up and crashed in Tanganyika in 1955.

Plans for linking the Kenya wool industry with that of South Africa, which will involve the marketing of most of Kenya's wool in the Union instead of London, have been approved by the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

Oceana Development Co., Ltd., has recommended a dividend of 10% less tax, for the year ended December 31. Profit for the year after charges but before taxation, was £17,716 (£18,205).

A chain of eight hotels costing £400,000 is to be built in Uganda during the next two years. The scheme is sponsored by the Uganda Development Corporation.

Salisbury's annual potato shortage is being partly met by imports from Nyasaland, which has been given an unqualified guarantee to take all the potatoes it can send.

How wheat changes in East African ports, which have remained unchanged since 1924, are to be increased.

Barclays Bank is to open a branch in Lilongwe, Tanganyika. Tenders for the building have been invited.

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Rhodesia Broken Hill Report

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. after providing £350,000 for taxation, earned a net profit of £909,219 for the year ended December 31, compared with £1,342,745 in the previous year. Capital expenditures, appropriation to the £459,800, and dividend payments £595,523. Carry-forward is £228,085, compared with £257,556 brought in. The issued capital is £34m. in 5s. shares. Profits appropriated for capital-expenditure stand at £4,520,429. Current liabilities are £1,618,112, fixed assets £8,045,297 and current assets £1,901,800, including £98,683 in cash.

The directors are Mr. H. F. O'Connell (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Mr. Charles Cummings and Messrs. D. G. Beekingham, W. Marshall Clark, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheridge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, and J. F. M. Phillimore.

The 48th annual general meeting is to be held in Salisbury on May 15.

Globe and Phoenix Report

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., after providing £91,970 for taxation, earned a profit of £340,060 for the year ended December 31 last. In addition there was a profit from the sale of assets of £2,201. General reserve reserves £98,280; costs reserve £20,000, and depreciation £30,970. Dividends of 100% amount £11,000, and a carry-forward of £2,000 compared with £38,508 brought in.

Mining Interim

THE WESTERN (TRANSVAAL) MINING CO., LTD. is reducing its interim dividend from 150% to 120% in respect of the year ending September 30 next. A total of 220% was paid in 1957-58 against 420% in the previous year.

Interim Dividend

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., has declared an unchanged interim dividend of 6d. per share for the year ending August 31 next.

Tanganyika Concessions Interim

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., is paying an interim dividend of 15% on the £7,662,824 of ordinary capital, as doubled by a scrip issue, for the year ending July 31 next. The directors state that the payment is not to be taken to indicate that the final dividend will be maintained at the same rate as last year (65% on the old capital).

Mozambique Oil

EXPLORATION FOR OIL in Portuguese East Africa over a nine-year period has been unsuccessful, according to an announcement by the Mozambique Oil Co., and the work is to be abandoned.

Kilemba Strikers Return

MORE THAN 400 AFRICAN MINERS who had been on strike at the Kilemba mine, Uganda, returned to work after a promise of talks to consider their grievances.

Oil in the Sudan?

AN AMERICAN GROUP of companies is negotiating with the Sudan Government to begin oil prospecting in the Sudan.

Progress Report for March Quarter

FALCON MINES, LTD.—Daisy mine, 34,409 tons of ore milled yielding 10,027 fine oz. of gold and a working profit of £23,000. Bopape mine, 3,710 tons milled, 904 fine oz. and a working profit of £2,098. Bay Horse mine, 3,135 tons of ore milled, 738 fine oz. and a working profit of £607.

Progress Reports for March

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD CO., LTD.—31,000 tons of ore treated yielding 3,668 fine oz. of gold and a working profit of £215,776.

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD.—318,597 tons of coal (304,100 and 16,497 tons of coke) (18,701).

KENTON GOLD AREAS, LTD.—29,060 tons of ore were milled and 3,485 fine oz. gold produced for an operating loss of £14,389.

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	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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Company Report**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Record Zinc Production**MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER ON ADVANTAGE OF LOCAL MARKET**

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from the statement by the chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with this annual report and accounts for 1957.

Towards the end of the year the death occurred of three men who had been actively associated with our company for many years. My father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the company, died on November 25. Mr. W. N. Watson earlier in the same month, and Dr. J. A. Bancroft, on December 11.

My father joined the board of directors in 1923 and became chairman in 1951. Much of his confidence in the mine, which suffered several serious setbacks, was due to the unshakable opinion of Dr. Bancroft, our then consulting geologist, that the mining problem could be overcome and that the orebody would prove to be far greater than was originally estimated. It was Dr. Bancroft's insistent advice that the mine was not fully explored and new mining techniques developed to exploit the ore exposed. Much of the work entailed was carried out at the mine by Mr. Watson who served the company loyally and energetically for thirty-three years and, at the time of his retirement in April 1957, was manager at the mine. It was largely because of the determination and perseverance of these men, through many difficult times, that Broken Hill is today a mine with many years of fruitful activity ahead of it, and we owe them a debt of very real gratitude.

Markets and Prices

I am privileged to assume the chairmanship of the company at a time when it has an important part to play in a rapidly developing country. Most of the output of lead from the mine is now sold in Southern Africa and, although some of the zinc has still to be sent overseas, I believe that our entire production will in the not-too-distant future find ready markets close at hand. Thus although the price for our metal must clearly continue to be affected by world conditions, we shall be in an advantageous position because of our local market.

During the year there have been heavy falls in the price of most non-ferrous metals, and lead, which in January 1957 was around £116 a ton, followed the downward trend of other metals to about £73 at the end of the year. Zinc suffered similarly, dropping from £103 a ton in January to about £61 a ton at the end of the year.

The sharp decline in the prices of these metals was due basically to world overproduction which was emphasized by falling consumption in the United States. Contributory factors were the possibility of price increases being imposed and the uncertainty regarding continued stock-piling activity in the United States. It seems unlikely that the markets will stage any significant recovery until world production and consumption are more closely balanced.

Our production of zinc in 1957 reached a record level of 29,500 tons, all of which was sold, and despite the world market situation, we can confidently expect that the 1958 production, which is expected to be of the same order, will find a ready market.

Lead production at 15,000 tons fell slightly short of last year's record. This production was also disposed

of without difficulty and the outlook for 1958, when our production will be at a lower level, is such that we shall not be able to satisfy the full requirements of our customers.

Problems connected with sintering, together with current metal prices, have so reduced the profit margin when producing through the lead-blast furnace, that the decision has been taken, with some reluctance, to revert to the Newnam hearth plant, and to accept a lower level of production in order to incur lower costs. In consequence, lead production during 1958 will be about 12,000 tons which is considerably less than the demand in Southern Africa for the metal. The search for more efficient and more profitable techniques are being constantly studied by the consulting engineers. Research projects which may be applicable to our mine's requirements are being undertaken, but insufficient progress has yet been made for us to say whether or not these will be of economic importance.

Reduction in Costs

It is gratifying to be able to report that the efforts my father mentioned last year to reduce costs have met with a measure of success. The persistent upward trend of operating costs has been reversed and a slight but significant reduction achieved during the year. I hope that with the co-operation of everyone concerned a further reduction in costs will be possible.

The profit after taxation for the year (excluding a net loss of £66,000 on the sale of the Iron Duke Mine) was £909,000, which was £400,000 less than in 1956. Capital expenditure, largely in respect of Mita Hills Dam, was £875,000. Against this, we have been able to take account of the forward position of £150,000 at the end of the previous year, of the revenue from the sale of the Iron Duke Mine, and of £200,000 so far drawn against the Broken Hill municipal loan, and we have therefore only had to appropriate £450,000 from profits for capital expenditure. In the present situation of the metal market, it would have been imprudent not to make some provision towards reducing the incidence of capital expenditure required to complete the work in hand, and this amount includes about £50,000 for that purpose.

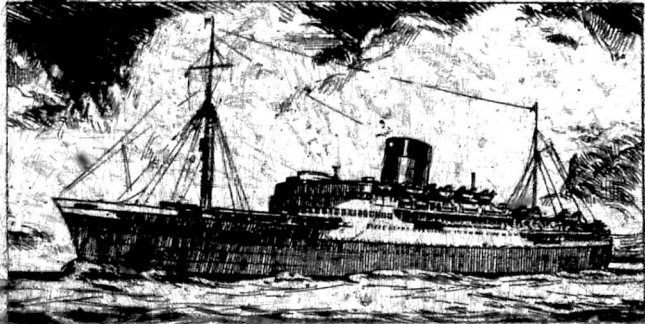
It is estimated that expenditure of a capital nature during 1958 will be of the order of £400,000 of which half will be provided from the balance of the municipal loan.

It is satisfactory in the circumstances that your directors have been able to recommend a net final dividend of 7d. per unit which, together with the interim dividend of 4d., makes a total of 11d. net per unit of stock for the year.

Mita Hills Dam

The dam on Mita Hills Dam was geared to a target of the advent of the rains at the end of 1957, which left little room for error. It is a credit to the consulting engineers, the mine personnel involved and the contractors that this target was achieved. The dam is filling rapidly and will enable the Jansenville Hydro-Electric Scheme to continue delivering power at full capacity throughout the year.

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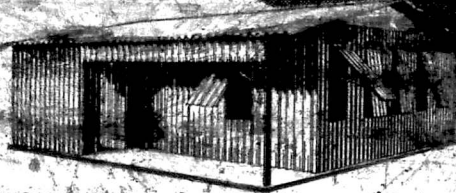
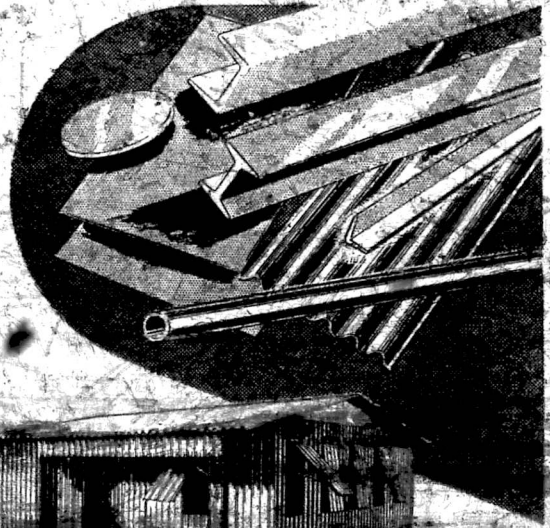
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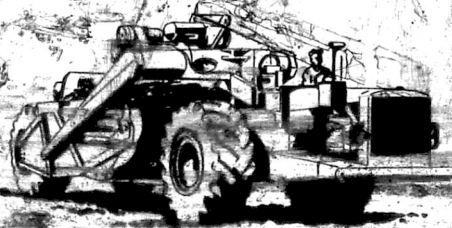
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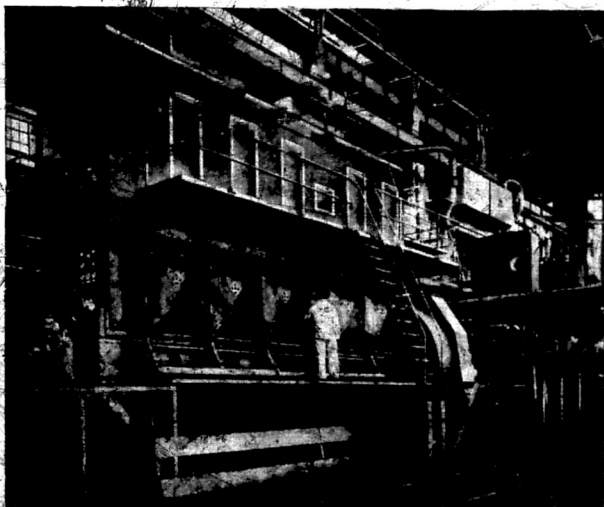
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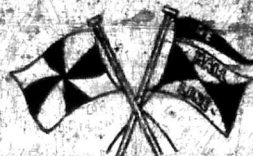
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1752

37s. 6d. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

OUR CRITICISMS of the Government of Tanganyika for inefficient administration have brought us striking and detailed evidence in support of those charges from widely separated parts of that Territory, in **Flagrant Breaches of Law and Order**, which there is well warranted indignation that the authorities should tolerate year after year flagrant breaches of law and order, with the inevitable consequence that Africans in many areas feel confident that they can trespass at will upon the property of Europeans with little risk of retribution. Some such crimes are of political origin, being arranged partly to demonstrate that adherents of the Tanganyika African National Union may transgress with impunity, and partly to intimidate local African populations which had been on perfectly friendly terms with neighbouring European farmers into a change of attitude which expresses itself first in a series of irritations and then in illegal obstructionism designed to deprive a landowner of the free use of his land. Many such cases have, we know, been the subject of complaint over periods of years, and there is a wealth of testimony, much of it in writing, that administrative and departmental officers in the provinces and departmental heads and Ministers in Dar es Salaam have condoned endless procrastination, when immediate corrective action was clearly required to ensure elementary justice—and, incidentally, to fulfil the Government's obligations to govern.

Stealing livestock from European farmers in the Kilimanjaro area has been a major sport of the Masai and Meru almost since the establishment of British administration after the 1914-18 war. It was then that those tribesmen began to permit themselves this gratification, for the idea had had no attraction under the

harsh rule of the Germans, who imposed prompt and condign punishment for the violation of established rights. While similar severity would have no supporters in any British territory, the conspicuous, indeed extravagant, difference of outlook was exemplified in the Legislative Council recently when a Minister (the Government has persisted in using the title of Member) said in reply to a question about cattle rustling from Europeans that "it was merely a question of awakening the public conscience." As if cattle rustlers anywhere in the world would be likely to abandon their pursuit in deference to the sentiment of other people unless they recognized the law to be a potent preventer and purposeful punisher. The phlegmatic reply was, however, so conscious an expression of the official set of the face which the non-official communities so strongly resent. An astonishing aspect of the situation is that the widespread exasperation has not been proclaimed through various channels, especially the non-official members of the Legislative Council, most of whom must have personal knowledge of incidents which are a reproach to the administration and an unfair burden upon legitimate enterprise.

One case of which our files contain particulars concerns a well-known West Kilimanjaro farmer, Mr. Brian Harley, a former member of the staff of the Agricultural Department in Tanganyika. **Sore Trials of Agriculture in Aden**, an able and experienced stockman and now chairman of his local association. Since he began farming in the district he has suffered one depredation after another, as have several of his neighbours. Quite recently seven stud Boran heifers in calf were stolen from him by armed Masai, but fortunately, they were recovered; the animals, the product of carefully selective

breeding, represented the very core of a planned cattle programme over a period of years. Scarcely had Mr. Hartley begun operations in 1954 when some of his heifers were stolen; however, his own energy and direct negotiations with the Masai led to the recovery of the stock, which was the result of his personal activity, not of any official action. Two years later thirty-eight of his cattle were stolen, the thief badly beating the herdsman and deliberately breaking his leg so that he would remain immobilized in the bush while they escaped with their loot. All but seven of the beasts were recovered but no one was brought to book. In the following year forty sheep were stolen, and a little later a herd of grade sheep attacked, a sword thrown at the herdsman missing him but killing a valuable ram. Early this year a sheep kraal was attacked and the herdsman badly injured. Then occurred the raid on the Boran heifers. It would be a bad record if spread over the whole country, as the experience of one man is ugly. During the same period a neighbour has on six separate occasions suffered the theft of valuable cows or heifers in calf, and one of the oldest settlers in the district has had every single head of stock, including his trek oxen, stolen twice.

Local residents agree that cattle thieving by armed Africans has increased constantly and that it is now often accompanied by violence. The European farmers have not

forgotten that one of their number was killed some years ago while trying to arrest armed cattle rustlers who were crossing his property, or that his assailant was acquitted on the ground that the "noble savage" (those words appeared in the judgment) had been insulted by the attempt to disarm him! In the light of many occurrences such as those mentioned it is small wonder that stock farmers are angry at the failure of the Government to afford them adequate protection; and our correspondents insist that the failure is primarily that of the central Government rather than of the local police and administrative officers. One wrote recently: "We pay taxes as though living in a modern State but have the security of unprotected frontiersmen without their ability to take the law into our own hands". Whereas European stockmen have been the worst sufferers from this long-continued spoilation, Africans in the district who have the knowledge and the energy to follow a careful breeding programme have also been victims of the filibusters.

THE TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, one Conservative and the other Socialist, who recently visited the Somaliland Protectorate and Somalia met all, or almost all, the political and other leaders in those two closely related countries, and Mr.

Bernard Braine gave a most interesting report of their impressions to a joint meeting last week of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. He emphasized that his colleague and he agreed in their assessment of the position and of the need for prompt and vigorous action by H.M. Government if the machinations of the agents of Nasserism and Communism were to be frustrated. Those who have followed developments in the Horn of Africa will not be surprised that the visitors should have found a much friendlier feeling for Great Britain in the Trust Territory administered by the Italians than in the Protectorate which Britain has ruled for more than half a century, for, as **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** has pointed out in a number of leading articles in recent years, the folly of the Foreign Office drove the British Somalis to feel that their own interests had been betrayed to Ethiopia by our supineness during the years from 1941 to 1954 and then by the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of that year.

