

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

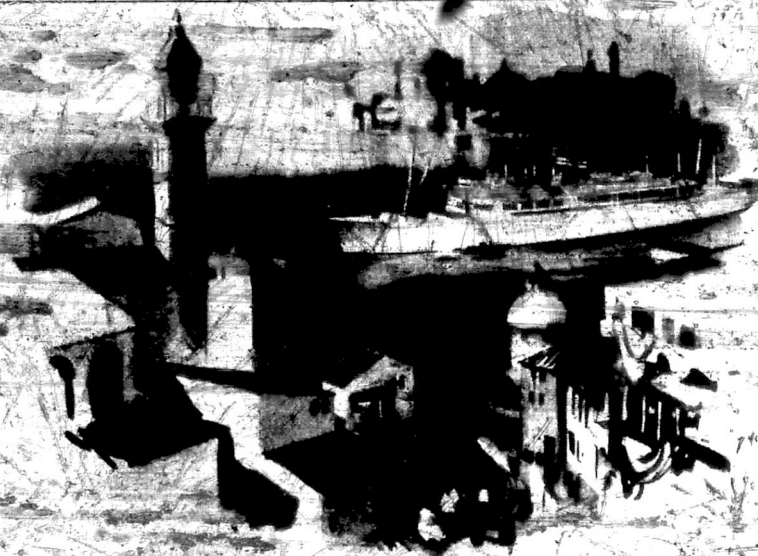
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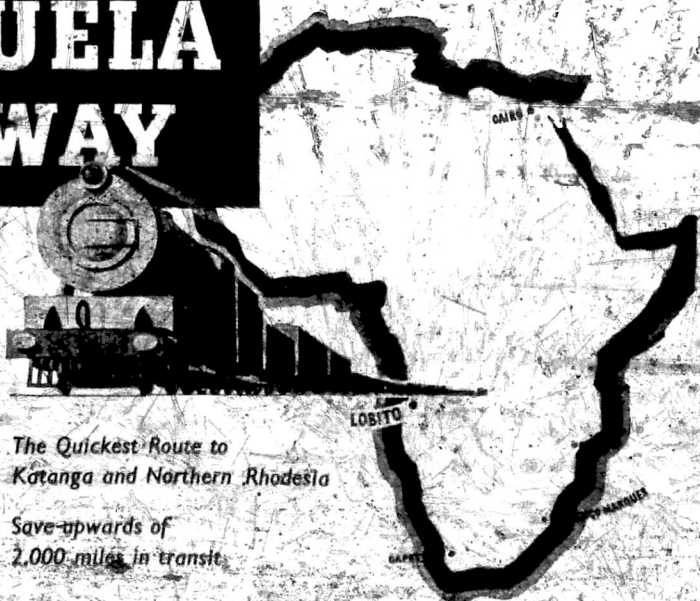
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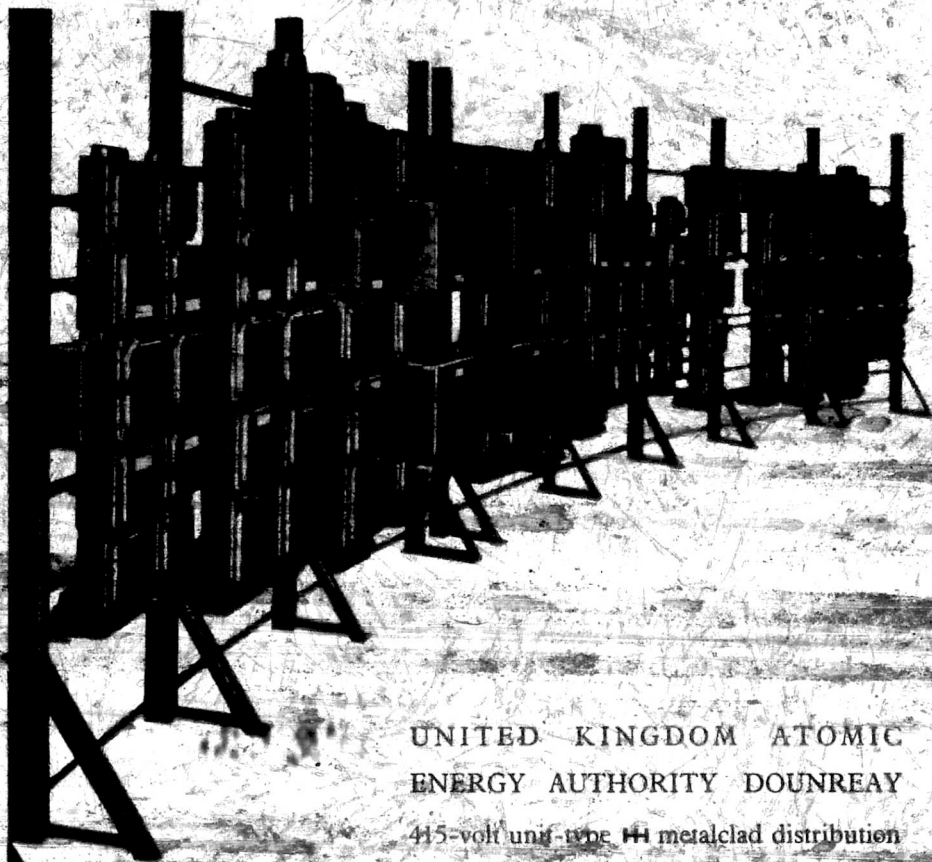
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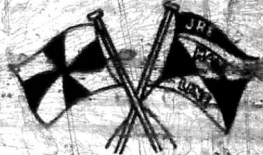
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY MAY 29 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MOOD in which Dr. Hastings Banda will return to Nyasaland to assume the leadership of the African National Congress has been clearly revealed by his address to a group of Socialist Militants in Members of Parliament. His purpose is to participate in a "militant policy" designed to secure self-government for that Province outside the Federation. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "militant" means "engaged in (especially spiritual) warfare" with "combative" as a secondary definition; but Dr. Banda apparently intends the struggle to be waged outside the spiritual and psychological sphere, for he referred with apparent satisfaction to the decision of the African councils for the Southern and Northern Provinces (councils which have large congress elements within them) to make no further elections to the Federal Parliament, though that constitutional duty has been laid upon them. They have, it seems, warned the Nyasaland Government not to try to persuade anyone to stand for election to the Federal Parliament, "because they would boycott any African who stands for election"; and since the resolutions were unanimous "they" are all the members of both provincial councils. The exact terms of the motions and of any other communications to the Government on the same subject ought to be published, so that everyone may know exactly what the threat of boycott purports to involve. All the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have to answer charges of advocating so sweeping a boycott of any Africans who dared to stand for election to the special seats in that Chamber that it would have represented a denial of their normal civil rights. Was something similar intended in Nyasaland?

Even if the threatened boycott were meant merely that Africans in general were to be encouraged to refuse to associate with any of their race who declined to conform to congress direction it would constitute gross infringement of that freedom which Africans insistently demand. Dr. Banda himself strongly opined, has himself recognized that other people have an equal right to express their own views. Does he now approve the suppression of all opinions contrary to his own?—for that would be the logical outcome of what the two provincial councils have decided. To extenuate a policy of threats is to run the grave risk of arousing passions which may sooner or later prove uncontrollable, with the probability of bloodshed. It should be understood now that that is the likely consequence of congress "militancy". Incitement to anti-social conduct can certainly not be palliated by assurances that the Africans of Nyasaland want only independence within the Commonwealth, and that they recognize their need of Europeans in their midst as equals and fellow-citizens.

Grave Risks of The Policy.

Africans who deny other Africans the freedom to think and act as they deem right cannot be objective judges of co-operation, especially of partnership which is inter-racial.

Preposterous Exaggerations. Dr. Banda's misconceptions about it are obvious. He declares that the Federal Government has done "nothing" towards a genuine inter-racial partnership and "nothing to dismantle the painful apparatus of racial discrimination". Though less has been done than might have been done—especially if the African leaders in Nyasaland and

Northern Rhodesia had been less obstructive — only blind prejudice could make such rash charges. Much has indisputably been done, and more is implicit in the policy of the Federal Government, as was emphasized by the Governor of Nyasaland in his recent address in London. It is an equally wild exaggeration to say that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland arose from "a callous and cynical betrayal of trust on the part of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom"; and it is monstrous to assert that "Nyasaland could stand on her own economic feet once she is free and independent".

In the same reckless strain Dr. Banda contended that coal, asbestos, manganese and other minerals which have been located in Nyasaland could be brought into production if only the country were self-governing. The minerals have remained unexploited for the simple reason that they have not been economically exploitable. Had they

been, private enterprise would not have missed its chances; and if the discoveries had been regarded by the experts as marginal propositions, the Colonial Development Corporation or the Government of Nyasaland itself would have provided the funds necessary for further investigation. There is much else which might be criticized in the harangue which is reported on another page of this issue, but enough has been said to indicate its vulnerability and its dangers. It should be added that it was not an extemporaneous speech which perhaps owed something to the impulse of the moment, but a considered statement of policy of which the transcript was available before the meeting. It must therefore be regarded as the careful expression of the outlook of the man who may within a few weeks control Nyasaland's African National Congress. If Dr. Banda has his own way the outlook will soon look bleak. His intention is evidently to test the character of the Nyasaland Government, which will need to show firmness from the beginning of this new political campaign.

Notes By The Way

Dangerous Procrastination

LITTLE COULD HAPPEN without the Government knowing about it, Mr. Norman Harris, Kenya's new European Minister without Portfolio, said in the Legislative Council last week when referring to the Kikuyu Kibungo Movement which was proscribed in January. If there were afterwards the Government knew that the arrests made at that time had failed to destroy the organization, why did it allow another three months to pass before its second swoop, when nearly twice as many of the organizers and leaders were arrested as on the first occasion? And why did still another month pass before a third batch of active organizers, 102 of them, were detained? Proscription is a serious measure, but tolerance for four months after proscription of a dangerous organization scarcely suggests that it has been taken sufficiently seriously by the Government of Kenya. Surely the Mau Mau rebellion should have taught the need for quick and ruthless action to stamp out K.K.M. in its early stages.

Accessory to Intimidation

IF DELAY in gaoling the promoters of subversion had been due to lack of knowledge of their plotting, the Government would stand convicted of failure to create an adequate intelligence system even after six years of the Kikuyu rebellion. By asserting that the Government has not lacked knowledge, Mr. Harris has, seemingly unwittingly, accused it of the still graver fault of knowing but not acting — which means that it has been an accessory to the continuing spread of intimidation, bestial oath-taking ceremonies, and other malpractices. Nobody can doubt that the K.K.M. leaders have been encouraged by some of the statements of African political leaders. But their attitude strengthens the case for constant alertness and prompt

action. That Kenya should have tolerated such quiescence is surprising.

A Case for Impeachment?

MINISTERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND, as the commercial leaders do, that the outside world will lose faith in the present and future prospects of the Colony if subversion is not quickly and permanently eradicated. Is there to be a repetition of the procrastination, the muddles, and the follies which marked the early stages of Mau Mau? On the Government's own evidence, a violent movement closely akin to Mau Mau has been allowed months in which to develop among the Kikuyu — although, according to Mr. Harris, the authorities knew all that was happening. If that was in fact the case, some Government servants should be impeached. The Legislative Council ought certainly to demand more information and more action — including action against any who have been culpably inactive.

Outlook for Coffee

ONE DAY RECENTLY I happened to be in the company of several of the world's leading coffee trade experts, including two Americans, a German, and a Dutchman, all of whom spoke well of East Africa as a supplier, though the Continentals regretted that Kenya and Tanganyika arabicas are too highly priced for all but a small proportion of their markets. They were pleased with the improved quality of Uganda robustas as a result of the new grading regulations, and said that sales had increased greatly in consequence of the trouble in Indonesia, from which they had previously drawn most of their robusta requirements. The rapid development of the trade in "solubles" (finely ground tinned coffee which need only be mixed with milk or water) has stimulated the demand for robustas in many countries, for it is from such beans that these branded and so-called "instant coffees" are prepared.

Logic Not Decisive

ONE OF THE BUYERS with whom I spoke expressed the view that world stocks will not be less than a year's consumption when the present Brazilian crops are harvested in a few weeks. By the laws of supply and demand a sharp fall in the price level should therefore be imminent. Now that everything is so much affected by politics, however, what is logical is not necessarily probable, and there was general agreement that the United States, whose great consumption of coffee sets the price pattern for the trade throughout the world, was unlikely to allow the adverse statistical position to cause chaos in the coffee producing countries. About 23% of United States exports go to countries in Central and South America which depend largely upon their coffee exports, and if sales were made at prices much below those now ruling their ability to buy in the States would be severely reduced, and unemployment, already severe in the U.S.A., would be further increased. In this situation the Americans might consider it good policy to disregard the rising surplus of coffee in the world and maintain approximately the present price level in order that they may have the compensating advantage of steady markets for their manufactured goods. If this reasoning should prevail coffee growers in many countries will be fortunate.

Another Little Drink

THE POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES were regarded by my informant as far more important than the Mexico City agreement reached in October by the Latin American coffee producing countries, who then decided to withhold a proportion of their crops from the market in order to prevent further falls in prices. Brazil and Columbia together supply more than half the world's requirements of coffee, but the rapidly rising production from African territories (which, with one exception, declined to accept the Latin American plan) is a clear pointer to the basic weakness of the restriction plan. In the decade ending in 1956 world coffee exports rose by just under 9m. bags, and nearly 5m. bags of that increase stemmed from Africa, which is consequently not attracted by views of limiting output. The Pan-American Coffee Board has asked the people of the United States, already the heaviest per capita coffee drinkers of any great nation, to imbibes an extra cup of coffee each per day for the rest of this year, if that were done the producing countries would, it is said, be able to buy from the United States additional imports worth about £124m.; especially steel, tractors and lorries, the sectors of the U.S. economy which have been the chief sufferers in recent months. But since the meeting to which I refer Vice-President Nixon has had his unfriendly reception in Latin America. Will that make the U.S.A. more or less willing to pay good prices for coffee from those countries?

T.A.N.U. Nonsense

THE LUDICROUS NONSENSE which politically-minded Africans frequently present to the gullible members of their own race is exemplified by a statement of Dr. W. B. K. Mwanjisi, a leading member of the Tanganyika African National Union in the Southern Highlands Province. It was made at the time of a visit by Mr. J. K. Nyerere, president of T.A.N.U., of which event he said with cyclophantic exaggeration: "There is nothing of greater impetus in the history of a political movement than to have a party leader amidst his followers. A leader is a symbol of unity, a source of pride and inspiration, a living example of self-sacrifice, and an embodiment of all those elements which unite a people to form a nation". Considering that tribal attachments are still the strongest characteristic of the

outlook of Africans in Tanganyika, the whole context is absurd. Dr. Mwanjisi went on to claim that "at no time in the history of our nation" had there been such urgent need for unity. The simple truth is that there is not and never has been a Tanganyika "nation". Nor is T.A.N.U. a "national party". It represents only a tiny minority of the African people of the Territory — and exactly no Europeans or Asians (though some have subserviently subscribed to its funds).

Tanganyika's Congress

ANOTHER NATIONALISTIC EFFUSION reached me a few days later from the Tanganyika African National Congress, which, claiming nearly 500 supporters at the time of writing, struck out the word "Tanganyika" on its notepaper and called itself the African National Congress — doubtless to give itself scope to annex other territories. The exuberant 500, or at least those who write for them, do not recognize the non-indigenous inhabitants as full citizens (which must gravely worry Sir Ekdred Hitchcock, for instance!). They are, however, kind enough to undertake not to drive out of the country the non-indigenous inhabitants who have to be almost the sole providers of jobs. But they are opposed to further immigration (doubtless because these isolated theorists think themselves capable of doing all the necessary jobs, such as prospecting for minerals, the discovery of which might transform the country's prospects).

Turgid Twaddle

THE CONGRESS'S SPEAKERSMEN seem to be of an "extreme" when anyone suggests that any African is more capable than the Africans of gaining progress. I am amazed already that there is any man who harbours such a conception thereby places the Africans "in the plane with the monkeys". Had any European used such a phrase in a political document there would have been an uproar. The "philosophy" of these malcontents is described in their own words elsewhere in this issue. They claim that their memorandum justifies "SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW". It seems to me turgid twaddle that proves nothing. Why, then, is it published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? Because so wide a public as possible should know the kind of balderdash which is disseminated by immature African bodies with high sounding titles.

High Adventure

THE CRAZE FOR SPEED has affected even the green mamba, if Mr. Harry Secombe, the B.B.C. "goon", is to be accepted as an authority, for he has told the London *Evening Standard* that that deadly snake "kills in four seconds", and he ought to know after spending three whole weeks in East Africa to make a film. He had high "adventure": "we ate antelope meat which tastes like a superior kind of beef" and "we covered 3,000 miles in three weeks". How breathlessly thrilling life can be in "the fabled continent"! Such incredibly dangerous undertakings naturally demanded two-column headings four inches deep. The first merely said: "THE KING OF GOONS REPORTS ON HIS ADVENTURES IN DARKEST AFRICA".

Know-How

TO MY LIST of objectionable words which are widely used I add "know-how", an Americanism which has been thoughtlessly accepted by millions of Britons. It means practical knowledge and/or experience, words of far better quality which more gracefully describe what is meant. Politicians are bad offenders in the quite unnecessary use of "know-how", some Cabinet Ministers among them. They might set an example by speaking and writing English instead.

Work of the Joint East and Central African Board

Annual Report Emphasizes Disruptive Designs of African Congress Movement

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH INFLUENCE IN AFRICA is the main purpose of the Joint East and Central African Board, whose recently published annual report thus defines its responsibilities:—

"(a) To promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the territories; (b) to originate, support or where necessary oppose legislation in Parliament affecting East and Central Africa; (c) to educate public opinion in the United Kingdom and overseas on African affairs; (d) to ensure that the advice of its members is effectively represented to the Governments of the day in the U.K. and in the several territories on all matters touching East and Central Africa; (e) to collect and acquire statistics and other information relating to the territories and to promote scientific and other research; and (f) to promote good relations between all races in Africa."

The report continues:—

"The access enjoyed by the board's council to successive Secretaries of State has enabled it to play a creative part in the evolution of British policy in Africa. In addition it maintains close relations with the many semi-official bodies which share a special interest in the progress of Africa, South of the Sahara. The wide experience of its members places at its disposal a mass of information which otherwise would not be readily available when important decisions have to be made."

Strengthening of British Influence

"The object of the board's policy is to maintain and strengthen British influence in Africa. This must involve the vigorous development of African economic resources, the uplifting of the social and educational standards of the great mass of its peoples, the shaping of new-born aspirations in accordance with the values of our free and democratic civilization, and the maintenance and safeguarding of the interests of trading and settler communities which have such grave responsibilities for the peaceful progress of Africa in the years to come."

"The board does not seek to interfere in the domestic affairs of the several territories. Its aim rather is to ensure that local views have proper opportunities for expression in the United Kingdom. It must, however, have regard to the effects which territorial policies may have upon the progress of East and Central Africa as a whole."

"It firmly believes that the future pattern of political development lies along the path of regional grouping. For this reason it has supported Central African Federation and the gradual evolution of the East Africa High Commission."

"1957 turned out to be a comparatively unspectacular year both in East and Central Africa, a year of striving rather than one of emergency or great achievement. Nature proved harsh and mankind generally intransigent."

"In the economic sphere the impact of world conditions of financial stringency bore heavily on this area of primary production, and political forces were increasingly active in seizing any opportunity afforded for furthering disruptive designs. While this state of affairs caused embarrassment to some of the agencies of constitutional government, it emphasized the importance of associations such as the Joint Board, working to create within the territories and in the U.K. a body of informed opinion unaffected by prejudice, false rumour, and political affiliations."

"The visits to Africa made by officers and members

of the board and the first-hand accounts of conditions in the area given to its meetings by leading personalities from the territories enabled the members to form and disseminate sound views on the needs of the various regions. Numerous speakers reiterated the need for a fuller understanding in Britain of Africa's problems— forbearance from uninstructed criticism, improved propaganda and public relations services, unflinching support of economic development (even at the cost of some sacrifice at home), and an unequivocal statement of Britain's determination to maintain political stability and direct control where necessary."

Bi-Partisan Policy Plea

"No plea was more often heard than that for a bi-partisan policy at Westminster to dispel the widely-held belief that a change of Government in the United Kingdom would result in a reversal of policy towards East and Central Africa."

"In an end-of-the-year message the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland said that the stock-taking disclosed the fact that the country and its people had not done well in 1957, but he continued: 'the very dangers we see in unbridled African nationalism—the lowering of standards and the intrusion of irresponsibility into statecraft and civil life—are exactly the factors which international Communism likes to develop as a precursor to the arrival of communism itself.'"

"The fact that African governments are so easily prey to the blandishments of demagogues is a warning. At best this springs naturally from a colonial mentality, but it is also and at times it is influenced by extravagant promises of material benefit even amounting to the loss of foreign assets."

"One experienced East African administrator, however, reminded the board of a danger not so widely realized: that there is a tendency for even the more reasonable African to elect intransigent and dynamic politicians when first exercising the rights of democratic franchise, thinking that they will stand up to the Europeans better than their less fiery brethren. But he admitted that the tendency would decline as African spokesmen acquired more experience of parliamentary debate."

"In the whole, one source of grave concern is the growing spot of confidence in the political future coupled with an unthinking recognition of the dangers."

"Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, told the board that basic development, which set the tone for all progress, was being slowed down by lack of cash and restriction of credit. In the cause of political stability, which was the basis of economic development, he appealed for a pronouncement of H.M. Government that for the foreseeable future ultimate control in Kenya would be retained by the U.K. Government."

U.T.P. Delegation

"A delegation from the United Tanganyika Party which addressed the council spoke of external pressures upon the Tanganyika African National Union as likely to threaten the stability of Kenya and the Federation unless they were effectively countered."

"This confirmed the general impression gained by the secretary, Mr. Broadbent, on his visit to all the territories that the battle for Africa was being fought by Congress movements under foreign influences which might cause a flare-up at any time in any place and affect the stability of the whole region."

"Reference has been made to the confidence expressed by Sir Roy Welensky in the future of the Federation. The board heard similar expressions of confidence after visits paid to the region by Sir Charles Fensholt, Major Patrick Wall and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. All spoke of the demonstrable benefits which had accrued to Nyasaland from the Federation with Rhodesia (an increase of 44% in the average earnings of Africans being an example), yet her African politicians still obtained much credence for their assertions to the contrary."

"All independently reached the conclusion that progress in the education of women would play a large part in securing the fullest partnership of the races, which was necessary for political stability and economic progress. The emergence of

an African middle class, coupled with a common electoral roll, is expected to lead to less extremism in politics.

Lord Home, addressing the council, said it was impossible to insulate the African from the world tendency towards nationalism, but every effort should be made to steer him away from its extreme forms towards partnership. Complete success would follow only when Europeans and African felt themselves equally Rhodesians.

The sub-committee of the council appointed to study the economic development of East Africa reported that economically desirable schemes had been and might be held back by lack of capital. As regards the public sector, the basic difficulty remained that the amount available for investment from the U.K., important though it was, was likely to fall short of overseas Commonwealth requirements.

As regards the private sector, the sub-committee believed that an important factor in recent years has been a certain lack of confidence and fear of political instability in East Africa. However little this might be justified, it was necessary to 'sell' East Africa in order to put it on the map. Also there was a real need for more co-ordination of existing infrastructure.

The sub-committee felt that there was need for more effective co-ordination in East Africa between basic academic geology and potential economic mineral projects, and that

there should be closer liaison between the mining and commercial spheres on the one hand and the geological and mining departments on the other. They suggested that the East African Governments might each consider appointing a firm of mining consultants competent to deal with the diverse aspects of mining practice, policy, and potentialities.

A sub-committee considered public enlightenment and propaganda. It is evident that the solution is not easy, depending as it does on choosing the correct personalities as well as procedure. Without doubt, there must be positive operations in the U.K. as well as in overseas territories, and these operations must be co-ordinated. At present the British case is far too often allowed to go by default, with the result that for the world at large those who speak loudest are accepted as being correct. Another sub-committee studied the question of African advancement.

Lord De La Warr, the chairman, revisited East and Central Africa, and other members of the council who visited one or more of the territories, in some cases on more than one occasion were Sir Charles Ponsonby, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. D. A. J. Burton, Mr. L. E. Hunting, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, and Major P. H. B. Wall, M.P.

Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka's Appeal Against Buganda Court

Text of Chief Justice of Uganda's Judgment

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF UGANDA said when he heard (and granted) the appeal of Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka against the Lukiko (Great Council) of Buganda that the Crown had advised the Lukiko that there was sufficient evidence to justify a prosecution and that prosecution having nevertheless proceeded in the Principal Court of Buganda, the Crown could not claim the conviction of the accused.

Prosecution by the High Court of the Protectorate of the finding and sentence of the highest court in the Kingdom of Buganda is of great importance, and the full text of Sir Audley McKisack's judgment is therefore published hereunder.

"This is an appeal from the Principal Court of Buganda. The appellant was convicted in that court on the following charge (as translated in the registry of the Principal Court): 'On January 13, 1958, at Bwayin-Kyadondo, at 11 am you were arrested red-handed in the act of murdering Atamanzani Kisitu, Lukiko witness, for the commission of the crime of assassinating H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda, Prince Badru Kakungulu, and some of His Highness's prominent personages. He was sentenced to 66 months imprisonment with hard labour.'

Prosecutions in Principal Court

Prosecutions in the Principal Court are expressed to be brought in the name of the Lukiko (Great Council), and the Lukiko is accordingly named as the respondent to this appeal. It has been usual for the Chief of the Buganda Police to be present at the hearing of these appeals and to be heard in his capacity of respondent. On occasions the Lukiko is represented by counsel. Today the Chief of Police did not appear, and the Lukiko was not represented by counsel.

The Attorney-General, however, appeared for the Crown and informed the court that the Crown felt unable to support the conviction. He stated that the result of joint investigations into the crime alleged against the appellant, made by the Protectorate Police and the Buganda Police jointly, was such that he had advised the Buganda Government that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a prosecution.

A prosecution nevertheless proceeded. The Attorney-General has also informed the court that certain statements made to the police during the investigations contained matter which was either favourable to the appellant or was inconsistent with

evidence given at the trial, but were not brought to the notice of the trial court.

The memorandum of appeal submitted by the appellant contains certain grounds of law in addition to grounds of fact, of mixed law and fact. It will not, however, be necessary for me to deal with all these grounds.

It is clear from a careful study of the evidence that the only really incriminating evidence is the prosecution witness Kisitu. The material evidence may be summarized as follows: The appellant, who has been closely connected with Kisitu, and continued so despite the institution of some litigation, approached Kisitu (who is a bus driver) and told him that he, the appellant, intended to become the leader of the country and would pay Kisitu 11,000s. If he and two of his friends (who were named) would murder His Highness the Kabaka and certain high officials of the Buganda Kingdom.

Proposal Discussed to Chiefs

Kisitu reported this proposal to some chiefs (but not to the police) and a date and time having been fixed when the appellant was to bring the money to Kisitu, it was arranged that certain persons, including a certain chief, should be unobserved. The appellant came to Kisitu's house at the appointed time and entered into conversation with Kisitu. This conversation, however, did not touch upon the plot to murder the Kabaka, and eventually Kisitu brought the appellant to the point by saying 'We had better start with the matters'.

The appellant then brought out some money from his pocket and started counting it. The *muluka* chief (who had been lying in wait) then came in. The appellant retained the money in his hand until Kisitu, in the presence of this chief, asked for 'my property'. The appellant, despite the presence of the chief, handed some money to Kisitu, whereupon the appellant's hand was seized and Kisitu shouted 'Joseph Kiwanuka has handed the money to me which he promised to give me so as to murder the Kabaka'. The appellant was then arrested and the money 560s. was taken possession of by the chief.

"I can find nothing in the record of the evidence that amounts to adequate corroboration of Kisitu's evidence. There was no witness, save Kisitu, as to the alleged conversation in which the appellant is said to have incited him to commit the proposed murder. There is no evidence, save that of Kisitu, as to the purpose for which the appellant was paying Kisitu the 560s. If the payment was for the purpose alleged by Kisitu, it is strange that nothing was said about this purpose, and stranger still that the money should have been openly handed over in the presence of other persons.

The other witnesses called for the prosecution were concerned with events which happened at or after the payment of the 560s. and with reports made by Kisitu before then as to the money made to him by the appellant.

It is clear that the evidence in support of this extremely grave charge is, in effect, that of one man alone. In such a case a court must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt as to the credibility of such a witness before a conviction can be had. But the judgment of the Principal Court,

after reviewing the evidence, goes on as follows (as translated in the Principal Court registry):—

"We have not received any definite evidence in writing as to the incitement. However, the only evidence we could get, and which was verbal, was given by Kisitu when he gave account of what happened on the side of Mulago on the 12.1.58 in the afternoon.

"According to common sense, such evidence should be relied upon very slightly; as to law, it is quite sufficient as provided in Sec. 152, Evidence Ordinance. Further, question 5 which the defendant asked when he was cross-examining Kisitu, saying, 'Is it in policy that if the Kabaka of Buganda died or was assassinated must be succeeded by another one?' shows to the court that the accused has got a bad spirit towards the Kabaka and the above-mentioned prominent Baganda.

"It is a taboo, according to the customary law of Buganda, to 'hope' for the death or assassination of the Kabaka or his chiefs. To murder and that the dignity of the kings is strictly preserved, and one would be of treason had it been in the British courts in Section 25 of the Penal Code. Therefore we have given judgment against the defendant."

The only construction I can put upon that passage is that the trial court did not regard Kisitu as a reliable witness, but thought that the prosecution case received the necessary strengthening from something to be implied in a question put by the appellants to Kisitu. Even if support for the case could properly be gathered from that source, I think the court misinterpreted the implication of the question. Its more obvious meaning was: 'What is the use of arranging the assassination of the Kabaka since there would always be a successor to his throne and so the country would still have a Kabaka?'

Apart, therefore, from the matters which the Attorney-General has very properly brought to my notice, I consider that, on the record alone, the decision of the Principal Court was unreasonable and cannot be supported having regard to the evidence. Accordingly I find it unnecessary to deal with the other grounds of appeal. The appeal is allowed and the appellant is to be released forthwith.

(Sgd.) A. McKisack,
CHIEF JUSTICE.
14.5.58.

Protection of Local Industries in Kenya

Further Points from Mr. E. A. Vasey's Budget Speech

PROTECTION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES was one of the main considerations of the East African Governments in deciding upon a revision of customs tariffs.

In his budget speech in the Kenya Legislative Council Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance, said, *inter alia*:

"The aims of the revision have been to remove anomalies by adopting as far as possible a consistent pattern of rates, to achieve greater administrative simplicity, and to exempt from duty the largest possible range of producers' materials, implements and tools, in order to encourage local industry and development. Most of the items liable to import duty will now fall into one of three categories—a general rate of 22% *ad valorem*, a general assisted rate of 11% *ad valorem* (which will apply to those goods which it is felt should pay some duty but not at the general rate), and a protective rate of 30% *ad valorem*. There are also certain special rates of specific and *ad valorem* duties on goods such as spirits, tobacco, toilet preparations, motor vehicles, and piece goods.

"The suspended duty on frozen or refrigerated meat will be increased from 22% to 30% to protect local production. The duties on bacon and ham will be reduced to the general protective rate of 30%. The rate of suspended duty on wheat, sacks, gunny bags and hessian, etc., has been increased to 22%, and it is proposed to amend the rate of suspended duty on rice in the grain to 18s. and on maize and maize meal to 8s. per 100 lb. The amounts actually to be imposed are 10s. and 3s. 50 cents.

Duty on Rice

"The basic reasons for the application of the duty on rice are twofold. First, it has been Government's policy for many years to encourage the growing of rice in Kenya by guaranteeing a favourable producer price. This is becoming increasingly important as rice is the main crop in the black soil irrigation areas now being developed, as well as a useful alternative crop in Nyanza. Secondly, this duty is part of an exercise in inter-territorial co-operation, since it will assist Tanganyika, which has protected its rice industry in this way since 1956, in disposing of its surplus. It has therefore been agreed with Tanganyika that this import duty of 10s. per cental should be imposed forthwith and that there shall be no restrictions on the import of rice from any destination after May 31.

"It is the Government's firm conviction that the general economy of East Africa must be based on local supplies to the greatest possible extent. We are therefore acting in the long-term interests of all in applying this duty. Little or no increase in retail prices should ensue, since it could well be that the profit margin enjoyed by retailers under the present system of restrictions will shrink under the pressure of free competition.

"The three East African territories, taken together, are nor-

mally self-sufficient in maize, but Kenya, Tanganyika and Tanganyika and Uganda occasionally throwing up surpluses. Consequently inter-territorial movement becomes necessary at negotiated prices. The Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya have therefore agreed to impose a specific duty on maize and maize meal with the aim that within this degree of protection mutually satisfactory prices can be arranged. Since all transactions with Uganda will be on a Government-to-Government basis, effected through the Government of that territory is unnecessary. The Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika are agreed that the interests of consumers will be in no way affected by the application of this tariff, as it will result in no enhancement of prices, and that prices being designed solely to encourage inter-territorial transfers at fair prices.

Assistance to Local Industry

"The duties have been entirely removed from a number of goods in order to assist local industry and development. These are mainly constructional items; such as bolts and nuts, scaffolding wire, printing ink, and mechanics' tools, but also includeawnmowers. The duties have also been removed from asbestos, sand, gypsum, paraffin wax, and a number of chemicals and rubber, as well as from asbestos ridings and pipes.

"A measure designed to assist the hotel industry is the exemption of all lifts from duty, instead of merely passenger lifts as at present. The bulk of fixed equipment used in hotels is now duty free. The Government has nonetheless, in its anxiety to encourage first-class accommodation and facilities for the tourist industry, considered the possibility of exempting from duty further items such as stoves when it is satisfied that they are for use in the type of hotel which will cater primarily for the tourist industry. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to devise an exemption which would operate fairly and could be administered satisfactorily. In these circumstances it is not possible to take further action by way of the tariff. Government wishes nevertheless to afford assistance of this kind in appropriate cases, and will therefore be prepared to consider the *ex-gratia* refund of customs duty paid on fixed permanent equipment such as stoves in major hotels catering for the tourist trade.

"The cost to the revenue of the various exemptions and reductions to which I have referred will be of the order of £190,000.

"Ghee will be included with margarine and vegetable fats and pay a duty of 50 cents per lb. or 22%, whichever is the greater. This will bring in approximately £21,000 p.a. The revenue will also gain nearly £15,000 by the removal of the concession whereby cheap wireless sets were allowed to duty free. This concession was being abused and the benefit in many cases was not being passed on to the consumer.

"The most important of the proposed changes concern blankets, boots and shoes, cardigans, shirts, stockings and hats, raincoats and umbrellas, and cotton piece goods. The revenue from these goods has completely failed to keep pace with consumption owing to the large-scale invasion of the market by extremely cheap products. It is necessary to restore the position. The clothing and textile industries are, moreover, becoming of increasing importance. They will, however, be

unable to hold their own if, particularly in the early stages of their development, they are left wide open to the competition of extremely cheap products from overseas.

It is therefore proposed to increase the duty on blankets from 50 cents or 11% to 1.50s. or 30% whichever is the greater; to increase the duties on boots and shoes of which the soles are made of rubber and the uppers of canvas and rubber or partly of canvas and partly of rubber from 60 cents per pair or 20% to 1.50s. or 22%; to increase the duty on cardigans, jerseys, jumpers, pullovers, shirts, singlets, slipovers, and undershirts from 20% or 75 cents to 1.50s. or 30%; to increase the duty on stockings and hose from 25 cents per pair or 20% to 25 cents or 30%; and to impose a duty on

other made-up garments which would at present carry 22% to 1.50s. or 30%.

The duties on piece goods will be altered. Silk and material containing silk at present pays 1s. per square yard or 40%; the duty would in future be 2s. per square yard or 30%; grey and unbleached cotton pays 12 cents or 20%; it is proposed to increase the duty to 50 cents per square yard or 30%; khaki drill at present pays 20 cents per square yard or 20%; it is proposed that all cotton goods other than grey and unbleached cotton should pay 65 cents per square yard or 30%. Artificial silks, etc., at present pay 20 cents per square yard or 20%; they will pay 80 cents or 30% *ad valorem*.

Manifesto of the Tanganyika National Congress Tanganyika Africans Who Want Self-Government Now

SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW is demanded by the African National Congress of Tanganyika in a manifesto from which passages are quoted hereunder.

The president of this new body is Mr. Zuberi M. M. Mtemvu (and recently an associate of Mr. Mtemvu in the Tanganyika African National Union), Mr. Hariri Ghazni Sigi, of Tanga, is vice-president Mr. Michael M. Sanga, of Kisumu, chairman, Mr. J. D. E. Chipaka, of Dar es Salaam, general secretary, and Mr. Kassim S. Bains, also of Dar es Salaam, national treasurer.

The following extracts are made without alteration of punctuation or spelling. Cross-headings, however, have been added editorially for the convenience of

The African National Congress stands for a purely African indigenous State and as far as we are aware there is no other political party which has declared this.

It is not our intention nor shall it will be to drive the non-indigenous away from this country nor is it our intention to deprive them of their right to vote. What we mean is that as far as our party is concerned these people should not be allowed to participate in the governing of this country.

We do not recognize them as full citizens of this country and we strongly believe that the only people who can grant full citizenship to foreign people are the natives of a country. This can only be done in a self-governing country, and Tanganyika is not.

British Assurance Unrealistic

British may work very frantically to assure the non-indigenous people of full citizenship in this country, but if she indeed believes in democracy, as she professes, the question of this assurance really rests with the natives of the country who besides being in the majority in this country are more entitled to the country than anybody else. Whether Britain likes it or not her assurance on this subject is unrealistic. It only helps to embitter the indigenous Africans without being of any real value to the non-indigenous.

We repeat, it should be clearly understood, however, that our party does not intend to drive the non-indigenous people away from this country. As far as our party is concerned the residence of all the people who are already in the country is quite secure. We are opposed to further immigration, however.

We believe, and very strongly too, that we are quite ready for self-government and are quite ready to shoulder this responsibility now. For who can measure the people's preparedness for self-government but the people themselves? And the people's wishes for anything can only be measured through what is called public opinion. Let the government allow us an opportunity to go to the people and sell our philosophy and there is no doubt that the people's mandate will be self-government NOW.

People speak of lack of education, lack of qualified engineers and a lot of other similar things as prerequisites to self-government. We cannot understand this. British is ruling us without these people. We shall rule ourselves without them. This does not mean that we do not value them. We value perhaps to a greater extent than the British government.

In fact one of the reasons why we want self-government now is because we strongly feel that the British government's production of these people is too slow. We shall have these engineers and the like trained at a greater speed than the British government is doing. We only need to quote India and Ghana to prove the possibility of our achievement.

Now do we agree with the people who say that economic should come before politics. It is interesting to find out that most of the people who hold this view are the people who come from self-governing countries and who have had the experience of the pay of being a subject people. They forget that the achievement of economic is, perhaps, one of our immediate objectives for our demand for self-government NOW. If there are any people who can and have reasons to organize the natives of a country to the best interest of the country it is the natives of the country. We are no exception to that rule and we feel insulted in the extreme whenever a man suggests to the contrary. We naturally feel that such places as in the plane with the monkey.

Disgusted at Half Hearted Measures

We are also disgusted by half hearted measures proposed by some of the political parties and were formed before ours on some of the schemes and legislations that are of great consequence to the natives of Tanganyika. They did start with a great zest on these measures just as it were to arrest the sympathy of the masses and did drop them as soon as the fogu moves had served their ends. We are honest in our aims and we have a strong love and respect for our people and we will never deceive them. We are not interested in the playing about with the people's feelings.

Again for the fear of being misunderstood on this point we feel it necessary to explain it. We strongly believe in obeying the existing laws however unpleasant these laws may be and however opposed to it we may be. Law is our strength. It is true that there are some laws which we feel should be repealed through lawful means, and no lover of democracy will quarrel with this. We shall try to achieve our aims by urging the government to grant our demands and by urging the non-indigenous population to surrender some of the privileges and rights which they held to the indigenous people from whom they have earned a nice living in this country.

To those people who think that any good political party must agree with most of the policies of the ruling party we answer that it all depends on what the ruling party believe in. In any case, the goodness of any ruling party is to a large extent measured by the extent to which it is prepared to tolerate its opponents who are pursuing their objectives in a lawful and peaceful way. We have for a long time been made to believe that the British way of democracy is the best one. Our being allowed a political platform in this country or not will be the test of that belief.

Then we believe in frankness. There has been a lot of rumours about the other political parties mainly because their political leaders would not inform the people of what things they really are out for. That we do not like. If we claim to be working for the people how can we make the same people live in the dark about our objectives and intentions? How can we profess democracy and still live in the world of our own words which is inaccessible to the mass. We shall keep our cards open and we shall accept the challenge from the people with open hands.

On the question of foreign investments we are quite aware that the government cannot do anything about what has happened already, although we are not hostile to foreign investment we would like to see that more than fifty per cent. of those shares are owned either by Tanganyika Government or by the indigenous Africans of Tanganyika. When self-government comes to Tanganyika we would not like

to find ourselves in the embarrassing situation Liberia was at one time.

"We, the Africans of Tanganyika have received our political training from the Western world. We quote the tradition of the British democracy, we quote the declaration of the American Independence, we quote the Ideals of French revolution although we need not follow the same path to achieve them. Particularly so because we do not believe in violence. Let no cynics tell you that the Africans do not care whether their countries are democratic or totalitarian. This cynicism is stupid and irresponsible. During our struggle for independence our ally is never totalitarian. It is the Ideal of democracy which we are being denied in our own country.

"In a plural society like Tanganyika there are two fears opposite each other. The minority fear democracy and the majority fear minority domination. Both these fears must be allied, but not by throwing democracy overboard. The first fear that must be allied is the African fear. This can be done by granting self-government to the Africans now. After this stage has been passed the fear of the other fear will be entirely the responsibility of the Africans. Indeed we cannot see any other solution unless Britain intends to rule this country indefinitely or unless she leaves this country at the stage she left Southern Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

"No follower of the history of the two countries would like that to happen in Tanganyika. Nor would we like the British government to leave us with those entrenched embarrasement of unimpeachable clauses whereby nothing can be done about the minorities unless they order the British, as if were. That is a mockery of democracy, a affront of the simple integrity and goodness. We are as honest and humane as the Englishmen, and we are really persuaded to see that neither

the British nor the settler has faith in our goodwill. Why suggest entrenched clauses?"

On that note the manifesto ends.

The objects of the congress are thus defined:

(a) To prepare the indigenous Africans of Tanganyika for Independence;

(b) To develop Tanganyika as an African State, truly modern democratic State;

(c) We want to accept from the occidental and oriental only those things which are useful to us but reject those which we cannot absorb in our own ways of life;

(d) To urge the government to develop the local government system on African, democratic lines;

(e) To urge the government to accelerate the educational policy for immediate self-government;

(f) We shall seek self-government now by constitutional means;

(g) We shall urge the government now by constitutional means;

(h) We shall urge the government to encourage development of trade unions and will assist towards achieving this;

(i) We shall urge the government and the firms of Tanganyika not to give further opportunities to non-Africans in any field and that where the African only is concerned indigenous Africans should be considered first;

(j) We shall urge unorganized farmers to organize themselves into democratic trade unions, and assist towards achieving this;

(k) We shall urge unorganized workers to organize themselves into democratic co-operative movements, and assist towards achieving this."

Nyasaland Congress's Militant Policy

Dr. Hastings K. Banda's Talk to Labour M.P.s

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA addressed a group of Labour M.P.s in a committee room of the House of Commons last week. He said, *inter alia*:

"At the request of the Nyasaland African Congress, I am now on my way home to Nyasaland after almost five happy, interesting years in Ghana. Congress has recalled me because it has adopted a militant policy on federation. It is demanding secession from the Federation at the earliest possible moment and self-government and independence for Nyasaland; and those in control of the congress feel that to achieve these aims my presence in Nyasaland may be helpful.

"The reasons why African opposition to federation has grown stronger is that the white settler minority which has all effective power in the Federal Government has done nothing to move towards a genuine inter-racial partnership. On the contrary, the settlers have moved farther away from partnership. They have done nothing to dismantle the whole painful apparatus of racial discrimination; on the contrary, they have even acted in defiance of the African Affairs Board which was supposed to 'safeguard' African interests.

Greater Power For Settlers

"Federation may have given them freedom of movement throughout the three territories — although that, indeed, they had already. But Africans have been prevented from enjoying such freedom. Federation has worked as we feared it would: for greater power to the settlers at the cost of African rights and interests. It is not therefore surprising that Africans now condemn Federation more strongly and unitedly than before.

"During April two provincial councils in Nyasaland, the Southern and the Northern (which, with the Central Provincial Council, now form electoral colleges for the African members of the Federal Parliament), unanimously voted against electing anyone to the Federal Parliament again. They went further: they warned the authorities in Nyasaland not to try to persuade anyone by any means to stand for election to the Federal Parliament, because they would boycott any African who stands for election. No one expects the Central Provincial Council to do any other than follow the example of the other two.

"Africans look on the imposition of federation as a callous and cynical betrayal of trust on the part of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, because they know that very few

European settlers in Central Africa are prepared to treat them as equal partners in the Federation.

"The Africans of Nyasaland do not accept the doctrine that Nyasaland is a poor country and must therefore remain in the Federation for bread and butter. They do not believe that Nyasaland could stand on its own feet if she is free and independent. Agricultural production may be doubled, if not tripled, through individual and co-operative farming. Economic minerals, of which the Colonial Report (Nyasaland, 1956) lists at least 25, including coal, copper and manganese ore, could be brought into production.

"And they feel that only a Government of elected representatives of the people, and not one of and by civil servants, as is the case at present, could properly and energetically grapple with the problems of economic development of the country. It is for this reason, among others, that they now demand for Nyasaland a new Constitution which would provide for a Government by elected representatives of the people, as opposed to Government by civil servants.

Secession from Federation

"In demanding secession from the Federation, the Nyasas are not indifferent to the fate of their fellow-Africans in the Rhodesias, especially in Northern Rhodesia. They want Northern Rhodesia to secede with Nyasaland in 1960. In adopting a militant policy against federation for their country, the Nyasas hope that their brothers in Northern Rhodesia will follow their example and adopt a similar policy and demand secession from the Federation in 1960. They hope that the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will present a common and solid front and demand secession together.

"But even if, for any reason, Northern Rhodesian Africans should fail to follow the example of their brothers in Nyasaland, secession of Nyasaland from the Federation would be of great benefit to Northern Rhodesia. The impact of Ghana's independence on the political scene of the African continent is already discernible. If in a few years more to the list of independent States in Africa are added Nigeria (as will be the case in 1960), Uganda, Nyasaland, and Somalia, it would have a repercussion throughout the continent which neither apartheid in the Union of South Africa nor phoney partnership in the Federation would survive for long.

"The Africans of Nyasaland are not demanding secession from the Federation because they are anti-European and want to drive the Europeans away. They have no intention of driving the Europeans away or of depriving them of their rights in any way. They realize that they need European just as Europeans need them. But it has to be made clear that the Nyasas are prepared to have Europeans in their country, only as equals and fellow-citizens, and not as masters and bosses, as privileged people.

"Similarly, the Nyasas have no intention of walking out of the Commonwealth, once they secede from the Federation, and form their own national state. What they want is freedom and independence within the Commonwealth, and equal partnership and full co-operation with other members of the family."

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]



THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889)

The British South Africa Company, which was founded by Cecil Rhodes, pioneered the Central Africa, and was responsible for the administration and development of Rhodesia from 1890 to 1923. Since that date the Company, relieved of the burden of government, has taken its place among the other corporations of this country, and has continued to play a leading part in the growth and expansion of each of the Territories which now form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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

In Southern Rhodesia the Company owns agricultural and forestry estates totalling over 120,000 acres, including Mazo Citrus Estate, where a modern plant for the extraction of concentrated juice and other Citrus derivatives is in operation. At the Imbezza and Charter Forest Estates in the Eastern Districts, a well-equipped sawmill is producing commercial timber of all sizes, and large areas of virgin land are being afforested. In addition to other estates in Southern Rhodesia, where tobacco, maize and other crops are produced, the Company owns a large cattle ranch in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and also estates in Portuguese East Africa.

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

In these and many other ways, the Company, together with its subsidiaries and associates, is making a powerful contribution to the future of the Federation. Thus carrying on a tradition of 70 years of service in the development of Africa.

PERSONALIA

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA has been invited to visit Ethiopia.

MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN is shortly due in England from Nairobi.

MR. Y. K. MULONDO has been re-elected secretary-general in Bugosa.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will visit Canada in October.

MR. and MRS. WARREN MARTINEAU, of Kenya, are on the Continent on their way to England.

SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, British Ambassador in the Sudan, is paying a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL DUNFORD are due in London in a few days from Nairobi for a short visit.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW have left London for a tour of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. MERVYN DENNISON is chairman of the Salisbury branch of the British Empire Service League for the year 1958.

MR. H. P. GALLAGHER, of the Faculty of Arts at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, has been appointed vice-principal.

MR. A. I. M. BERNEY-FINLEIN, administrative and finance officer to the East African Desert Ecological Survey, has retired.

MR. BRIAN CECIL SANDERSON has become a partner in Sanderston and Co., the produce brokers, who are based in Nairobi.

MR. TOM MBOYA is now secretary to the African elected members organization in Kenya. Mr. R. G. GIBSON now fills the office.

MR. DOUGLAS PENWILL, lately district commissioner in Kiambu, and MRS. PENWILL are on leave. The new D.C. is Mr. T. J. F. GAVAGHAN.

MR. D. B. HALL, the Acting Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, accompanied by MRS. HALL, will visit Nyasaland from May 28 to June 3.

MR. ALFRED GARNER has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board, in the place of Mr. Henry WHIDBOURNE.

MR. J. S. COX has been appointed general sales and service manager of Biddoch Motors, Ltd., Arusha, not general manager, as reported on May 15.

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER leaves London by sea on Saturday for East Africa. He is to visit Tanganyika, Kenya and Portuguese East Africa. He is expected home early in August.

MR. H. O. ELLIS, Director of Posts and Telegraphs in the Federation of Nigeria, is to become Postmaster-General in East Africa in succession to Mr. R. E. GERMAN, who will retire in September.

LORD ABERCONWAY has been appointed chairman of Constructors John Brown, Ltd., a subsidiary of John Brown and Co., Ltd., of which he is also chairman. That company has a Rhodesian subsidiary.

MR. B. H. J. CARROLL, national secretary in Rhodesia of the British Empire Service League, will be in England on long leave in a few weeks. During his absence MR. G. H. JOHNSON will act for him.

DR. L. S. B. L. LBAKEY, who has been in this country for some weeks, expects to return to Kenya about the end of next month. He is to give two broadcasts in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on the post-Mau Mau situation in the Colony.

When MR. DE LA PASTEUR was attacked by a leopard in dense bush in the Manje district of Nyasaland recently, the beast was beaten off by an elderly African, EDWIN CHINGWALA, with a stick. Mr. De La Pasteur was badly mauled.

SAYED MOHAMED KAILANI, who is in charge of the Sudan pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition, and his assistant, SAYED MOHAMED SAKI EL HAG, have been

made a commander and an officer respectively of the Belgian Order of the Crown.

MR. A. E. LEWIS, a member of the Commonwealth section of the British Trade Union Congress, has been appointed general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia 'Mineworkers' Union following a special general meeting of the union's general council.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will leave England today to visit the High Commission Territories in Southern Africa, making a brief stay in Salisbury on the outward journey. He is due back in London on June 19.

MR. J. P. HARROY, Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo and Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, has paid an official visit to Tanganyika. He was accompanied by MADAME HARROY and the British Consul-General of Leopoldville, MR. S. A. LOCKHART, and MRS. LOCKHART.

MR. D. S. ROSS, an Inspector of Police in Nyasaland, has been promoted to the Colonial Police Medal. In November 1957 he was awarded a Gold Medal for his services in Dar es Salaam in connection with the Mau Mau rebellion in the Malaya and was awarded a Gold Medal for his services in Dar es Salaam in connection with the Mau Mau rebellion in the Malaya and was awarded a Gold Medal for his services in Dar es Salaam in connection with the Mau Mau rebellion in the Malaya and was awarded a Gold Medal for his services in Dar es Salaam in connection with the Mau Mau rebellion in the Malaya.

A shooting team from Nyasaland has arrived in this country to compete at Bisley. It comprises MR. G. C. ROBB (captain), MR. D. F. C. CLARK, SERGEANT M. T. M. KENNEDY, K.A.R., MR. H. SIMS, MR. and MRS. D. T. FAWCETT. Mrs. Fawcett only started full bore shooting last year and is a first-time winner in club shoots.

CAPTAIN D. K. P. GUN-CUNNINGHAM, who has just returned from the command of the British India liner KENYA was the commodore of the fleet, which he had first joined as a cadet 41 years ago. He has been commander of the KENYA since her maiden voyage, and is therefore known to thousands of East Africans. His father likewise commanded a B.I. ship.