Ethiopia then expected to be able to impose her wishes upon the Somalilands (as she has done upon Eritrea), but according to Mr. Braine, the Emperor (who alone decides such matters) would not see fit to do so. **Retribution for Political Folly.** now object to the union or federation of the British and former Italian territories. Even if that be the case, it will not satisfy the Somalis, who naturally want Ethiopian Somaliland, the Ogaden, to be joined with its neighbours. So far as we know, there has been no indication from any quarter that Ethiopia would make that contribution to a settlement of the Somali problem. On the contrary, the words of the Emperor and the acts of his functionaries indicate a determination to strengthen the Ethiopian position in the border areas including the Hald and the so-called Reserved Area, in which tribesmen from the British zone graze their herds and flocks for months each year, as they have done from time immemorial. Indeed, there would be no discontent in British Somaliland if Ethiopia had not been permitted by the United Kingdom Government to dislocate a pattern of life which the tribes of the Protec-

torate had assumed to be permanent. If matters are moving to an early and threatening climax, it is primarily the fault of spine-

less politicians in this country and ignorant and reckless sentimentalists at the United Nations.

Notes By The Way

Kenya's New Ministers

THERE ARE FEW SURPRISES in the new ministerial appointments in Kenya. Group Captain Briggs had evidently been far from happy about the security position, and it is to his credit that he should in such circumstances have resigned the office of Minister with a portfolio. His successor, Mr. Norman Harris, had been expected to enter the Council of Ministers, and so had Mr. Crosskill, who becomes responsible for tourism, which has hitherto had no official father and advocate in high places. That defect having now been remedied, the longer-range planning which is clearly necessary should be facilitated. The East African Tourist Travel Association, which has put the case for tourism cogently and forcefully for years, has at long last had its plea for greater official support in this way. The entry into the Executive Council as a nominated member of Mr. P. J. Jones, a former general manager of the Shell Company of East Africa, will be widely welcomed, for he has shown his ability in various public capacities, and several years ago there were expectations that he would become an M.L.C.

Mr. Musa Amalemba

MR. MUSA AMALEMBA, the only African appointed to the Council of Ministers, is given charge of Housing. His character and ability have impressed those who have worked with him for some years on Nairobi City Council, and more than one former mayor of the city has told me during the past few months that he would acquit himself well if entrusted with a portfolio. The Lennox-Boyd Constitution provides for two African ministers, in the hope that one of the African elected members may yet be willing to accept office, the Governor has decided not to allot the second portfolio meantime. Two of the nominated Asian members, Mr. Abdul Husen Nurmohamed and Mr. B. S. Mohiadr, were carefully described in the official statement as past presidents of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, and I have noticed with some surprise that that misdescription has been printed by newspapers on the spot. Neither is a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. Both are past presidents of the Federation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa—a very different matter.

No Cheer

DR. RITA HINDEN'S new pamphlet, entitled "No Cheer for Central Africa" (published by the Fabian Commonwealth Bureau at 3s. 6d.) is not a cheerful document from any standpoint, as may be gleaned from the final paragraph in its 39 pages, which runs thus: "The Federation has been much more than potheration, it has also been dissimulation, exasperation, exacerbation, and desperation. But there is still this left to us in Britain—a last chance to redeem it from becoming damnation as well". The writer, it will be seen, makes no pretence of objectivity. She looks with a jaundiced eye on every aspect of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the European political leaders of which are portrayed as relentless schemers against African

interests. She describes the birth of the Federation as having occurred "by hook or by crook"—the crooks being the local Europeans, who are depicted as having hooked unwary, complacent, or co-operative Ministers in the United Kingdom. Anyone who knows anything of the battles which went on behind the scenes, to say nothing of the 15 divisions in the House of Commons, must regard that as a fantastic parody.

Adverse Factors

NO READER UNACQUAINTED with the real facts would gain from this brochure any underestimation of the great benefits already derived from federation, not merely by the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, but much farther afield—for there can be no denying that the establishment of at least one area of stability in Africa is highly important far beyond its frontiers. Nor does Dr. Hinden acquaint her readers with the immaturity, irresponsibility, and lack of experience of many of the Africans who now interest themselves in public affairs. She wants Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to have immediately "a majority in excess than half the seats on the local Legislatures, their representatives being chosen by direct election, with no repetition of the dual rolls and fancy franchises now in favour in Southern Rhodesia and the Federation". Its future, she insists, must be decided "by the majority of the inhabitants (not of the electorate)"—which presumably means universal adult franchise (or something closely approaching it), though millions of Africans are as yet entirely incapable of expressing an informed opinion on the matters at issue. Moreover—as Dr. Hinden does not mention—the masses are openly intimidated by small groups of politically ambitious Africans when they require demonstrations of ostensible "solidarity".

Breach of Pledge Advocated

LORD ATTLEE, then Leader of the Opposition, declared in the debate on the Second Reading of the Federation Bill that "if this becomes the law of the land it will be the duty of all of us to try and make it work to the best of our ability"—an undertaking which his party has not fulfilled. Alleging that the promise to govern in the spirit of partnership "has been kept by the Federal Government neither in the letter nor in the spirit", Dr. Hinden now claims that Labour is no longer bound by its pledge. Yet, as a result of courageous leadership, liberalism has spread far more swiftly among the white populations of the two Rhodesias than could have been expected five years ago, and in that short time there has unquestionably been a great change for the better in inter-racial relations. There is admittedly great scope for further improvement (as there is in this country in regard to several other relationships), but prudent people recognize the wisdom of change by evolution based on experience. Dr. Hinden wants revolutionary changes, and bases her plea on theory which has little relation to the conditions of Africa. If her prescription were adopted there would certainly be no cheer for Central Africa.

Russian and Egyptian Threats to Horn of Africa

Mr. Bernard Braine on the Position in the Somalilands*

I HAVE THE UNHAPPY CONVICTION from my recent visit to Aden and the Horn of Africa that unless positive, vigorous, and speedy action is taken by the British Government the situation in this little-known part of the world will slide swiftly to disaster.

In Aden the crisis has come to a head and strong action has been taken. One hopes that it will be effective. The rulers in the Protectorate are much worried by internal subversion.

In The Horn of Africa—the homeland of the Somali people—the storm clouds are gathering fast, and we should be wise to recognize in good time that this is no longer a remote region inhabited by a small and unimportant people. There are no remote places any more; the world has grown too small. In this age of struggle for mastery over the minds of men even the smallest and poorest of peoples have acquired importance for the rest of mankind, and also a nuisance value.

There are about three million Somalis living in the Horn of Africa, which covers an area of some 300,000 square miles, stretching westward from the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean to the Ethiopian highlands and southward across the Shebelle and Juba rivers down to the Tana in northern Kenya. They are mostly nomads clinging obstinately to their ancient tribal organization. Most of the country is flat, inhospitable, and much eroded semi-desert, but it provides just enough grazing to sustain the great herds of camels, sheep, and goats which constitute almost the sole wealth.

Attractive Somalis

The Somalis are a most attractive, virile, strangely sensitive, excitable, and politically immature people of Hamitic origin, whose ancestors crossed over from Southern Arabia many centuries ago. Somewhere between the 14th and 16th centuries they became converted to Islam. Their way of life has changed very little down the ages. Like all nomads, they are restless; they are always on the move and are no respectors of man-made frontiers. They journey where the grazing takes them; and because they know and care nothing for pasture management, they have helped a poor soil to become even poorer. So it is that with each decade of grazing there has been a gradual but steady southward shift of population. Now they press down into the northern frontier area of Kenya.

Today the Somalis find themselves divided between five countries—the former Italian Colony and now United Nations Trusteeship Territory of Somalia, the British Somaliland Protectorate, French Somaliland, the Ogaden in Ethiopia, and the Northern Frontier District of Kenya. About half of the three million Somalis live in Somalia, there are about 560,000 in our Protectorate, 400,000 live in Ethiopia, under 30,000 in French Somaliland, and some 50,000 to 60,000 spill over into Kenya. Yet, despite territorial divisions and internal tribal rivalries and dissensions, the Somalis remain a distinct racial group closely linked by language, religion, customs, and common sympathies.

After the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 the Ogaden was joined to Italian Somaliland. Between 1941, when we expelled the Italians from this part of Africa, and 1950 practically the whole of the Somalilands were under British administration. Somali hopes for unity were aroused only to be dashed to the ground

after the war when British proposals for the creation of a United Somalia were successfully opposed by the Soviet Union and others. Instead, the United Nations resolved that Somalia should become independent by 1960 after a period of trusteeship. The rôle of trustee was given to the Italians, who have not fallen down on their trusteeship.

The Somalis feel themselves to be one people held apart by the machinations of foreign Powers. They desire unity and mean to get it. And here Somalia holds the key to the whole situation.

Time is Short

Even if the West had until 1960 to devise a solution to the problem which would ensure stability in the region and yet retain the friendship of the Somalis, time would be very short. But events are now moving so fast that Somalia is likely to attain her independence much earlier. My distinct impression is that, whatever Rome may say, the Italians on the spot are anxious to withdraw. Since the assassination of the Egyptian member of the United Nations Commission last year the Italian administrators have been divesting themselves of the last shreds of authority in a frantic endeavour to preserve good will. Somali Ministers sit on thrones in the saddle and control the police and the administration. They seem confident whatever be the measure of their competence.

Signor Anzilotti, the Chief Administrator, told the Legislative Assembly last October that should the elected representatives of the Somali people request that Italy should withdraw she will do so. The opportunity may soon occur for such a request to be made, for a general election is to be held between June and September. A draft Constitution prepared by the United Nations Commission will then be ready for discussion. It is therefore more than likely that the Italians will be asked to leave by the beginning of 1959.

Confirmation of this was given to me by the Prime Minister, Abdullahi Issa. My impression was that this able, energetic, and ambitious man is a friend of the West and of Ethiopia but faces formidable opposition within his own party, the Somali Youth League. Accordingly he is not likely to put himself in a position where he might appear less enthusiastic for independence at the earliest possible date than his openly pro-Egyptian rivals, led by the President of the S.Y.L., Haji Mohamed Hussein, who has been living in Cairo until recently.

External Aid

Unfortunately, Somalia is not economically viable, and, as far as one can judge, is never likely to be. Great difficulties will arise if the Italians withdraw before the question of external aid has been settled. This is well understood in Cairo. I have no doubt that it figures in the current discussions between Colonel Nasser and Mr. Krushchev. But so far no hint has been given as to what the West in general and Britain in particular is prepared to do.

This is regrettable, if only because there is so much good will for Britain in Somalia. Leading Somalis whom we met went out of their way to pay tribute to Britain and the Commonwealth. In Britain they had given the Somalis their first taste of freedom, and by her conduct in India and Ghana had demonstrated the sincerity of her desire to come to terms with a changing world. We even had inquiries about the possibility of an independent Somalia joining the Commonwealth.

The amount of aid required would not be very great. Only a fraction of our expenditure on Jordan in recent years. But unless an offer is made before the elections, those whose present disposition is to look to the West may be obliged to look elsewhere to avoid being out-smarted by their rivals.

*In an address to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. Brigadier S. H. Longrigg presided.

This is not a remote danger. Many leading Somalis told me that they would prefer aid from the West, but that if it was not forthcoming they would accept whatever the Egyptians or the Russians were prepared to give.

Members of the Soviet Embassy staff in Addis Ababa recently visited the country and openly expressed interest in its problems and needs. Egypt offers practical aid in the form of scholarships for higher education and teachers for Somali schools. I found it ironical and disturbing that in a land hungry for education and well-disposed towards our country English should be taught by Egyptian teachers. I think the interest of the Egyptians and the Russians is quite serious.

These developments have a disturbing effect upon our own Protectorate and I am strongly of the opinion that if there is no clear statement of our aims and administration there would be faced with an extremely difficult task, perhaps an impossible task, once Somalia attains independence.

My colleague, Mr. Austin Albu, and I met at least half the chiefs in the Protectorate and all the leading political figures, including Ahmed Hassan, president of the moderate National United Front, and his vice-president, the most able and energetic Somali, Michael Marango. We were left in no doubt as to what was wanted; it is union with an independent Somalia, not as soon as possible. This is a natural and normal desire.

In May, 1956, Lord Lloyd, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave an undertaking that H.M. Government would be prepared to consider the possibility of some form of association between Somaliland and Somalia sometime after 1960. H.M.G. would certainly discuss any such proposal with representatives of the people of the Protectorate, and if political and economic conditions were propitious and the proposal was both well-conceived and favoured by the Somali people, H.M. Government would be ready to support them in principle.

This may have suited the conditions of 1956; it does not meet the requirements of 1958. It is clear that the issue will have to be faced much earlier than was envisaged and before any real advance has been made in the Protectorate towards internal self-government.

Unfortunate Incident

I quickly sensed that feeling in the Protectorate is far less friendly towards Britain than in Somalia. There was, of course, the unfortunate incident in which we were involved in Berbera, where an angry mob stoned our car. I would not wish to exaggerate its importance; indeed, it had its amusing side. Banners carried by the demonstrators bore such inscriptions as "Action speak louder than words" and "The meek shall inherit the earth". The latter was carried by a man who used his free hand to beat the bonnet of our car with a large club.

Though we were treated personally with courtesy everywhere else we found people impatient, irritable, and very outspoken in their criticisms; and if sometimes they were unfair in their strictures, there were, as I discovered to my sorrow, understandable reasons for their attitude. It is a sad and melancholy tale.

The first of these is deep-rooted in history and there is nothing that we can do about it now. But since it conditions the thinking of our Somalis it must be mentioned. In 1897, fearing that the Ethiopians might aid the Mahdist revolt in the Sudan, we sought to buy them off by handing over about one-third of the Protectorate. This was the Haud and the Reserved Area, embracing some 25,000 square miles of the best grazing land in the Protectorate. When it is realized that one out of every two Somalis spends in the Haud and Reserved Area between four and eight months of each year, according to the quality of the grazing, or may seek to sow and harvest a crop there, the importance of this question can be readily grasped. Our Somalis remained in ignorance of the 1897 treaty until the activities of the Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary Commission in the early thirties brought the facts to light. The reaction was violent. A member of the boundary commission was killed. They came the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, when the Haud was transferred to Italian Somalia, and their own occupation.

What our Somalis cannot understand is why, when we had the opportunity after 1941, we did not restore the Haud to the Protectorate. Whatever the reason, we did not do so, and in 1954, to add a crowning insult to injury, we entered into an agreement with Ethiopia under which we solemnly reaffirmed the 1897 treaty. Again we told our Somalis nothing until after the agreement had been signed. This rankles deeply.

At the time it was thought that the agreement was a reasonable bargain; that since we could not challenge Ethiopia's sovereignty we were fortunate in securing certain safeguards for the Protectorate people. For example, the Ethiopians agreed that British liaison officers should reside in the area

and move about it freely. It was agreed also that disputes between our own tribes could be settled in our Protectorate courts, although disputes between our tribes and Ethiopian tribes had to be settled in Ethiopian courts.

But the truth is that the agreement is proving unworkable. For one thing it was not specific as to which tribes are affected. The liaison machinery applies only to nomads, but there are an increasing number of British Somalis who settle down in the Reserved Area for a season or so to grow crops. The Ethiopians then claim them as Ethiopian subjects and by various means suborn them from their allegiance to their old chiefs. For the time being all is quiet in the Haud, for grazing is plentiful. But if there should be drought the gravest difficulty can be expected.

We were told bluntly and repeatedly that Britain had betrayed the Somalis, had broken faith with the undertakings given in the Protectorate treaties, and, since we appeared neither to have the will nor the strength to give protection, we should depart.

Yet another reason for the current bitterness is the widely-held belief that we have failed to develop the human and economic resources of the Protectorate. It is true that in many respects the Protectorate is lagging far behind Somalia. It is not true that we are entirely responsible for this. The Protectorate Somalis long raised the introduction of education and even burned down some schools. How low they are obstructionist in many matters, especially in attempts to control soil erosion.

Nevertheless, we have not moved with anything like the speed and sense of purpose that the situation demands. Somalia is an elected Assembly and knows that independence is round the corner. There is no elected element in the Protectorate Legislature, nor any clear idea as to where the territory is going and how it is going to get there.

It was hard to be told by chiefs wearing British decorations that they had been proud to live under British rule, but that our people have not got the confidence to use the British name to use to have. It was humiliating to hear such men complain that "Somalis under British protection are more backward than those of Somalia".

It was disturbing to realize that these people, egged on by incessant Egyptian propaganda, mostly talk of turning to other Powers. "If the camel is to be eaten by the hyena," said one man, more in sorrow than in anger, "it matters little whether the hyena comes from the West or from the East!" These views were not those of a handful of dissatisfied chiefs and politicians. They are shared widely, in most parts of the world, which I have visited, a distinction can be drawn between the conservative, traditional, and tribal elements and the debilitated intellectuals and progressive politicians in the West. This is not so in Somaliland. All Somalis are rightly or wrongly that we have failed in our duty as the protecting Power.

Elections Pointless

Lord Lloyd's policy statement envisaged steps "to encourage Somalia to assume greater responsibility". A constitutional commission is expected to report in about two months on the holding of elections. In my view this is a waste of time. Even if it were possible to hold elections, it is doubtful if this could happen for many months. But it is not possible for the simple reason that half the population spends much of the year in the Haud and the 1954 agreement expressly forbids political activity on the Ethiopian side of the border. Thus if our Somalis are to get wider representation in the Legislature before the question of unification with Somalia becomes practical politics, an entirely new approach will be necessary.

There is very little time left in which to make such an approach, especially as the mood of the Protectorate may well be governed by events in Somalia.