PROFESSOR G. E. BLACKMAN, head of the Agricultural Research Council Unit of Experimental Agronomy at Oxford University, and two members of his staff, MR. E. K. WOODCOCK and MR. J. D. EVYER, are to attend the proposed Weed Control Conference at the Victoria Falls from July 23 to 25. Before the conference Professor Blackman and his party will visit Kenya.

DR. S. E. PIERREY, Deputy Director since 1954 of the East African Veterinary Research Organization at Maguga, near Nairobi, will shortly take up an appointment with the Wellcome Foundation. At their laboratories in Beckenham, Kent, he will undertake research into veterinary virus problems. Dr. Pierrey joined the Veterinary Department in Kenya in 1939 and became chief veterinary research officer in 1952.

MR. LOYD V. STIERE, American Consul-General in the Federation for the past four years, retires at the end of July after 35 years Government service. His successor in Salisbury is Mr. Joseph Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who is understood to be coming to the Federation at his own request. Mr. Palmer is 44, and a Harvard graduate. He joined the United States Foreign Service in 1939. He is married with three children.

MR. DEREK ERSKINE, president of the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association, who took the Colony's team to Australia, will manage the Kenya team for the British Empire Games in Cardiff in July. Its outstanding member will be MR. NYANDIKA, the Kisumu middle distance runner, who finished fourth in the three-mile in the Empire Games in Vancouver in 1954 and seventh in the 5,000-metre race in Melbourne in 1956. He holds the mile record for Africa outside the Union, run in four minutes 10.3 seconds.

Obituary

Mr. John Gordon Read

Administrative Services in N. Rhodesia

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has paid a very warm tribute to the life and work of Mr. John Gordon Read, who died at the age of 72 at his home in Somerset West, South Africa. Sir Arthur has written:

"Gordon Read first came to Southern Rhodesia in 1909. Before that he had been a schoolmaster in the training ship H.M.S. Worcester. He was a member of the British South Africa Police and as such in those days in Southern Rhodesia his life was spent in the best possible way to give him full knowledge of African customs, ways of thought, and interests.

"In 1913 he transferred to Northern Rhodesia, and in 1917 became a Native commissioner in Zwomboshi, in the old Lubango district. I first ventured into his ken in August, 1952, when I arrived at his station on his doorstep at Namwala in the Southern Province. He was my first district commissioner at my first station. I arrived, unfortunately after a shutdown which did not meet with his approval. I like to think that in the months which followed I made up for some initial crime, and I know that when the time came for me to be transferred to another station I had his assurance a typical 'Gordon Read' letter which told me so.

"In my first 96 hours on his station he showed me how effectively township regulations could be applied to the interests of sound administration (even though there were only two houses in the township); my first lion hunt (a more dangerous one I have yet to experience, because he was an enthusiastic but inaccurate shot); a cemetery containing (I think) 11 European graves, eight of whose occupants had been killed by buffalo and two by blackwater; how to make the most stiff-necked of the then Northern Rhodesian chiefs more, physically stiff-necked but much less stiff-necked mentally; and many other things which it was good for the soul of a new recruit to learn.

"Very many of the best and often rehashed typical old-timer Northern Rhodesian stories have their origin in his administration and judicial doings. I have heard them told to me as originals in Uganda and in Nigeria. He was tough, not only with others but on himself. As late as 1937 he walked 300 miles to his first posting as a provincial commissioner. He was known variously by different people by different names. Europeans sometimes called him, behind his back, 'The Bull Rhino'. So did Africans; but they had other names for him, also which are not so easy to translate or to print.

"But he was a fine administrator, and from him I learned much about administration, as did all who served under him. Construction days on the Copperbelt in 1929 and 1930 were tough, and one or two of the officers at Ndola, the only administrative headquarters then in existence, found the task of maintaining law and order more than they could cope with. So Gordon Read was sent there, and they had no difficulty. If the full history of those days in that part of the world could be written the degree of order and peace which he imposed would never be believed.

"He retired in 1944 after having been P.C. of the Barotse Province, but his work was not even then done. He returned to Northern Rhodesia to carry out special tasks from time to time, and in particular we owe to him the entire organization of the last two censuses, for the latter of which he was appointed by the Federal Government.

"In the latter years of his service he permitted to

come through what had always been concealed within—a real humanity and understanding of men and the motives which guide men in their actions. People say 'he mellowed'. Having seen him, not only on my very first day, at his gruffest, and having survived that, I had the chance to learn then of the essential inward kindness.

"He will be remembered in this country of all races as one who in all his dealings always sought justice, and he has his place amongst that fast-dwindling band of people to whom Northern Rhodesia can never fully repay its debt."

Mr. Eric Hussey

Services to Education

MR. ERIC ROBERT JAMES HUSSEY, C.M.G., a former director of Education in Uganda and Educational Adviser to Ethiopia, died last week at the age of 73.

After leaving Repton and Herford College, Oxford, he entered the Sudan Civil Service as a tutor at Gordon College, Khartoum, in 1908. Transferring to the Administration, he became a district commissioner in 1912, but in 1918 he returned to the Education Department as chief inspector. In 1928 he went to Uganda as Director of Education, and four years later held a similar post in Nigeria, which he held until his retirement in 1936. He went on various educational missions to Somaliland, Kenya, the Gold Coast, and Eritrea.

From 1936 to 1942 he was secretary of the Education Society which he left to become Educational Adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia. Then from 1942 to 1949 he was Director of the Middle East Section of the British Council. He served on the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and was a governor of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

While at Oxford he was president of the University Athletic Club, and he was an Oxford and Olympic hurdler.

DR. THE REV. CYRIL AUGUSTUS WALLACE, M.B.E., the only West Indian doctor in government service in Tanganyika, who has died in Tanga, first went to the Territory as a medical missionary about 20 years ago. For the past 15 years he had specialized in the cure and treatment of leprosy as a Government medical officer. While he was on his deathbed he was invested with the M.B.E. by the Governor, who said: "Thank you for saving thousands of lives."

MRS. GEORGE HENDERSON, Lady Welensky's sister-in-law, was killed in a car accident near Mankie. Mr. George Henderson, Lady Welensky's brother, was injured and admitted to hospital. They were returning home to Livingstone after attending the funeral of Mr. Henderson's and Lady Welensky's father, whose death is reported.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE HENDERSON has died in the Bulawayo General Hospital at the age of 88. He settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1917. He was a retired painter, signwriter and decorator. His wife died about four years ago. He leaves a daughter, Lady Welensky, and two sons.

MR. MOSES L. RABINOWITZ, who was formerly in business in Gwelo, and in 1947 retired to Salisbury, has died in Johannesburg, aged 77. He went to Rhodesia from Russia in 1903.

MRS. MARY WRENTMORE, who has died in Scotland, was the widow of the late Godfrey Maynard Wrentmore, who was at one time manager of a sisal estate at Kilifi, Kenya.

COMMANDER DOUGLAS MONTAGU BRANSON, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.), has died suddenly at Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

Odinga Wants "Undiluted Democracy"

Will Not Help to Make Constitution Work

OUR CASE AS AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya has been greatly misrepresented to you. Many people in Britain believe that African leaders in Kenya are in a great haste to demand self-government for Kenya, but if you follow the history of Kenya politics, both before and during the emergency, you will find that a lot of our constitutional problems as they exist today were first initiated by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton when Colonial Secretary. That was how Mr. Odinga, chairman of the African elected members in Kenya, opened his statement to a Press conference in London last week.

He continued:—

"In the middle of the emergency [in other words, the Mau Mau rebellion.—Ed.] when African political opinion was silenced completely, and in order to meet the European settlers' strong demand for a share in the Government of the country, Mr. Lyttelton introduced a new constitution with the following aims: (1) to provide the European settler community with three Ministerial posts in the Government, the Asians with two, and Africans with one; and (2) to replace Britain's existing policy of developing Kenya as an African country with the new theory that it should develop with a multi-racial Government.

"However, conscious that the Africans would not accept such an arrangement, he included a clause to the effect that the whole arrangement should be regarded as experimental until the next general election, after which, if it was found that one of the racial groups could not accept it, it could be declared as an end of the

Colonial Office rule be reverted to. After the recent election, as provided in the Constitution, the Africans rejected the Lyttelton Plan and requested a return to Colonial Office rule.

"We further requested that during this period the following should be considered: (a) immediate increase of African representation; (b) a constitutional expert should be invited to Kenya; (c) a constitutional conference should be held in London with the expert's report as a basis for discussion; a new constitution could then be arrived at to meet the present development in Kenya; and (d) the British Government should re-affirm their pledge that Kenya should be developed as an African country.

"We made our stand to Mr. Lennox-Boyd when he came to Kenya, but it appeared he came with his mind already made up in favour of proceeding with the imposition of an amended Lyttelton Plan. This made the situation worse than before, the amendments being: (a) European settlers' ministerial posts to be increased from three to four; (b) in the newly-created specially elected seats the settlers gained weighed power, which if extended will be in the form of qualitative franchise as practised in Southern Rhodesia; and (c) a multi-racial set-up is retained without thorough explanation of its final goal.

British Government in a Hurry

"It will be seen that it is not the Africans who are in a hurry to get self-government in Kenya but the British Government which is in a hurry to increase the European settler power and power until such a time when a form of self-government can be handed over to them.

"We have seen the game very clearly and are not going to be persuaded to make it work. Forefront imposition of such a constitution against the will and wishes of the eight million Africans in Kenya in favour of the few ambitious settlers will not help to create the good feeling which is so necessary for economic and social development at this stage. Nor is it going to create good feeling among the Africans for our future relations with Britain and the Commonwealth.

"We have been accused of being black nationalists, but I have nothing to regret if I am charged with being a black nationalist, in the same way as I would charge an Englishman of being a white nationalist. I should go further and state that our ultimate aim in Kenya is undiluted democracy. We aim at universal suffrage on a common voters' roll for all citizens of Kenya.

"We demand that at this stage the British Government should declare the emergency at an end and let us start party politics in Kenya. All citizens should be allowed in complete equality to join the party of their choice and thus exercise their political aspirations.

"Our demand for a constitutional conference to be held in London still stands. We therefore appeal to the British Government through the British public that they should reconsider their decision and let us have a constitutional conference here in London.

"The state of emergency was declared in Kenya to fight Mau Mau, but as an active fight ended about two years ago we do not see the reason for extending emergency measures for all this time. These measures are being used by Kenya Government, which is dominated by the settlers, to hamper the political activities and progress of the African people. The settler community will try to find excuses for prolonging these emergency powers. The emergency measures will not in themselves solve land hunger nor the Constitutional crisis.

African Members Firmly United

"The 14 African elected members, who have formed themselves into an organization called the African Elected Members' Organization are firmly united to carry out the wishes and opinion of the majority of the African people. It has been rumored that the African members are divided, but I must assure you of our undivided loyalty and service to our motherland, Kenya.

"The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's hospitality and generosity have made it possible for me to enjoy my first visit to this country. The C.P.A. course has been ideal and interesting. I have been able to meet many people from various countries of the Commonwealth and to make many contacts and friendships. May I say that the C.P.A. is an ideal and a great institution which should more and more do a great service in helping to weld the British Commonwealth of Nations, whose membership the people of Kenya hope to join as free and equal members in the not very distant future.

When asked to relate his proposal for the ending of the



Player's
Please



(Continued on page 1228)



KINGSTON: the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The damage was so extensive that a new town was planned and a 200 acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—prospered slowly at first, but the fire of 1702 which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.



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

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Odinga Wants "Undiluted Democracy"

(Continued from page 1226)

state of emergency to the growing activity of a new secret society, Mr. Odinga said. "I am not quite in a position to say what has been happening. When I made a request to show something, I was told that K.K.M. was not a really serious movement, but a movement to resist land consolidation in the Kikuyu country."

He added that it was difficult to form a body of opinion in Kenya today. "People must meet, he said, but the regulations did not permit a gathering of more than five in one place. "So they must go underground, and there are no channels of expression."

When it was pointed out that the K.K.M. resembled Mau Mau in many of its practices, particularly the oath-taking ceremonies, Mr. Odinga replied: "Oaths are simply symbolic agreement on a thing — say land consolidation. Taking oaths was a universal practice, a gesture of solidarity and allegiance."

He thought that K.K.M. was being deliberately whipped up by the settlers, "who like to get some excuse for extending the emergency."

He alleged that "a big portion of officials in Kenya now are far from Kenya, thus preserving their traditional loyalty in things they were born in the 'other camp' for the land settlement was not enough to attract them. Officials are attracted by as they come to the land."

He agreed that Kenya had not an able Minister in Mr. Vassor. He expressed Mr. Vassor's views "that he believes in qualitative franchise, which means an universal franchise."

Africans had many good friends among the Europeans, not all of whom by any means were enemies. The trouble was that so many found it difficult to surrender privileges. "The Africans want to share them with you. It is impossible that you are a war. If only the races could come together to know of the trouble that would be no trouble in Kenya."

"Political independence must not be mistaken for personal freedom. The great increase in man's power over man, especially in countries where large numbers are uneducated, illiterate, and ineffective, must enrich the prizes and enhances the intensity of the struggle for power." — Mr. P. T. Bauer, in a letter to *The Times*.

Men Imbued With Mau Mau Ideas

K.K.M. Are Mainly Middle-Aged Kikuyu

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, told Nairobi Rotary Club last Thursday that the evil of Mau Mau, though immensely weakened, still existed. The Governor was therefore unable to abandon the powers needed to deal with men imbued with Mau Mau ideas.

The Kiama Kia Muingi situation, while a revival of trouble, did not mean that there had been a mass move back to violence among the Kikuyu. "Excellent help has been received from those brave Kikuyu who helped us in the past. The great mass of the people have been unaffected, and there has been no mass oath-taking, as in the days of Mau Mau. The people in this movement have been neither loyalists or ex-detainees, or indeed the younger generation. They have been mainly middle-aged men who were on the fringe of the Mau Mau movement and just escaped detention."

Violent Ideas and Unlimited Ambition

The argument, mainly in the United Kingdom, on whether the cause of Mau Mau was political or economic was academic. "The trouble was not with men with violent ideas and unlimited ambition."

Days earlier the European Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Norman Harris, had told members of the Legislative Council that it was the Government's intention to eradicate Kiama Kia Muingi and any other subversive organization which thought itself outside the Government.

"If the African leaders deceive their people, they must take the responsibility for whatever action the Government find it necessary to take," he added.

Mr. Harris spoke less than 12 hours after an official announcement that security forces had rounded up another 102 K.K.M. suspects, bringing the total of arrests since January to nearly 350. Describing the "new threat", Mr. Harris said that the old pattern of oath-taking ceremonies, with all the mumbo jumbo of banana leaves and goats' entrails was again apparent in some Kikuyu areas. In some places the familiar rigmarole of generals, brigadiers, and majors was retained and in others there were self-styled provincial and district commissioners.

The important difference between the present and 1952 was that whereas little was known of what was going on in 1952 until the storm broke, today, with the organization which had been built up, little could occur without the forces of law and order and the Government knowing what was happening. Mr. Harris added that it was significant that of those so far apprehended, fewer than 2% were former detainees.

In the Legislative Council last week Mr. C. M. Johnstone, Minister for African Affairs, described the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau detainees as very encouraging.

The rate of release had naturally dropped as they came up against a more difficult type of person in the detention camps. Of 77,000 detained, more than 67,000 had been released, and more than 55,000 had been resettled or were in employment. The Government had closed a number of detention camps and hoped to close more.

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Tuberculosis Survey

A TWO-YEAR SURVEY of the incidence of tuberculosis among the African population of Nairobi will start shortly under the auspices of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. It will be carried out by an international team working in conjunction with the Kenya Government and Nairobi City Council. Dr. H. Stott, of Kenya's Department of Labour, has been seconded to the survey as director. The W.H.O. team, led by Dr. T. Egmose, a Dane, will include a Danish statistician, a Norwegian bacteriologist, a British laboratory technician, and a British public health nurse.



the Bank Manager struck gold

Not many Bank Managers would claim to be gold diviners; one did, and was. At the time, he was the Manager of our Selukwe Branch, and was asked to inspect a failing mine. He divined two chutes of gold; digging began

within a fortnight 7,000 of gold was stored in the mine safe. Today, our Branch Managers take as close and practical an interest in local industry and trade as did this enterprising Manager in the early days.

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U.K. Railwaymen's Contribution

Sir A. Kirby's Address to Transportation Club

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN have made a great contribution to the development of Colonial territories. Sir Arthur Kirby, East African Commissioner in London, said when he addressed the Transportation Club. (He continued, *inter alia*—

In many Colonies it was the railway which first provided not only the basic form of transport to open up the country but also such essential services as water supplies, electric power, and workshop facilities. Very often it was the railways which opened the first schools, and certainly the railways that always produced the nucleus of the artisan class. The British railwayman has left in the countries in which he has served a fund of good-will and the foundations of technical competency and integrity, which I feel sure will stand Britain in good stead for many years to come.

The vital problem in East Africa is that of providing adequate capacity over the single line to cope with estimated increases in traffic over the next 10 years. Steam locomotives could do many useful services, but despite the superb Garrett locomotive, we could not make the maximum use of track capacity except by turning to some form of locomotive which would give us faster overall speeds than is possible with steam. Diesel or electric locomotives give the advantage of higher speeds not only while the engine is in motion but also the elimination of water stops and quicker running at terminal stations.

Factors which favour diesel and electric and transmit electric power as compared with steam are the higher speeds against the greater quicker acceleration, and the working all very important in East African conditions. There is also the possibility of higher maximum passenger speeds on curves and the reduction of speed restrictions because of the better acceleration of diesel and electric locomotives.

Watering stops put several hours onto the running time on our long journeys. Water troughs are not practical in East Africa because of the difficulty of finding long enough stretches of level track and also because the troughs would be used in wild game.

Other decisive advantages in stepping away from steam were that it would ease a very serious problem of water supply and in the case of diesel would considerably reduce the fuel baggage burden and eliminate it entirely with electric traction.

We decided to adopt diesel traction as the alternative to steam with reluctance, because the argument for electric traction bears especial weight in a country which has no indigenous locomotive fuel but possesses a high potential of hydro-electric energy, as East Africa has on the River Nile—even though, unfortunately, it is remote from the sections of the railway on which it could be most advantageously employed.

Apart from the operational merits of straight electric traction—the freedom from risks inseparable from the use of imported fuels—and the advantage in the territorial balance of payments—made electrification an attractive alternative to steam, the use of this type of traction would have necessitated a heavy capital investment in a fixed system for the transmission of power, which in East Africa would be an overhead wire system. Unfortunately, no supply system exists or is even projected between Nairobi and Mombasa, and there is only one new thermal generating station at Mombasa which is capable of providing only surplus traction power.

Electrification Costs

Capital costs for electrification are considerably higher than with diesel traction because of the need for overhead equipment and transmission lines. The estimated annual costs as between electric and diesel are closely comparable. It was the need to find greater capital which was a dominant factor in deciding to adopt diesel in the first place as the form of traction to give the requisite increase in capacity.

The differential in running structure on the basis that man-value imports. Practically all export traffic has been lost, which were below total costs, many even below pocket costs, and the losses have been increased by the high rates on imported consumer and capital goods. These latter are now becoming highly attractive to road transport operators, and the railways left with the problem of long hauls of exports at low rates with insufficient compensating traffic in the reverse direction. I know all the arguments for sub-standard rates, with steep tapering for distance, to open up undeveloped territories, but I have recently questioned the wisdom of the policy. Certainly it cannot survive without some sort of monopoly, natural or artificial.

In East Africa the railways have lost their natural monopoly, and the Government, against the opinion of the railwaymen, are reluctant to enforce any artificial monopoly by protective means, such as licensing. Whether we like it or not, political considerations and sectional pressure are bound to have considerable effect upon any rating system which is not strictly determined by business criteria, and East Africa is no exception.

Tariffs Related to Costs

I believe that tariffs of charges should be closely related to costs. In the East African Railways and Harbours differential rating system, where there is a sharp taper for longer distance, and where the lowest rates are often granted for traffic which moves at seasonal periods, money is given away where competition is least. In fact, the lowest rates are charged for the traffic which has necessitated the heaviest capital investment in the way of rolling stock and fixed facilities, such as marshalling yards, etc.

The answer might appear to be to charge all rates at somewhere near cost, but this would necessitate a drastic reconstituting of industry, and might conservatively put some industries out of the market. Yet I am sure that something like this will have to be done, being coupled with measures to place upon the road operators obligations of employment conditions and carriers' liabilities similar to those statutorily imposed on the railways. We should aim at the payment fitting the service, and the wider we diverge from this the greater the eventual trouble.

The problem in East Africa is whether the Government can be persuaded to enact the necessary legislation to protect the transport, and, having done so, to enforce it—both points are doubtful—or, alternatively, whether the railway rating system can be recast so as to make the payment fit more closely to the particular service. My own view is that the latter will have to come about, if only because artificial rating, with inherent subsidization of the larger proportion of the traffic by the smaller, cannot be sustained in conditions of competitive enterprise.

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TANGANYIKA

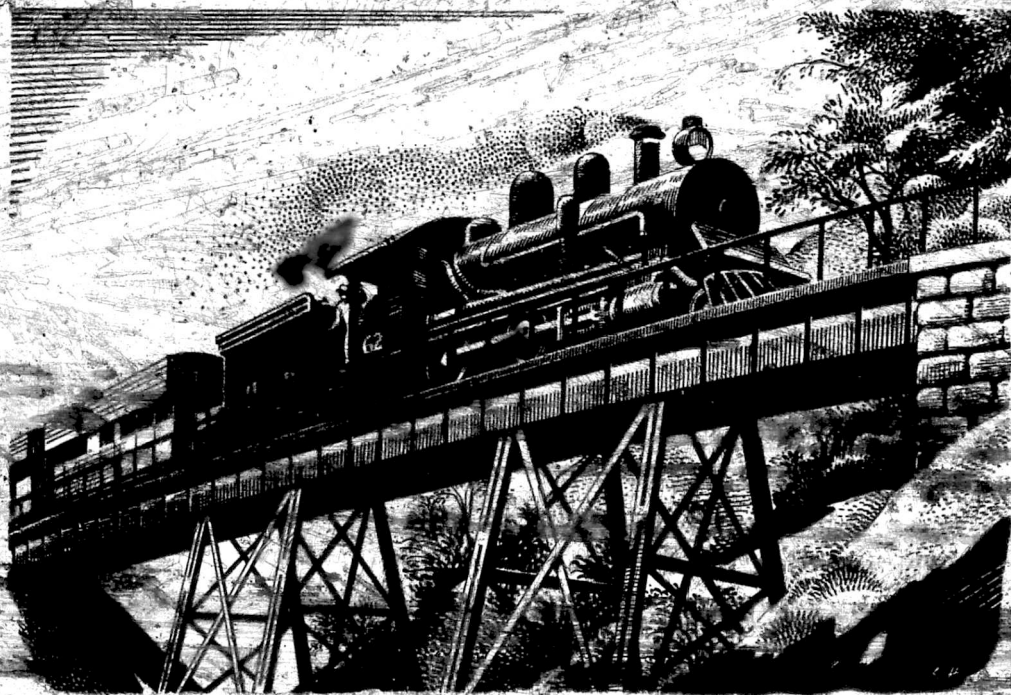


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Africa World's Most Important Place

Dr. Fisher's Address to U.M.C.A. Rally

AFRICA WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACE in the world today, and the conflicts between East and West and between Western civilization and Communism were only side issues in the long run, compared with what happened in the next century in every part of Africa, said Dr. Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury, last week, when he presided over a rally held in London to celebrate the centenary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

U.M.C.A. had a divine duty to go forward to a century far harder than the one behind it, he continued. The enslavements of the Western world were being passed on to Africa, together with the disease of poverty of spirit and real ignorance of what the world was for. Victory would not be won by knowledge, by money, commercial prosperity, or mere amenities of civilization. It would be won by personal service and relations between African and European. And the Christian commission was the only one which had the imagination, power and conviction for winning the battle of freedom for civilization as a whole, and for the Christian faith in Africa.

The time for that victory, Dr. Fisher continued, was short. "When I say that the battle can be won only by courtesy, it might appear to be a weak thing to say, but it is a courtesy, generous and humble, which is needed by both Africans and Europeans together. There are Africans who will not have it that way, but what hurts us all more is when Europeans will not have it either."

At the formation of new dioceses and provinces in Africa, the Archbishop said that they were not meant to be extra organizations, but to enable the Church to be better equipped to meet the new situation. What had thrived here most in the new Province of Central Africa was that two agencies, U.M.C.A. and the Society for the Propaga-

tion of the Gospel had been brought together. In the proposed Province of East Africa they would be joined by the Australian Church Missionary Society — "a nice Kettle of fish."

No church could be truly catholic, unless it was impregnated with High and Low, and this was about to happen in the new province. Africans travelled and passed from church to another, not knowing what was happening inside them. This was a scandal before God. Dr. Fisher concluded by saying that if he had seen the bishops of the Anglican communion groaning about this intractable problem, he would consider the battle lost. "But the glory is that the bishops are not resenting this partnership. They are looking forward to it, and in that they are winning the battle."

T.A.N.U. Banned in Geita District

Undermining Orderly Administration

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA has made an order prohibiting any action on behalf of or in relation to the Tanganyika African National Union within the Geita district of the Territory for six months from May 14.

In March the registrar of societies refused to register the Geita and Bukokwa branches of T.A.N.U. on the ground that they were likely to be used for purposes prejudicial to or incompatible with the maintenance of order and good government. The effect was to make both branches unlawful as local societies.

In the absence of a further order under section 12A of the Societies Ordinance, however, members of other registered branches of T.A.N.U. were free to exert their influence in the Geita district, and a Government announcement states that there is evidence that this freedom was used to obstruct the orderly administration of the area and to create a state of unrest among the inhabitants.

As a result, a general sense of lawlessness was spreading among the people and there was a suspicion that the administration of the area would be undermined. The Government was not prepared to permit this campaign of agitation to go unchecked, the Governor-in-Council decided to promulgate an order forbidding any T.A.N.U. activity in the district.

Kenya Somalis Want Representation

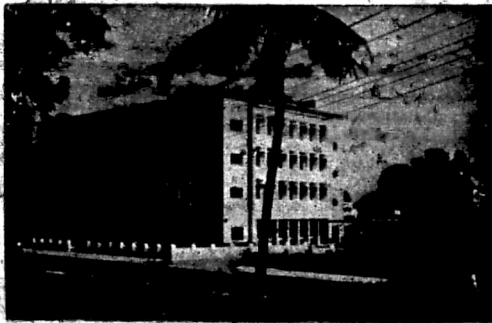
KENYA'S CHIEF SECRETARY, Mr. W. F. Coultis, has told a delegation of Kenya Somalis that under the recent constitutional changes a nominated member had been appointed to the Legislative Council for the Northern Province, although not a Somali, it would be his duty to look after the interests of the Somali community as well as that of the other tribal groups in the province. The delegation, representing the United Somali Association and the Isahakia Association, said that the Somali community in Kenya were suffering considerable hardship, particularly in connexion with the marketing of livestock. They wanted representation in the Legislative Council so that the case of their community might be heard.