Another aspect of the situation should be mentioned. What helps the pro-Egyptian elements in Somalia and Somaliland is the belief that the Ethiopians are being egged on by their American allies to solve the problem by taking over the whole area. There may have been a time when the Americans thought in these terms but I do not think that they do so now. No Somali Minister has ever spoken that the American consul in Mogadishu.

The Americans regard Ethiopia as a safe bastion for the West. So it was privileged to meet the Emperor and have long discussions with some of his Ministers, and we need have no anxieties about the score. As Haile Selassie once dreamed of swallowing up the Somalilands, he does so no longer, and the communiqué issued after Prime Minister Abdullahi Koo's visit to Addis Ababa last December makes it clear that Ethiopia supports the idea of independence for Somalia.

This makes it so important for the pro-Western elements in Somalia to be given every assistance. If they go down, it would not be difficult to stir up trouble between Somalia and

Ethiopia. Of what use would Ethiopia be if the Horn and Aden slipped out of our control? Her only port would be to a sea dominated by the Arab Republic at both ends, and with a Soviet base in the Yemen.

Moreover, Kenya would come into the main line. Haji Mohamed Hussein, the pro-Egyptian president of the S.Y.L. was quite frank with me when we met in Mogadishu. He wants no accommodation with his neighbours except upon the basis of the unification of all five Somaliland, and hinted that he would like to reach out to other Hamitic peoples in Ethiopia and Kenya.

What happens in Somalia in the next few months is the key to the whole situation. There is a chance of keeping the Somalis in the West in a camp, but only if we move with great deliberation and speed. The minimum requirement, in my view, is that we should make our position crystal clear in regard to what financial and technical aid we are prepared to give an

independent Somalia, and what additional steps, constitutional, economic and administrative, we are prepared to take to help our own Protectorate people join an independent Somalia—and to do this with the utmost speed.

One has only to look at the map to see what vital British interests are involved—our continued access to oil supplies, our air communications, our need for stability, and peace in East Africa—to realize that a little generosity and imagination now would save both our pockets and pride tomorrow. If the Horn of Africa were to be lost to the West, the back door to Africa would be thrown wide open to Russian and Egyptian penetration.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Opening Shots in the Southern Rhodesian Elections

Sir Edgar Whitehead Offers Lord Malvern's Recipe for Race Relations

IF THE FORTHCOMING SOUTHERN RHODESIAN

general election resulted in a stalemate, the United Federal party would not join a coalition in order to secure a majority in the House, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a party meeting at Gwelo last week-end.

Explaining the U.F.P. policy, Sir Edgar said that it would be impossible to bring about African advancement unless there was a clear undertaking that European workers in Southern Rhodesia would get reasonable protection against undercutting and unfair competition. Even moderate and reasonable people were nervous about the future of their jobs, Sir Edgar continued. This was the source of strength of the Dominion and Confederate parties, who were playing on these fears.

Commenting on Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister said that he had given the impression that the United Federal party was working for Africans and not for Europeans. "This would have led to racial strife," Sir Edgar declared. "I am offering the old policy taught me by Lord Malvern—to increase economic wealth so that all races can benefit and all sections advance."

Vote for Stability

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, who spoke at the same meeting said that he wanted the U.F.P. to fight the election without any friends from either right or left. "I am satisfied that the people will vote for stability, and the one party which will maintain stability and give confidence to the outside world is the United Federal party."

The meeting confirmed that the U.F.P. had no intention of enforcing social integration, by law, and also rejected a suggestion that local authorities should be required to provide inter-racial hotels or clubs in their town planning programmes.

Speaking at the United Rhodesia party's congress, held in Bulawayo last week-end, Mr. Garfield Todd said: "We (the U.F.P.) are the only party not frightened of what we see around us. We recognize that the rise of the African—not only in Rhodesia, but throughout the whole country—presents its problems, but that if guided rightly, it can be a force of great significance for our development. The difference between us and the United Federal party is that we know there can be plenty for all. The theory that prosperity depends upon keeping the African down is a snare and a delusion."

Twenty Africans attended the congress, probably the largest number that has ever attended a party congress

in the Federation. A former acting Governor-General of the Federation, Sir William Murphy, was unanimously elected chairman of the party.

The 30 seats in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament are likely to be contested by 110 candidates in the general election which is to be held on June 15. The Dominion and Confederate parties are expected to contest all the seats, and Mr. Garfield Todd's United Rhodesia party 29.

In addition, the Constitution party, which was formed recently in Northern Rhodesia by Dr. Alexander Scott, Member of the Federal Parliament for Lusaka, with the support of Colonel David Stirling, founder of the Capricorn Africa Society, is to contest a few selected seats. The Southern Rhodesian African National Congress has also announced that it intends to fight two constituencies in Bulawayo and the same number in Salisbury. A sixth party, the Confederate party, has been resuscitated, and is also to fight a few seats. It is considered to be to the right of the Dominion party in matters related to African affairs.

Dr. Scott is reported to have offered Mr. Todd an electoral pact between the Constitution party and the United Rhodesia party, an offer rejected by Mr. Todd, largely it is believed, because he does not approve of the Constitution party's link with the Capricorn Africa Society.

According to a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, most political observers in Southern Rhodesia believe that the main contest is between the Whitehead-Welensky U.F.P. and the Dominion party. The United Rhodesia party is not expected to win more than one or two seats, and many believe that it will fail to win any. The other parties, the Constitution party, the African National Congress, and the Confederate party are considered to have virtually no chances of winning a seat.

Hard Fight at Shabani

Mr. Todd is apparently given little chance of winning his own seat at Shabani, since the electorate consists largely of miners and farmers, two groups with whom Mr. Todd is highly unpopular. The Dominion party territorial leader, Mr. Ray Stockill, is virtually certain to retain his safe Dominion party seat in the small town of Fort Victoria.

At the time of going to press, the U.F.P. had nominated 26 candidates for the election and the Dominion party 29. Neither party has as yet nominated candidates for Shabani, the seat at present held by Mr. Garfield Todd. No candidates for the United Rhodesia party have as yet been announced.

Sir Edgar Whitehead is to fight Salisbury North, which is considered a safe Government seat. During the Hillside by-election, Sir Edgar stated that if he was defeated he would fight in his old constituency Umtali. But this is no longer considered safe for the Government because of growing support for the Dominion party in the area. His Dominion party opponent will be Mr. Graham Smith, a businessman. The present member is Mr. H. C. Holderness, who is a member of the United Rhodesia Party.

"On the ground at the airport I cannot be served with beer. When I am in the air I am allowed to buy liquor as I like."—Mr. B. G. R. Kuwani, a member of the Western Province African Provincial Council in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Needs a National Front

"Dominion" Road to Dominion Status

A NATIONAL FRONT IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, perhaps formed by the Dominion Party and a splinter party from the United Federal Party, was urged by the Marquis of Montrose when he opened the Dominion Party territorial congress in Salisbury.

He warned the congress against policies which might prevent the "disillusioned body of Federal supporters" from joining the Dominion Party individuals "or perhaps form themselves into a party whose leaders might approach your leaders with the idea that together they might form some sort of national front". Without a national front the Federation was in no position to tackle the great aim of becoming a Dominion and achieving a clear political cleavage between those who believed that the future of Central Africa lay in European control and those who were prepared to be so liberal as to allow the disappearance of the European.

A resolution deprecating attempts to alter the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia was passed unanimously. In proposing it Mr. Hercules Robinson said that if the suggested alterations were brought into effect the concept of Federation for which the Southern Rhodesian electorate had voted at the referendum would become unworkable.

The resolution held that constitutional changes in any part of the Federation should not be permitted except as a result of an agreement reached at a conference at which the accredited participants in the Federal scheme were adequately represented, and that any piecemeal tampering with the territorial Constitution might gravely prejudice the country's chances of independence on acceptable terms. The proper time for changes would be 1960, when the Federal constitution was to be reviewed and the question of independence considered. In any event the changes proposed would not strengthen the foundations of the Federation. The people of Southern Rhodesia should therefore do everything possible to help Northern Rhodesia resist the imposition of an undesirable form of administration.

African Candidates

Nine resolutions on African matters were adopted. One proposed that the Dominion Party should nominate four African candidates to contest the Federal general election in Southern Rhodesia. The resolutions came from Mr. F. Titus Ndoro, of Rusape, the only African at the congress, who said that he did not believe the Dominion Party to be anti-African.

One resolution said that Africans should be encouraged to train in carpentry, building, and other trades rather than teaching, since "the majority of the Africans employed in the Colony who took up the teaching profession are unemployed". Others urged the Government to encourage the country to grow food, so as to save money spent on imports, and called upon the Africans to help themselves "and not accept something for nothing".

Also embodied in the resolutions were that "Europeans and Africans must co-operate in joining political parties", and that "the white Dominion Party supporters should not fear the African people joining them in political fields". Miscogeneration should be discouraged, and the purity of the races maintained; there should be screening of alien Africans from neighbouring countries.

The newly-elected Southern Rhodesian M.P. for Hillside, Mr. Jack Pain, called for a "scrapping of the credit squeeze and hire-purchase restrictions".

Federal Development Programme Revised

CUTS-TOTALLING NEARLY £16m. have been made in the development plan for 1957-61 of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government having reduced the expenditure of £137,660,000 originally planned for the four-year period by about 12% to £121,727,000. The cuts are being imposed because of the drop in revenue owing to the heavy fall in the price of copper and the difficulty of raising loans in London. The largest cut in expenditure falls upon Rhodesia Railways, reduced by £10m. to £28.8m.

No Intention of Scuttling

Need for Time in Africa

MR. CHARLES VILLIERS, a member of a merchant banking house in the City of London, has written in the *Sunday Times* under the heading "Africa's Need is Time":—

"In most of Africa the indigenous people are trying and longing to catch up, but they need time—time not only to copy but also, to understand technology, time to assimilate moral values in the place of tribal superstitions. Given time, they can make tremendous progress.

"Natural and lasting friendship between black and white is still very rare. Yet there is hope, for with time Africans will become professional men—doctors, lawyers, teachers, priests—who, unless all human experience is contradicted, will form genuine social contacts with Europeans of the same profession. Thus an atmosphere of trust would be created, without which transfer of privilege is so difficult.

If European history is to repeat itself in Africa it is time, above all, that is needed. And if time runs out too soon, what can Europeans do but either suppress or suppress? Neither of these policies has a good record, but there is no doubt that in the settled areas of Africa Europeans would choose suppression; they have no intention of scuttling.

"History is full of such moments, and they did not by any means attend in tears, but this one will only be gained by patience on the part of the native, and a spirit of accommodation on the part of the white.

The African leaders are impelled by many motives, including their own interest, to demand immediate independence in political, economic, and social privilege, however unready their followers may be to make use of it. The leaders of the whites are under heavy pressure from those of their followers who suffer from our chronic weakness of doing too little too late.

"From outside the settled areas, from the Conference of Independent African States, and from Egypt comes propaganda intoxicating to the Africans, and this we cannot now control. But in Africa reside sources of considerable influence on both sides. If those sources use their influence to gain time in Africa there is hope that a middle way between suppression and suppression can be worked out. But if, spurred on by their supporters, the leaders of Africa are impatient or unaccommodating, time will run out very quickly, and the noble European experiment in Africa will succumb to the sinister forces of suppression in the name of self-preservation."

Forthcoming Engagements

May 12.—London Missionary Society's annual meeting, Livingstone House, Broadway, S.W.1.

May 14.—Reception for Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Governor-designate of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Turnbull by Sir Arthur and Lady Kirby at East Africa House, Marble Arch, W.1.

May 15.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to receive Dr. Vivian Fuchs and members of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition at Buckingham Palace, where Dr. Fuchs will be knighted.

South Africa Club Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oppenheimer.

May 18.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to attend Commonwealth Youth Sunday service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

May 20.—The Duke of Gloucester as Grand Prior to hold investiture of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at St. James's Palace.

May 22.—Joint East and Central African Board's annual meeting, House of Lords.

May 24.—Empire Day.

June 6.—The Duke of Edinburgh to attend ceremonial opening of Field College, Oxford.

June 9.—Dr. Vivian Fuchs to address Royal Geographical Society and receive the Royal gold medal.

June 11.—Reception by the Crown Agents.

June 12.—The Queen's official birthday.

June 19.—Corona Dinner.

Ladies' Corona Dinner.

July 1.—Installation meeting of East and Central Africa Lodge, Freemasons' Hall.

July 2.—East Africa Dinner in London.

Kenya's Ministers Under New Constitution

African Constituency Members Not Prepared to Take Office

CHANGES IN THE KENYA GOVERNMENT were announced last week. Mr. E. A. Vasey, hitherto a nominated member, who was defeated in the election for the special seats in the Legislative Council, will for the present retain the Finance portfolio, which he has held for seven years, in order to introduce his budget. It is due to be presented as this issue went to press.

Three new Ministers, one of them an African, have been appointed under the new constitution. Mr. Musa Amalemba has become Minister for Housing; Mr. W. E. Crosskill Minister for Tourism and Common Services, a new portfolio; and Mr. Morris Harris is now the European Minister without Portfolio, succeeding Group Captain L. R. Briggs, whose reappointment should not be considered.

Mr. Michael Blundell returns to his old post as Minister for Agriculture, and Mr. W. B. Havelock continues as Minister for Local Government, Health, and Town Planning. The Ministries still vacant are those of Education, Labour, Lands and of Community Development.

Assistant Ministers have been named—Mr. Wanywa Waweru (Education, Labour, and Lands) and Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said el Mandhry (Forest Development, Game and Fisheries). The new Constitution provides for not fewer than three and not more than six Assistant Ministers.

The new council, formed under the new Constitution, is composed as follows:—

CHIEF SECRETARY, Mr. W. F. Coutts (No change).

MINISTER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS, Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones (No change).

MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT, Mr. E. A. Vasey (No change).

MINISTER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Mr. C. M. Johnston (No change).

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND WATER RESOURCES, Mr. Michael Blundell (No change).

MINISTER FOR INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE, Mr. F. W. Cusack (No change).

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HEALTH AND TOWN PLANNING, Mr. W. B. Havelock (No change, except Housing, previously in this Portfolio, has been made a separate Portfolio).

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION, LABOUR AND LANDS, (Vacant, but duties will meantime be undertaken by Mr. W. F. Coutts).

MINISTER FOR FOREST DEVELOPMENT, GAME AND FISHERIES, Mr. D. L. Blunt (No change).

MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Mr. A. Hope-Jones (No change).

MINISTER FOR WORKS, Mr. I. E. Nathoo (No change).

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, (Vacant, but duties will meantime be undertaken by Mr. C. M. Johnston).

EUROPEAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, Mr. N. F. Harris.

ASIAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, Mr. C. B. Madan (No change).

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND COMMON SERVICES, Mr. W. E. Crosskill.

MINISTER FOR HOUSING, Mr. Musa Amalemba.

Security Council

Mr. Harris will have special duties as a member of the Security Council advisory to the Governor, which now replaces the War Council. The other members, in addition to Sir Evelyn Baring, will be Mr. W. F. Coutts (Chief Secretary) and Group Captain M. P. H. Tapp (G.O.C. East Africa).

Business, Transport and Hotels. Mr. Crosskill's portfolio will include Supplies and Transport, the Government Printer's Department, and the Government Civil Aeronautics Department.

The Asian Minister without Portfolio, Mr. C. B. Madan, will have special responsibility for liquor licensing, rent control, and other matters.

When the constitutional documents were drafted, says a Government statement, the intention was that the Governor should choose his Ministers of any community from either

specially elected or constituency elected members. One of the two posts to be allocated to African Ministers was the Portfolio of Housing. The African Constituency members are not prepared at the present to take office.

Mr. Musa Amalemba, having been appointed to the Portfolio of Housing, for which he is specially suited, it has been decided for the time being to leave vacant the second portfolio for an African Minister.

The three newly appointed Ministers and those who recently resigned and had been re-appointed took the oath of allegiance last week, as members of the Council of Ministers.

After the ceremony Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, said that the Government had worked well together as a team since the first Council of Ministers, drawn from all communities, was formed in 1954 and that there had been the most cordial relationships between the non-official and Civil Service Ministers.

Nominated Members

The names of eight new nominated members of the Legislature have also been announced.

MR. KAI BECHGAARD, a former Senior Assistant Legal Secretary in the East Africa High Commission, who resigned to practise private law in Nairobi as an advocate.

MR. PHILIP H. SMITH, one of the Uasin Gishu district's most prominent farmers, and a former vice-president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

MR. E. T. JONES, chairman of the Kenya Tea and Coffee and previously general manager of the Kenya Tea and Coffee Africa Ltd. He is a former member of the Legislative Council.

Mrs. EMILIAN GECAGA a Kikuyu who is specially interested in social welfare and has served as president of the African Community Development since 1956. She is the wife of a Nairobi barrister.

MR. CHARLES W. RUBIA, until recently chairman of the Nairobi African General Ward Council. He has been a member of Nairobi City Council since 1957.

MR. H. G. S. HARRISON, since 1952 Deputy African Affairs Officer, Mombasa, who was born in Kenya in the Kilifi district and has completed 30 years of Government and local government service.

MR. P. H. HINDI, MURUMBAHIRE, former president of the Federation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, a member of the Board of Commerce and Industry from 1947 to 1954, and a member of the executive committee of the Kenya Muslim League.

MR. B. S. MOHINDRA, former president Federation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa from 1952 to 1955, and a former president, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi.