African Voters

MORE THAN 625,000 AFRICANS, or about 80% of the estimated electorate, have registered as voters for Uganda's first direct elections. These, to be held later in the year, are for African Representative Members in the Uganda Legislative Council. Based on a broader franchise, the registration figures for Uganda, with an African population of about 5m., compare with 130,000 in Kenya out of an estimated population of 12m., and 29,000 in Tanganyika out of 7,500,000.

Multi-Racial Councils

THREE NEW MULTI-RACIAL DISTRICT COUNCILS have been established in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, at Mtwara, Masai, and Tunduru. The new councils, which include members of the three main racial groups, have jurisdiction in local council matters over members of all races within the council's boundaries. They replace the old African district councils.



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The Barotse Way of Life

"No Interference"—Sir Roy Welensky

ASSURANCES that all constitutional agreements, inherited by the Federal Government would be solemnly honoured were given to an African representative assembly at Mongu by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky.

Sir Roy Welensky gave the African councillors an assurance that there was to be no interference with the Barotse Government and the Barotse way of life. He explained that the new Federal law simply replaced franchise provisions which existed under old Territorial laws. It was entirely a matter for the Barotse people whether they accepted Federal franchise or not. "No one is forcing you to accept the franchise," Sir Roy said.

Sir Roy said that the Federal Government had approved financial expenditure for extensions to the hospital at Mongu to be carried out in 1958-59. Funding plans were to introduce an additional weekly return air service to Mongu. Sir Roy explained that the Federal Government would only deal with matters of this kind. Local affairs, of course, were the responsibility of the territorial governments. However, he was most willing to discuss with members of the Barotse Government any problems in which the Federal Government could be of assistance.

The Prime Minister, who has been touring the remote areas of Northern Rhodesia, met many other leading members of the European and African communities.

At Port Rosebery he was greeted by four Senior Chiefs. Milambo of the Bausha tribe, Mwewa of the Mwaanga tribe, Kambukasa of the Benakabende tribe, and Kambankonde. The latter, a distinguished elderly chief over 80 years of age, who was visiting Port Rosebery for the first time, had made the long journey from the Lusitania swamp country specially to meet the Prime Minister.

Road and Border Problems

This meeting took place at a garden party at the home of the Provincial Commissioner, Sir E. C. Thompson. Sir Roy talked about the problems of the Belgian Congo-Bedicle road and said he was hopeful that representatives of the Federal Government would discuss the road and border customs problems in talks in Brussels in the near future.

During this visit to Lusaka last week, Sir Roy met representatives of the Eurafrikan, Africa, and Asian Communities. The African meeting took place at the Bwacha Hotel. A number of leading African and Indian members of the African National Congress had been invited to meet Sir Roy. Some Congress members declined the invitation, but gave reasonable excuses for doing so. A demonstration, alleged to have been organized by Congress, amounted to no more than six or eight Africans with placards who stood quietly near the entrance to the hotel grounds during the time Sir Roy was in the building.

Sir Roy then met three representatives of the Eurafrikan community at the Police Drill Hall. Discussion lasted for about half-an-hour and the deputation handed Sir Roy a memorandum setting out the difficulties experienced by the community. The third meeting, with representatives of the Hindu and Moslem communities, took place at the Minor Wesley Hall.

Settlement Scheme for Ex-Servicemen

Land Offered is Largely Unsuitable

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION into land offered for the settlement of prematurely retired British ex-servicemen in Southern Rhodesia indicate that little, if any, is suitable. In announcing this, the co-ordinating committee of the proposed land settlement scheme points out that investigations continue.

Because of the unfavourable preliminary results, however, the committee is anxious to hear from companies or individual landowners who may have suitable land which could be made available for soldier-settlers. It is essential, the committee emphasizes in its statement, to find arable land, suitable for general agriculture, in a high rainfall area.

The committee stresses that no attempt should be made to recruit prospective settlers for Southern Rhodesia until it has either acquired suitable land for the project or worked out details of an alternative scheme.

Mr. Goldberg's Tour

Last autumn, Mr. D. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, spent six weeks here, trying to increase the flow of migrants from the United Kingdom, particularly of servicemen who would become redundant through the run-down of the forces over the next few years under the Sandys plan.

Before flying home he told the Press that the authorities here were most co-operative and anxious to help in any way. After discussions with the War Office, he felt assured that the number of British ex-servicemen whose careers in the British Forces have been suddenly curtailed in Rhodesia, he said, would be placed in a land settlement scheme in the next year, he added, there would be 50 farms. He explained that both land and finance had been promised by business interests.

At an earlier meeting, Sir Ellis Robins, president of the British South Africa Company, said it would be prepared to make certain land available on easy terms and also lend a substantial sum to assist the scheme. Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Corporation, Ltd., Colonial Development Corporation promised support. Mr. Goldberg later spoke of offers running into "hundreds of thousands of acres."

Soldier-settlers would have between £4,000 and £6,000 retirement gratuity which, coupled with a £4,000 loan, is considered just enough capital to start farming. The idea was to settle some of the servicemen on the Mkushi Block in Northern Rhodesia and others in Southern Rhodesia, where a colony of 600 ex-servicemen flourishes in what Mr. Goldberg described as "the finest soldier settlement scheme in the Commonwealth" to be developed after the last war.

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United Front in Buganda Demand That Ministers Resign

LEADERS OF THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS, the Democratic party, and the Progressive party, jointly announced last week that they would demand the resignation of the present Buganda Ministry on the ground that it was hindering progress towards self government in Uganda. They also laid the charge of mismanaging public funds and persecuting Buganda citizens.

The leaders of the three parties then held a press conference in Kampala to explain their policy and the united front which they have formed. All three, Mr. Kiwanika of the National Congress, Mr. Muhira of the Progressive party, and Mr. Mugwanya, of the Democratic party, have been objects of Buganda Government hostility, and have been refused permission to sit in the Buganda Parliament even though promptly elected. The fourth party, the United Congress party, should have been represented, and indeed its leaders did originally sign the published statement, but internal differences led them to withdraw from the united front.

Several hundred people later attended a public meeting in Kampala and approved a resolution supporting the parties' demands.

The Buganda Ministers were reported to have met the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, Entebbe and to have had discussions lasting two hours on "matters relating to the administration". A spokesman said that the meeting was not connected with the demand for the Ministers' resignations.

The Buganda Government also issued a statement saying that the political parties had "misled" the people. Political parties were not officially recognized in Buganda: "therefore they have no power to order the Council of Ministers to resign."

Federal Observers at I.L.O. Meeting

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is to send five observers to the 42nd session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, which will run from June 4 to 27. The leader will be Mr. C. F. Cousins, Labour Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia. The others will be Mr. C. A. Collard, Nyasaland's Commissioner for Labour; Mr. A. Landau, of Salisbury, representing employers; Mr. Mr. N. P. C. Went, of the Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union; and Mr. Lawrence Katihungu, president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union, for African employees.

American Activity in Africa

TESTIFYING BEFORE the Senate appropriations committee last week, Mr. Foster Dulles, said that it was of the greatest importance that the United States should strengthen its activities in Africa where "the Communists are spending immense sums". Africa was a new continent which was being developed, and he personally was convinced of the need to strengthen United States staff and facilities there. His department hoped to appoint an assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Mr. Dulles appealed to the Senate committee to restore most of the \$8m. it had trimmed from the State Department's budget.

Federal Capital Project Shelved

THE SCHEME FOR A FEDERAL CAPITAL at Warren Hills, near Salisbury, has been shelved for three years as part of the cuts made in the four-year development programme, 1957-61, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The first building was to have been a guest house for visiting non-European dignitaries.

News Items in Brief

The Kariba dam wall should be completed by July or August next year, six months ahead of schedule.

The Central African Archives, Salisbury, has been renamed the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The new building of Salisbury Club is expected to cost about £250,000, and the New City Club, Salisbury, about £150,000.

Four new coffee nurseries are being established in Central Nyanza, Kenya, to provide African growers with more seedlings.

Since the Federal Citizenship Act came into force on March 1, about 1,000 people in Bulawayo have applied for Federal citizenship.

The Societies Ordinance, Northern Rhodesia, is to come into force on June 2, and applications for registration must be made before August 2.

A delegation of Africans from Nyasaland is due in London this week to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Dr. Hastings K. Banda will join it.

The Federal Government has bought a part of the Chibero Farm near Norton, Southern Rhodesia, from the Methodist Church for an African agricultural college.

Mr. J. Z. Savambu, the first African to take a B.A. from Southern Rhodesia, has been elected to the M.P. of a co-operative. Fifteen African farmers are already participating.

African provincial councils in Northern Rhodesia are to be given an opportunity to debate the Government's proposed constitutional changes within the next week or two.

The Supreme Court of Kenya has confirmed the sentence of three years' imprisonment passed last month on Hilda and Oliver Goodwin, of Glasgow, for causing severe injuries to another soldier, Private Roy Cooper.

The Federal Budget will be presented on June 26. Parliament meets three days earlier for the 60th and last session of the present Parliament. It will be presided over by the General Lord Dalhousie, who will give the Throne Speech from the Throne.

The Constitution and the Confederate parties have withdrawn from the Southern Rhodesia General election, which is to be held on June 5. The Confederates do not want to split the anti-Government vote, and the Constitution Party do not want to split the pro-Todd block.

In the scheduled urban areas of Kenya (Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Thika, Nyeri and Nanyuki) the minimum wages of adult male workers have just been raised by 5s. per month. In Nairobi the basic minimum is 90s., plus a housing allowance of 22s. 6d.

Men of the King's African Rifles, the Royal Air Force, and the Kenya Police, with the band of the Camerounians, will parade at Government House, Nairobi, during the day-long celebrations on June 12. The parade will be commanded by Lieut-Colonel G. S. Powell, C.B., of the 14th K.A.R.

The public revenue of Tanganyika for 1957-58 is estimated at just over £18m. and total expenditure at rather more than £27m., including capital projects for which H.M. Government in the United Kingdom is providing aid. The deficit for 1956-57 was £665,000, or about half what had been expected.

The synod of the Mashonaland Diocese of the Anglican Church, which had 60 Africans among its 150 delegates, has asked the Government of Southern Rhodesia to introduce compulsory registration of African births. It expressed appreciation of the steady increase in the provision of funds for African education.

Scouts in Kenya

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya and Chief Scout for the Colony, presided at the annual general meeting in Nairobi of the Kenya Scout Council. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Chief Commissioner for the Colony, gave the effective strength of the movement as 15,000 and said that three full-time executive commissioners were now employed. Within a few days of the announcement that £7,000 had been collected for new Nairobi headquarters, Nairobi Round Table had offered to finish the job if Scouts would plant trees in the forest areas under the direction of the Forest Department. The generous offer had been thankfully accepted, and the new building should be ready for occupation in August. Sir Godfrey congratulated Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, an active scoutmaster, on his election as an African member of the Legislative Council.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

**Uganda Cotton Price Fixed
Four Cents Higher Than World Price**

THE GUARANTEED MINIMUM PRICE to be paid for raw cotton in Uganda has been fixed by the Government at 46 cents of a shilling per pound, six cents below last season's minimum. It is, however, four cents higher than the current world price justifies.

Mr. F. R. J. Williams, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Reserves, said in an interview that at current world prices this year's guarantee would cost the Price Assistance Fund about £1m., and it was exceptionally difficult to estimate what world prices were likely to be six months hence, because nobody knew the level of subsidies to be applied to export sales of surplus cotton stock by the United States or the length and severity of the general recession in the world textile trade. In any event Uganda's final price would not be lower than the guaranteed minimum price and might be higher.

Rhodesian Credit Squeeze to Continue

MR. B. C. RICHARDS, deputy-governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, announced in Salisbury last week that the Federation could not afford any relaxation in the credit squeeze which was introduced at the end of January. The net result of the request to commercial banks to lower the level of their bill finance and advances significantly by the end of April not having been sufficient to make a large impact on the country's balance of payments difficulties, the central bank will have to give to the commercial banks a further warning. Some of the larger banks would have to make a bigger effort.

Tanzania Development Bonds

TANZANIA GOVERNMENT has decided to make a second issue of Development Bonds. They will have a term of 10 years. Series A will be of £5 bonds with a maximum holding of £500, and series B of £100 bonds with a maximum holding of £10,000. The rate of interest will be 5%.

Barotseland Air Service

HUNTING-CLAN AFRICAN AIRWAYS are to launch a Barotseland service on July 1, the first private enterprise tourist-class air service within the Federation. Flights will be between Salisbury, Livingstone, Mongu and Lusaka. This will be the first time that Barotseland will be served by twin-engined aircraft. At the moment the Central African Airways operates a Government-subsidized Beaver service. A Hunting-Clan spokesman said in Salisbury recently that "substantial cargoes are anticipated, particularly at times of the year when roads are impassable and the Zambezi River Transport service cannot operate."

Rhodesian Maize Price Reduced

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has fixed the guaranteed average price of grade A maize at 38s. in Southern Rhodesia and at 32s. excluding the cost of the bag in Northern Rhodesia. Last season the guaranteed average price was 40s. Next year farmers will bear the full loss on the export market, and there will be no average guaranteed price.

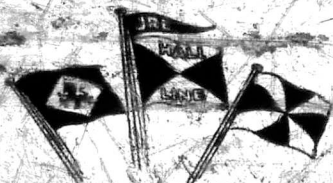
Container Factory for Kenya

A NEW COMPANY, Cargal Kenya Ltd., has been formed in Nairobi to manufacture all types of packing and shipping materials. It is to specialize particularly in the manufacture of containers from corrugated cardboard, and hopes to develop an export trade in other African territories, including Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. The initial investment of £120,000 is expected to be done within two years or so.

A consortium of prominent British textile organizations, after a year's government-owned cotton mills at Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia. Negotiations have been in progress some time, and have now reached an advanced stage. The Federal Government has agreed that the mills will not be sold without prior consultations with the local textile industry.

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Commercial Brevities

Schweppes, Ltd.—Consolidated profit £1,024,944 (£709,967) after providing £1,094,726 for tax in the year ended December 31. Transfer to general and property reserves £521,883 (£269,918), dividends £325,479 (£250,774), carry-forward £362,745 (£267,355). Issued capital, £3,842,496; capital reserves £1,514,943, revenue reserves and undistributed profits £2,830,150, income tax reserves £856,980. Current liabilities and provisions £3,989,669, fixed assets £5,123,726, trade investments £164,986, current assets £8,024,949 (cash £763,799). The company has East and Central African subsidiaries. Directors: the Hon. H. Phillips (chairman), Lord Rockley (deputy chairman), Sir F. Hooper (managing), Viscount De Grey (the Hon. R. Greville and Messrs. H. A. F. Canfield, G. E. Rayner, L. Rose. Meeting, May 29, London.

At last week's London auction, 12,701 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 8.56d. per lb., compared with 9,982 packages averaging 3s. 7.48d. per lb. in the previous week. Sales to date total 118,925 packages averaging 3s. 10.11d. per lb., compared with 132,225 packages averaging 3s. 10.11d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price obtained was 10s. 10d. for a consignment from Kaphoria, Kenya.

Dura Plantations, Ltd. No dividend on ordinary shares for 1957 and no participating dividend on preference. Preference dividend in arrears from January 1, 1957. Loss £11,543 (profit £1,798), after crediting transfer from tax equalization reserve £1,495 (£2,285)—UK taxation charged nil (£6,056). Unrequired tax provision credited £3,734 (nil). Dividend £4,320 (£12,329).

A conference on weed control problems in tropical Africa was held at the Victoria Falls in July. The British delegation will comprise Professor G. F. Blackman, Dr. E. K. Woodford and Mr. J. D. Fryer, of the Agricultural Research Council unit of experimental agronomy at Oxford University. The Federation of America and Malaya are among other countries to be represented.

Esberg's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 4% tax-free on ordinary stock in respect of the year ending July 1, next.

Total earnings of East African Railways and Harbours Administration from railways and harbour services during April was £1,882,000, approximately £79,000 less than the estimated level, railway earnings being down £34,000 and harbour earnings £45,000. Total earnings in the first four months of 1958 were £7,984,000 (£7,205,000), £26,000 less than had been estimated.

Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 6d. per £1 share, making 2s. 6d. for the year ended March 31, 1958 (same) but on increased. Reserve fund receives £160,000 (£100,000), £50,000 is written down on bad premises (£56,127), and carry-forward is £479,021 (£470,854).

South Africa has ousted the United Kingdom as the main exporter to the Federation. Last year the Federation imported goods worth £67.7m. from the Union and £62.2m. worth from Britain. The South African figures include the re-export of goods other than Union origin.

Work has begun on the construction of the diversion weir and channel for the Kasama hydro-electric scheme in Northern Rhodesia. Designed to cater for Kasama's power needs during the next 10-12 years, it is expected that the first power will be available towards the end of 1959.

During the tenth week of the sales 5,702,560 lb. of Southern and North-Western Rhodesian tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury at an average price of 33.23d. per lb. Total sales to date this season were 42,285,529 lb. valued at £6,237,043, an average price of 33.23d.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. is again paying an interim dividend of 4% for the year ending September 30 next. Total profit for the half-year ending March 31, after tax and provision for transfers to inner reserves, was £584,000 (£560,000).

Sir J. Hullett and Sons, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 3½% on the company's 7½% cumulative preference shares, payable on July 15 next (same).

A new £36,000 hydro-electric station, which will double the output of current to Mbezi, Tanganyika, is under construction.

Uranda's cotton crop may yield 340,000 bales, a 20% increase on the 280,000 bales harvested last year.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened an office in Mjombe, Tanganyika.

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MINING

Outlook for Copper

THE OUTLOOK FOR COPPER is dominated by conditions in the United States. M. Edgar Sengier, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, told the company's annual meeting last week. Apart from the effects of the U.S. Government's stockpile, which was being built up with copper brought from new mines under purchase guarantee contracts. Those mines were producing at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum, and their output was sold to the stockpile at 27 to 29 cents per lb., compared with a market price which, after falling to an equivalent of 20 cents earlier this year, was still only at 22 cents per lb. The copper mining industry in the Belgian Congo, though it had reduced production, had no unsold stocks at a time when consumers' stocks were getting low.

Union Minière Results

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga earned a gross profit of 3,602,722.474 Belgian francs in 1957. After providing for amortization, taxation, and sundry charges, the profit available for distribution was 2,502,317.000 francs. Of this, 1,429,781 and 1,072,536 francs were allocated respectively to the reserve fund and the special and contingencies fund. The carry-forward was 2,124,070 francs. The net dividend for the year was 1,500 francs per share.

Messina (Rhodesia) Development Company

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Messina (Rhodesia) Development Co. Ltd., to super-charge certain management, secretarial, and other services formerly conducted in Southern Rhodesia by the parent company.

Geita Mine Closed

THE GOLD ANKAS, LTD. has announced that owing to lack of funds, the Geita mine, Tanganyika, is to use up consumable stores, cease operations, and be placed on a care and maintenance basis pending a decision on its future. In the March quarter, the mine had a loss of £26,256, which brought the total deficit for the last six months to £43,942.

Minerals in Northern Tanganyika

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD. have discovered a number of mineral deposits in the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory, the State Department, the Government said recently in Arusha.

Interim Dividends

RHODESIA SELECTION TRUST, LTD. has declared an interim dividend of 1d. per share, less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30 next. Manultra Copper Mines, Ltd., has announced an interim of 8d. per share for the same period.

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. has declared an interim dividend of 9d. per ordinary share, less tax, for the year ending June 30 next, compared with 1s. 6d. last year on smaller issued capital. The company has qualified provisionally as an overseas trading corporation under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1957.

Turner and Newall

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., producers and manufacturers of asbestos with large Rhodesian interests, have declared a 5% interim dividend in respect of the year ending September 30 next on the £21,889,436 ordinary stock. The same interim was paid last year, but in respect of £20,944,718 ordinary stock. The rate has been increased in order to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividends (last year the final was 12½%). It is intended, unless trading conditions deteriorate, that the final dividend to be declared in December shall be 10%, making 15% for the year. The group mining companies in Africa are experiencing lower demand for asbestos fibres, in common with other producers throughout the world.

Progress Report for March Quarter

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd.—Alamas mine: 36,863 loads treated; 2,611.5 carats recovered; estimated revenue, less royalties and realization charges, £15,400; working costs, £20,213. No specified diamonds were recovered.

COMPANY RESULTS

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways, Ltd. has recommended a final dividend of 6% less tax, on ordinary stock for 1957, making 9% less tax, for the year (same). After £202,050 (£147,784) for depreciation, group trading profit of £1,074,551 (£1,015,364). Added £270,332 (£229,979) contribution of dividends from La Forestal Argentina S.A. Group net profits amount to £770,440 (£637,562), after tax of £574,663 (£484,218) and £204,221 stock valuation adjustment. Subsidiaries retain £704,803 (£563,378) leaving after minority interests, £619,441 (£515,535) to be dealt with by the parent company, to which is added £275,000 (£250,000) transferred from general revenue reserve. After dividend by the parent company, carries forward £66,675 (£64,000).

Becker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd. Group trading profit for 1957 of £1,084,834 (£834,342), after tax of £798,922 (£545,004), minority interest of £67,109 (£100,069), and depreciation of £54,990 (£40,000). Depreciation reserve receives £223,150 (£210,835). In addition there was a net surplus on disposal of capital assets, after deducting minority interest, £4,525 (£537) of £32,192 (£41,924). From these profits, £146,210 (£3,071) has been written off, and £611,917 (£588,659) transferred to reserve. Dividends absorb £370,507, and carry-forward is £461,189 (£409,438), after crediting a transfer of £63,601 from distributable capital profits reserve. Combined total net assets of the group £11,541,990 (£10,482,063), of which net current assets were £5,223,352 (£4,636,418). Meeting London, July 4.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.—Profit for year to September 1957, £132,252 (£271,406), after providing £20,091 depreciation (£19,187), £8,454 (£8,750) directors' emoluments, £10,918 (£21,942) for administration, audit and general expenditure, and £11,527 (£4,170) for tax. Amounts written off mine property and stores £5,000 (same) and investments, £34,025 (£5,000). Interim dividend, 10% less tax, £62,150 (same). Capital, £1,080,870 in 3s. 4d. units; reserve and undistributed profits, £168,321 (£137,244); current liabilities, £136,756 (£118,861); fixed assets, £265,328 (£246,491); mining claims and properties, £143,266 (£144,289); investments, £642,938 (£653,495); current assets, £334,415 (£292,700). Directors: Mr. F. R. Peters (chairman), Mr. C. J. Burns (vice-chairman), Maj.-Gen. W. W. Richards, Lord Walsingham, and Messrs. C. H. Higgins, P. A. Jousse (alternate J. A. Griffiths), and F. L. Wigley (alternate J. F. Ince). Meeting London, June 18.

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Company Report**Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Limited****Gratifying Trading Results****Steps to Qualify as an Overseas Trade Corporation****BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN ON THE ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 25 in London.

BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN, O.B.E., M.C. (the chairman) presided over the course of his speech, said:—

"This year's report is I feel the best one that the company has issued in the course of its history. The profit, after tax for the year, is shown at £63,046 as against £46,377 for the year to September 30, 1956. This result is largely due to better cattle figures. The sales for the year amounted to 5,337 head for £130,147, an average of £24 7s. 9d. as against 5,836 head for £129,983, an average of £20 15s. 10d. for the previous year. These figures are, I think, very gratifying and show what improved breeding and better supervision can do. In addition to this, the benefit of the investment in increased water supplies and smaller paddocks is now beginning to be reflected in the price at which we sell our cattle.

"The revenue from our tributed Chrome claims is approximately double that for the previous year. This revenue, however, will fall for the present year owing to a slump in the demand for chrome ore. During the year the company has taken up a 5% interest in a new coal prospecting area in the Babye district covering approximately 20 square miles, prospecting work on which is now in progress.

"The number of stands shown in the report has been reduced by the omission of 291 stands at Umanin previously included. These stands were surveyed as far back as 1899 and the present Government Town Planning Department insist that present day requirements will have to be incorporated before any part of this area can be sold as stands. The area has therefore been transferred back to Umanin farm and is included in the land acreage. This does not mean that this area will not eventually be developed. It is only four miles from the centre of Bulawayo town and will, I am sure, be very valuable at some future date, but I do not think that the moment is right for development and therefore feel that it is a fairer picture to show it as farm land until your directors decide that the time is ripe to institute a real development programme.

"Taxation, owing to the increased profit, is naturally shown at a higher figure. But so as to get the accounts ready for this meeting, which we felt should now be at an earlier date than last year, these had to be concluded on the old basis—that is prior to the establishment of the company as an overseas trade corporation, a matter which I will refer to later on in my speech.

"Dividends and Interest and Profits on Realization of the Shares all showed a small increase.

Steps Towards D.F.C. Status

"I would now like to say something about the very big step which we have taken in becoming an overseas trade corporation. This subject is extremely compli-

cated and I do not intend to go into it in detail but the sum of our decisions was that all our ranching and land interests in Southern Rhodesia should remain in your parent company and the profits from this source will in future be free of British taxation unless transferred to this company for dividend purposes. All our investments have been transferred to Willoughby's (Investments) Ltd. and this will continue to be run on exactly the same lines as we ran our investments before. But we shall of course have to pay ordinary British taxation on the dividends derived from these investments. As I mentioned earlier in my speech, the auditors estimate that there will be a saving on last year's figures of £30,000 in taxation paid. In addition to this we shall have to meet the new regulations for the sales of property and land in Southern Rhodesia and when these sales take place the Southern Rhodesian Government intend to regard these as capital assets; the profit on these sales is not subject to tax, which is a very material advantage to your company.

The Current Year

"Now to give you some idea of what we can hope for in next year's figures. I have just returned from a protracted trip round all our interests in Rhodesia, and I can tell you that I am extremely hopeful about the future. Our cattle sales will be markedly higher than last year, our staff is improving in quality and therefore the supervision of the breeding and the management of the large numbers of cattle are also much better than they were five years ago.

"We have again had the great advantage of Professor Fox's advice and help and we have decided to pool all the genetic material on our ranches and also on the ranches belonging to the London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Co., Ltd. The total number of cattle belonging to these two companies is in excess of 80,000 head and has become the largest controlled breeding establishment as far as I know in any country, including America. The results of this pooling arrangement should show progressively over the next few years and be of great benefit to both companies.

Capitalization of Reserves Envisaged

"From the balance sheet in front of you, you will see that our capital reserve stands at £35,900 and our revenue reserve at £75,826. In addition to this, at the end of this financial year, further capital reserves of £70,000 will have resulted from the transfer of the investment business to the new subsidiary. Your board are therefore considering the possibility of applying to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to capitalize part of these reserves, and thus bring the issued capital more into line with the value of the assets employed."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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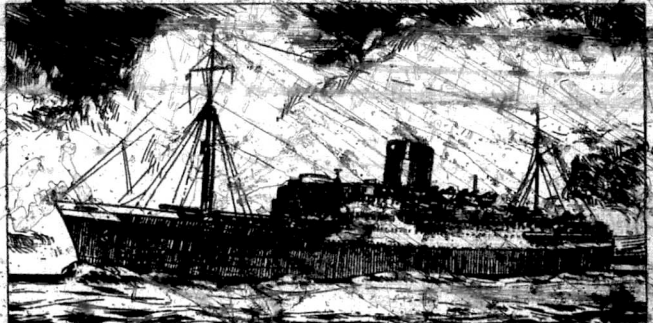
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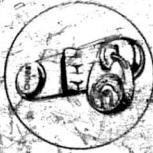
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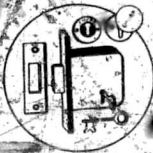
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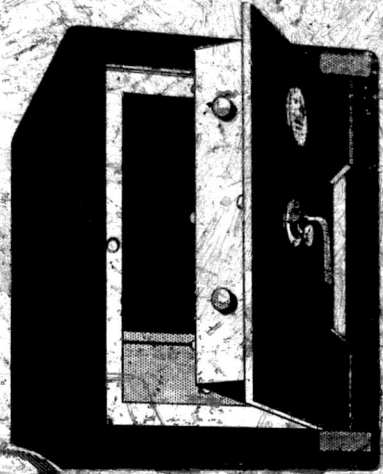
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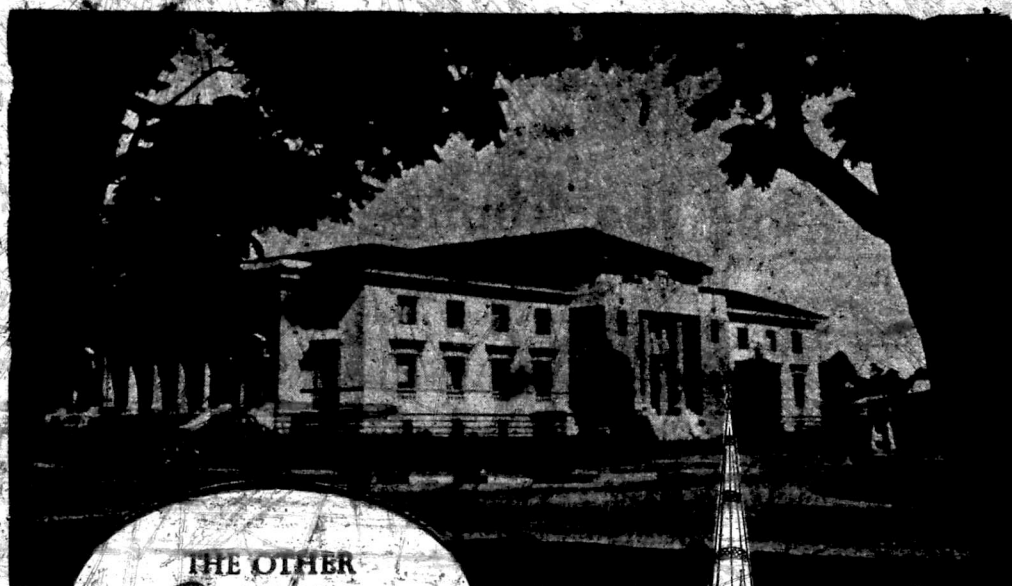
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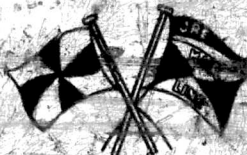
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD said in Bulawayo during the Hillside by-election that if the races of the Federation failed to learn to work together Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Prime Minister's might be lost to African nationalism and Southern Rhodesia might have to seek the shelter of South Africa, East Africa and Rhodesia described the statement as deplorable, particularly because the African extremists who have ceaselessly agitated for the withdrawal of the two northern territories from the Federation were bound to be heartened by the knowledge that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia now recognized the idea of secession as a theoretical possibility. The *Bulawayo Chronicle* has recently quoted a leading article to our columns of April 22 saying that Sir Edgar had made a number of mistakes since his return from Washington but that the above statement was not one of them. Our contemporary's argument is that the Prime Minister was not making a suggestion so much as issuing a warning and drawing probable conclusions from possible happenings. That ignores the unhappy and damaging fact that the warning involved a suggestion which rested on the possibility of a fundamental breach of the Federal Constitution, and we adhere to our criticism that it was a staggering inappropriateness for the Prime Minister to mention as a conceivable development a breach of the Constitution which had previously been denounced as undiscussable by all responsible Europeans when it had been put forward by the African nationalist leaders as it had been again and again. We added that the kind of "shelter" which Southern Rhodesia would get in South Africa was obvious to everyone — not least to the thousands of people who had left the Union in the last few years for the shelter of Rhodesia. Not a word on the *Chronicle*

leader invalidates our comments, and considerable correspondence from Southern Rhodesia and talks with many of the Rhodesians now in London have shown a overwhelming endorsement of what we wrote. Apart from the reference in the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, every statement which we have read or heard on the subject has been critical of Sir Edgar's statement, a declaration, one of which Africans are certain to make use in the future. This, basically, is the point from which the matter must be judged.

Sir Edgar Whitehead and his party and supporters will naturally play down the blunder and hope that it will soon be forgotten. But the African National Congress, bent on wrecking the Federation, will at all times, convenient to their manoeuvres hark

back to the Hillside *faux pas* to justify their contention that it is not reprehensible to contemplate abrogation of the constitutional instrument which is the very foundation of the Federation. They will argue very reasonably in the circumstances, though most detrimentally to the Federation, that if a Prime Minister can contemplate the withdrawal of one or more of the constituent States, they have an equal right to the same speculative exercise — from which it is but the shortest of political steps to propaganda and agitation which must be injurious to British Central Africa as a whole. Indeed, anything which raises external or internal doubts about the future, must be harmful, for lack of confidence cannot but deter investment and reduce immigration, the two essentials of that great development which sound policy can encourage but which vacillation, compromise, and other weaknesses would seriously hinder. Whether these basic issues have been fully realized by the electorate will be made

known by today's voting. Some responsible Rhodesians at any rate are doubtful and despondent, fearing that principles have been too much subordinated to personalities during the short, sharp, and somewhat bitter and

confused election campaign. All one can hope is that the electors of Southern Rhodesia will once more show themselves more balanced, tolerant, and far-sighted than many of their politicians.

Lukiko Wants Kabaka To Be Recognized As King

Demand that Uganda Should Become A Federal State

SWEEPING CHANGES IN UGANDA are demanded by the Lukiko of Buganda, which wants a federal constitution for the Protectorate, drastic changes in the Legislative Council, recognition that the Lukiko of Buganda should be responsible for negotiating self-government for the whole of Uganda, and agreement to refer to the Kabaka as His Majesty.

MR. A. KACULE SIMBA, Chairman of the Lukiko's constitutional committee, told that council before he left for London with two colleagues in order to seek advice on constitutional matters that a document had been presented to the Governor of the Protectorate. He continued:

"The headings of the matters laid before the Governor upon which we required action were:—

(1) Recognition of Buganda as a protected State, an autonomous kingdom under the protection of Britain.

"We pointed out that since, when the agreement was drawn up, it was made between two kings of equal powers, and since the British agreed to recognize the Kabaka as a king and not as a chief, since he ruled his subjects directly, and since at the Coronation of King Edward VII Buganda was treated as a protected State like Zanzibar, in view of these things we should be considered in the same category as protected States and not as Colonial Protectorates.

(2) Development of Uganda as a unitary or federal country.—We requested a federal form of government because this conforms with our status and can protect our kingdom.

(3) Future constitution of the Legislative Council.—Before we had raised this point the Lukiko passed its resolution on all it would like the Legislative Council to be.

To Be Addressed as "His Majesty"

(4) Position of the Kabaka and other kings in the Protectorate.—We explained that there was no other way of protecting the position of the Kabaka and the other kings except by a federal system; what was needed was for the Protectorate Government to tell us that it would follow a federal system and not a unitary one.

(5) Mode of address of the Kabaka by the Protectorate Government and his position.—We explained that in the agreement the Kabaka is referred to as His Highness, whereas the agreement confers that he is a king. Therefore the title of His Highness is not compatible with kingship, especially as there is nothing to indicate that the Kabaka is of royal descent.

"The Sultan of Zanzibar is termed His Highness; but it is not known if the Sultan is of royal descent, because the majority in Arabia where this title originated have dropped the term sultan and have called themselves kings. Therefore the fact that the Sultan of Zanzibar is termed His Highness is no reason why the King of Buganda should be termed His Highness, because ours is undoubtedly of royal descent.

"In Uganda the Kabaka is termed the Saabaka. Accordingly in English he should be termed His Majesty, and not that, then His Royal Highness, as those of India were termed so as to indicate that they were of royal descent. The one of Tonga is termed Her Majesty."

"We pointed out that it was meaningless to attempt to unite Uganda without a head, and that the Kabaka of Buganda was the head, because in the agreement the Queen recognized the other rulers in the Protectorate as Kings. The Kabaka of Buganda. We are agreeable to the other rulers being recognized in their countries, provided the Kabaka is the head of the Protectorate.

(6) East Africa High Commission.—We pointed out that although we had been given an undertaking that no federation would take place unless the people of Uganda and the Lukiko were agreeable, nevertheless the present policy indicated that it was directed at creating a High Commission in East Africa, since the High Commission deals with political affairs, and since in Section 28 of the Order-in-Council creating the High Commission it was given power to enact laws concerning the peace of the country and good government.

"Further, the High Commission deals with agriculture and forests, although climatic conditions in East Africa are not the same in all parts of East Africa, so as to lead us to believe that the High Commission was set up to deal with matters of common nature in the three territories. Further, the High Commission was empowered to deal with financial matters, which clearly indicates that it is a political council.

Self-Government

(7) It is the Lukiko's responsibility to discuss the self-government of Uganda.—We pointed out that the 1894 agreement which deals with the self-government of Uganda, this indicates that the Lukiko is responsible to negotiate the self-government of Uganda, together with the councils of other Natives. Political parties are still new and the Protectorate Government does not recognize them. Therefore the Queen's Government must discuss the matter with Native Councils.

"The five Buganda representatives to the Legislative Council too have no power to discuss political matters on behalf of the Lukiko, because those representatives are not representatives of the Lukiko. Whatever they may discuss in the Legislative Council does not bind the Lukiko or the Kabaka's Government.

(8) Discussions on the 1955 Agreement.—We explained that our object in discussing the 1955 agreement was to diminish the power the Governor has over Buganda and which are found on almost every part of that agreement.

(a) Section 2, Sub-Section 2: Approval of the Kabaka by the Governor.—We pointed out that the Governor should not give his approval of the Kabaka, who ascends the throne for hereditary reasons, having been chosen by the Lukiko, but that he should be merely informed that he is the chosen Kabaka of Buganda.

Governor's Powers Should Be Reduced

(b) Section 6: Duties of the Lukiko.—We pointed out that the function of the Lukiko should not merely be to discuss matters concerning the Kabaka's Government, since the Lukiko should discuss any matters concerning the Kingdom of Buganda. Further, the time has come when the Governor should no longer have power to approve every resolution from the Lukiko but should merely approve those concerning new laws passed by the Lukiko. We consider that the Governor should not confirm resolutions concerning the estimates of the Lukiko. If the Protectorate Government has given the Kabaka's Government a grant, then it may know how that money is to be expended. The Lukiko should have absolute freedom to deal with its financial matters.

(c) Section 10: Confirmation of the Katikira by the Governor.—We pointed out that even the people had appointed a Katikira there was no reason why the Governor should not confirm him, because if a democratic government was maintained the Governor would not be observing democratic principles by selecting a Katikira whom the people had elected. The Governor should merely be informed that a Katikira has been elected. Then the Kabaka would confirm him.

(d) Sections 13, 14 and 15.—In the English version of these sections the word 'shall' is employed in respect of the Kabaka and this has an imperative meaning, whereas even

though the Kabaka of Buganda may be obliged to do a certain thing he cannot be ordered to do that certain thing: 'the Kabaka shall appoint'. We knew that it is the Kabaka's pleasure to deal with a suggestion brought to him by his subjects, but we see no reason for ordering him.

Section 22 (3): Grounds of electing the Speaker and his deputy.— We pointed out that when advising the Lukiko on the appointment of the Speaker it was not right that this should be based on the length of time that person had been a member of the Lukiko, because it prevented the Lukiko from selecting any other person whom it considered was quite capable of holding that position, and restricts the choice of a Speaker. If the Katikira is elected from anywhere, why does not the same practice apply to the Speaker?

Section 21: Errors.— (1) We pointed out that kings were empowered to convene or disband Parliament for reasons which the king himself considered adequate; the Kabaka is the principal trustee of his nation. The king has the power to pardon the wrongs of people and prisoners, but this power was not included in the agreement. (3) Members of the Lukiko were not given freedom in this agreement of speaking without fear of prosecution in the Lukiko or of imprisonment for a civil case whilst in discussion at Mengo, and that the courts of law should not inquire into what has been done in the Lukiko.

Section 23: Confirmation of Rules governing the Lukiko by the Governor.— We pointed out that the Governor should not confirm the rules and orders governing the Lukiko.

Section 30(1) (a) and (c).— We pointed out that it was not necessary for the Governor to have powers over the choice of chairman of the Appointments Board or members of the board, because when the Governor does this, the confirmation of the chairman merely indicates that the Baganda are unable to control their own affairs.

Power for the Kabaka

Section 33: Rules Governing Ministers of the Government.— We pointed out that it was not necessary for the Governor to confirm these rules, because the Kabaka himself was quite capable of confirming them.

Section 38(2): Observation of the Protectorate Government's Policy by the Kabaka's Government.— We pointed out that although the three new Ministries should observe the laws of the Protectorate Government, they should not be directed to observe Protectorate Government policy. They should be free to follow their own policies, because it is pointless to have a Ministry which observes the policy of another Government.

Section 39: Removal of Ministers by the Governor.— We pointed out that the removal of Ministers by the Governor when they have refused to accept advice tendered to them should be restricted to matters concerning law and order in the country.

Section 27: Financial Matters.— We pointed out that there should be some basis for the payment of grants to us by the Government. There should not be a mere lump payment without our knowing absolutely what money should be given to us. We pointed out that a delegation from the Kabaka's Government should meet a delegation from the Protectorate Government.

Appendix A of the First Schedule.— (a) Schools: We pointed out that the Ministry of Education in the Kabaka's Government should have under its jurisdiction all schools up to Senior Secondary VI. (b) Health: We pointed out that Masaka and Entebbe hospitals should come under the Minister of Health of the Kabaka's Government.

Section 8 of the Agreement: Powers of the Buganda Courts. We pointed out that the time had come for the Kabaka's court to discuss with the Protectorate Government and sort out matters upon which the Lukiko may enact laws of its own, and similar laws which the Buganda courts and the courts of the Protectorate Government could deal with in a similar manner. This policy is a foundation of the federal system.

When concluding our case the chairman referred to a statement made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt regarding democracy when warning the British regarding the self-government of India. She said: 'The democracy which India is developing may not resemble ours. There is no reason why India should have a democracy similar to our own, because the history of India, and its position are completely different from those upon which we developed our democracy. What the leaders of India need and what they are determined to do is to have a democracy which suits their native conditions, and not a British or American or French or Russian—but a true democracy based on their customs and their ancient ways, which can develop and meet the needs of India.'

We stressed this point so that the British may not see upon us a democracy which was incompatible with our customs and which may confuse us as a nation.

A spokesman for the Protectorate Government commented that before last year's constitutional talks took place between the Lukiko's committee and the Governor it was stipulated that they must be kept within the limits of Article 3 of the first schedule to the Buganda Agreement of 1955, Article 11 of that agreement, and the Secretary of State's dispatch of July 20, 1955.

The two references in the Buganda Agreement made it clear that Buganda ranked equally with the other provinces in the Protectorate. Moreover, it provided that no major changes should occur in the Constitution of Buganda for at least six years from October 18, 1955, that period being regarded as necessary to ensure a term of stability after the grant of important new powers and responsibilities.

African M.L.C.s Denounce Lukiko Statement

A few days later 42 of the African representative members of the Legislative Council denounced the attitude of the Buganda Lukiko, saying:—

'We, the African representative members of the Uganda Legislative Council from the Northern, Eastern, and Western Provinces, regard with grave concern the recent statement made publicly by the Members of the Lukiko again that when Uganda attains self-government the Kabaka will be the Head of the State as His Imperial Majesty, the King of All Uganda.

'We fear that such an attitude taken by Mengo Lukiko is intended to mar the good relations of the people in the Protectorate and to widen the gap of tribal factions. We therefore strongly protest that the Protectorate is in no way a party to such an unwise declaration.

'We urge all the Africans in the Protectorate to come forward and unite together for the promotion of democratic principles, on which will rest the consolidation of all the fractious elements of the population, with a view to achieving the objective of a democratic parliamentary government as against autocracy.'

In the Legislative Council last week the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. G. B. Cartland, said that the Government had no evidence of any widespread demand from Africans in the Northern, Western, or Eastern Provinces for the creation of regional governments and regional assemblies, and that there was no intention to abandon the present objective of developing Uganda to self-government as a unitary State.

More Representative Members Wanted

The Representative Members' Organization has asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive a delegation which would put the case for an increase in the number of African representatives in the Legislature before elections take place about the end of this year. The argument is that the present members represent unduly large constituencies, some up to 300,000 persons.

The Government's objection to increasing the number of representative members (now 30, including 18 Africans, in a House of 61) is that there would need to be a similar increase on the Government side in order to retain the official majority. Moreover, under the Buganda Agreement 25% of the African members must be drawn from that province. The Government's policy is to avoid any material changes before the constitutional review promised for 1961.

Hint to Buganda Chiefs

MR. D. M. MUKUBIRA, Minister of Natural Resources in the Buganda Government, has informed chiefs in Buganda that they must spend more time going out to meet their people in order to encourage them to increase agricultural productivity. Chiefs must tour their areas to make proper crop planting returns, the Minister declared, false reports made under the shade of a tree or figures produced by guess work would no longer be tolerated.

Dominion Party's Principles and Policy

Aim to Raise Federation's European Population to 25m. Within 40 Years*

THE DOMINION PARTY stands basically for the belief that in this great Federation of nearly half-a-million square miles, with its stupendous wealth of natural resources, it is possible to develop a great nation.

That great nation might well consist of 50 or 60 million inhabitants, half of them European and half of them African, by the end of the century. The resources of the Federation are such that, with wise development, the whole of that population could enjoy as high a standard of living as any community anywhere.

The Dominion Party believes that this object can be achieved by right government, with full justice to the two main components of the population (European and African), and by giving to all the inhabitants, of all races, opportunity and encouragement to develop their natural and cultural capacities to the full.

The party is aware that such a task has never been achieved with complete success anywhere at any time in the world's history. It does not accept that as a conclusive reason why it should not be achieved here. We believe, however, that these circumstances inevitably necessitate measures being taken here which have no precedent anywhere. The party will be prepared to adopt such measures, if convinced they will conduce to the success of the task.

The Dominion Party does not pretend to have plans of development prepared for the period from now until the end of the century; but its aim is to have the general direction firmly fixed, and the general rules of progress firmly in mind, keeping the door always open to progress in the direction of ultimate achievement of the country's great destiny.

Statement of Principles

The party is based on loyalty to the Crown; recognizes English as the only official language; claims the right of the Federal State and the several territories to self-determination within the Constitution; aims to make Federation a success and to constitutional reform resulting in Dominion status; and pledges itself to employ every means in its power for the removal of the Northern Protectorates from the sphere of the Colonial Office so that of the Commonwealth Relations Office as an essential first step towards Dominion status.

The permanent establishment of the European in the Federation is a fundamental principle of its policy. It supports fully the principles of parliamentary democratic government, which must be protected against the undermining influences of Communism or any other form of totalitarianism. It believes in freedom of worship, that the family is the basis of the social structure, and that no action of the State should interfere with parental responsibility for the healthy upbringing of the child.

In the political field control and leadership must for all time remain in the hands of civilized and responsible persons, which will be achieved by the party's franchise proposal.

It recognizes the existence of different population groups and considers it vital to foster a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation while making it still possible for each group to maintain its own identity. To this end it is necessary to recognize (a) that in the economic sphere association already exists and must continue for the benefit of all; and (b) that in the social and educational spheres the basic liberty of choice of association must not be interfered with and must be provided for, and there must be no forced association between races.

The party recognizes the desirability of consultation and co-operation with all neighbouring States in the solution of common problems, and believes that it must be the object of the State to create conditions that will secure for all the inhabitants reasonable standards of housing, health, social services, education, employment and improved conditions for old-age pensioners.

* The above passages are taken from the statement issued by the Dominion Party for today's general election in Southern Rhodesia. There are also sections on the franchise, taxation, education, social services, defence, transport, wild life, and mining.

It will follow a policy of sound financial management and control, with the object of reducing the cost of living. It believes that every endeavour must be made to promote the proper use of the natural resources of the country, as their neglect or abuse are matters of national concern; it believes in private enterprise and is in general opposed to nationalization; and it recognizes the absolute necessity for large-scale immigration, which shall be confined to Europeans. It will oppose the exploitation of African labour to the detriment of the European worker.

The Federation must adopt a policy of intense industrialization, which can be accomplished by creating the necessary industrial climate, with special measures designed to assist and attract industry.

Representation Overseas

The party favours review of the representation of the Federation overseas, putting an emphasis on trade relations rather than social relations; establishing an industrial bank on lines similar to the Land Bank, to provide loans for local industry, adapting the bank to afford the maximum assistance and encouragement to local industry; carrying out extensive propaganda with special industrial missions to "Buy Federal" and establishing a Board of Trade to provide more adequate machinery for the development of industry.

The party confirms its declared intention of giving preference to local enterprise in industry as opposed to nationalization, actively encouraging the decentralization of industry and doing everything in its power to attract capital from overseas for investment in industry by paying particular attention to political stability, safety of investment, taxation policy, abolition of death duties, and so on.

The Dominion Party believes that the industrialization of the Federation has been seriously handicapped by the failure of the Federal Party Government to present any consistent policy, and that it is the duty of the Dominion Party to give its policy of industrialization urgent priority.

The party criticizes the lack of consistent planning to encourage the profitable development of, and the failure to bring about, that diversification of agriculture which is required to correct the unfavourable trade balance and the ever-increasingly heavy imports of foodstuffs, now running at around £13m. a year.

Large-scale European immigration is essential for the economic and political stability of the Federation. This immigration should primarily be directed to basic industries, and not to a haphazard way. Efforts should be made to bring sufficient immigrants to grow, where possible, the £10m. worth of foodstuffs now imported.

Where possible, immigrants from British territories should be encouraged, and after that care should be taken to obtain immigrants from a variety of European countries. All immigrants must be carefully screened. An overall Advisory Economic Planning Committee for Immigration will be established.

Southern Rhodesian Native Policy

The party recognizes the existence of four major problems in Native affairs demanding the immediate attention of a Government in power and is convinced that the prosperity and even survival of the nation as a whole depends upon their solution; (a) urbanization of the African; (b) productivity of the African; (c) domicile of the African; (d) absorption of the African into a modern economy.

Due to the tremendous natural increase of the Native population the economic development of the Native Reserves, the Special Native Areas, and the Native Purchase Areas should be promoted by political and agrarian reforms that would provide alternative activities to urbanization and the exaggerated allegiance to the European industrial economy.

To achieve this the party would create Native Economic Development Councils for specified Native areas, elected in an appropriate manner and financed in part by Native tax collected in the area and extend and broaden the scope of Native land husbandry legislation and land tenure in the Native areas.

In the urban areas more autonomy should be given the African in respect of management, maintenance, and property ownership in the township in which he lives as a means of advancing towards a standard of civilization.

Educationally the African should receive a training that will enable him or aid him to be absorbed into the economic life of the country and make him a useful, not a dangerous member of society.

To spend money on education which has no specific aim is not only uneconomic but also dishonest, and results in dangerous and widespread frustration. The party would

therefore adopt a curriculum for Native education that would place education as an adjunct of civilization, in its proper perspective, and that would stress the implications of industrialization and the relation of wages to productivity.

The importance of economic self-help as a means of civilized development should be made clear to the African. This would have a profound effect on the African attitude towards advancement, and to bring this about the party would, for example, insist that all Natives conducting business on their own account must keep books of record in terms of existing legislation. This would not only induce order and responsibility into African trading but would enable a graded scheme of Native taxation to be introduced in conjunction with a poll tax.

The available supply of African labour should be utilized effectively both as a means of enhancing the prosperity and development of the country and as a social factor in procuring internal stability. Even in periods of unemployment there is a wastage of African labour by its idleness, unstable, and therefore uneconomic nature. Taxation would therefore:

(a) Establish African labour battalions or work colonies for those Africans who by their own choice prefer not to become part of the regular labour force. Such units would be completely economic, paying for themselves by being employed in the Native rural areas on projects financed by the Native Development Fund, and in the Native urban areas on works financed by the Native beer fund. A concomitant feature of these units would be the prevention and control of African

crime and delinquency, most of which can be laid at the door of the irregularly employed African.

(b) Introduce national labour schemes on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority. These would absorb the legitimate surplus of African labour and direct it into works of national importance such as conservation, forestry, irrigation, roads, railways and airfields.

The party believes that the foregoing proposals, in conjunction with a general scheme of careful industrial grading, will collectively provide the incentive to the African to break the cycle of low efficiency, low earnings, and high labour turnover.

The uncontrolled influx of Africans into the European towns would need to be regulated.

To prevent the exploitation of African labour to the detriment of the European worker the party would insist on the rate for the job, no fragmentation of skilled trades; all industrial agreements being binding on all the employers and employees of the undertaking concerned, provided the Industrial Council of such undertaking is sufficiently representative of the industry concerned; and standards of apprenticeship being maintained and admission to the various trades being made dependent on the fulfilment of those standards.

To enable organized and responsible labour to play its full part in the development of the country by confining membership of registered trade unions to those employees who have acquired a prescribed degree of skill and responsibility in their occupation, trade or calling.