Providing a Lead for Kenya

Cross-Bench Members Form Association

SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ELECTION the 12 specially elected members of Kenya's Legislative Council resolved to form an association to promote policies for the benefit of Kenya as a whole without racial or sectional bias.

"It is our intention", they have said, "to produce a policy statement which will provide a lead and a guide to the vast numbers of people of all races in Kenya whose main desire is the economic, political, and social development of the country as a whole, and not the propagation of selfish interests or the domination of one race or sect over another."

"The members of Kenya Legislative Council to represent all races, we recognize that we carry a heavy responsibility, but we are confident that, with the tolerance and understanding which exist and which we are determined to increase, we will attract the support of the great majority of our fellow Kenyans and be able to lead our country to greater harmony and prosperity."

Senate Proposed for Tanganyika Territory

Mr. Ivor Bayldon Urges Its Establishment at Very Early Date

MR. IVOR BAYLDON, one of the European Representative Members in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, and until recently chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association, has urged the establishment of an Upper House, or Senate, at the earliest possible moment.

In the course of a memorandum on the subject he has written:

"The Government is out of touch with the people, and because of their ostrich-like approach to political issues they are becoming more and more out of touch. The vast majority of the African people of Tanganyika Territory have a basic good will towards the British Administration, and they want a lead which will give expression to their desire for progress as rapidly as is consonant with economic progress and the true welfare of the country.

"If Western standards are to survive, the irresponsible, self-seeking, deliberately misleading agitators must be countered by equally vocal and more convincing leaders who are not seeking power and position for themselves but are genuinely trying to maintain steady and realistic progress towards the ultimate goal of self-government and independence within the Commonwealth.

Leaders Can Be Found

Do these leaders exist, and can they be found? My answer is an unequivocal 'Yes' to both questions. These people are the chiefs, the real representatives of African opinion. This important fact has been overlooked, and until very recently there has been a tendency on the Government's part to relegate the chief more and more to concern with tribal law and custom and less and less to active participation in the affairs of the country.

"The chief is in a very difficult position because he owes his position partly to the good will of his people and partly to that of the Government, and therefore the servant of two masters; and too frequently he has not had the support of the Government when he most needed it. I know this from discussions with friends of mine who are chiefs.

"The modern trend is for the chief to be assisted by councils, some of whose members are commoners, but to the majority of the tribe the chief is the fountain-head. Because of the lack of real understanding of the feelings of the people the chief is often required to put across a policy for which his people are not ready or which they do not understand. Lack of a proper forum for the collective views of the chiefs is a very great weakness in the system of the government of this country.

Constitutional Obsession

"With the advent of politics and the obsession with constitutional development it is essential that the chief should be brought into the central government, so that his views will have the weight to which they are entitled.

"It would be inappropriate for the chief to have to indulge in the hurry-burry of politics, but he will have no alternative if he becomes a member of the Legislative Council. A few chiefs are nominated to sit on the Government bench, and I hope that that will continue to be the case, but this position detracts somewhat from the necessity for a public lead from the chiefs.

The only remedy is for the establishment of an Upper House or Senate, largely comprised of chiefs, together with outstanding citizens of the country, i.e., Africans, commoners, Europeans, and Asians. The Upper Chamber should be established as soon as possible and in any case before the appointment of the Constitutional Committee at the end of next year, when all the members of the Representative Side of the House will have been elected.

"It would be unrealistic to consider further constitutional advance or any of the other vital problems which face Tanganyika without the views of the chiefs. They carry enormous weight, being far more representative of African opinion than any other organization. Therefore the establishment of an Upper House would be of immense value to the country as a whole.

"A further advantage of the Upper Chamber is that it will provide a statutory body, comprised largely of Africans, who will represent the vast bulk of good will in the country. Thus the weight of this moderate opinion will make itself felt both within Tanganyika and outside it, and it will be led by people who have traditionally carried the burden of responsibility for generations and are best qualified to shoulder the additional responsibility which has arisen out of the political advances which have already taken place. The country stands in very great need of the leadership and the advice of the people best qualified to give it. The chiefs certainly come within this category.

Delaying Power

"The Upper Chamber, like the House of Lords in England, should have some delaying power in respect of legislation passed by the Legislative Council. The powers could be reserved for specific subjects, such as constitutional legislation, and legislation, and similar explosive matters. More important would be the consultation of this body in regard to the formation of policy for these subjects.

"Ultimate decisions on policy will continue to rest with the Government, as theirs is the duty of governing, but the present policy, through the Executive Council, behind closed doors, is not serving the country. There should be open discussion, exploratory in nature, in public first. Thereafter the Executive Council could arrive at their conclusions for submission to the Legislative Council.

"I intend to do what I can to get the Upper Chamber accepted as soon as possible by means of a private member's motion at the next meeting of the Legislative Council."

Accord in Bechuanaland

LEADERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY in Bechuanaland have joined with African leaders, including Tshekedi and Seretse Khama, in rejecting the idea that the Protectorate should be incorporated into either the Union of South Africa or the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This stand was taken at a meeting of the Joint Advisory Council for Bechuanaland during a debate on a motion asking for the immediate introduction of a Legislative Council for the territory. The debate was initiated by Mr. Russell England, leader of the European community, who called for immediate constitutional advance to enable Bechuanaland to establish itself as a distinctive "political entity". The motion was seconded by Tshekedi Khama, who welcomed the adherence of the European leaders' demand for a Legislative Council, which had hitherto been supported only by Africans. He added that it was an indication of the Bechuanaland public feeling that both communities in Bechuanaland should be united in presenting their political demands to the British Government.

Kenya's Information Services

KENYA'S INFORMATION DEPARTMENT issued 1,200 Press releases last year, Mr. J. H. Reiss, the director, says in his annual report (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s.). The publications section handled 2m. copies of its own brochures and news-sheets and also 125,000 posters, leaflets and magazines supplied by the Colonial Office or Information and the Central Office of Information. Propagatory programmes on the Lennox Boyd Constitution and full coverage of the African elections were the major pre-occupations of the broadcasting section. The film section completed 12 pictures, including a feature production "How You Vote", a sequel to "Registration of Voters", and three films on Princess Margaret's visit.

The Case of Mr. Oneko Detained Since Kenyatta Trial

THE CASE OF MR. ACHIENG ONEKO, who is detained in Kenya under the emergency regulations, was raised in a brief adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) said that Mr. Oneko was one of the leaders of the Kenya African Union in 1952 when it sent a delegation to Britain to make submissions in regard to the reform in Kenya. When he returned to Kenya he was arrested as an organizer of Mau Mau, along with Jomo Kenyatta and several others.

"I went to the trial at Kapenguria and gave evidence of character on his behalf. Finally as a result of that character evidence, he was acquitted on appeal to the Kenya Supreme Court in 1954. He was acquitted on all charges brought against him, however, Mr. Oneko has been kept in detention during the last four years. I submit that this is a case of outstanding injustice.

The Under-Secretary of State said that the advisory committee had received appeals from 2,476 persons. Last April the Colonial Secretary said that the committee had received 2,569 appeals. That is a total of 93 appeals in nine months, at a rate of about 30 a month, which we must compare with the total number of detainees of 10,000. In June the Under-Secretary of State said that 1,050 detainees had been released as a result of advice from the advisory committee. On April 17 the Colonial Secretary said that 1,000 had been released as a result of such advice. Thus no action has been taken upon in a full 10 months as a result of advice from the committee.

Never Approved of Mau Mau

"In a letter which he wrote to me on April 12, Oneko said: 'It is well important to add at this stage my very sincere condemnation and denunciation of any connexion with Mau Mau, its obscenity of violence and murders perpetrated by it. I have never approved neither supported violent methods as a means of settling our problems in Kenya. There is no one who is utterly impossible for me to associate myself with the Mau Mau, its aims and its capacity. Personally, however painful and painful the circumstances, I trust me for what I say, that I harbour no ill-will against any individual...'

"In view of the fact that Ouko Oneko was acquitted of all charges brought against him in the Kenya Supreme Court and the fact that no evidence has been brought out into the open against this man, I submit that we should accept the statement which he made."

MR. DONALD FOOT (Lab.): "It was not alleged against Mr. Oneko that he had been associated in any way with Mau Mau; that he had taken an unlawful oath; that he had been a terrorist. All that was said against him was that he made inflammatory speeches against the Government of Kenya and Europeans calculated to stir up sedition and inter-racial enmity."

"It was not alleged that he had been guilty of sedition, or that there was any other offence for which he could be brought again to trial. There were not even particulars of the speeches which he was supposed to have made. There was only this vague, woolly allegation. On that ground, and on that ground alone, he has been kept imprisoned for the last four years."

Improper Request

"According to the information which Mr. Oneko gave me on Manda Island, he was interviewed by a screening team in 1956 and was asked to give an undertaking that if he were released he would not take any part in politics. That was an entirely improper request, but it was very properly refused."

MR. HENRY BROCKWAY (Lab.): "I knew Achieng Oneko in the country in 1951 and 1952. For months there was scarcely a day when I did not meet him. I have known other Africans, just as I have known men of other races, who might be guilty of the crimes of Mau Mau. However, Achieng Oneko is a man of character and of a depth of mind which make it absolutely impossible for us who knew him to believe that he is guilty of any responsibility for Mau Mau."

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Lab.): "Just over a year ago I was a member of a Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation which visited Kenya. We visited Kakwa camp on Manda Island, and I believe that we were the first parliamentarians to visit it."

"It fell to my lot to talk with the group which included Achieng Oneko. I talked with him for perhaps 16 minutes,

and, for what it is worth, the impression that I formed was that Oneko was in no sense a man who was likely to have been associated with any of the excesses of Mau Mau; nor was he a man whose release from detention would be in any way a threat to the security of Kenya."

"When I came back to Nairobi and discussed his detention with the people in the Government, it was borne in on me that the grounds on which he was detained were about as flimsy as those which caused the detention of any other person in the Colony."

High Office

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD: "Achieng Oneko held high office in the Kenya African Union. There is always a danger that these things get forgotten, but the House needs no reminder that this Union was proscribed in 1953 for deep involvement in Mau Mau. Mr. Oneko was general secretary of this union from August to October, 1952."

"The sentence after the trial at Kapenguria was not upheld. He was acquitted on appeal to the Supreme Court in January, 1954. He was then detained by a detention order made by the Governor of Kenya which authorized such action whenever the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining public order. I must repeat that the detention on a charge of helping to organize Mau Mau does not provide any reason why the Governor should not if he thinks it in the interest of public safety to do so, order the detention of anyone."

"The Governor and the advisory committee are and were fully satisfied of the need for this detention. No one can possibly say that the Governor is not justified in his action to reduce the number of detainees. At present there are 66,000 people previously in detention but have been released, and now there are only 10,000 left."

"We must look at these individuals in the context of the general security background still in Kenya today. I need not remind the House of the spread of K.K.M., of the Mau Mau type of oaths in remote areas in recent weeks, and of the 100 fanatical Mau Mau men who are still at large, all of which show the utmost need for care. By and large, those who remain in the camps are those who were most deeply involved in the movement and whose rehabilitation is taking relatively longer. There are, I am sorry to say, signs of a drop in the release rate to a little more than 1,000 a month. Because of the thorough nature of the excellent work that is being done in rehabilitation, however, all are entitled to think that far more detainees can now hope for their freedom than we ever dared at one time hope."

No Rubber Stamp

"Mr. Stonehouse appeared to suggest that the advisory committee was a sham, or defunct, or a rubber stamp. It would be very unfair to regard the work of the committee in that light. I circulated recently in the House the number of appeals which had been heard by the advisory committee: 2,569 appeals had been received; 2,318 had been heard; it had recommended 1,088 for release; 217 were released before the committee came on to hear the appeals; and only 1,230 were recommended for continued detention. Those figures included Mr. Achieng Oneko, whose case in 1954 was considered carefully by the committee but rejected."

"I am assured by the Governor that in this case it could not possibly take action to grant the release; but this case, like every other case, is reviewed at regular intervals administratively."

"I personally take the view no one is irreconcilable. When I was in Kenya for the first time as Secretary of State I made it perfectly clear that those who were irreconcilable, could not be allowed to return to the reserves. I made it equally clear that no one was irreconcilable, and I therefore hoped that the good work of rehabilitation would be universally successful."

Kampala As Trade Union Centre

MR. ARTHUR HAWKERTON, special representative in Africa of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is seeking a suitable site in Kampala, Uganda, for a trade union education centre for the whole of Africa. £100,000 has been set aside for the purpose. The centre would have an international staff and provide courses lasting three months. A conference is to be held shortly in Kampala and will be attended by Mr. J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of I.C.F.T.U., and Mr. J. Kratoch, the assistant director and organizer. Establishment of an East and Central Africa area committee will be discussed.

Pan-African Student Conference

Appeal for Aid to Accra Conference

THE FIRST PAN-AFRICAN STUDENT CONFERENCE is to be held at Makerere University College, Uganda, from July 1 to 7, under the auspices of the Makerere Students' Guild of the National Union of East African Students.

The aim is "to be free of all ties with any international bodies whatsoever and discuss our common interests and problems purely as African students. It is likewise our very earnest desire to establish a permanent secretariat for the conference, in order that the Pan-African Student Conference may become a permanent yearly feature."

The guild, in an appeal through the recent Conference of Independent African States, held in Accra, to all the African States represented, that each should give moral and financial support.

"While African national unions of students which attended the seventh meeting of the Student Conference are entitled to travel grants from its secretariat, most of the overseas African student organizations, such as the West African Students' Union in London, do not have enough money to enable them to send representatives to the conference, which they wholeheartedly support. Consequently, we are doing our very best to enable all African student organizations, wherever they are, to participate in the conference, and any financial assistance by the Independent African States would be exceedingly appreciated.

"We make the following requests to the Independent African States represented at Accra: *Moral support*: messages of good-will and good-wishes for the conference will be extremely appreciated by all of us; *financial support*: to enable us to provide travel grants to all African student organizations, which have no money to send representatives to the conference; *financial assistance* to enable us to establish a permanent secretariat for the Pan-African Student Conference in order to make it a permanent yearly feature."

The signatory was Mr. Joseph B. K. Ulayenzeza, who described himself as vice-president for international affairs of the Makerere Students' Guild.

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa

Debate on U.S. and U.S.S.R. Membership

A UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA is soon to be formed, a recommendation to that effect having been agreed by the General Assembly.

Speaking as the only representative of independent African nations on the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Yacoub Osman (Sudan) said that those countries would consider it a privilege to become founding members of such a commission and would accept the responsibilities connected with its establishment.

Emphasizing the economic plight of African peoples, Mr. Osman suggested that the gap between aspirations and the lack of opportunities could "not only be dangerous but explosive with the new tide of nationalism." He felt that the council in establishing the commission should let it be known that "there is no dark continent in this modern age of the United Nations."

Major Issues

One of the major issues in the debate was whether the Soviet Union and the United States should become members of the commission. Mr. Osman, speaking on behalf of the independent African States, requested that membership of the economic commission should be open to them, but Mr. Christopher H. Phillips (United States) expressed the view that membership should be limited to African countries and those nations administering African territories.

Mr. Georgi P. Arkadev (Soviet Union) said that participation would benefit the commission. He said he would have no objection to United States membership.

Mr. Philip H. United Kingdom thought that there should be no distinction between independent African States and those nations administering African territories, membership should be confined to such countries. He pointed out that the independent African Powers would be in a majority.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, estimated the cost of establishing the commission at between \$85,000 and \$135,000 for 1958, rising to \$500,000 or more during 1959.

NASSER'S AFRICAN DESIGN

A Vital Report

By **ELSPETH HUXLEY**

"A post-war event of great significance is the rebirth of a pan-African concept among the heirs of the Pharaohs. Africa is the big prize nowadays, and Colonel Nasser is after it."

So writes Elspeth Huxley, the well-known writer and expert on African affairs, reporting on a journey she has just made to East Africa, where Arab communities may respond to Cairo's call of race, and fellow Muslims to the call of religion.

In her travels, specially undertaken for THE SUNDAY TIMES, she visited the Horn of Africa, the Somali regions of Kenya and Zanzibar—areas where the upsurge of nationalism can be played upon to damage British and European interests.

In a series of articles of great significance she describes the developing tussle as Egypt bids for pan-African leadership.

Her first report, "Serpent of Racialism" will appear next Sunday in

THE SUNDAY TIMES

One of the world's great newspapers

PERSONALIA

MR. N. A. THOMSON, Federal Postmaster-General, is touring Nyasaland.

SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM left £64,672 gross, £38,709 (duty paid £21,086).

MR. P. C. LEVY, a land research officer from Ibadan, Nigeria, is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

DR. K. NKUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, has accepted an invitation to visit the Sudan.

MR. R. WINDHAM, Chief Justice in Zanzibar, has arrived in the United Kingdom on leave.

MR. W. W. MCCALL, Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia, is on long leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR PATRICK and LADY ROBERTSON sailed from London to arrive in the KENYA CASTLE for Gibraltar.

MR. B. G. CAYZER, Mr. ... have been elected directors of the British Lion Assurance Co. Ltd.

MR. and MRS. P. W. ALLSEBROOK are outward-bound in the WILHELM CASTLE for the Union and Rhodesia.

MR. G. R. HUSTING, a director of Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd., and MRS. HUSTING have arrived back in the WILHELM CASTLE.