Bishops on the Problems of Race Relations in Africa

African Advancement Must Depend on Ability to Bear Responsibility

PROBLEMS OF RACE RELATIONS were mentioned by most of the speakers at the hundredth anniversary meetings in London of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said that victory in Africa would not be won by knowledge, money, commercial prosperity, amenities, or equality; it could be won only by personal service and the right relationships between Europeans and Africans. None but the Christian communities had the imagination, power, and conviction with which to win the battle of freedom for civilization in general and the Christian faith in Africa.

But the time for that victory was short. The battle could be won only by courageous and humble countries which would bind Africans and Europeans together.

THE RT. REV. I. E. STRAUSS, Bishop of South-West Tanganyika, argued the need for accelerated Africanization, but emphasized the importance of not being sentimental on the matter and not giving Africans responsibility which they could not bear. He said *inter alia*:

"Why is it that after 100 years the Church in East and Central Africa is so far from being able to stand on its own feet? First, all our early work was among wretched slaves. At our first station in Nyasaland a large number of slaves rescued from the raiders were entirely dependent on Bishop Mackenzie for food, shelter, and medicine. They put themselves into his hands in return for their lives. The same process went on when the mission was transferred to Zanzibar.

Poor Converts

"By comparison the early missionaries were so rich and the converts so poor. It seemed hardly possible to think in terms of giving them any responsibility. This attitude coloured the whole of our early work. How different it might have been if the first convert had been a powerful and independent chieftain, who would have brought into the Church the spirit of leadership and an eagerness to serve his fellow-men!

"By being identified with Africans by living alongside them, we inevitably became their leaders. As long as we were there to make all decisions for them, there could be little chance of local leadership and initiative developing. Moreover, we were perfectionists. We didn't want to give an African responsibility until we were sure that he would discharge it aright. And we knew them too well ever to be certain of that!

"Thirdly, the tribal traditions did not help. Originality in any form had been discouraged for centuries. You were not an individual, but a member of your tribe, and you were expected to obey whatever decisions were made by the consensus of tribal opinion.

"The saintly Bishop Vincent Lucas lived for 17 years in a one-room mud hut. When I arrived at Masasi I abandoned

this for a new palace, which in 1946 cost £350 to build. I wondered what would be the effect of this extravagance on African opinion: 'Your new house has taken away the mission.' Modern African opinion is far more primitive and is anxious to adopt European ways.

African churchwardens at first asked to be paid, but thought they should receive at least a free *kanga* (blanket) and possibly some of their own milk. They are now doing more and more of them are doing a splendid job in leading the laity towards a new conception of voluntary service. Men are offering themselves for ordination instead of waiting to be 'called'. Some are willing to act as unpaid lay-readers. Here and there guilds are springing up on African initiative.

"In most of our parishes parochial church councils now function. Some actively assist in drawing up parish budgets. Not all the African clergy approve of this—for vicaritis is a disease not confined to England—but most realize the necessity of delegating responsibility to the laity.

"The process of Africanization must be accelerated. No European should now be doing a job that an African can do reasonably well. No African should be excluded from any position of responsibility which he could hold. This condition is important; we must not be sentimental about Africans and push them just because they are Africans into responsibility which they cannot bear.

"All this does not mean that Europeans are no longer required. On the contrary more Europeans are urgently required—for those jobs which Africans cannot yet do, especially priests to work among Europeans, in theological colleges, and in the higher administrative posts and doctors, welfare workers, and graduate staff for our secondary schools."

Really A Problem of Human Relations

THE RT. REV. FRANK WORME, Bishop of Nyasaland, said of race relations:

"In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia there is, thank God, no official policy of *apartheid*; the Governments are liberal and enlightened, and the way is open for the African to advance—at a regulated pace, be it said, and often one slower than he approves—as far as his capabilities will carry him.

"But there is an effective social colour bar and except on some mission stations and a few houses of Government officials, Government House being a conspicuous example, it is very rare to find an African at a European table or vice versa. An increasing number of Africans have reached a cultural level which would make such intercourse easy and natural, but they are not invited because they are Africans.

"In other words we are treating as problems of race relations what are really problems of human relations; we are thinking in terms of colour not of culture. Differences of culture, which occur in every community, can be surmounted. A colour bar cannot be surmounted, and it breeds resentment. It is breeding it in Central Africa, not at yet in the villages, but among the politically-conscious Africans of a nationalistic

way of thinking. The danger is that what they think today the man in the village will think tomorrow.

Fellowship A Cardinal Virtue

Reconciliation of the races is the major problem, and on its solution the whole future of Africa depends. Fellowship is the cardinal virtue in the eyes of the African, and by its presence or absence in the Church of Christ he will accept or reject both Church and Lord.

We urgently need more priests, teachers, doctors, nurses and laymen in all five U.M.C.A. dioceses. In my own diocese Dr. Findlay, a Presbyterian from Scotland, who hearing of our urgent need offered 18 months ago to come out with his wife and give us two years' service before going to Canada, must leave us at the end of the year, and there is no one to take his place. Before him Dr. D... a Methodist, spent 18 invaluable months with us, and for seven years before him, Dr. Maclean, another Presbyterian, who had spent many years in Government service in Tanganyika, served God and his people in Nyasaland with a devotion which none of us who knew him, African or European, will ever forget. Since Dr. Wigan brought his 30 years of selfless service to an end at the age of 70 no Anglican doctor has offered to work in the African diocese of Nyasaland.

But necessary priests, doctors, nurses, teachers and laymen devoted to their work are not the only things which Africa needs. It is the lay members of the Church—professional men, Government officials, business men, agriculturalists, craftsmen, clerks, housewives, with whom and for whom Africans are working in ever increasing numbers, who must teach the African by living example what it means to be a Christian.

Africans watch them as they work and it is from them that they will learn, if they are to learn at all, the sense of integrity and a sense of truth and responsibility in daily life, learn that the money which so excites and enslaves them should not be used, not a possession to be snatched at; that the money of which they hear and read so much, is founded on a regard for other people, on their own duties and above all, that civilized man needs God as much as primitive man. There are Europeans in all those walks of life who do not preach the Gospel of God by their lives, but many more, perhaps without realizing it, preach the Gospel of mammon and expose the Africans who follow them to a slavery more deadly to their souls than the slavery against which Livingstone appealed to England for help.

Sacrifices for the Common Good

THE RT. REV. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, spoke of sacrifices which ought to be made for the common good, saying:—

"One very obvious sacrifice is a readiness to meet people of another race on their own terms and to appreciate their point of view. Many young men living on the Copperbelt who have been brought up in Northern Rhodesia have not yet spoken a word to an African other than as a superior and a servant. I introduced one such young European to a well-educated young African who shared with him a vocation to the priesthood. The surprise to the European on learning to respect the viewpoint, ability, and devotion of the African was most remarkable and encouraging. Unless we keep on seeking such opportunities they will never be found.

"It is now normal for European Christians to welcome the ministrations of an African priest, but we must go on from a newly-won unity at the altar to express it in all our daily life. The time is short. Were it not for the amazing patience and lovely courtesy of the African people the opportunity would be past."

THE RT. REV. W. L. M. WAY, Bishop of MZASA, said:—

"The paramount need of the African Church is not more Christians but better ones. There is far too little difference of heart and life between the baptized and the heathen and Muhammadans among whom they live. We are never going to begin to draw the Muslims to the foot of the Cross until they can say: 'See how these Christians love one another' in admission, not in derision.

"It is vitally urgent to make multi-racial partnership a fact, and not merely a phrase. Inter-racial friendship is by no means easy for either of the parties concerned. Every missionary should ask himself or herself every evening on his knees: 'Have I just ignored the Muslims among whom I move as no concern of mine? Have I despised the untutored tribesmen with whom I have been brought into contact? Have I been bored and impatient and shown it when dealing with simple Africans who came to see me? Have I resented the smart young educated African who at all the time taking more and more power into his scarcely-ready hands?'"

Views of an African

CANON JOHN SEPEKU, having said that the devil was busier and angrier in Africa than at any time since

Livingstone's day, continued:—

"There is now in my country the demand for self-government which is led by many ignorant people in a manner which is hostile to other races, and which takes no thought of God. Only recently I read in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the Government of Ghana had spent a lot of money to erect a statue of their first Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, and on that statue they have written 'Seek ye first the political kingdom and all other things shall be added unto it'.

"Another of the devil's weapons is money; and the big salaries which are being paid today. This is something new, and money is loved by all Africans. But many use it badly for the destruction of their souls.

"The devil also uses the rising cost of living for his own ends. Even peasants who grow their own food find life very difficult. So they are not yet able to make their church self-supporting.

"Many people who have been called by God to the sacred ministry refuse the call because of the low wages.

"Communism is approaching from the north towards the infant Church, and might be a real danger. The colour bar, which is anti-Christian, although it is not legal, prevails in some parts.

"But all these can be repelled by Christian teaching—and by nothing else."

Progressive Local Government Party

Major P. B. Roberts's Manifesto

MAJOR PETER B. ROBERTS, leader of the Kenya Progressive Local Government Party, is a candidate in the Rift Valley by-election.

His manifesto includes the following passages:—

"We Europeans in Kenya have done our part by initiative and by courage and determination. Our position in this country, which we regard as a home, and for which we have done so much, is secure. We have had to face, and are still facing, the greatest problems. They are forced to fight off attack after attack on our rights and heritage; and now the time has come when we should not only stand fast, refusing to retreat further, but rise to the occasion and with good will and the interests of the whole country at heart put forward a positive and lasting solution to the political problems of this Colony.

"The party which I have the honour to lead has devoted much time and energy in arriving at an understanding of the situation on which it has based a positive solution to the constitutional problem. This problem must first be solved if there is to be any hope of stability or economic and social progress, and therefore before adequate outside capital and technical assistance, on terms we can accept, will be made available for the development which is so urgently needed.

"A paper published by the Progressive Local Government Party sets out our arguments and conclusions, including the policy we advocate. That document was never intended as election propaganda, and certainly not as a vote-catcher.

Diversified Whole

"It is my conviction that the policy therein arrived at is practicable and will work. I believe, however, that it can only be perfected and applied if we have determined popular Legislative Council supporting it, backed by an equally determined and hard-working organization."

"Although I stand for local governments being given both the powers and finance to deal adequately with domestic affairs, I am strongly opposed to a policy of partition designed to break up Kenya into a number of isolated States. I visualize the Kenya of the future as a united though diversified whole, wherein all can work for the common good, enjoying security and free from frustration.

"Fundamental to the policy is the security of the European within their cherished White Highlands. On this point I stand solid, realizing that once this slenderly protected right is given away our whole position is undermined. Our rights in the White Highlands must be definitely secured and defined in a new Constitution. It is not sufficient that they are vaguely protected by an Order in Council which can be discarded whenever convenient by those over whom we have no control. Such a constitution must make it impossible for any hostile majority to undermine us and our culture by unfair economic pressures—for no security of tenure of the land is of any value unless we remain in a position to put the land to profitable use."

Lord Salisbury's Address to Annual Meeting of Joint Board

Formidable Problem of Guiding Africa Along the Right Road

LORD DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, said when he presided at the recent annual meeting, which was held in a committee room of the House of Lords, that one of the challenges to such a group of friends of East and Central Africa was to consider how they could best influence their associates and representatives on the spot to help in removing some of the tensions in race relations. He hoped that that question would shortly be discussed in some detail.

Nobody would deny that there had been errors in personal contacts, or that Africans who were being educated in this country in increasing numbers must be able to expect social advancement as well as economic and political advancement when they returned to the lands of their birth. Mere constitutional changes could not be a satisfactory substitute for any relations between the races.

The increasing strength of the Joint Board was derived from the frequent visits paid in Africa by members of its council and by the number of people influential in the African territories who attended its meetings when in London. The board had played its part in persuading the H.M. Government to introduce tax concessions for overseas trade excursions, a matter of very great importance, and it was unable to represent the need to provide comparable benefits to U.K. companies with local boards overseas and subsidiary concerns overseas, for there were strong imperial reasons not to differentiate against them.

Lord De La Warr paid tribute to the staff, especially the secretary, Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, and warmly thanked Mr. F. G. Mellersh, honorary auditor since the inception of the organization 34 years ago.

Mr. Harry Grenfell, in proposing the adoption of the annual report, said that at a time when Africa was in considerable commotion, those with interests, connections, and friends in East and Central Africa should lose no opportunity of giving them the confidence that they had resolute and staunch supporters in the United Kingdom.

Mr. W. M. Robson, the honorary treasurer, who moved the adoption of the accounts, said that revenue had increased between £300 and £500 annually in the past five years and that membership, which was 127 in 1953, was now 226.

The World's Great Question Mark

LORD SALISBURY said that upon the European community in East and Central Africa fell the task of guiding rapidly emerging African populations along the right lines, a task of unexampled importance and delicacy. If Africa was no longer the Dark Continent in the sense of being unknown, it was still the most obscure so far as the future was concerned.

Africa was the world's great question. Until about 80 years ago it was largely unexplored, primitive, and without external contacts. Now it was developing on modern lines.

Lord Salisbury continued: "How to guide it in the right way is a formidable problem. This country's policy is to lead Colonies to self-government on the basis of partnership between white and black. We have been engaged in helping the indigenous peoples climb the ladder of self-government at a pace which they can safely manage. In that aim, thanks largely to the wisdom and understanding of the people on the spot, officials and non-officials, we have achieved far more success than has been acknowledged, especially in the United States.

"Africans, who have benefited very greatly from our services, are slowly mounting the ladder. Many of them think that they have proceeded much further along the road of civilization than they have in fact done. It took this country 700 years to achieve full parliamentary democracy—and sometimes we do not manage it particularly well even now. It is the most difficult type of government to operate, involving tolerance, restraint, and mutual understanding by all sections of the population; and 70 or 80 years do not represent a very long time for Africans to absorb the spirit that must inform this type of government.

"From the point of view of the Africans I wish that things were not moving so fast. Many years ago, when I was at the Colonial Office, Lord Lugard drew for me a picture of the form of indirect rule which he had introduced so successfully in Nigeria, and when I asked how long he thought it would take to make the policy fully effective, his answer was 'between 200 and 400 years'. That was then the view of the British authority on African administration.

The present situation has been aggravated by the flood of propaganda from North Africa. Cairo drums incessantly into the minds of Africans the theme of the exploitation of Colonial peoples by Colonial Powers. This propaganda is unrelenting and full of lies. The Powers, not Egypt or Russia, were the main beneficiaries of the great advances made in Africa. We must recognize that this propaganda is likely to be intensified month by month.

Countering Russian Propaganda

"What shall the Europeans in Africa do about it? I think that the one thing they must not try to do is to put back the clock or abandon the ladder. That would merely give added force to what the Russians and the Egyptians are saying, and produce the result we want to avoid. We should press on with the education of Africans and give them more and more responsibility as they are able to bear it, and treat them as equals. That is the way to counter the insidious propaganda from the North—by showing that there is no substance in it.

"That does not and must not mean weak government. Law and order must be upheld. If the present powers of Colonial Governments to deal with subversion are not sufficient, they should be strengthened. At all costs we must defend free institutions.

"What about policy here in London? If the task of the Europeans in Africa is important, that is doubly true of policy here, where the wrong policy can undo all that the Europeans in Africa are doing.

"Here we must persuade people to be realistic about the possible pace of African advance, so that they do not press for more than can be done by emergent people, and so make the settlers suspicious. In Rhodesia I have myself seen what damage can be done by the words of people who have no importance here but to whom undue importance is attached when they go to Africa; they bitterly antagonize the Europeans and cause a rift between them and the Africans. All our parties should recognize our responsibilities in that respect.

"We should take far more energetic measures to counter the propaganda of Russia and Egypt, which is directed against the Western world as a whole, not merely in respect of Africa. This touches the whole question of the cold war, which is as savage and unrelenting as a hot war. Unless Great Britain and the United States take the same line and show it, the alliance will be weakened, and the strength of the Western alliance is vital for Africa.

"I am not a pessimist: if we follow the policy on which we have embarked, to be successful it will require wisdom and understanding, especially in London, of the point of view not only of Africans but of the Europeans.

Lord Birdwood said that he had just returned from the Sudan, where the Russians, with an embassy staff inflated to about 130 people, passed money through Egyptians to trade unions, students' clubs, and other organizations and individuals.

Egyptians in the Sudan were forming and financing cultural societies which held political meetings. All this was being done without the Russians moving out of Khartoum. Indeed, apart from a visit to a hill station at the invitation of the Sudan Government, the Russian Ambassador had never been outside the capital city.

Mr. B. E. Pettipierre said that two weaknesses from the British standpoint were failure to answer hostile propaganda and failure to think ahead.

Mr. N. E. Mustoe spoke of American competition in Africa. Mr. J. P. McDonagh referred to the hundreds of international civil servants in Geneva now engaged in the revision of the Charter of Human Rights, which was concerned too much with rights and too little with obligations.

Mr. F. S. Joelson mentioned that responsible American opinion was being educated through the many Americans now in Africa on grants from universities and foundations, most of these research workers being of high quality. At the same time, however, great harm was done by the activities of some other Americans, especially in political and trade union matters, but not less damage in the same quarters was done by some of the extremists in the House of Commons.

LORD HARLEY said that Africa was now of great interest to the United States, which was concerned to keep the con-

tinents free from Communism. What real Communism there was would be found in the white rather than in the African population and in the mining areas of the south. However, the Soviet Government would seek friends anywhere.

In the Union of South Africa and Algeria, the areas with large European settlements, serious trouble was brewing. In Central and East Africa, which had substantial but not large European populations, there could be no hope of anything better than multi-racial government, the most difficult of all forms to achieve and maintain. H.M. Government must retain authority and hold the racial balance until there was sufficient local good will to maintain it.

It could not be long before Uganda joined the independent States. Whereas the declared Colonial policy of H.M. Government was independence within the Commonwealth, self-rule could not be conditional upon remaining in the Commonwealth. Any State achieving independence could leave if it wished. All that Britain could do would be to treat early extravagances with patience, encourage the newly independent countries, and maintain that friendship which had been the basis on which independence had been granted.

Lord De La Warr was re-elected chairman, and Mr. W. M. Roberts, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, and Major Patrick Wall, M.P., were re-elected vice-chairmen.

Appointment of Members of Kenya's New Council of State

Five Europeans and Six Non-Europeans Nominated, with Sir Donald MacGillivray As Chairman

KENYA'S NEW COUNCIL OF STATE has been constituted with an initial membership of five Europeans and six non-Europeans. The councillors are:—

Chairman (sine die): Sir Donald Charles MacGillivray, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Appointed for 10 years: Mr. James Frederick Hume Hamilton (deputy chairman); Chief Wilson Njwii Inuvu; Sheikh Salim Mohamed-Muhasnami, M.B.E.; and Mr. Alan Frankland Beakbane.

Appointed for seven years: Lieut-Colonel Stanley George Gherrie, C.B.E.; Dr. Mohamed Ali Rana; and Chief Mthry Mwenesi.

Appointed for four years: Mr. William Githu Kimemia, M.B.E.; Mr. John Louis Riddoch, C.B.E.; and Dr. Shankar Dhondo Karye.

Lieut-Colonel Gherrie, Mr. Riddoch and Sheikh-Muhasnami resigned their seats in the Legislative Council last Friday.

The inaugural meeting of the Council of State was held in Nairobi on Monday.

SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY, High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya until independence was granted last year, entered the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1929 and was at one time private secretary to the Governor, Sir Harold MacMichael, whom he accompanied to Palestine in 1938. After 10 years in that country he went to Jamaica as Colonial Secretary. Sir Donald, who recently arrived in Kenya to settle, owns a small farm near Gilgi.

Lawyer

MR. J. F. H. HAMILTON was born in Nairobi in 1916, educated at Halesbury and Cambridge University, and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1938. He then returned to Kenya and joined his father's law firm. During the last war he served in the Kenya Regiment, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment at Fortress Headquarters in Madagascar, and in the Judge Advocate General's Department at G.H.Q., Nairobi. For the last three years he has been chairman of the British Legion in Kenya; he is a chief inspector for the Karen area of Nairobi in the Kenya Police Reserve; and he is a warden of the Anglican Church in Karen.

CHIEF WILSON THUVU, a 39-year-old Kamba, was educated at the Alliance High School, Kiluya, and was for three years a teacher before he joined the K.A.R. in 1942. He served throughout the war and then became an assistant in the Community Development Department of Kenya. He was made a chief in the Kilifi district in 1950 and four years later visited Great Britain for a study tour.

SHEIKH SALIM MOHAMED MUHASNAMI was born in Mombasa in 1911, educated at the local Arab School, and then employed in commerce. He joined the Kenya Police in 1934, was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service in 1950, and transferred to the provincial administration two years later at Mudri of Witu. In the next year he was made

Liwali of Lamu and in 1944 Liwali of Malindi. Earlier this year he became Liwali of Mombasa and was made M.B.E. in the New Year Honours List. When Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy, Liwali for the Coast, left for England in April, Sheikh Muhasnami was appointed as temporary nominated member of the Legislative Council.

MR. A. F. BEARBANE was born near Birmingham and spent his early years in the United States, where he received his education at Hartford Cathedral School and then studied engineering. He first went to Kenya in 1926 and joined the service of the Brooke Bond group, which later transferred him from Liboni to Kericho, its headquarters. He is now managing director of Brooke Bond (East Africa), Ltd., and one of the leaders in the tea industry, being chairman of the Tea Research Institute of East Africa. He is also a member of the Labour Advisory Board of Kenya.

Accountant

COLONEL STANLEY GHERRIE, who was born in London in 1895, is an accountant and chartered secretary. In South Africa at the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the Natal Horse and later served in East Africa with the 10th South African Infantry. After demobilisation he settled in Kenya, practising in Eldoret for about 15 years as an accountant, during that time being closely associated with development of the Kakamaga gold mines. In 1938 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Uasin Gishu.

Early in the last war he joined the staff of East Africa Command, serving throughout the Ethiopian campaign and later becoming assistant financial adviser to the Command.

In 1950 he was elected M.L.C. for Nairobi South, which constituency he has since represented. He has been chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for the past five years, and has served on many other committees, including those dealing with efficiency and economy in Government departments, the taxation inquiry committee of which Mr. F. J. Plewman was chairman, and the committee of two appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of India and Africa. He has been a member of the East Africa Revenue Advisory Board, the Advisory Committee of East African Railways and Harbours, the Estimates Committee of the Legislative Council, and the committee of the Faculty of Commerce of the Royal Technical Institute, Nairobi. He has been vice-president of the British Legion in Kenya, chairman of the Kenya branch of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries, and he is a director of several companies.

Doctor

DR. MOHAMED ALI RANA, who was born in Pakistan in 1896, qualified in medicine in London and then went to Zanzibar, where he was later appointed physician to the household of the Sultan. In 1930 he began private practice in Mombasa. He was elected member of the Legislative Council from 1945 to 1952 and on three occasions an acting member of the Executive Council. He was elected to Mombasa Municipal Board in 1932, and apart from four years during the last war has remained a member ever since. He has been president of Mombasa Muslim Association since its inception in 1932, except when he was in Pakistan for two years. He

initiated the Mombasa Trade, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in 1935 and was responsible for its revival two years ago.

CHIEF MATHAY MWENESI, aged 35, is a Maragoli. He was educated at Maseno Church Mission School and then at Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and afterwards at Makerere College, Kampala. He taught for nine years at the Friends' African Mission School at Kaimosi, being headmaster for two years before being posted to Keraya Intermediate School in 1954. In the next year he went to Kigama School, which he left on appointment as chief of North-Maragoli.

Headmaster

MR. WILLIAM KIMEMIA is a Kikuyu born in the Fort Hall district in 1922. When the Mau Mau rebellion was at its height he supervised a group of schools and was also headmaster of the Government Advanced School at Gituri. He has been described as one who managed to keep education together during the rebellion at the risk of his life. He also organized and led a strong home guard resistance movement.

After two years at a secondary school he was at Makerere College, Uganda, for two years, where he gained his teachers diploma in 1947. Two years afterwards he went to Bristol University for further general study. He had taught at Kagumo in the British Cameroons from 1948 to 1950, was headmaster at Gituri for the next three years, and was then assistant education officer at Fort Hall from early 1954 until he left for the United Kingdom.

DR. SHAMBAW LINDO KARIBWERA served with the Indian Army as a medical officer during the 1914-18 war, and soon afterwards began private practice in Nairobi, transferring later to Mombasa, where he founded the Pambay Memorial Clinic of which he has since been honorary chief medical officer. He was a nominated member of the Legislative Council from 1950 to 1953. He is also a medical practitioner in Mombasa.

Mrs. JANE BOULS RIBBONCH came to Kenya in 1919 with the intention of farming, but decided instead to start a career in teaching in Kisumu, and ever since he has been active in the local life of that part of the country, to which he has made several trips, and generally in commerce in East Africa as a whole. He has sat in the Legislative Council as a nominated member for some seven years, and he has served on numerous commissions, committees, and boards. He is chairman of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., one of the largest machinery and hardware companies in East Africa, and of the motor-distributing organization bearing his name. Forestry has long been a special interest of his. A keen angler, he recently arrived home for a spell of salmon fishing in Scotland.

The secretary to the Council of State is Mr. J. L. H. WEBSTER, aged 45, who after leaving Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, joined the Kenya Administration. He served as a district commissioner in Narok, Kapurthala, Rumuruti, Maralal, and Kericho, and as the Secretariat for four years during the last war, and then D.C. at Gayssa. After a short period as clerk to the Legislative Council, he was made Secretary for Health and Local Government, and then appointed Secretary to the Development and Reconstruction Authority. He became Secretary for Legal Affairs in 1953, Assistant Chief Secretary two years later, and Secretary to the Cabinet Office in 1956.

Council's Functions

The functions of the Council of State are chiefly to intervene in the case of any legislation which might adversely affect the interests of any community in Kenya, and to delay it, suggest amendments, and request its reservation (that is, delay its coming into force when finally passed).

Like the African Affairs Board in the Central African Federation, it may study and report on subordinate legislation, but it will do so from the point of view of the interests of each separate community, and not merely those of the African community. These functions were set out in detail in Command Paper 369 of February, 1958.

The Secretary of State's purpose in devising this new body was to enforce inter-communal confidence in Kenya and to safeguard the interests of each group.

Although the members are in no sense representatives, having been chosen solely for their individual merits, members of all the major communities have been appointed to the Council. The chairman and deputy chairman are Europeans, and Col. Ghersie will be the next senior member after these two officers, but there will be a non-European majority.

"The International Co-operation Administration of the United States is making a valuable contribution to Kenya by providing experts on soil survey, classification, and analysis, as well as in other important sectors of agricultural work" — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

Specially Elected Members

"To Resist Propagation of Selfish Interests"

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK has been elected chairman, Mr. Musa S. Amalenda vice-chairman, and Mr. C. B. Madden honorary secretary-treasurer of the Specially Elected Members' Association formed by the four European, four African, and four Asian members of the Legislature who were recently elected "specially elected members" by the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college.