MR. ... PRADY, who has been visiting the United States, will leave London by air in a few days to return to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. STODLEY, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting Nyasaland.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, chairman of the British India and P. & O. Lines, and last year's president of the East Africa Dinner Club, was 74 on Sunday.

MR. G. E. HARRIS, export sales director of Guy Motors, Ltd., has left England by air on a business trip to East, Central and South Africa.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, made a long statement to the Legislative Council on Tuesday. It will be reported in our next issue.

MISS JANET BICKETT, matron of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital for the past six years, is about to leave Kenya to return to the United Kingdom.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of Nigeria, and for some years Civil Secretary of the Sudan, and LADY ROBERTSON have arrived in London on leave.

MR. I. C. NOBLE, London editor of Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd., and MRS. NOBLE have returned from their visit to the Union and Rhodesia.

LORD RENNELL is a director of the Trust Corporation of Bahamas, Ltd., which has just increased its authorized capital to £13m., of which £700,000 has been issued.

MR. J. PAVER left London Airport at the week-end to return to Rhodesia after undergoing treatment at Moorfields Eye Hospital. It was his first visit to England.

MR. CLAYTON ROBINSON will leave London by air on Saturday for Dar es Salaam to take up his duties as representative of the recently-formed Tanganyika Association.

MR. E. H. WRIGHT, who was a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya many years ago, is to contest the forthcoming by-election in the Rift Valley constituency. There will be a number of other candidates, including BRIGADIER P. H. J. TUCK and MR. M. F. L. ROBINSON.

ENGAGEMENT

MR. M. L. PARKER and MISS B. USHER-WILSON. The engagement is announced between Malcolm Leslie, eldest son of Mrs. M. Parker and the late Mr. H. L. Parker, of Kampala, Uganda, and Bridget, youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Usher-Wilson, of Mbale, Uganda.

MR. JACK THOMSON left London by air on Saturday for the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, whence he will fly to Southern Rhodesia. He expects to be away about a month.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, has opened an exhibition in Kampala commemorating the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Uganda cotton industry.

THE REV. A. F. ... lately a member of the staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and posted to Mbeya, East Africa, has been appointed vicar of Horton, Northumberland.

DR. GORDON OSTLER (who writes under the pen name of RICHARD GORDON) left London a few days ago in the KENYA CASTLE for Genoa. His next book is to be entitled "Doctor at Ease".

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN and MR. HUGH GAITSKELL have consented to become vice-presidents of the Royal Empire Society during the term of office as Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition.

MR. IAN HENDERSON, the member of the Special Branch of the Kenya Police who did splendid work in capturing Mau Mau terrorists, has written an account of his experiences which is now being serialized by *John Bull*.

VISCOUNT SIMON has retired from the boards of the Peninsula and Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., taking up his appointment as chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority.

MR. ... M. PAIN, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, who has been chairman of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital for the past five years, has retired from that post owing to the pressure of his other duties.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was strongly supported for the wardenship of New College, Oxford, to which SIR WILLIAM HAYTER, lately Ambassador in Moscow, has been appointed.

MR. D. L. BUSK, lately British Ambassador in Ethiopia, was received by THE QUEEN on Monday and kissed hands upon his appointment as H.M. Ambassador in Helsinki. MRS. BUSK also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

MRS. MURIEL ROSIN, M.P. for Marimba in the parliament of Southern Rhodesia—the only member to have joined neither Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, nor Mr. Garfield Todd, until recently Prime Minister, after the recent split in the party—has announced that she will seek nomination as a candidate for the Federal Parliament in the election due in a few months.

SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER—NIGERIA

SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER required for service in NIGERIA by old established British concern to supervise and control an expanding group of factories possessing a primary product with the attendant European and African engineering staff. Good all round practical mechanical engineering knowledge is essential with particular experience of medium range diesel engines and hydraulics. Experience of the erection of light structural steelwork and foundations an advantage.

Fully furnished and equipped housing provided. Comprehensive pension scheme providing for retirement from service. First class passages. Tours of 20 months, followed by 4 months leave on full pay. Allowance for servants.

SALARY by arrangement, and will be substantial. Age range preferred 40 to 45.

Applicants will be interviewed in U.K. at convenient times. Time will be allowed for the receipt of applications from overseas.

In the first instance apply in full confidence to Box No. 635, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, last week presented a new mace, in ivory, to the Speaker, SIR FERDINAND CAVENTISH-BENTINCK. The donors are the Government of Kenya and the Kenya branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

SUB-CHIEF ELEUTER LUHANGA, of the Hehe tribe in the Iringa district, has been appointed a nominated member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council on the Government side, in place of CHIEF ADAM SAPI, of the same tribe, who resigned in February following to pressure of work in his chiefdom. The member was formerly a Government medical assistant.

MR. H. PEGG, headmaster of Guinea Fowl School near Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Education Liaison Officer at Rhodesia House, London, a new post. He will organize the recruitment of teachers and act as the Federal Ministry of Education's representative in matters concerning British universities. Mr. Pegg is based in London.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who left London on April 30 in the *Kilima* en route, travelling to the Mediterranean, include:

Mombasa—Mr. J. P. S. Adam, Mr. & Mrs. J. McClellan, Mr. & Mrs. F. Davin-Smith, Mr. C. S. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. B. M. & Mrs. B. L. Braoker, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Bruce, Dr. J. L. Colchester, Mr. & Mrs. F. Cogle, Mrs. T. Colchester, Mr. J. J. Collins, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. E. & Mrs. S. Dainton, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Daly, Mr. & Mrs. R. Edon, Mr. Y. L. A. Fenlon, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Fettes, Dr. P. J. Forayth, Mr. & Mrs. Fraser, Mr. A. F. Goddard, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Harbora, Mr. & Mrs. D. Harrocks-Cornel, & Mrs. E. Hutchinson, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. King, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Langley, Mr. J. P. Latta, Mr. J. Laurie.

Mr. & Mrs. J. McCarthy, Mr. A. C. D. Mackie, Mr. J. McLintock, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. W. Maynard, Mr. A. Merryweather, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Morgan, Mr. P. Musgrave, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Naylor, Mr. & Mrs. Owen-Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. C. Pritthead, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Rida, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Kansom, Mr. & Mrs. R. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. E. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Sealham, Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mr. R. G. Thompson, the Rev. G. P. R. W. Tidmarsh, the Rev. & Mrs. J. H. Torrens, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Townsend, Mr. & Mrs. G. Wakefield, Dr. J. E. Ward, the Rev. P. White, and Mr. A. E. Wright.

Tanga—Mr. & Mrs. E. R. P. Hoplin, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Lord, and Mr. & Mrs. F. Merrall.

Dar es Salaam—Mr. J. W. Day, Mr. G. E. Doughty, Mr. C. W. Foster-Brown, Mr. & Mrs. M. Gane, Mr. & Mrs. F. Golden, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Horlock, Mr. S. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Lumby, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Mahoney, Mr. & Mrs. K. P. Petrides, Mr. & Mrs. N. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Temple, Mr. P. Vanne, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Wafi, and Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Whitehead.

Beira—Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Botham, Mr. & Mrs. E. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Holliman, Mr. R. W. Keith, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. McKay, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. T. MacKellar, Mr. & Mrs. E. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Seymour, and Dr. & Mrs. I. Thomson.

Reception at Rhodesia House

LIEUT. COLONEL A. S. S. FAWSETT, Military Adviser to the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. Fawsett held a reception at Rhodesia House last week.

Among those present were the High Commissioner & Lady Rennie, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bowles, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimonie, Major-General & Mrs. C. L. Firbank, Mr. J. W. M. Fitz, Colonel & Mrs. G. H. W. Goode, El-Eleut, C. V. Goodwin, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Major-General & Mrs. J. R. G. Hamilton, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Wing-Commander & Mrs. J. R. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Lieutenant-General Sir William Oliver, Colonel & Mrs. F. D. Paine, Major-General & Mrs. C. E. Price, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Snell, Major & Mrs. P. Spang, Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomson, and Major-General & Mrs. R. W. Urquhart.

To Represent "E.A. & R."

Mr. Brian Willis Appointed

MR. BRIAN WILLIS, until recently general director of the United Tanganyika Party, has been appointed to represent EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, on whose behalf he will travel widely in East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Until he went to Tanganyika two years ago to organize the U.T.P. Mr. Willis was public relations officer to the Conservative Party in the United Kingdom, and, as its production manager, he produced propaganda literature which had an immense circulation during the last general election.

He started journalism on a well-known paper in Sussex, later joined the *Daily Telegraph*, and then the Press Association, of whose Parliamentary service he had charge at one time. During the last war he served in the Army in the Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Germany. There he was a public relations officer, being in charge of the public relations of the Nuremberg trials and in Hamburg after the war.

His varied experience, coupled with his initiative and devotion to his policy of promoting a realistic inter-racial understanding, made his work for the United Tanganyika Party outstandingly successful.

In addition to representing EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Mr. Willis is to set up a public relations office of his own to be called *Publicity Services*, initially in East Africa.

Managing Director of G. & R.

MR. J. W. W. JOHNSTON, who has been appointed managing director of Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, a company in the United Africa group, joined the U.A.C. in London in 1935 and was posted to West Africa two years later. When general manager in Northern Nigeria in 1950 he was made a nominated member of the House of Representatives and also general manager in Lagos three years later. He is nominated by the Governor-General to be a member of the Federal Legislature. In 1955 he left West Africa for family reasons and lived for a time in Natal, the home of his wife. Two years ago Mr. Johnston went to Kampala for the Uganda Company, Ltd. He will take up his new duties in about a month.

Sir Nicholas Cayzer and Lord Rotherwick

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER has been appointed chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., in succession to his uncle, the late Lord Rotherwick. In addition, Sir Nicholas has become chairman of the other companies in the British and Commonwealth group, including Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., Cayzer Irvine and Co., Ltd., and The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. The present Lord Rotherwick, formerly the Hon. Robin Cayzer, deputy chairman of the Commonwealth, has been appointed deputy chairman of the Union-Castle Line and vice-chairman of Cayzer Irvine and Co., Ltd., the Clan Line, and other subsidiary and associated companies.

New Puisne Judge

MR. JOHN E. LAW, assistant judge in Zanzibar, has been appointed puisne judge in Tanganyika. Born in Burma in 1913, he was educated at Wrekin College and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1936. In 1942 he was appointed assistant judicial adviser to the Ethiopian Government, and two years later a Crown counsel in Nyasaland. In 1953 he went to Tanganyika as a resident magistrate, and he took up his present position in 1956.

Higher Education in East Africa

Strong Working Party to Visit Territories

AFTER CONSULTATION with the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda and the British Resident in Zanzibar, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alistair Lennox-Boyd, has appointed a Working Party on Higher Education. It will visit East Africa in mid-July.

The chairman will be Dr. F. Lockwood, Vice-chancellor of London University, and his colleagues will be Dame Lilian Penon, Professor of Modern History, London University; Sir David Keir, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Professor E. Giffen, Queen Mary College, London University; and Professor L. E. S. Eastham, Sheffield University; with Mr. I. C. M. Maxwell as secretary.

The terms of reference are: to examine and advise on proposals for the creation of new institutions of higher education in East Africa and to advise on their desirability and scope and on the timing of their establishment; to examine and advise on the pattern of future development of higher education in East Africa; and in this connection to examine the desirability and practicability of carrying out any such development within the scope of a single university or university college of East Africa of which all colleges, particularly situated would be constituent units and to examine and advise on the additional facilities, if any, for higher technological or professional training, which are required in East

White Hunters Help Conservation

NO ONE HAD CONTRIBUTED more to the principle of game conservation than the professional hunter, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, averred when he spoke at the recent annual dinner in Nairobi of the East African Professional Hunters' Association.

There was, he said, a fine tradition among hunters in East Africa. They became professional hunters because they were intrinsically interested in game.

At the annual meeting of the association earlier in the day the president, Mr. F. Vivian-Ward, had claimed that the absurd theory held by many people in East Africa and elsewhere that professional hunters were a bloodthirsty group responsible for the slaughter of game had been thoroughly exploded in recent years—exploded because game departments, national park authorities, and wild life societies had come to realize how the hunter fought for game management and conservation.

"We exist not to destroy this wonderful heritage but to conserve it," said Mr. Vivian-Ward. "Careful and selective shooting of game can never do any damage. It could be described as cropping the game."

What Do You Know About Mau Mau?

MR. F. D. CORFIELD, who was appointed by the Kenya Government to conduct an inquiry into the origins, methods, and growth of Mau Mau, has appealed to those who feel they have a contribution to make to the inquiry to communicate with him at the Cabinet Office, Government House, Box 300097, Nairobi. During the next few months Mr. Corfield hopes to visit those who would prefer to give oral evidence.

As was stated by the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Council when the Government's intention to conduct an inquiry was announced, persons who are new or were formerly in the service of the Crown should not feel inhibited by reason of the Official Secrets Act from giving the fullest evidence.

Mr. Corfield joined the Sudan Police Service in 1925 and was later Governor of the Upper Nile and Khartoum Provinces. In 1954 he became Deputy Secretary to the Council of Ministers and the War Council in Kenya. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the Game Policy Committee.

Obituary

Mr. R. R. Miller

MR. RALPH RICHARDSON MILLER has died in Nairobi at the age of 65. After graduating from Trinity College, Cambridge, he served with the South Lancashire Regiment and later in the Special Gas Corps, Royal Engineers, during the first world war; and then joined the Colonial Service as a chemist and was posted to Kenya.

In 1925 he was transferred to Tanganyika as a senior agricultural officer, and was promoted Director of Agriculture in Barbados in 1929. Eight years later he went to Zanzibar in the same capacity, and two years later was appointed Zanzibar's member of the East African Economic Council.

In 1940 he returned to Tanganyika as Director of Agriculture, and in 1942 was appointed war-time Special Controller for East Africa. In 1945 he became a member of the Executive Council and two years later the first Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources. In 1949 he retired to farm at Lushoto, Tanganyika, and was appointed Director of Steel Bros. (Tanganyika), Ltd.

A well-known sportsman, he gained his Blue for Soccer at Cambridge, and also played for Darlington, his home town, and Corinthian. He played for England trial owing to an attack of quinsy, but he was best known as a skilful player of cricket and football, leading the Gynethams Club to winners of the cups and trophies between 1920 and 1925.

In 1918 he married Jean Inglis, of Musselburgh, Midlothian, who survives him with three daughters.

MR. W. G. WALTON, a well-known Salisbury estate agent, has died at the age of 76, was settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1910, spending two years in Bulawayo before moving to Salisbury. He retired from business in 1949 after a serious accident. He was a member of several Masonic lodges. He leaves a son, two daughters, and nine grandchildren.

MR. D. W. WALKER, features editor of a London film magazine, and formerly of the staff of the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 29.

COLONEL JAMES LIDDELL, M.C., has died suddenly in Kenya.

MR. T. E. AGGETT, of Manyuki, has died in Kenya at the age of 75 years.

Queen to Visit Ghana

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh have accepted an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ghana to visit that State in the latter part of next year. When the Gold Coast Colony attained independence in March, 1957, Her Majesty was represented at the official ceremonies by the Duchess of Kent. In January and February, 1956, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Nigeria.

From Ghana, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh hope to go on to Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Appeals Judge

MR. J. GOULD, Senior Puisne Judge, Hongkong, has been appointed Justice of Appeal, Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. He was born in 1906, at Araratu, New Zealand, and was admitted to the New Zealand Bar in 1928, and practised as a barrister and solicitor in New Zealand and Fiji until his appointment to the colonial legal service as a Crown counsel in Hongkong in 1936. He served in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps and was a prisoner of war from 1941 to 1945.

Preferential System of Voting Permissive and Not Mandatory

THE SYSTEM OF PREFERENTIAL VOTING, which will operate in the Southern Rhodesian general election, is permissive, not mandatory.

According to the Electrical Amendment Regulations, 1958, "When the person claiming to vote has received the ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for the purpose and shall secretly place the figure 1 in the rectangle opposite the name of the candidate whom he desires to vote as his first preference. The voter may then, if he desires, vote for all or any of the remaining candidates by placing the figures 2, 3, 4 (and so on as the case requires) in the rectangles opposite their names so as to indicate the order of his preference for them".

A ballot paper will be rejected if there is no figure 1 indicating first preference, if more than one figure preference has been marked, and if it is impossible to determine for which candidate the first preference has been marked. The figures may be placed anywhere in the rectangles opposite the names of the candidates.

[Every reference which we have seen in the Press in this country and in the Federation to the preferential voting system has appeared to be based on the assumption that each voter must mark the ballot paper in preferential order. It will be seen that he may do so but is under no compulsion in the matter. — Ed.]

Federal Constituencies in Nyasaland

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION FOR NYASALAND is to hear evidence this month. Its chairman is Mr. Justice H. J. Clayden, and his colleagues are Lieut.-Colonel L. M. McBean and Mr. C. E. Snelgrove with Mr. J. de Meza as secretary. The Commission has been asked to divide the territory into six general electoral districts and two special electoral districts. By the terms of the Electoral Act a special electoral district must consist of the combined areas of two or more general electoral districts.

In the enlarged Federal Assembly the Protectorate of Nyasaland will have six general seats, two for specially elected Africans, and two existing seats for which the provincial councils act as the electoral college. The two specially elected Africans will be returned by voters on the general and special rolls.

A Nyasaland Government statement says that there are at present six electoral districts for territorial purposes, and that the six general electoral districts for Federal elections might well correspond with them in order to avoid confusion. "This is, however, a purely tentative suggestion, and the commission will welcome representations in regard to the proper methods of division of the territory".