The association has been formed with the following objects:—

(a) To evolve and pursue a policy which will provide a lead and guide to peoples of all races in Kenya, with a view to promoting the economic, political and social development of the Colony as a whole;

(b) To resist the propagation of selfish interests or the domination of one race or sect over another;

(c) To encourage and foster combined efforts by members of all races to serve the national interests of the country, and especially to inculcate and develop a spirit of common citizenship amongst all the people;

(d) To promote co-operation between racial groups in the Legislative Council and to work in accordance with its official objects;

(e) To achieve the foregoing objects through its official members in the councils of Government and through its official members in parliamentary business and activities;

(f) To do all or any other things which may seem expedient and indirectly conducive towards attainment of the foregoing objects.

The chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer constitute the managing committee.

The rules provide that no member of the association may be a member of any other association, although they are to be encouraged to attend meetings of such associations.

Kenya Legislative Council

New Members and Candidates

SHERIFF ABDULLA SALIM, an auctioneer, estate agent, valuer in Mombasa, has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

He joined Kenya in 1907, he was educated in Zanzibar. Between 1916 and 1928 he was an interpreter in a magistrate's court in Lamu and then in the Lands Department, and from 1931 to 1955 he served in the Kenya Legislative Council as representative of Arab interests, and then he was Parliamentary Secretary first in the office of the Chief Secretary and later of the Minister for Works. He has been vice-president of the Coast Province Sports Association for the past six years, and he is a former member of Mombasa Municipal Board and of the Advisory Council on Arab Education. He was one of Kenya's representatives at the Festival of Britain and at the Coronation of the present Queen.

Shariff Mohamed Abdulla Shatry, a Mombasa merchant, has been returned unopposed as the second Arab elected member in the Legislature.

There are five by-elections pending, as follows (the polling dates being given in parenthesis):—

ABERDARE (June 18): Mrs. C. F. Christopher and Messrs. F. W. J. Day, A. M. Harbord, and J. Nimmo, all described as farmers.

CENTRAL AREA (two seats: June 14 and 15): Messrs. Arind Jamidar, advocate; J. S. Patel, insurance manager; Chaman Singh, advocate; Bakhsish Singh Sian, building contractor; K. D. Travadi, advocate.

KISUMU (two seats): Messrs. F. W. G. Bompas, company manager, and E. L. Howard-Williams, farmer. RIFT VALLEY (June 17): Major B. P. Roberts, planter, Mr. M. F. L. Robinson, farmer, Mr. E. H. Wright, farmer.

WESTERN AREA (June 22): Mr. Basheer Mauladad, business man, Mr. Zafrud-Dech, company director.

PERSONALIA

MR. RICHARD NEUTRA, an American architect, is visiting Kenya.

THE REV. R. G. M. CALDERWOOD, of Kenya, is on leave in Scotland.

MR. V. GRINSTIN has been appointed a director of Lewis and Peat, Ltd.

MR. F. A. BAUGHAN has resigned the editorship of the *Central African Examiner*.

MR. AND MRS. GERALD SCHULTER are revisiting East Africa for about five weeks.

MR. F. LESLIE ORME has been re-elected a deputy chairman of Royal Insurance, Ltd.

MR. RASTOM SIDWA, chairman of Zanzibar Township Council, has recently visited Kenya.

MR. WALTER ELLIOTT, M.P., who had visited East and Central Africa, left gross estate of £122,009.

MR. G. M. PAIN, managing director of the K.F.A., is due in London in the latter part of August.

THE CHIEF CHANCELLOR and his wife have returned from their visit to Dar-es-Salaam.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH has arrived from Kenya by air for his annual visit to his home in Aberdeenshire.

COLONEL H. R. JACKMAN has been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

DR. A. W. STABLEFORTH, director of the Central Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge, is visiting East Africa.

MR. AND MRS. G. DORMAN, Governor of Sierra Leone, and LADY DORMAN are to pay an official visit to Liberia this month.

PROFESSOR KENNETH KIRKWOOD, Rhodes Professor of Race Relations at Oxford University, is revisiting East Africa.

MR. T. E. SMITH, formerly of the Malayan Administrative Services, is shortly to visit East and possibly Central Africa.

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. HONE have arrived in England on leave.

MR. SAM COHEN, chairman and managing director of O.L. BAZANI, Ltd., and MRS. COHEN have arrived in London.

MISS ROSALYND AINSLIE, United Kingdom representative of *Africa South*, has been departed from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. O. HÖLCHEN, lately senior technical executive of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has joined Metal Industries, Ltd.

MR. C. A. BARRON has been appointed deputy chairman of the Rhodesian Local Board of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

MR. L. KAPLAN, Q.C., has been co-opted a member of Nairobi City Council during SIR RICHARD WOODLEY'S absence from the Colony.

DR. J. F. M. MIDDLETON, a lecturer in the Department of Anthropology of London University, is to make a study of land tenure in Zanzibar.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, a former G.O.C. in East Africa, has been appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Sutherland.

Rhodesians now in this country include BRIGADIER and MRS. C. R. MAJOR, MR. J. E. MITCHELL, MR. R. J. WILCOSS, and MR. A. N. HUTTON, all from Salisbury.

MR. H. C. C. DAMERT and MR. E. V. DEWEY have been appointed public relations officers at the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company's head office.

MR. STEPHEN EMMANUEL is to be the United Tanganyika Party candidate in the Tanga Province in the forthcoming election. Mr. Julius Nyerere will stand for the Tanganyika African National Union, of which he is president. Both are former nominated members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

MR. O. E. CHIRWA, a graduate of Fort Hare and the University of South Africa, has been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He is shortly to leave for Nyasaland.

DR. R. A. OLIVER, a lecturer at the School of Oriental and African Studies, has been appointed to London University Readership in the History of Africa tenable at that school.

MRS. MARY MONICA WILSON, Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Cape Town, has been appointed Frazer Lecturer in Social Anthropology at Cambridge University for 1958-59.

MR. R. S. WINNER will return to Kenya early in July and will be posted to Bungoma. He joined the Colonial Administrative Service in that Colony in 1953. At Oxford he won his full blue for athletics.

MR. GUY NICHOLAS CHARRINGTON, who died in January aged 69, left estate in Great Britain valued at £235,460, on which death duty of £184,430 has been paid. His estates and other assets in Kenya were the subject of a separate will.

SIR HENRY SPURRIER, chairman and managing director of Leyland Motors, Ltd., which has a subsidiary in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed a part-time member of the Iron and Steel Board of the United Kingdom.

MR. C. J. N. ALPORT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, had a meeting in Beke with CHIEF BACHEN of the Bangwaketse tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, who has arrived in this country to study local government.

MR. D. R. SCORER, a director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., has been appointed managing director of the East African Explosives.

MR. J. H. TWITCH, who arrived in London from Johannesburg at the weekend on a brief business visit, is accompanied by his wife and two children. He is accompanied by his wife and two children.

SIR WILLIAM LUCE, Governor of Aden, who was for many years in the Sudan Civil Service, said before leaving for London on Tuesday that some of the agitators recently arrested were known to have been in the pay of a foreign Government "for purposes of spying or subversion".

The Queen's Medal has been presented by the Governor of Tanganyika to Mrs. E. J. YRBY for her services in the Kilosa district and to MR. ABRAHAM AFANDE, factory headman of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., in recognition of 36 years of loyal and outstanding service.

MR. GORDON DUNCAN, sales manager in Rhodesia of the Vacuum Oil Company, has been appointed manager for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in succession to COMMANDER R. J. RICHARDS, who has retired after 28 years service, half of which period has been spent in Central Africa.

DR. NKRUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, spent four days in Ethiopia last week and then left to spend three days in the Sudan. His tour will take him to the north African States, his main purpose being to discuss the formation of an African group within the United Nations. He invited the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA to visit Ghana.

MR. W. J. D. WADLEY, Director of Education in Kenya since 1950, is shortly to retire. His successor is to be MR. D. S. MILLER, Director of Education in Uganda, who had previously served in Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, and Nyasaland. MR. W. D. GAROO, Deputy Director, will act as Director until MR. MILLER'S arrival in September.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SOAMES, Secretary of State for War, is in London on Saturday for a 10-day tour of Army bases and installations in East Africa and the Middle East, visiting Nairobi and Aden. He is accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, SIR NEVIL BROWNHOPE, and the Director of Infantry, MAJOR-GENERAL C. L. FAIRBANK.

Mr. M. J. K. SMITH, Warwickshire's cricket captain this year, who visited East Africa with the M.C.C. team in the winter, has been picked for the first Test match against New Zealand, which will open today. He is the only new cap in the team.

Mr. H. A. McCURBIN, who joined the staff of the Kenya Farmers' Association four months ago, has been appointed finance director. After leaving Glasgow University he practised in England for many years as an accounts and cost consultant. Mr. F. L. WALKER was made business director some time ago.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. S. TRANTER, who are on their way to East Africa by sea, are due in Tanganyika on June 18. After visiting Lindi they will return to Dar es Salaam, fly to Nyasaland and return via Quehmane and Mozambique. They then go on to Tanga, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Entebbe. They are due back in London early in August.

MR. ALBERT HAMMERTON, who was recently appointed representative in Africa of the International Confederation Free Trade Unions, has opened an office in Nairobi. The I.C.F.T.U. has voted £100,000 for a trade union education centre in Kenya to serve all English-speaking territories in Africa. It will provide two courses annually for about 35 students.

MR. C. R. W. FRANCIS, headmaster of Mbeya School and formerly Second Master of Worktop College, has been appointed headmaster of St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa, Tanganyika, which opens next January. MAJOR H. G. WHEELER, lately of the Tanganyika Government Department, and who served in the Indian Army for many years, has been appointed bursar.

SIR BARCLAY NIDDEL, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, and previously President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, has accepted temporarily the appointment of independent chairman of the central council of the sisal industry of Tanganyika, which has set up consultative organizations jointly representative of employers and workers.

Victors from the Federation

VISITORS FROM THE FEDERATION who have recently arrived in England include:

Mr. C. H. F. Arthur, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Bayliss, Mr. D. H. Bell, Mr. R. Bertin, Mr. W. H. Butson, Mr. J. S. Basson, Mr. D. Coutts, Mr. E. M. Crolla, Mr. L. P. Curting, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. K. Daley, Mr. G. M. Eddy, Mr. H. M. Greenspan, Mr. L. Greenspan, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Gerrard, Mr. W. M. Goodall, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Holroyd, Mr. W. W. Hocking, Mr. H. Holden, Mr. J. H. Halman, Mr. & Mrs. F. I. Harrington, Mr. & Mrs. W. Jefferys, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Kinleyside, Mr. G. D. Lindsay, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Lynch, Mr. V. W. Milward, Mr. W. F. Newey, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Pascall, Mr. J. D. Robertson, Mr. N. Raban, Mr. G. A. Robb, Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Rees, Mr. & Mrs. T. Rutherford, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Swift, Mr. E. E. Snook, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Todd, Mr. N. A. Thomson, Mr. K. T. Tucker, and Mr. G. R. White.

First Commemorative Stamps

THE EAST AFRICAN POSTS and Telecommunications Administration announces that official first day covers have been printed for the use of the public on July 30, the day that East Africa's first commemorative stamps will go on sale. The covers bear the words "Postage Stamps of East Africa. Official First Day Cover. 1958. Discovery of Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika by Burton and Speke". The commemorative stamps will be of 1.30s. and 40-cent denominations, the main cover sets air and surface mail rates. Two million 40-cent stamps and one million 1.30s. stamps are being printed in England and will be flown to East Africa. It was on July 30 that Lake Victoria was first seen by Speke.

Obituary

Lieut-Colonel F. J. Wane

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS JOHN WANE, D.S.O., I.S.O., has died at his farm Kuvima in the Umwukwes, Southern Rhodesia, aged 71. He had lived in the Colony for nearly 60 years. He went out to South Africa as a young trooper to serve in the South African War. Joining the British South Africa Police, he found himself in charge of the camel patrol when the "Corps" decided to try them out in Rhodesia. From the B.S.A.P. he went to the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department and served for 40 years, retiring as a Senior Native Commissioner. During the First World War he was second-in-command of the Rhodesian African Rifles and became their first commanding officer. Before the last war he was master of a pack of hounds which hunted in the Umwukwes. A prominent figure in racing circles, he acted for a period as steward of the Mashonaland Turf Club.

MR. HAROLD CRIFFS of F. J. Wane, who has died in Umtali, was the son of the late Lionel Cripps, first Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian House of Assembly. Born in Umtali in 1887, he served in both world wars. He was an active member of the Kenya Farmers' Association and the Eastern Districts Rifle Club. He married in 1941 Gladys, daughter of Mrs. J. Hibbert, of Umtali, who survives him with one daughter.

SIR EDWARD BENNETT, who has died in Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, settled in Kenya in 1940 on retiring from the Indian Civil Service, which he had joined in 1904. He wrote "Snapshots in British East Africa".

MR. J. W. STAPLETON, of Timboroa, has died in Kenya, where he settled after service as a R.A.F. pilot in the last war. He was the author of "The Gate Hags Well".

DR. ARTHUR DONALD JOHN BEDWARD WILLIAMS, formerly of the Kenya Government Medical Service, has died in Mombasa.

Mr. H. R. Montgomery

SIR ARMIGEL DE V. WADE writes:

My I pay tribute to the memory of my friend H. R. Montgomery? He belonged to a generation of notable administrators who came to Kenya early in the century whose work it was to establish the rule of law and order and to make possible the progress of economic and general prosperity by constructing roads, building bridges, opening markets, and fostering local governments.

Among his contemporaries were John Ainsworth, C. W. Hobbly, "Hopo", Rupert Hempstead, E. B. Horne, Reggie McClure, Rodney Stone, and other men of initiative and enterprise, highly individual and following their own methods to achieve their common aim.

Not the least of them (to whom Kenya owes a great debt) was Harold Montgomery, who had a penetrating understanding of Native mentality. While he held no exaggerated views of the virtues of the numerous tribes to whose interests he was devoted he had a very human tolerance of their manifold shortcomings, and succeeded everywhere in winning their affection while maintaining discipline. It is therefore not surprising that he was outstanding as district commissioner, provincial commissioner, and Chief Native Commissioner.

He was, moreover, a most genial companion, the staunchest of friends, and the most loyal of colleagues. His memory will be greatly cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and particularly by those whose good fortune it was to serve with him.

Parties Attack Buganda Ministers

"Not Out for The Good of The Country"

LEADERS of three African political parties in Uganda have publicly charged the Ministers of Buganda with "leading the country to destruction".

Mr. J. W. Kiwanika, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, president of the Progressive Party, and Mr. Matayo Mugwanya, president-general of the Democratic Party, have issued the following joint statement, in the drafting of which leaders of the United Congress Party participated, though they did not sign it:

"The way which the Buganda Ministers are guiding the country is leading it into destruction. This has compelled the four major political parties in the country to join together to find a remedy for this.

"The Buganda Ministers, led by Mr. M. Kintu, are not out for the good of the country and they do not want self-government.

"They secure support in the Lukiko by recommending some members to be appointed chiefs, and thereby affect freedom of opinion during discussion by allocating pieces of the country's land to members; by expelling members from the Lukiko who have influence and in whom the people have confidence. Mr. E. M. K. Mulira and Mr. J. W. Kiwanika were expelled from the Lukiko, while Mr. M. Mugwanya's nomination was refused.

Election

"They use the Kabaka's name to achieve their ends. They say so-and-so is the enemy of the Kabaka, thereby creating disunity in the country; and members of the Lukiko fear to give their opinion in the Lukiko because they fear to be branded as enemies of the Kabaka.

"When they have seen that political parties are leading the country to a true democracy they are trying to make them be hated by the people; but they will fail. They do this because they see that the elections are at hand and they want to spoil the reputation of all those in whom the people have confidence, so that they shall be returned to power. They fear direct elections because the people will elect those in whom they have confidence. Recently Alamazane Kisitu was elected a notable member of Kyadondo Saza Council; but was he the man for such an office?

"This indicates the policy which will be followed for the new Lukiko if the Ministers are allowed to do as they wish.

Squandering

"The Kintu Government has done much harm to the country. There was a balance of £800,000, but all this has been spent. Other money has been lost, and £600,000 has been spent on cars. They have squandered much of the country's money by sending Mr. Sempa to Britain on delegations that bear no result. Now he is to be sent to London again to seek legal advice on self-government.

"They have a legal adviser here who is paid £333s., but they do not make use of him. Mr. Sempa has made Britain his summer holiday resort.

"Mr. Sempa and his colleagues have tried to allocate the country's land to individuals, but the Kabaka objected to the people's objection and intervened. They have made Buganda hated in other parts.

"We strongly oppose Mr. Sempa's memorandum, which has misgued the Lukiko, and which is seeking self-government for Buganda alone. Buganda cannot stand alone in this generation. No nation should rule another and Buganda itself does not want to be ruled.

"We strongly oppose the wasting of more money on a delegation to Britain. If our leaders cannot lead the country they should go and make room for others. There is no need for us to go on seeking legal advice from Britain; this only

shows that the Ministers cannot lead the country to self-government.

What is needed first in Buganda is the direct election of all members of the Lukiko, and the life of the present Lukiko should not be extended.

"Since the Ministers have brought confusion; have squandered the country's money without doing anything for the taxpayer while the taxpayer is suffering because of low prices for produce; and since they have enmity between Buganda and Uganda; and since they have declared war on political parties while it is the political parties that have led other countries to self-government— we of the political parties who sign this statement have declared war on the Ministers until we liberate the country."

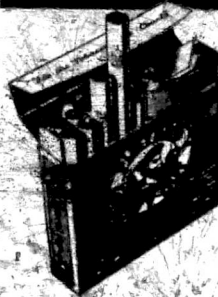
African Barred from Hospital

European Wife Critically Ill

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF HEALTH, Mr. J. Caldicott, last week expressed sympathy with Mr. Patrick Matimba, an African, who was not allowed to visit his Dutch-born wife when she lay critically ill in Rusape European Hospital. She was the sole occupant of a two-bed ward with her husband and daughter were refused permission to visit her, even at a very critical moment. Mrs. Matimba was later transferred to Bonga African Hospital.

Replying to a complaint from Mr. Matimba, the Minister said: "It is regretted that the medical superintendent did not make arrangements for suitable accommodation for you and your daughter to visit Mrs. Matimba without interference to the other patients in the European hospital.

"The unusual circumstances of the case had not been envisaged when the rules governing the administration of hospitals were framed. Whilst Mrs. Matimba's wife would probably seek admission to the Bonga Hospital for her confinement, such an admission would not be granted, thereby you could visit her. As it happens, she has to seek admission at a much earlier date than is usual in pregnancy," said the Minister.



Player's
Please



Letters to the Editor

**Africans Trespassing in Tanga
Reply to Tanga Town Council**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR. — We refer to the letter of April 17, addressed to you by Mr. John F. W. Sims, town clerk of Tanga. As this gives indication that our client has acted unreasonably some reply should be made.

Our client certainly did in the past give permission to certain Africans to build on her land. This does not, however, make it her duty to, for approval of building plans on their behalf, to comply generally with the council's requirements with regard to the buildings.

In addition to those few who built houses on her land with her permission and it would appear, did not comply with the building regulations, — much larger numbers of dwellings built on her land without her permission, — and thereafter those who had the permission to build refused to pay the rent and those who were trespassers refused to give any acknowledgment that she was the owner of the property and threatened violence if she acted against them.

Application to the authority responsible for the said order merely brought a reference to the building regulations and thus the town council became involved.

The two sentences of Mr. Sims' letter as examples of how misleading and ambiguous language can be made to be. They are as follows: (1) "The impression is given that the council did not intend at any time to take any action nor in fact has done so"; and (2) "The council has however at no time indicated that they themselves would take no action".

Both these statements are literally true. The operative words in the first sentence are "at any time" and in the second sentence the words "the council". The truth is that there was a time when the council intended to take no action and that the council subsequently changed its mind. The truth is also that Mr. Sims himself on the telephone unequivocally informed the writer that the council intended to take no action. Mr. Sims, of course, is not the council but the clerk to the council, and therefore the statement that the council gave no indication may be literally true, but we do not think the circumstances in which these sentences are written give Mr. Sims very much honest support for the proposition that, by communicating with him before publication of your article, the true facts of the case would have been likely to have become known to you.

A letter of ours addressed to the council on the subject at the material time reads as follows: —

"Thank you for your letter dated February 1, 1958, Ref. No. TC. 186/106. It has taken a long time to obtain an answer to our original letter, and we wonder if the persons responsible remotely realize the urgency and importance of this matter, since every day that passes serves materially to aggravate the situation, as we informed the district commissioner.

"These houses are in process of erection, and our client as a ratepayer is distressed to hear from you that your Council does not propose to enforce the law and have these illicitly-built dwellings removed, and that there appears to be one law for groups of Africans armed with pangas (bush-knives) and another aspect thereof for weak people and for law-abiding citizens.

"The council has not hesitated in the past to prosecute otherwise law-abiding persons who build contrary to the township rules, but apparently wishes to leave it to a private individual to enforce its rules against people it feels are too strong for its attention.

"This case appears to be a direct test of whether the existence of a Tanga Town Council is justified or not; whether, in other words, its policy, having taken the ratepayers' money, is to maintain an organization to administer and enforce the law without fear or favour or whether it is merely an institution whose purpose is to tax and harass the law-abiding

leaving the bold, and the arrogant to a law of their own choosing.

"My client, as a ratepayer, would also like to know whether the trespassers upon her land are to be assessed for rates or whether it is the council's intention that they should live rate free at our client's expense?

"Alternatively is remission of rates contemplated in cases where the council has to confess, in effect, that it lacks the integrity or the moral or physical courage or, alternatively, the sanctions to enable it to perform its duties under the law without partiality and an individual ratepayer is thereby deprived of public protection?"

We think this rather speaks for itself.

In our opinion the only reason the council eventually took action was apprehension of adverse publicity. Publicity is a very important factor indeed in a country under the present Tanganyika system of Government and our inhabitants lean heavily upon it as a means of keeping our officials up to scratch.

"The only other generally available method, that of petition or its equivalent, is not only cumbersome but has of late been, in our opinion, sadly ineffective. Legal process is not to be thought of by the poorer inhabitants in such a context as this, and the delay, uncertainty and vexations which normally resort to legal remedies in this Territory are such as to deter even the rich and the aggressive.

Yours faithfully,

R. N. DONALDSON,

Donaldson and Wood,


Tanga,
Tanganyika Territory.

Advocates.

"The geographical income of Kenya from about £50m to £170m in the last 11 years, during a boom period from which most parts of the Colonial Empire have gained. But the geographical income of the Rhodesias has increased fivefold, compared with our threefold increase." — Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., Kenya.

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Constitution of Southern Rhodesia Governor Has No Power of Suspension

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—It has been widely reported that the opposition Dominion Party in Southern Rhodesia had petitioned the Governor to suspend the Constitution so that the present general election might be held under the system of straight voting (as in the U.K.) which prevailed until the Electoral Amendment Act passed earlier this year introduced the use of the preferential vote.

Irrespective of the merits or otherwise of the electoral legislation in question, the Governor has no power either "to suspend the Constitution" or to legislate for the Colony over the head of the Legislative Assembly. Indeed, the object of the Letters Patent of 1923, which as from time to time amended contain the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, was to confer Responsible Government on the Colony, and any provisions enabling the Governor in his discretion to suspend the Constitution would have been a negation of that object.

It may be that what the Dominion Party sought was retrospective disallowance of the Electoral Amendment Act under Section 1 of the Letters Patent which provides, *inter alia*: "Disallowance by the King: It shall be lawful for Our heirs and successors to disallow any law within one year from the date of the Governor's assent thereto."

Disallowance would, however, require the assent of Her Majesty's Ministers in the United Kingdom, and having regard to the constitutional status of Southern Rhodesia, it is hardly conceivable that such authority would be forthcoming except on the recommendation of the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet.

Nothing but mischief can stem from the spread of the idea, whether in the U.K. or in Southern Rhodesia,

that the Governor, for whose appointment H.M. Government in the U.K. is still ultimately responsible, has power to suspend the Constitution in any circumstances whatsoever. It is therefore most important that false impressions to the contrary shall not gain credence. Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

P. W. HODGENS.

(The Governor rejected the Dominion Party's petition to suspend the Constitution and hold the general election on the old one-vote system. Lord Malvern described the petition as shocking and extremely dangerous, and as showing that the Dominion Party wanted to disfranchise all new voters, including Africans. Sir Edgar Whitehead suggested that if the Dominion Party's invitation to the United Kingdom Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia the African National Congress would soon have made similar appeals to the British Government.)

Kenya's Team for the Empire Games

K.A.A.A. President's Appeal for Funds

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In July I am bringing to the United Kingdom a team of athletes, bowlers and cricketers to represent Kenya at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Cardiff from July 12 to 20.

Kenya is a poor country in terms of material wealth. We have practically no mineral resources, no heavy industry, and our agricultural potential is only partially developed. Our main natural resource lies in the people of our country, and here we are indeed fortunate.

We have a vigorous and sporting population of 6½ million. In the realm of sport, and especially athletics, we are a completely united, homogeneous people, and hereby lies our strength. Our Empire team will comprise those who can run and cycle fastest, jump highest, and bowl straightest—entirely regardless of colour, religion, or racial origin.

To raise the money for this venture we are scraping the bottom of the barrel—not a red cent from Government, and no great expectations from commerce and industry, now wallowing in the trough of a trade recession. So far our principal contributions have come from African District Councils, and from a private company, who have given us a sum equivalent to the entire cost of one athlete.

It would be a tragedy if, for lack of funds, we had to leave behind one of our potential Empire champions. I know that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is always willing to help the African territories it serves so faithfully, and I would ask you to publish this appeal in the certain knowledge that it will be seen by all Kenya citizens now in Britain, and may inspire some of them to send a small donation to our United Kingdom representative, Sir Arthur Kirby, The Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

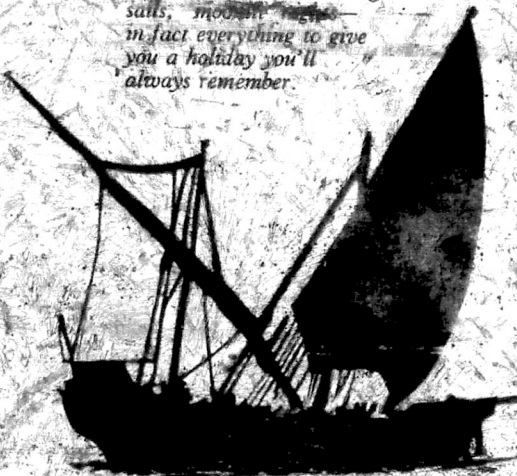
Yours faithfully,
DEREK O. ERSKINE
President, Kenya Amateur
Athletic Association.