The commission will also welcome representations about the two special electoral districts.

American Film Documentaries

A SIX-MONTHS BAN on the admission of official American films to Nyasaland has been removed. It was imposed after a preview of a film showing Ghanaians in convict dress hauling down the Union Jack.

Mr. Colvin, a Daily Telegraph special correspondent, cabled from Salisbury a few days ago that British officials who saw it considered that the film would have a disturbing effect on Nyasaland Africans. So they sent it back to the United States with a curt request to send no more documentaries for six months. This is believed to be the first time a State Department film has been banned on British territory. Elsewhere in the Federation white audiences saw it. "Mr. Colvin pointed out that Dr. Nkrumah and other politicians sometimes wore convicts caps in memory of their struggle for independence".

The rejected documentary, said the correspondent, was built round Vice-President Nixon's visit to Africa. The film was understood to have greatly offended Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, who was Financial Secretary in the Gold Coast when the country was being prepared for Dominion status.

The Colonial Office has declined to comment on the subject, saying only that it was a matter for the local administration.

Racial Discrimination Bill

Mr. Brockway's Third Attempt

FOR THE THIRD TIME Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour M.P. for Eton and Slough, has introduced a Bill on racial discrimination.

He said in the House of Commons last week that on the first occasion the Bill was talked out and that on the second occasion it was "rather discreditably counted out". But he had taken notice of the speeches during those debates and this third attempt met some of the objections then voiced.

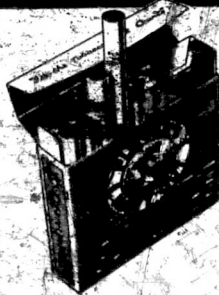
His new Bill sought "to make illegal discrimination to the detriment of any person on the grounds of colour, race, and religion in the United Kingdom". This country, he admitted, was remarkably free from race prejudice. People from the Colonies were surprised, he said, by the degree in which all races and colours could mingle freely in our public life.

Public Relationships

The Bill, however, drew a distinct line between personal and public relationships. Race prejudice would be outlawed when students and others applied for lodgings which were divided on colour grounds. "The proposed Bill does not seek to interfere with the householder who offers a room, because it would probably be going too far to ask that any person should take into his or her home anyone against whom that racial prejudice existed. What this Bill would do is to apply this principle in public places. It would apply to lodging houses, restaurants, dance halls, and places of public resort."

The Bill also dealt with the leasing of premises for business occupation, and it applied to employment, promotion, and pay for a job whatever the race or colour of the worker.

Concluding his introduction of the Bill, Mr. Brockway said: "Sometimes we criticise other countries, and particularly one country in the Commonwealth, for the practice of race prejudice. We shall not be free to do that fully and faithfully if by legislation we end the practice of race discrimination in our own public relations."



Player's
Please



Importance of Thinking Federal International Status and Standing

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, stressed the importance of "thinking Federal" when he opened the first annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury.

He welcomed a federal body of organized commerce, particularly because it was a definite step towards federal thinking, which was a national asset.

"It is not only the frame within which we and our children must picture our young country, but it is as a Federation that we want the world to view us. As a Federation we stand to earn most respect from other countries. To many it may seem that the main advantages that the association will bring will be found in the domestic field. But I believe that in the years that lie ahead the greatest benefits will come from our international status and the standing in the eyes of others of our organizations as this one."

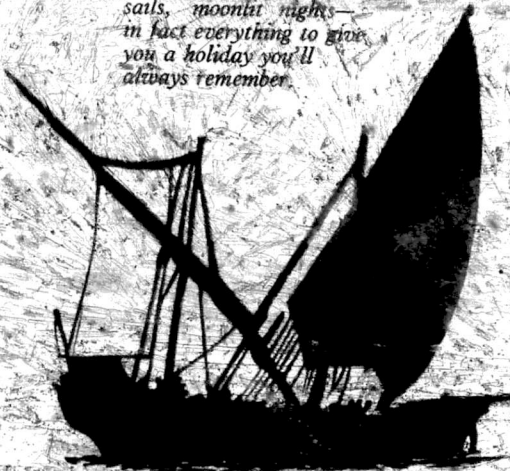
The Federation should have had a deficit after a year of good years, but no cause for panic, said Mr. W. McClelland, president of the Associated Chambers. Other countries had been in and out of that condition for many years, yet they continued to thrive and prosper. "If we consider the internal economy of the country we can generally be well satisfied with what we see. The gross national output has increased in four years from £42,500,000 to £346,500,000—no mean achievement. I can see no reason why we should not expect a continuance of this expansion, although at a somewhat slower pace."

Some of the credit squeezes had led to ill-feeling because of the way in which it had been applied. "While there is some evidence that the drain on our sterling resources has been halted, we are inclined to question whether this is the result of the credit squeeze or whether it is the result of a natural trend which inevitably accompanies a recessionary period."

By A REGRETTABLE slip we last week attributed to the Manchester Guardian opinions about political affairs in Kenya which were in fact those of The Times.

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Partnership Has No Place in the Future

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on African Nationalism

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has written in Time and Tide under the title "Black Destiny?"

"Until now Southern Rhodesia has been the most stable of all East and Central African territories. Led by Mr. Garfield Todd, who is all for racial co-operation and African advancement, the United Federal Party backed federation to the hilt, supported the policy of Sir Roy Wellesley, and commanded the allegiance of most Europeans except those with strong South African sympathies."

"The present political turmoil reflects a new mood of doubt and questioning. Despite hopes that time would mellow opposition, African political leaders in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have never ceased to fight federation tooth and nail. The African majority in those countries has no view about federation one way or the other, but the more educated people are the more blindly they will follow their leaders, and the declared aim of the leaders is to break away from the Federation and have a little hand-locked chain of their own."

Confidence Undermined

"Naturally the growing force and confidence of African racialism all over the continent alarms Europeans in mixed States and it is partly this alarm that is undermining confidence, to some extent, in leaders like Mr. Todd, who are for African political advance."

"Outside the Union of South Africa it is doubtful whether any European in his senses believes that one race can dominate the other for generations to come. It is pretty clear by now that, once you admit Africans and Europeans on equal terms to the franchise, you will have rapidly to lower your qualifications, so that long before Africans achieve a general equality with Europeans (leaving out minorities on both sides) in education and social matters, the Africans will heavily out-vote all other races and control the Government. Partnership has no place in this future; it is one of African domination."

"This is an unpalatable fact for Europeans, and a great many have shrunk from facing it. Some have done so—for instance Kenya's Finance Minister, Mr. Vasey, who said so privately, and probably for this reason lost his seat at election to one of the 'cross-bench' seats in Kenya's Legislature, though only by a dead-heat resulting in a lottery which unfortunately went against him."

"In Southern Rhodesia matters have not yet nearly reached this point. The great majority of Europeans are still resolved to control the Government for as long ahead as anyone can reckon. The view is likely to strengthen that Southern Rhodesia would do best to abandon the north to a black destiny and either paddle its own white-oared canoe or join forces with the Union—although this suggestion is popular with scarcely anyone except expatriate South Africans, and not with all of them."

Desperate Expedients

"An original feature of the Northern Rhodesian Government's constitutional proposal is that qualifications for voting would be progressively raised during the next 10 years, instead of lowered, so that eventually the 'special' qualifications would become identical with those needed for 'ordinary' votes and political distinctions between the races would wither away—like State control according to Marxist theory."

"All these dodges and devices are really desperate expedients to hold back the flood of black, unthinking, but deeply-felt racialism until there are enough Africans trained not merely in the arts of government but in all other walks of life to run their countries with a reasonable hope of success."

"If things develop too quickly there will not be enough Africans fit to run their countries (and that is not just a matter of enough politicians) whose shaky economic bases will be so shattered still; there will be an exodus of Europeans and scenes of tragedies like that of Indonesia."

A European woman has been blinded in one eye as a result of a recent stoning incident near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. She was travelling in a car with her husband and two children when stones thrown by Africans shattered a window and flying glass cut her face. Four other cars were stoned on the same road. Police raids were made on the African compounds in the area.

Parliament

Constitutional Changes in Nyasaland

Minister's Reply to Mr. W. M. Chirwa

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week Mr. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked what representations had been received from the Nyasaland African member of the Federal Parliament regarding the need for an African majority in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The following telegram was sent to me by Mr. W. Chirwa: 'Regarding constitutional changes, Government must now declare Nyasaland an African State. African majority on both Legislative and Executive Councils with universal adult suffrage must be granted otherwise country being led to serious strife ahead.'"

"I regret," the Minister continued, "that Mr. Chirwa's telegram reflects a purely racial approach. At my request the Acting Governor has replied to Mr. Chirwa on my behalf referring him to my statement published in *Herald* on June 15, 1955, and reminding him that discussions have not yet been completed with individuals and associations in Nyasaland in order to ascertain their views about constitutional development."

Raid on Msumbati Island

Replying to Mr. FRANK BROADBENT, the Minister said that on April 2 armed villagers at Natande on Msumbati Island, Southern Tanganyika, frustrated an attempt by a small police contingent to arrest three Africans for refusal to obey the lawful orders of the liwali, and the police withdrew to avoid bloodshed. "On April 9 the police returned with reinforcements and arrested 18 people on charges of riot and aiding the escape of a prisoner. Seventeen were subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment each on the first charge and to 12 months each on the second charge; the remaining accused was sentenced to four months and seven months respectively. All the sentences were concurrent."

Income Tax in Zanzibar

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if the Minister was aware that 1957 was a record year for clove in Zanzibar, and what plans the Government had announced to end income tax exemptions for agriculturalists in Zanzibar and Pemba.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The 1957 clove crop is estimated at some 24,000 tons, the largest on record. Following a recommendation of the East African Commission of Enquiry on Income Tax, 1956-57, a Government proposal to withdraw the exemption from income tax for agricultural producers with effect from January 1, 1958, was approved by the Zanzibar Legislative Council in November, 1957."

African Municipal Representation

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, questioned by Mr. JOHN STONEHOUSE, said that there were 13 Europeans on the Lusaka Council, elected by ratepayers; there were no Africans. On the African Affairs Committee there were four European councillors and four Africans, of whom two were elected by area boards and two nominated by the council from among the members of those boards; there was an area board for each African housing area. The Northern Rhodesian Government's policy was to associate Africans resident in municipal and townships with local government.

No Forced Labour

Replying to Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD said that detainees at Manyani Camp, Kenya, were not compelled to do forced labour. "Detainees in special detention camps such as Manyani can be usefully employed on work which the officer in charge is satisfied will assist towards bringing the emergency to an end. In practice, however, the only work required of detainees at Manyani is that which is necessary to keep the camp in a state of good order and cleanliness and for the preparation of food."

African Wages

The Colonial Secretary stated that the figures for December, 1957, the latest available, showed that more than two-thirds of the African farm labourers in Northern Rhodesia were paid the equivalent of 15s. to 22s. a week exclusive of housing and food. Africans, including women, farming at subsistence level totalled 414,000.

Tanganyika's Multi-Racial Policy

MR. PAGE asked, in view of the fact that the Tanganyika African National Union was free to express its opposition to the Government's multi-racial policy, that the handicap of Civil Service impartiality under which the Tanganyika Government was placed should be removed, or at least that provincial and district commissioners should be allowed to advocate the Government's policy so that its case did not go by default.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am satisfied that the officers concerned have ample opportunity to publicize fully the Tanganyika Government's multi-racial policy, and that every practical step is being taken to ensure that that policy is known and understood by all sections of the population."

Banning of E.A.N.U. Branches

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY told Mr. JOHNSON (Lab.) that altogether 12 applications to open a branch of the Tanganyika African National Union had been refused, and four other branches previously registered had been declared unlawful. Two of the orders had now been rescinded and new applications for registration could be made. The two branches still declared unlawful and the two which had been refused registration were in constituencies where elections were to be held in September.

The Royal African Society

Princess Alice at Annual Meeting

HER H. PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, president of the Royal African Society, presided at its annual meeting in London last week.

Mr. J. A. Gray, Sir John Hathorn, Mr. J. K. Michie, Sir Charles Ponsonby, and Mr. Stewart Smith, the vice-presidents due to retire, were three members retiring from the council, Mr. J. B. Broadbent, Mr. W. A. Gibson-Martin, and Mr. Bernard Moore. Sir Charles Arthur Clarke and Mr. C. R. Thofson were elected to fill vacancies on the council.

Mr. C. R. Hill was re-elected honorary treasurer, and Mr. D. Lawrence-Jones honorary solicitor in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charles O'Malley.

The meeting approved the recommendations of the medal sub-committee that the society's medal for "dedicated service to Africa" should be awarded to Captain Sidney Lawson Ewell (Sudan), Mrs. Agnes Deane South African, Mrs. Winifred MacGavin (Zanzibar), Miss Maria Du Toit (Nigeria), and Dr. Klaus Wachsmann (Uganda).

Several members spoke of the improvement in the quarterly journal, which Mr. Alan Gray edits. During the past year 54 more libraries, mainly in the United States, and some behind the Iron Curtain, have become subscribers.

Lord Hailey expressed the thanks of the society to Princess Alice for presiding.

Africanization in Uganda

25% of Senior Posts to be African

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT plans to fill one-quarter of its senior civil service posts with local African candidates within the next five years. An official announcement states that this target applies to the A and B salary scales, ranging up to £1,518 per year, in which there are at present between 60 and 70 Africans and about 50 Asians.

The announcement follows a review of the supply of candidates expected to be available for senior appointments in the next few years, made on the instructions of the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, with the aim of increasing the pace of Africanization in the light of Uganda's progress towards self-government.

It is also proposed to train more junior African civil servants for senior posts by attaching them temporarily to departmental headquarters to gain administrative experience.

It is not intended to displace the present expatriate civil servants. The target can be reached by filling the vacancies that occur through retirement and other causes. The new policy is considered, however, an important development in the Government's Africanization policy.

More Savings the Most Urgent Need Pros and Cons of a Commonwealth Bank

A COMMONWEALTH BANK, to finance economic development has often been proposed. The advantages and disadvantages were thus outlined for the annual conference of the Conservative Commonwealth Council:

PROS

(1) It would provide a means of linking Commonwealth development more directly with the savings of the people. Many feel that this would strengthen the bonds of the Commonwealth.

(2) It would co-ordinate development throughout the Commonwealth and allocate funds to the most urgently needed projects. The bank would be supranational, and its governing body would be drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth.

(3) It would encourage the taking of a "Commonwealth view" not only on development but on economic policy in general. In time the bank might become a kind of central bank for the Commonwealth or, at least, the sterling Commonwealth which would promote greater economic integration.

(4) It might make the Commonwealth more self-financing and reduce its dependence on American capital. This, however, is not necessarily a virtue.

These advantages are largely intangible, though they should not be undervalued for that reason. On the other side of the account are the important practical objections.

CONS

(1) If the bank is to make any net contribution to Commonwealth development it must attract new savings and not merely divert existing savings through a new channel.

(2) This raises the problem of how the bank could stimulate new savings. While the Commonwealth link would undoubtedly have some patriotic appeal, it must be remembered that the bank would have to compete for its money with many other popular savings institutions offering high interest rates. The small investor, moreover, usually prefers to keep his savings fairly liquid, while Commonwealth development requires long-term loans.

"Venture" Capital

(3) Commonwealth development demands above all "venture" capital, and the small investor will understandably expect a return which takes account of the element of risk involved. This objection might be overcome by a guarantee from the British Government, but even so it is likely that Commonwealth countries would have to pay a higher rate of interest for their funds than they do under the present system under which a large part of their money comes from direct Government grants and loans.

(4) The bank would depend almost entirely on sterling sources of finance, though the participation of Canada would provide some dollars. Most Commonwealth countries have ample supplies of sterling (their sterling balances) but need substantial amounts of dollars and other currencies in addition to help finance their development.

The question arises therefore whether the World Bank is not a more suitable institution for financing Commonwealth development. The World Bank already plays a very important rôle in the Commonwealth. In the first 11 years of its life, to June 30, 1957, it provided, either directly or as guarantor, over \$900m. of new capital for the Commonwealth.

World Bank loans to the Commonwealth between 1946 and 1957 totalled \$935m. The distribution was: Australia, \$318m.; Ceylon, \$19m.; India, \$240m.; Pakistan, \$77m.; Union of South Africa, \$335m.; Rhodesia and Nyassaland, \$122m.; and East Africa, \$24m.

Between June 1957 and July 1958 the bank made two bond issues totalling \$225m. in the United States and borrowed \$175m. from the Deutsche Bundesbank. The U.S. and Germany are the only countries in the world at the moment able to sustain the heavy outflow of capital. The World Bank is performing a very useful service in putting back into active

circulation some of the huge reserves amassed by these two creditor countries.

(5) The bank would compete with existing institutions for development funds within the Commonwealth, and to a large extent would merely duplicate their work. Substantial though her contributions are, Britain at the moment lacks the resources for investment overseas on the scale necessary to realize the full potentialities of the Commonwealth, and in coming months first priority must be given to rebuilding the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves. For this reason the present time does not seem appropriate for the establishment of a Commonwealth Bank.

The most urgent need appears to be not new institutions but more savings for lending through the existing channels.

Promoting Commonwealth Trade

New Machinery for Closer Co-operation

A UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT-EXPORT BANK, on the lines of that in the United States, was suggested in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Bernard Braine (Cons.) during a debate on the expansion of Commonwealth economic machinery.

Such a bank would, he suggested, provide Commonwealth countries with short-term credit for their essential requirements in capital goods. The credit should be tied to purchases in Great Britain.

Capital for the bank could be found in one of two ways. Either the United Kingdom should provide funds out of the growing surplus which the improved terms of trade supplied—"at the expense, incidentally, of Commonwealth primary producers"—or Commonwealth countries with sterling balances might be asked to subscribe, perhaps on an equity basis, a proportion of their sterling balances, with the U.K. contributing round for pound.

Permanent Secretariat

Mr. Arthur Bottomley (Soc.) thought there should be a permanent Commonwealth secretariat on the lines adopted in Europe by O.E.E.C. to increase trade and investment by co-operative measures and co-ordinate import and export policies.

Mr. E. Shinwell suggested a centralized Commonwealth Economic Council, which need not necessarily meet in London all the time.

Mr. B. Harrison (Cons.) favoured a Commonwealth liaison committee to develop consultative and policy-making machinery. "To have an established committee, not just a casual one, that met regularly under the Governor of the Bank of England would, I suggest, bring co-operation within the Commonwealth much closer," he said.

Controlling Erosion in Northern Rhodesia

FULL INVESTIGATION of the heavy flooding of the Zambezi Valley in recent years will need a long time to complete but measures are already being taken at the headwaters of the river to safeguard the upper catchment area against the erosion which, if permitted to occur, would certainly increase the likelihood of heavy and destructive annual spates in the middle and lower reaches of the river.

A team of administrative and technical officers in the North-Western Province of Northern Rhodesia is now engaged on a vigorous programme to safeguard the headwaters of the Zambezi and several of its tributaries, notably the Kabompo and the Kafue, says a Government statement. Plans have been made for a chain of protected forest areas in the Mwinilunga and Solwezi districts. These areas athwart the upper basins of the Kafue and the Zambezi and their important feeder streams will act as a safeguard against erosion by preventing inundation of the bush along the upper reaches of the rivers.

Agriculture must conform to the overriding needs of conservation in the area, and the provincial team is also tackling the problem of the bush and grass fires which yearly destroy the ground cover and increase the rate of run-off storm water, thus adding to the dangers of erosion and flooding.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Sisal Production Stationary
Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Report**

SISAL PRODUCTION IN TANGANYIKA during 1957 decreased by 885 tons, says the annual report of the executive committee of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Production in Kenya and Uganda rose during the same period by 1,134 tons, making a net increase for East Africa of 249 tons, or 0.01%.

The production figures in 1956 were as follows:—

Line fibre	1956			
	Tanganyika	E.A.	Tanganyika	E.A.
Tows	166,807	203,674	168,702	203,996
Total	13,236	15,592	12,628	14,733
Waste fibre	180,043	219,266	180,730	218,769
Waste fibre, tow and unexportable fibre	4,834	7,183	5,032	7,216
Total all fibre	184,877	226,234	183,762	225,985

The Tanganyika production included only 325 tons of African produced sisal, leaving 184,352 tons of estate production. Compared with 1956, African produced sisal decreased by 496 tons, or 48.58%, and this accounted for over half the total decrease in Tanganyika production. Kenya and Uganda output of 41,357 tons, also included some African production. The peak production of East Africa sisal has by now probably been reached, and it is not expected that there will be any significant decrease or increase in the next few years.

At the end of 1956 the price quoted for No. 1 grade C.A. European ports for December/January shipments was £75. January 1957 opened with the price quoted at £76, and this price held during February. In March the price fell to £71, and fluctuated between £70 and £72 until July. In August there was an increase to £74, but the price fell to £70 in September. By December it was £69.

Price Differential

The price differential between grades showed little variation during the year. The quoted price for No. 2 grade remained at £4 below that of No. 1 grade; No. 3 grade was £4 below No. 2 grade; and tows Nos. 1 and 2 were about £17 and £21 respectively below No. 1 grade.

At present low prices a number of estates are operating at a loss, and even the most efficient estate cannot make more than a few pounds profit per ton.

During the year the Marketing Development Co., Ltd. issued three reports on its investigations into the extended uses of sisal, of which the most promising is in the reinforced plastics industry. Work continues to stimulate the use of sisal in that industry in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

The report states that labour relations have been harmonious on sisal estates for many years. Constant consultation with all employees has been the rule, and on the great majority of estates there have been councils of elders for many years representing the various African tribal communities to which Africans give their first loyalty.

Last August the Sisal Growers' Association decided to place industrial relations in the industry on a more formal and comprehensive basis, and agreed that each estate should have a joint consultative committee composed of representatives of management and labour. Each side of the estate committees then chose representatives to serve on an area joint consultative committee, and these in turn appointed representatives to serve on four regional councils. By a similar process representatives were nominated to a central joint consultative council for the sisal industry as a whole. It was considered desirable that this body should have an independent chairman.

Jablo Plastic Industries, Ltd., of Croydon, who are likely to build a £50,000 factory in Nakuru, Kenya, have told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that this would be their first overseas venture. A final decision will be taken when Lord Selodon, the chairman, returns from East Africa in a few weeks. The company produces a lightweight insulating material for use in buildings against heat and cold and in the refrigeration of meat, milk, and other perishable footstuffs.

Revolution in African Farming**Kenya Needs More Capital from U.K.**

THE RT. HON. HILARY MARQUAND, Socialist M.P. for Middlesbrough East, who was Minister of Health in the last Labour Government, has written in the course of an article in *The Times*—

"Ten years ago, when I last visited East Africa, infertile red sub-soil was visible again and again over large areas in the African reserves and rivers everywhere flowed to the sea bearing away the valuable top soil. Now one can see many thousands of acres of regenerated land, saved by terracing and other methods of conservation; and rivers are far cleaner. Something like a revolution seems to have been achieved.

Kenya has not suffered so severely from the fall in price of raw materials as have other underdeveloped countries in Africa and Asia. The price of her chief export, coffee, has been reasonably well maintained, and there has been no heavy loss of revenue from tea, pyrethrum, or chemicals. Even sisal has not shown as heavy a decline as have some other materials.

The failure of the United Kingdom Government to react to the needs of Kenya's modest request for capital and current aid during the next three years is a pity. Britain has obviously benefited from the change in terms of trade from which Kenya and the rest of East Africa have suffered, and it can scarcely be alleged that Kenya has any responsibility for the inflation within the United Kingdom which our Government seek to check by reducing expenditure.

Emphasis on Agriculture

Though the Kenya Government's programme must be one of primary emphasis on development, it must also be one of agriculture and the raw supply needed for it, yet it has been some time since the budget for 1957-58, and the next three years, whereas the plan for the three years just ending provided for £14m. Within the reduced total there is, however, an increased provision for African agriculture, that that is a correct priority from the sociological point of view no informed person could possibly doubt. It is almost a tragedy, however, that more funds cannot now be provided for wholly practicable developments which are urgently needed.

Much discussion is going on within the Council of Europe about the possibility of greater aid to underdeveloped countries, especially in Africa. It is to be hoped that a means can be found of channeling some European surpluses into the infrastructure of Kenya and other African territories, and not in mines or factories, that the need is most urgent. But it may also, not unreasonably, be asked whether Kenya itself might not make some special effort to raise rather more capital from its own resources than it has hitherto planned to do. The average annual earnings of a European male in 1936 were £1,083 in agriculture and £1,396 in industry and commerce. The corresponding figures for an African male were £32 and £74.

Direct taxes are levied upon both; but income tax is kept low in order to encourage capital formation and to compete with other African territories in encouraging new enterprise to come in from outside. In present circumstances, it should surely not be beyond the wit of man to devise a measure of austerity for those enjoying higher incomes which would provide urgently needed public capital without seriously discouraging the entry of capital from overseas.

Tanganyika Sisal Association

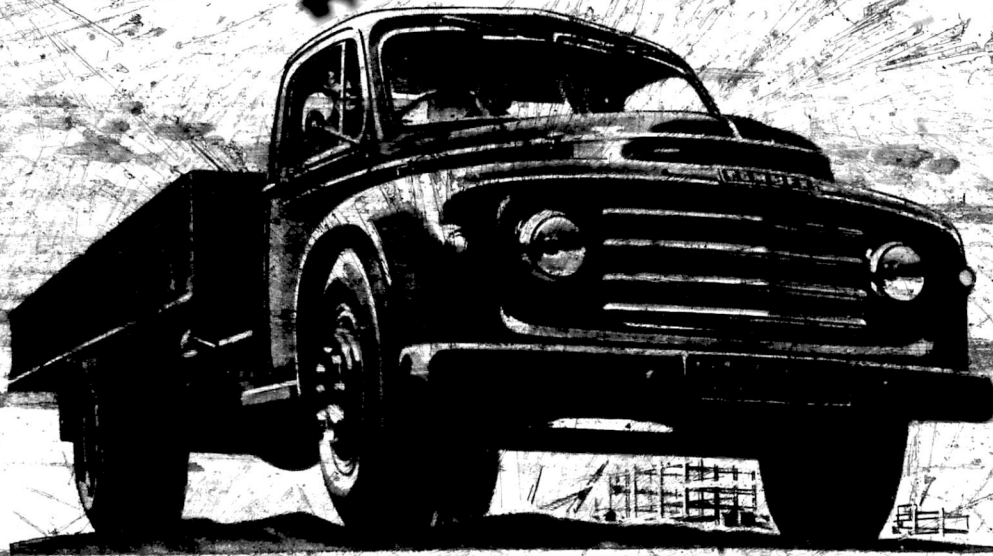
MR. ABDULLA KARIMJEE has been elected chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association for the current year and Sir Eldred Hitchcock vice-chairman. Mr. G. C. Priest is chairman of the finance and general purposes committee, Mr. W. D. Lead chairman of the board of management of the Labour Bureau, and Mr. H. Markwalder chairman of the research and development committee.

The Barclays group of banks will provide the banking facilities at the Empire Games which are to be held at Cardiff in July. Barclays Bank D.C.O. have more than 1,000 branches in 40 Dominion and Colonial territories, many of which have entered teams for the Games.

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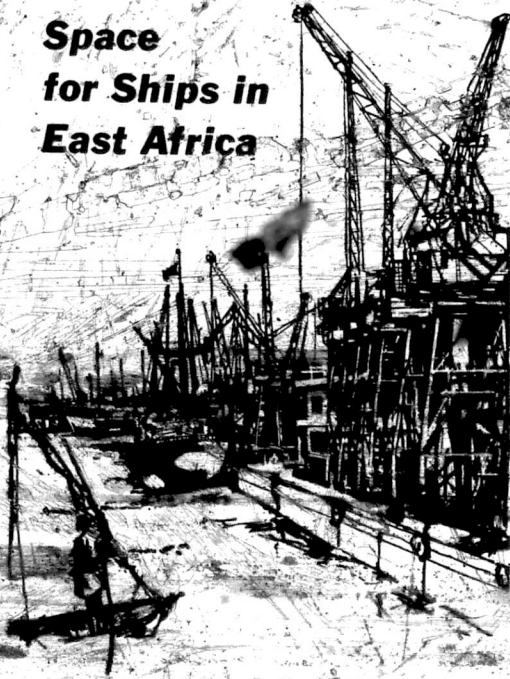
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Today the trading figures amount to an annual total of £254,600,000, and a new stage of development is beginning in the exploitation of the territories' mineral resources and in the establishment of local industries to manufacture consumer goods, particularly to supply the demands of the 20 million African population which is earning an increasing share of the territories' income.

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Preventing Speculation in Land Policy of Nyasaland Government

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND asked by MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD to define its policy regarding the assignment of tenancy agreements and leases affecting land, replied in the Legislative Council through the Chief Secretary:—

"If a lessee fails to take steps to develop land in accordance with the terms of his lease or tenancy, it is contrary to the Government's policy, except in unusual circumstances, to permit him to assign it and derive financial benefit from such assignment, the lessee not having effected the required improvements to the land. Where a lessee or tenant is unable or unwilling to develop as provided in his title deed, he is at liberty to apply to surrender his interest.

"Nevertheless, where it is clear that a lessee has made a genuine attempt to comply with the covenants and conditions of his tenancy or lease, but has failed to do so through circumstances beyond his control, the Government is prepared to consider an application for consent to assignment provided:

"(a) the proposed use of land by the proposed assignee conforms to the terms of the tenancy or lease or to the purpose for which such lease or tenancy was granted;

"(b) the proposed assignee is in the Government's view a respectable and responsible person who is likely to prove a good tenant;

"(c) the proposed assignee furnishes an undertaking in writing to effect such improvements to the land or the buildings as will bring the property up to a suitable standard in all respects within a reasonable period; and

"(d) in the case of agricultural land, the proposed assignee is a person with such experience or qualifications as to ensure that the land will be properly farmed and beneficially used.

Where, and as in the case of some of the other fields titles, a tenancy agreement or lease does not contain covenants or conditions such as are normally inserted in leases relating to such matters as the construction of buildings or the repair and maintenance thereof or the proper use and preservation of the land, consent to assignment will normally be issued, even if the buildings on the land are not in a good state of repair (provided they are not derelict or dilapidated) or if there are other unsatisfactory aspects relating to the use or development of the land which are not covered by any covenant or condition in the document or title provided the conditions set out in paragraph (a), (b), (c), and (d) above are fulfilled.

"If, however, no development has taken place on land held under a tenancy or lease of the nature mentioned, or if the property is in a dilapidated state, consent to assign will not normally be furnished; but the lessee or tenant will be at liberty to apply to the Government to surrender his tenancy or lease.

"The Government's long-term intentions are:—

(1) To ensure in the general interest that land the subject of tenancies or leases is properly utilized and developed, that buildings thereon are maintained in a good state of repair, and that the requirements of any law in force and relating thereto shall be observed; and with this objective, firstly to require compliance with the terms and conditions of the leases, and, secondly, to convert, in appropriate cases yearly tenancies into leases for a term of years, such leases containing such covenants and conditions as are now usually inserted in such leases issued by the Government;

"(2) To prevent the retention of land obtained under a tenancy or lease for speculative purposes, and by the termination of a tenancy or lease of land which has remained undeveloped or neglected, to make such land available to other applicants who are prepared to develop it, or, alternatively, to render it available for such other use as might be appropriate."

Construction of a new oil jetty in Dar-es-Salaam, which started in January 1957, has been completed by East African Railways and Harbours. It can accommodate ocean-going tankers of up to 24,000 tons displacement.

The Southern Rhodesian Government's £1m. loan was over-subscribed last week within 19 minutes of the lists opening in Lusaka.

The Williamson diamond organization in Tanganyika has bought a DC-3 aircraft from Aer Lingus.

A new outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred in Ngamiland, Bechuanaland.

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MINING

Government Forgo Wankie Royalties Days of the Small-Workers Are Gone

MAKING HIS FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH since his defeat in the Hillside by-election, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, sounded a hopeful note for the copper industry when he addressed the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines in Bulawayo. Now that the price of copper had fallen the Americans were using the metal for all the plumbing in new homes, and they were starting a large programme of public works which would raise copper consumption considerably.

Rhodesia could profit from the exploitation of what the Americans called the "minor" metals, which were likely to be needed in the development of inter-continental and outer space missiles, Sir Edgar said that United States users had asked him for an assurance that chrome would be available from Rhodesia about 500 in quantities similar to those shipped in 1946 and 1947. That was strong proof that there was still a great future in chrome.

The Minister of Mines, Mr. George Deaneport, announced that the Southern Rhodesian Government would forgo its royalty charges on exported Wankie coal in order to help the colliery meet world competition.

Mr. R. B. Greaves, immediate past-president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, said that if the country's mineral deposits were not worked, for any reason whatsoever, the Federation could never achieve its potential magnitude. Nothing else was even remotely capable of fostering the growth and prosperity of the country to the same extent as the development and working of its mineral deposits.

"Gone are the days of the small-worker in the mining industry," said Mr. Greaves. "He was a good fellow and made a considerable contribution to the welfare of our country and we are sorry to lose him". The mineral deposits of the country were enormous but were, in most cases, of a low grade, and could therefore, be worked only on a large scale".

Sharp Fall in Copper Profits Metal Sales Lower

SHARP FALLS in profits are reported for the March quarter by Mufulira and Roan Antelope, the Northern Rhodesian copper producers of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group. Roan Antelope's profit before tax is down from £512,000 in the December quarter to £288,000, and the total for the nine months ended March 31 is £4,069,000 lower at £1,443,000. Mufulira's profit for the March quarter before tax is £622,000, against £1,068,000 in the preceding three months, and profits for the nine months to date are down from £7,828,000 to £2,782,000.

Copper sales at both mines were also lower, 22,089 long tons at Mufulira compared with 23,159 long tons in the previous quarter, and 18,719 long tons at Roan Antelope compared with 19,918 long tons.

During the March quarter Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., started cobalt sales, which resulted in a loss of £165,000. This is believed to be due to the relatively small amount handled, 260 tons, and initial teething troubles in a new plant treating a new type of ore. Chibuluma's March quarter profit after allowing for this was £126,000, against £220,000 in the previous quarter. The total for the nine months of the financial year was £711,000, against £1,040,000 in the previous year.

The estimated profit attributable to the parent company, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., from its 64% holdings in Mufulira and Chibuluma, was £471,000 for the March quarter, compared with £601,000 in the previous three months. The total for the nine-month period stands at £2,156,000 compared with £3,834,000 in the same period of the previous financial year.

Rhodesian Corporation — Net profit for the year ended September 30 £132,252 (£31,406), including a 10% dividend rate of Ventersburg Estate Dividend, 463.50 (share). Carry forward, £68,321 (£37,244). Current liabilities, £136,725 (£136,725). Investments in other companies, £64,400 (£64,400). Current assets, £134,415 (£292,700).

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Company Report

The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Spectacular Recovery of Tea Estates After Unprecedented Drought

Further Sale of Land to Government for Resettlement of Africans

MR. DONALD C. BROOK'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held today at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, F.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. Brook's statement to the shareholders for the year ended September 30, 1957, was in the following terms:

"In view of reports I had received about the effect on our tea of the drought which occurred in Nyasaland between May and September, 1957, I considered that a visit was necessary before the annual general meeting and as a result the meeting has been slightly delayed.

"The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1957, show an available profit of £145,327, as compared with £78,278 in the previous year. This substantial improvement has arisen from our tea crop, which, because of being of increased quantity, also benefited from a sharp rise in price following the closure of the Suez Canal.

Commodity Prices

Our annual crops suffered from the fall in prices general throughout world commodity markets, with the result that some of our operations are now conducted on a profit margin so narrow that it can easily be upset by any adverse condition.

"CROPS.—Our principal crops for the past four years ended September 30 have been:—

	1957	1956	1955	1954
Tea	2,390,609 lb.	2,114,033 lb.	1,848,104 lb.	1,696,673 lb.
Tobacco	115,541 lb.	187,002 lb.	195,444 lb.	181,329 lb.
Soya	311 tons	376 tons	476 tons	491 tons
Tung	498,711 lb.	320,210 lb.	373,703 lb.	447,726 lb.

"TEA.—The output of tea for the year of 2,390,608 lb. was an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year's production of 2,114,033 lb. The table below shows the progress made in the development of our Tea Estates up to the close of the year under review:—

	Planted Acreage			Acreage in Bearing			Made Tea in lb. per acre plucked		
	1957	1957	1956	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955
Chisungu	710	705	705	1,641	1,445	1,446			
Mindali	505	500	500	1,332	1,284	1,123			
Tunga	456	442	442	666	504	529			
Mpeni	324	232	192	946	783	523			
Mpeso	150	84	42	496	390	461			
Nkhami	126	115	115	722	546	539			
	2,281	2,078	1,996	1,150	1,059	1,042			

"Since the close of the year a further 61 acres of new tea has been planted out during the rains, and a new estate, namely the Deluji Tea Estate, is being opened up.

"The all-in cost of our tea was 24.53d. per lb. compared with 24.84d. in the previous year, and can be regarded as a satisfactory outcome of the continual struggle against steadily increasing charges for supplies and services. Sales realized 36.83d. per lb. during the year, representing an increase of 1.66d. per lb. During November and December, 1956, the auction price of Nyasaland tea rose steadily until at the turn of the year the price was about 2s. per lb. higher; the price then fell gradually, and by the end of March the temporary premium had disappeared. November to March is the

period when our London stocks of tea are at their lowest, and this unfortunately, coupled with the delay in deliveries from Africa due to the closing of the Suez Canal, meant that we could not derive much advantage from the higher prices. However, the small amount of tea we had available assisted in raising our average for the year.

"The Nyasaland Tea Research Station has described the climatic conditions during the period May to December, 1957, as the worst drought in the history of the industry, and stated that normally were quantities of rain poor but the distribution was descriptively bad. There was one period on our estates when no rain fell for as long as seven weeks, and four to six weeks when rain fell for a fortnight. Continuance of the drought until mid-December caused some mature tea to defoliate and whilst supply plants up to three years of age suffered particularly badly, the most susceptible tea was that between three years and seven years of age, some of which we have temporarily left out of the plucking round to enable it to recuperate. However, the heavy rains which fell in the second half of December and in January and February enabled us to stage a spectacular recovery.

"Although at the end of December, 1957, we had a deficit on the previous year's production of £225,961 lb., our output of made tea for January, 1958, was a record at 453,484 lb., as compared with £372,701 lb. in January, 1957. At March 31, 1958, the quantity of made tea was 234,000 lb. lower than at the same date last year, but we consider that, providing climatic conditions are reasonable during the remainder of the current year, we should reduce this deficit. For the half-year ended March 31, 1958, we have sold 888,000 lb. of tea at 35½d. per lb., as compared with 963,000 lb. at 41½d. during the same period last year.

Excellent Recovery

"At the time of my recent visit all the estates had made an excellent recovery and looked in first-class condition. The 28 acres of new tea planted last year came through the drought reasonably well, and the 61 acres planted in December, 1957, and January, 1958, were already making good progress.

"TOBACCO.—Tobacco has again been an unsatisfactory crop. The fall from 189,681 lb. to 115,541 lb. is due partly to a 20% reduction in acreage and partly to a drop in yield from 614 lb. to 474 lb. per acre. In the result the cost per lb. showed an increase of over 50%, and, in common with most flue-cured growers in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, we had a disappointing year. However, notwithstanding a loss of £7,500 in respect of our production of flue-cured tobacco, our combined tobacco activities yielded a profit of £1,100.

"During the past five years we have paid more and more attention to the methods of cultivation prescribed by the Rhodesian Research Station with a view to improving the quality and quantity of our leaf, but it is regrettable that has been done adverse climatic conditions, pests and diseases have denied us the results which the Board consider necessary to make it worth our while to continue with this crop on the scale previously grown. Members will recollect that I told them some years ago that the crop was grown largely

for political reasons in order to utilize our land and keep local labour employed. After close consultation with our general manager, we have therefore decided to close down three of the estates and maintain only two from which we believe we should obtain satisfactory results.

SOYA. — An improvement in yield from 683 lb. per acre last year to 789 lb. per acre was achieved despite the wet and dull conditions obtaining throughout the growing season. Soya is a commodity which has suffered severely from the fall in world price levels, the present price being £10 per ton below that ruling three years ago. A loss of £3,500 was suffered on our 1957 crop, and, in view of the general uneconomic market rates, we are investigating the possibility of using our soya areas for more remunerative crops.

TUNG. — This year's crop of 498,714 lb. of nuts is a record for the company, and we looked forward to a profitable year, but here again the world prices were against us. Whereas we received nearly 34d. per lb. for our 1956 crop, the 1957 price was in the region of only 21d., and we again failed to recover our expenses.

Cotton

COTTON. — Although not as unfavourable as in 1956, climatic conditions for cotton during the 1957 season were far from ideal. Nevertheless we made a profit of £2,100, as compared with a loss of £2,600 in the previous year.

The Granadilla Cotton Development area we now have 200 families settled on 200-acre plots on special agreements which give no right to the land but which guarantee to leave the families undisturbed, provided certain conditions for soil conservation, crop rotation, and cultivation are observed. These families should provide 400 acres of cotton where none was grown before. We have sunk a further three boreholes, making five in all, from which good clean water is obtainable, and there is no doubt that the provision of water and the availability of good soil has encouraged the Africans to settle in this area, which we intend to extend as time goes on.

The average yield per acre increased from 90 lb. in 1956 to 125 lb. during the year under review, and this more favourable return, combined with an increase of 1d. per lb. in the price at which we buy the seed-cotton from our tenants, should encourage more Africans to interest themselves in this crop.

MINING RIGHTS. — Since the close of the year the company has received 20,000 shares of 5s. each, fully paid, in Nyasaland Portland Cement Company, Limited, in respect of the instalment of purchase price of the mining rights at Changgalume, due on January 1, 1958.

A deposit of iron ore which we discovered some years ago in our Lirangwe Estate is now being prospected, but in view of the long haul to the coast for shipment, I do not feel the outlook can be very promising.

LAND. — All land that has been cleared of squatters by Government has been kept clear by our border patrol.

Survey of the 48,773 acres acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Ordinance in 1955 is practically complete, only some 3,000 acres remaining to be surveyed.

Since the close of the year the Government has indicated that further land is required to complete the re-settlement of the Africans still remaining on our estates who had acquired certain rights under the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance, and that it was interested in some of the land comprising the tobacco estates which we proposed to close down. I went into this matter very carefully with our general manager during my visit, and we felt it offered an excellent

solution to our difficulties as no profitable alternative crop appeared to be available.

With the concurrence of my colleagues, a price of £5 per acre has been agreed with the Government in respect of an area estimated to contain 7,457 acres (subject to survey). The acquisition will be under the Land Acquisition Ordinance and on the understanding that the sum received will be re-invested in the company's other estates. I am sure that this arrangement is in the best interests of the company, as it will dispose of an area which for some years has produced disappointing crops and at the same time enable us to proceed a little more quickly with tea development.

Sisal. — With the completion of the re-building and re-equipping of its factory in February, 1957, our subsidiary company's output of fibre and tow increased to 300 tons in the year under review from 172 tons during the previous 12 months. During the current year the general manager expects that 400 tons should be produced. At the current world prices many producers must be selling under cost of production, a state of affairs which cannot continue indefinitely. With the increased potential capacity of the mill and factory, our subsidiary is well placed to take advantage of any rise in world prices.

COFFEE. — During the year under review 20 acres were planted under coffee, and since the end of the year a further 39 acres have been planted, making 82 acres in all. The coffee bushes stood up to the recent severe drought surprisingly well.

EXPERIMENTS. — Last year I mentioned two experiments, granadillas and livestock.

The Granadilla areas have had a very successful year following the financial failure of the concern that had undertaken to buy this crop. We have earned a great deal from this experiment, and should be able to profit in the future to market this crop, the knowledge gained will prove valuable.

The livestock herds continue to thrive, and at September 30, 1957, we had some 279 head of cattle and 81 sheep on our estates. The dairy herd produced nearly 6,000 gallons of milk; this, being of high quality, found a ready market. There is an increasing demand for meat, and we propose to extend this side of our business. The Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia intends to open an abattoir and to provide cold storage facilities in Blantyre.

Accounts

ACCOUNTS. — The profit and loss account for the year to September 30, 1957, shows a gross profit from estates, plantations, etc., of £175,503, as compared with £113,068 in the previous year, an increase of £62,435.

You will note that the amount for staff pension scheme debited in the first section of the account is materially increased; this is due to the introduction on January 1, 1957, of a pension scheme to cover our Asian employees in Nyasaland. The scheme, which provides benefits similar to those under the European scheme, has been warmly welcomed by our Asian staff on whose loyal service we have depended for so long.

The trading profit of £120,153 is carried to the next section, where surplus on realization of land, dividends, and interests are added, giving a disposable total of £145,327, as compared with £78,278 last year. Out of this interest required £884, and a sum of £55,967 has to be provided for taxation, leaving a surplus of £88,476.

With regard to the taxation on profits for the year, we have received confirmation from the United Kingdom Income Tax Authorities that we shall qualify for an Overseas Trade Corporation providing our present method of trading remain unaltered; the amount provided for tax has accordingly been calculated on this basis. Briefly, the effect of our becoming an Overseas Trade Corporation is to exempt

entirely from United Kingdom profits tax the profits arising from our activities in Nyasaland, and the charge to income tax in the United Kingdom will be limited to tax on the amount of those profits distributed to members. Income tax in Nyasaland is unaffected, and we still have to pay United Kingdom income tax and profits tax on the investment income which we receive. Our saving in tax under these provisions is significant, as can be seen from the accounts, where, on a profit figure of nearly double, the aggregate tax incurred has risen by only one-third. These new taxation provisions, which operate from April 6, 1957, should be effective in putting this company more nearly on an equal footing with local overseas producers who are not subject to the swingeing effect of United Kingdom taxation.

Dividends

"From the surplus of £88,476 we have allocated £7,500 against tea estates, £14,420 as provision for obsolete stores, and £33,500 has been added to the reserve for contingencies, which totals £175,000 at the close of the year, leaving £43,056 to be carried down. A 5% interim dividend was paid in December, 1957, absorbing £3,395, and the board now recommend a final dividend of 15%, and a bonus of 5%, making a total distribution of 20% for the year, as compared with 15% last year. The final dividend and bonus absorb £34,385, leaving a surplus of £75, this added to a balance of £37,161 from the last account, makes a total balance of £112,161 which you will see is carried to the balance sheet.

Members will observe that of the amount of £88,476 mentioned above, available for disposal after providing for taxation, a sum of £45,420 has been ploughed back into the business, and that £42,981 has been allocated as dividend, which I think is a fair and equitable distribution of the year's surplus. It will be noticed that 5% of the proposed distribution is in the form of a bonus, the reason for this is that although our tea production is approaching the first target the board set in 1949 which aimed at establishing the company on a steady revenue earning basis, the results for the current year, as we have indicated, may be affected by the drought.

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will see that buildings, plant and machinery stand at £483,289, as compared with £468,810, an increase of £14,479. Two new houses were built during the year for additional European staff, and additions were also made to our tea machinery to increase the capacity of our two factories. The net total of fixed assets is shown as £399,679, but, in these days of inflation, this figure naturally heavily understates the present-day value.

"On the liabilities side, the proceeds from the sale of mineral rights have been transferred to a reserve, and £10,000 has been taken out of the reserve for contingencies to cover the cost of providing Asian employees with past service pensions. With regard to the figure for taxation shown under current liabilities, the sum of £142,839 is certain to prove in excess of our actual liability, owing to the inclusion last year of tax on the 1956 profits calculated on the basis ruling before the Overseas Trade Corporation provisions in the 1957 budget became known. Before bringing any excess back to the credit of the profit and loss account we consider it prudent to see how the Overseas Trade Corporation provisions work out in practice.

"The excess of current assets £450,667, over current liabilities £279,103, is £171,564. This is a substantial sum, but members will realize that in order to finance our tea from the field to the buyer, and our annual crops, a considerable amount of working capital is required, mainly between December and June. Apart from this we also have to provide capital for our tea and other extensions.

Long Service Awards

"Our relations with our African employees are excellent, and members will be glad to know that during my recent visit I presented long-service certificates and wrist watches to 30 Africans, whose periods of service with the company varied from 20 to 40 years, aggregating 679 years in all. This was the second such ceremony, the first (in 1956) included 13 Africans with an aggregate of 31 years' service with the company, one employee having served the company for 41 years. These presentations will bring to our members the sense of loyalty and service to the company that exists amongst our African employees, who greatly prize this recognition of their services. In addition, his year our senior Indian executive, Mr. M. G. Thejopal, completed 30 years with the company, and Mr. Harbans Singh, one of our estate managers, 20 years. I would also like to record with appreciation that Mr. R. G. Grant, our assistant general manager, has now completed 22 years' service with the company.

"In conclusion, I am sure you will wish to join with me and with my colleagues in thanking our general manager, the Hon. Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, M.L.C., our secretary Mr. L. B. Armstrong, our superintendents Mr. Warwick and Mr. McArthur, and all engaged in our business in Nyasaland and in London for their loyal and efficient work in securing the good results I have reported to you."

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mining Companies Refuse Conciliation

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN copper mining companies have informed the European Mine Workers Union that they consider no useful purpose would be served by resuming conciliation proceedings in order to discuss the inconsistency or otherwise of the companies' proposals in connexion with the recognition agreement. At the close of the conciliation proceedings, the companies' representatives emphasized that they would be prepared to resume negotiations if the union obtained from its members a modification of the mandate regarding the use of contractors. The companies state that no such modification has been obtained, and that no attempt has been made by the union executive to consult its members over the issue.

Change of Status

THE MINE TOWNSHIP, Northern Rhodesia, is to become a public township from July 1 as a result of agreement between the Northern Rhodesian Government and Chibuluma Mines Ltd. A management board consisting of representatives of the Government, the mining company, and residents in the township is to be formed to bear responsibility for the township's administration.

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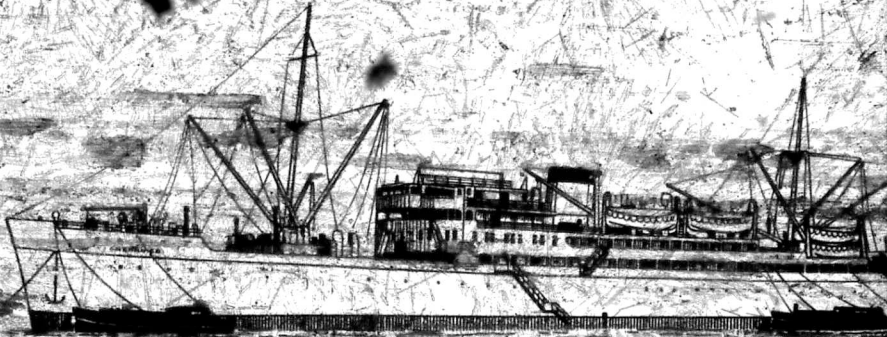


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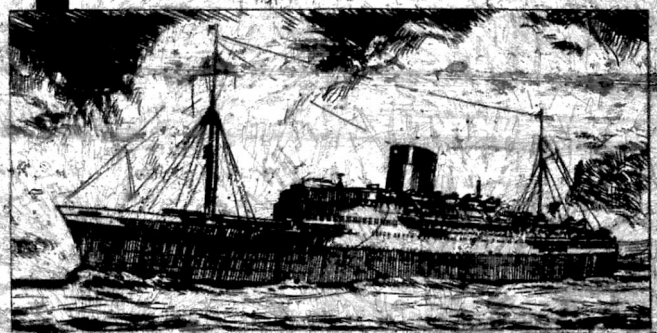
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