Federal Fossils

Fossilized plants up to 260 million years old are being sought in the Federation by Dr. W. S. Dacey, of the University College of North Wales, Bangor, who is on Sabbatical leave for a six-months' visit to the Federation under the Commonwealth universities interchange scheme. He is attached to the botany department of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in a comprehensive paleobotanic survey. He is investigating the origin of Wankie coal deposits, a picture of primeval Central African vegetation, and the ancestry of local flowering plants.

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African M.L.C.s in Court

Alleged Criminal Libel and Conspiracy

CHARGES AGAINST SEVEN AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council alleging criminal libel and conspiracy to cause a misdemeanour were heard before a Nairobi magistrate last week.

The accused are Mr. Oginga Odinga (chairman of the African-Elected Members' Organization), Mr. T. Mboya, Mr. M. Muiro, Mr. E. G. Oguda, Mr. T. arap Mui, Mr. J. M. Muihi, and Mr. Ronald Ngala. They pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The charges were (1) that they conspired together on or about March 25 to influence upon six persons who had announced their intention of seeking election to the specially elected seats of the Legislature, and (2) that they publicized defamatory matter affecting those six persons by issuing a written statement.

The Solicitor General, Mr. D. W. Conroy, O.C., and Mr. J. P. Webber appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. N. ... and Mr. A. R. ... for the defence.

On Tuesday, Mr. Isaac Rosen, the Nairobi magistrate, decided that there was no case for the Africans to answer on a charge of conspiring to commit a misdemeanour. But he held there was a case to answer on charges of criminal libel, on which he would give judgment on June 11.

Mr. Rosen said that the charge alleging conspiracy was not made out at law. On March 25 the forthcoming elections to the specially elected seats were generally known to the public, but the law covering those elections had not been passed. Mr. Conroy replied that, knowing of the forthcoming elections, the defendants agreed to commit an act which would influence them. Mr. Rosen said that he might be prepared to hear further argument at a later stage, but that he would put the charge to the defendants.

Opening the prosecution's case, Mr. Conroy described the developments leading to the declaration of a new Constitution by the Secretary of State in November, which provided for an increase from eight to 14 in the numbers of African elected members, and for 12 specially elected members, four Africans, four Asians, and four Europeans, to be elected by the Legislature sitting as an electoral college.

Press Statement

The eight elected African members declared that they would not work with any African elected to a specially elected seat. On March 25 the African-Elected Members' Organization held a meeting attended by the seven defendants, who agreed to issue a Press statement reiterating their stand. Meanwhile six Africans had announced their intention of seeking nomination for the special seats. It was these men, the prosecution alleged, whom the defendants had conspired to influence unduly and whom they had defamed in a written statement which said: "Be it known this day to the African community that now we know all the stooges, quislings, and black Europeans in our community".

It also stated that those who sought nomination for the special seats had identified themselves with those who sought the perpetuation of oppression of the African people, and consequently "must be treated as traitors to the African cause".

Mr. Conroy submitted that the statement as a whole encouraged the African community to regard those six people as outcasts, to send them to Coventry, ostracize them, and treat them as pariahs.

Next day journalists employed by Kenya newspapers gave evidence. Mr. K. Meadows, assistant editor of the *East African Standard*, agreed that he had seen many articles much more rigorous than the statement issued by the defendants to the Press. Asked if he knew that the Government had made strenuous efforts to find Africans who would come forward as candidates for the special seats, he replied that he did not know, "but I might have had my own opinion". He replied in the affirmative to Mr. Pritt's question as to whether efforts had been made from some European quarters to persuade Africans to come forward. He also agreed the general African opinion was hostile to those who did seek nomination.

Mr. Mervyn Hill, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, said that he published in full the statement alleged to have been

received from the defendants, and that he commented: "The African elected members will be very lucky if they are not prosecuted for intimidation".

On the third day of the trial, when two specially elected African members gave evidence, police with batons were on duty near the Law Courts when hundreds of Africans mobbed the seven African elected members.

Mr. Musa Amalemba, a specially elected African member and Minister of Housing, said that since publication of the alleged statement he had been spat at by Africans and the business at his shop had declined considerably. Mr. Amalemba, the first African to announce his intention of standing for a specially elected seat, stated that he had had to sell the shop before accepting Ministerial appointment. He declared his policy to be one of racial co-operation to bring peace and harmony to the country. He did not think that that was a betrayal of the African cause.

"Thrown Out"

Cross-examined by Mr. Pritt, he agreed that since announcing his intention to stand for a special seat he had been "thrown out" of his retail association, of which he was president. He had never offered himself for election in an African constituency.

Mr. Wanyuta Waweru, also a specially elected member and Assistant Minister for Education, said that he had been a nominal member of the Legislature for four years. He said that his policy was to see that all communities worked together for the good of the country. When Mr. Pritt asked: "But you did not try and co-operate with your elected members in the Legislature?" Mr. Waweru replied: "There was a difference of policy".

The prosecution having concluded its case, Mr. Pritt submitted that the defendants had no case to answer on either charge. He considered the prosecution a tragic folly, which had already done irreparable harm to the peaceful development of the Colony.

In the minds of most people, he submitted, the incident in which the parliamentary opposition has issued a statement of policy and promptly been put in the dock for doing so has done more to undermine the politically arid late African community is entitled to oppose the new constitution than

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wishes, and the direct reaction of the elected members to its proposals was, of course, hostile. But there was nothing seditious in the statement and nothing excessive in its distribution. Articles in the *Kenya Weekly News* and the speeches of Mr. Amalamba had been treated as fair comment although far more vigorous, extreme, and imputations.

The African-elected members said they would have nothing to do with the plan for specially elected members and that any African who co-operated in the plan should be made the subject of an economic, social, and political boycott. The immediate reaction of the Government was to prosecute on a criminal charge what was then the only opposition in Parliament. "By this prosecution 95% of the population have been told that if their leaders use language much less vigorous than that used in some quarters, the Government will not argue or protest or seek to challenge their views in a by-election; they will call out the police and put the men in the dock. My clients ought to be grateful that it is a dock they are in, not a concentration camp".

Mr. Pritt then submitted legal arguments to support his contention that the case should be stopped.

Defence Fund

Lord Altrincham, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. T. O. Elias, Commander T. P. Pitt Rivers, K.C., and the Hon. Michael Scott, M.P., appealed for £2,000 as a defence fund for the seven African elected members. They wrote:—

"We are speaking in favour of the defence of those charged because we want them to have advocates in court of their own choice who are men accustomed to plead on issues of great importance. We do not ask that those who subscribe should prejudge the case any more than we have done ourselves."

"The fund is established with the consent of the accused. It is the voice of African Organisations, which represents 10 African Societies in the country. Subscriptions may be sent to the joint treasurers (Miss Elizabeth Mwanji and Mrs. Dennis Phombebi), addressed to Kenya Trial Defence Fund, 65, Doughty House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1."

Multi-Racial Education

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has no objection of introducing inter-racial education in schools. Mr. Julian Greenfield, Minister for Education, said recently. He was commenting on Sir Robert Tredgold's reported remark in America that the "Federation's university was inter-racial and the time was coming when the schools would be also". Mr. Greenfield added: "Sir Robert, if he made this statement, was expressing a personal opinion. As regards the policy of the Federal Government, however, the position is quite clear. The Federal Constitution effects a separation between African and non-African education except at the level of university and higher education. Responsibility for African schools is a territorial matter, and responsibility for European, Coloured, and Asian schools is a Federal matter". The Government intended to provide separate facilities for European and for Coloured and Asian children.

Leverhulme Research Grants

AMONG THE RESEARCH GRANTS approved by the trustees of the Leverhulme Research Fellowship are those for a study of the Principles of the African Council by Mr. E. F. Gilmour, director of Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery; a study of the development from simple subsistence to cash economies in under-developed countries by Miss M. R. Haswell, of the department of agriculture of Reading University; the life and work of Robert Moffat, pioneer missionary in Central Africa, by the Rev. Canon J. P. M. G. M. secretary of the United Society for Christian Literature, and a critical guide to English style for students by Mr. A. J. Warner, Fellow of Balliol in the University College of East Africa, Makerere, Uganda.

Inquiry Into Information Services

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has appointed a committee of inquiry to report on the organization, policy, and operation of its information services. The committee will comprise Mr. Charles Huxley as chairman (honorary adviser on public relations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies); Mr. S. E. Watrous, of the B.B.C. (at one time seconded to the Colonial Office Information Department as broadcasting officer); Mr. P. R. Noakes (of the Colonial Office Information Department); Mr. T. B. Bazarrabusa; Major A. S. Din; Mr. I. K. Musazi (all non-official members of the Uganda Legislative Council); Colonel W. H. L. Gordon (a business man and former member of the Legislature); and Mr. A. Lubowa (editor of *Uganda Eyogera*). The committee is expected to start work in October.

Kafue Park

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S KAFUE NATIONAL PARK, one of the largest in Africa, will be opened to the public in August. In the southern area there will be a rest camp with chalet and restaurant facilities. Smaller camps, with limited facilities, are spread along the main road through the park. Most of the game animals of Central Africa are plentiful in the park, particularly buffalo, lion, elephant, zebra, wildebeest, roan antelope, hartebeest, impala, waterbuck, reedbuck, warthog, and puku.

Kongonis Tour

THE KONGONIS TOUR of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club will last from July 20 to August 18, during which period 16 matches are to be played in the south of England. The opening fixture is against the Standard Bank at Beckenham and the last two are against the Incogniti Cricket Club and the Green Jackets.

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Intimidation By Secret Societies

People Afraid to Give Evidence

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, told the Nairobi Rotary Club recently that when he first arrived in the Colony in 1952 he found that people were afraid to give evidence in court for fear of Mau Mau. Now, in the south of Fort Hall, he found that the same sort of evil was still there, though its extent was immensely less than in the past. "When I say the evil, what I mean is that a number of people had organized themselves in secret and, against the law, were intimidating other people".

Kenya, he went on, needed weapons to counter such a movement, and they should always in fighting this movement be careful not to weaken its two main weapons, the Special Branch and the closer administration with sub-stations in the countryside. "We must not be afraid to use the powers we have, and we have used them to aid the governor".

Sir Evelyn Baring continued:

"The committees which form the passive wing of the Mau Mau movement have been in existence under other names since the end of the Eastern war. The name from Kamanda means that committees have been revived and, in certain parts, have shown themselves militant and in particular sufficiently militant to intimidate many who might have given evidence in Court. The evil of Mau Mau, though immensely less than in its existence and therefore we are in no danger of its re-appearing now the powers we need to deal with men tortured with the Mau Mau illness, though in 1958 they may be in the tenth rank of the movement and not as in 1953 in the first rank.

On the other hand, there are certain things which this bad news does not mean. It does not mean that there has been a mass move back to violence amongst the Kikuyu. Excellent help has been received from those brave men who helped us in the past. The great mass of the people have been unaffected and there has been no mass oath-taking as in the days of Mau Mau.

Middle Age Minded

"It does not mean either that we have been wrong to pursue with energy and patience and rehabilitation of those who were detained. The people in this movement have been neither loyalists nor ex-detainees, nor indeed, the younger generation. They have been mainly middle-aged men who were on the fringe of the Mau Mau movement and just escaped detention; and it must be remembered that many thousands were detained and that the country could not have coped with a bigger population of detainees. Finally, it does not mean that Government officers in the reserve, whether of the Administration or of the Police, have been lax. On the contrary, faced with a conspiracy by people who, over a period of years have proved themselves to be very successful conspirators, they have discovered what is happening and have been able to take counter measures before any violence occurred.

"In the early days of the Emergency, there was a great deal of argument, mainly in the United Kingdom, on whether the cause was political or economic. To my mind, most of this discussion was academic. The trouble was caused by men with violent ideas and unlimited ambition. They sowed the seeds of violence and their aim was power through violence. But historians of the future will go further and ask why did this seed germinate? What was the condition of the seed bed? It is our task to see that in the future that seed bed is not fertile for any who may try to sow again these seeds of violence.

"Put another way, this is the problem of the condition of the African areas. It is not a problem remote from you, to be dealt with by Government officers who lead a different kind of life and whose work may seem not to affect your work. It is the basic problem of every Kenya. It is, in my view, the responsibility of everyone, and, as I speak to a mainly European audience today, I emphasize the responsibility of Europeans, particularly of the Kenya-born to look to the future and to help with this problem.

"Every possible measure must be taken to destroy a system of intimidation by secret societies. I believe that Kenyans should also do all they can, whether they are in Government

or whether they are private individuals, to help in seeing that the condition of the people who are the victims of that intimidation is constantly improving as it has improved recently. This means a vigorous continuation of the policy of African agricultural development as complementary to that of European agricultural development, which is the most important achievement of Kenyans, and good conditions of service for Africans who work for a wage. Then all will see that the British way of life means something and is worth supporting".

"Empire-Building" in Kenya

Unreasonable Accumulation of Leave

MINISTERS OR MINISTRIES are building up their own little empires, with the result that the Government machine is becoming far too expensive and top-heavy. Mr. Stanley Gherrie, a European elected member, said in the Legislative Council of Kenya during the debate on the budget.

In 1952 the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources — which then included Forests, Game and Fisheries — cost the country £16,000, whereas in the current year that figure has risen to no less than £108,000, to which had to be added £78,000 for the headquarters staff of Forest, Game and Fisheries, now a separate department.

The cost of administering the Public Works Department had similarly risen from £133,000 to £342,000, and of the Labour Department from £25,000 to £172,000.

Mr. Gherrie also criticized the numerous cases of officials who, when proceeding on leave pending retirement, were found to have accumulated leave for a year or more. He said:

"If an officer has accumulated more than a year's leave, it would appear that he has not taken overseas leave for something like 12 years or more. Two very serious points arise. In the first place, it means that the officer takes his leave at a higher rate of remuneration than he would have done had he taken his leave some years ago when it was due and when his salary would have been on a much lower scale.

"Secondly, the number of Government officers who take advantage of this accumulating of leave completely supports the theory that expatriate Government officials must be granted overseas leave every few years. In many cases officers forego their leave in the interests of their particular department, but I suggest that in many cases it is a complete waste."

The speaker stressed the need for the country to be continuously on the alert against subtle propaganda and the infiltration of Communism, and in that connexion to be on guard in the recruitment of Government staff.

Mr. Gherrie said that he and his colleagues considered that the Minister of Finance should be either a nominated member or a civil servant, one who would be responsible to the Government, not to the likes or dislikes of the members of the Legislative Council.

Sudanese Budget

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN CUT BY £10m. to balance the Sudan's 1958-59 budget at £38.5m., the Finance Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed, announced in his budget speech in the House of Representatives last week. An additional £3.5m. will be raised by higher duties on sugar, tea, coffee, private motor vehicles, cigarettes, beer, spirits, and many other minor items. Income tax and a compulsory savings scheme for Government officials are to be introduced. A poor cotton crop and low prices compel the Sudan to economize, and though there is no deficit in the budget proposals, there will be no surplus, so that future development schemes will depend on foreign assistance. In the first two months of this year 196,000 bales of cotton were shipped, compared with only 83,000 in the corresponding period of 1957.

New Zimbabwe Excavations

FRESH EXCAVATIONS on the site of the Zimbabwe ruins in Southern Rhodesia appear to confirm the theory that the stone walls are comparatively recent and that the ground within them was a dwelling site long before they were built. The new excavations, the first for 28 years, are being undertaken by Mr. Roger Summers, keeper of antiquities in the National Museum, Bulawayo. They have already revealed distant traces of huts at several levels beneath the walls, and digging within the Acropolis, Mr. K. R. Robinson, chief inspector of monuments, has been able to classify pottery at levels which indicate habitation over several generations. Some of the most heavily decorated. Mr. Robinson has found numerous heads and clay models of long-horned Zebu cattle.

Outstanding Student

A 17-YEAR-OLD ASIAN STUDENT from Nairobi, Kanak Keshava Rao, has, according to the Kenya Education Department, become the first pupil from a Kenya school ever to be admitted direct to the second year course for B.Sc. (Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery) in the United Kingdom. He will enter Guy's Hospital, London in October. Admission straight to the second year is a concession very seldom granted in this country. Kanak won the Kenya open scholarship which is annually awarded to the student of any race who obtains the highest aggregate of marks in the Higher School Certificate examination.

Co-operative Enterprise

MR. C. M. JOHNSTON, Minister for African Affairs, has said in the Legislative Council that co-operative production in Kenya is far greater than in any other Colonial country. In 1956 its value was £17m., followed by Tanganyika with £10m., Nigeria with £7m., Northern Rhodesia £5m. and Uganda £3m. African societies in Kenya showed an ever-increasing turnover, and the value of African produce had exceeded £1m. last year. There were now more than 450 co-operative societies in the country.

U.R.P. Confidence

MR. GARFIELD TODD, leader of the United Rhodesia Party, has stated that he expects his party to win seven or eight of the 30 seats in today's general election in Southern Rhodesia.

"The House of Commons takes rather less time to discuss a £4,000m. budget than Kenya does to discuss one of £30m."—Mr. Norman Harris, European Minister without Portfolio.

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News Items in Brief

The 21st birthday of the Kenya Regiment was celebrated by a drum-head service on Sunday and a ball on the previous evening.

An African from the Ivory Coast is one of the four Ministers of State selected by General de Gaulle to head his new Government in France.

The Federation's first electron microscope is to be installed shortly in the new premises of the Northern Rhodesian Mines Department in Kitwe. It will be used, among other things, for silicosis research.

Nakuru County Show is to be opened on June 13 by Sir Evelyn Baring. The Governor of Uganda and Lady Crawford have promised to visit the show, and Sir Frederick Crawford will captain a team in a match against Nakuru Golf Club.

New dates have been announced for polling in the Kenya by-elections. Western Area electors will vote on June 15, instead of June 22, as previously announced, and voting in the Central Area will be on Saturday and Sunday, June 21 and 22, not June 14 and 15.

Two Africans living in the bush, 20 miles from Kampala, were killed when a small herd of elephant panicked after being harried by local villagers. A spokesman of the Game Department has said that it is many years since elephant had been seen so close to Kampala.

African taxi owners and bus drivers in Kampala decided to strike last week to suspend all services if the Traffic Ordinance were not rescinded by the Government within seven days. The announcement was declared to be part of a "fight for the liberty and wealth of Africans".

A new bilharzia drug developed in America, known as 2826 B, is about to be put on the market. Dr. William Alves, director of the U.S. Army Research Laboratory in Salisbury, said recently that a test run with the drug indicates that patients can be cured in three days.

An exhibition open to artists of all races in the Federation will be held at the Rhodes National Gallery in August and September. The exhibition is to become an annual event. "We hope eventually to send Rhodesian works to the big international exhibitions overseas," said Mr. McEwan, director of the gallery.

New pay rates and allowances for African soldiers in the Federation come into force on July 4. A warrant officer first class will receive 6s. 3d. extra per day, bringing the basic rate to 17s. 9d. Daily marriage allowances for married airmen of all ranks are to be increased. As an incentive for Africans to stay in the Army after their initial period of five years, there will be re-engagement gratuities.

The Federation's Asian population has risen by more than 40% between 1951 and 1956 to 19,061. Some 8,500 live in Nyasaland, over 5,000 in Southern Rhodesia, and 5,450 in Northern Rhodesia. Fourteen Asians received incomes of more than £7,500 in 1955. Last year 45.7% were Hindus, 45.3% Muslims, and 6.5% Roman Catholics. About 47% of the Asians had been born in the Federation.

Brave Conduct

THREE KENYA PRISON OFFICIALS have been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for their part in quelling a serious riot at Langata Prison last January, when nearly 50 hard-core Mau Mau convicts barricaded themselves into the compound, having armed themselves with stones, crowbars and other weapons. The officials are Assistant Superintendent J. W. Ayriss, Chief Officer J. N. Morton and Warden Kipsongok arap Tob.

R.A.R. Awards

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS have been made to officers of the Rhodesian African Rifles for service in Malaya during the period August 31 to December 31, 1957: Major (now Lieut-Colonel) C. B. McCullagh, M.B.E., mention in dispatches, Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) J. S. Salt, Major W. A. Godwin, Captain J. B. Shaw, Lieut. F. G. D. Heppenstall, Lieut. J. R. Wells-West, and Lieut. W. T. D. DeHaast.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Negotiations With S.A. Railways

Taking Over Bulawayo Line

INVESTIGATION into the possibility of taking over the operation of the line south of Bulawayo from South African Railways had not reached a stage which would enable an approach to be made to the South African Government, according to a statement issued from the office of the Federal Prime Minister. Such a proposal had been made to the Federal Government by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, as a means of counteracting unemployment if it should arise.

Sir Edgar had written that his administration had been considering the Colony's ability to absorb immigrants in the next 12 months, and had found that the man-power requirements of Rhodesia Railways, which since the war had proved an unfailing source of employment for new arrivals and Rhodesian school-leavers, were almost entirely satisfied. The latter condition, however, is not likely to be maintained.

In the circumstances it appears that the Government that the urgent case for investigation as to whether the time has not come when Rhodesia Railways should take over the running of at least a portion of the south line from Bulawayo. My Government understands that the present arrangement between the two railway administrations can be terminated on giving six months' notice.

In view of the fact that South African Railways have an option to purchase the track only as far north as Palapye and that Rhodesia Railways are today supplying the whole of the power for the Bechuanaland sector, it would appear that it would be an appropriate moment to take over the complete, manning and staffing of the line on the portion the South African Railways have no option to purchase, as this would then become a permanent arrangement.

Russian Aid for the Sudan Bartering Manufactures for Cotton

SAYED MUHAMMAD AHMED MAHGOUB, the Foreign Minister, last week disclosed details of a Russian offer of economic assistance to the Sudan. He told Parliament that it included buying Sudan's surplus cotton on a barter basis, construction of factories, preparation of a geological survey, the training of technicians, and the provision of long-term credit for the financing of any projects suggested by the Sudanese.

Russia, said the Minister, had made the first approach last August and firm proposals had come in March. He added that the policy of the Sudan Government was one of positive neutrality, and that when American aid had been accepted recently under the I.C.A. programme it had been declared that the country would welcome unconditional assistance from any other source.

The Soviet offer falls under four heads: (1) a trade and payments agreement, under which Russia would buy cotton from Sudan in exchange for manufactured goods on a barter basis; (2) development of the national economy by the construction of factories and other plants; (3) assistance for agricultural research work, a geological survey and the training of technicians and specialists; and (4) the provision of long-term credit for development projects.

The Russians have invited the Sudan Government to send a delegation to Moscow to discuss these projects.

Kenya's Co-operative Federation

KENYA CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES, LTD., has been registered, with Captain D. A. Vaughan-Phillips as chairman and Mr. G. M. Pain as general manager.

The main purposes are to co-ordinate marketing, research and the general policy of the agricultural, marketing and processing industries, and to keep contact with the Overseas Farmers Co-operative Federation in London, which represents co-operative federations in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Rhodesias.

The founder members of the Kenya Federation are the East African Food Processors' Association, the Horticultural Co-operative Union, Ltd., Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., Kenya Poultry Producers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, and Uplands Bacon Factory, Ltd.

Tea Developments in Tanganyika

C.D.C. Participate in Bird & Co. Scheme

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has agreed to subscribe up to £450,000 towards the cost of a tea development scheme in the Eastern Usambara Mountains of Tanganyika which is being carried out by Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

The company is to offer its shareholders £200,000 of 7½% convertible debenture stock, redeemable in 1973, and the C.D.C. will underwrite £50,000 of the offer and subscribe firm for £100,000, and also subscribe for £300,000 of non-convertible debenture stock repayable in 1967-72. The C.D.C. will be entitled to appoint a director to the board of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

At the end of April 840 acres of the company's Kwamkoro-Ngwa-Ndola estates had been planted with tea. It is planned to increase the planted area to 2,700 acres by June, 1965, at an estimated expenditure of £820,000, that sum including the cost of building a factory capable of dealing annually with about 3m. lb. of leaf.

The company and the C.D.C. have agreed to co-operate in investigating the possibility of an additional smallholder scheme in the Usambaras as an additional project.

Uganda's Agricultural Production

THE PERCENTAGE INCREASES in average output of agricultural crops in Uganda during the last five years as compared with those of the preceding five years are officially stated to have been as follows: coffee (excluding that from Bugisu), 37½%; bananas, 10%; cotton, 8%; tobacco, 12½%; tea, 30%; and sugar.

The present season's cotton crop is now expected to reach about 350,000 bales, compared with 373,000 last year, though at one time there were fears that it would not be above 300,000 bales. To meet the difference between the price promised to the peasant growers and that obtained on export markets the Cotton Price Assistance Fund is likely to be reduced by nearly £2m. Despite the severe drought, the coffee crop is also likely to exceed expectations; the main robusta crop, though lower than for last year, may still reach 50,000 tons.

At Rhodesia's Poor Maize Crop

EXCESSIVE RAINS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA have played havoc with the maize crop, which is now expected to be the worst since the 1951-52 season. Last year over 2m. bags were delivered to the Maize Control Board; this year's deliveries are estimated at 328,000 bags. The territory however, carries a six months' reserve of between 500,000 and 600,000 bags, which, together with the new crop, should meet internal demands. The crop will be handled by the Federal Grain Marketing Board, which came into being on January 1.

Electricity Development in Uganda

A SELF-CONTAINED ELECTRICITY scheme, including a small hydro-electric project on the Nile near Amara Ferry to supply parts of Acholi, Lango, and Bunyoro, is announced by the Uganda Electricity Board. There will be a distribution network of 280 miles, and at the outset electricity will be made available to about 1,000 consumers, including 11 cotton ginneries, coffee estates, schools, hospitals, shops, offices, and domestic premises. The scheme will be financially self-supporting.

Low Anchor

THE EDINBURGH CASTLE arrived at Southampton last week without her port anchor. Lowered during the night in Cowes Roads, it could not be raised next morning and had to be slipped, together with its chain.

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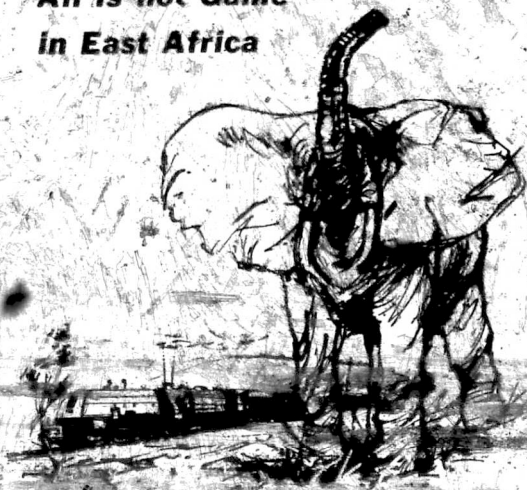
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**All is not Game
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There was a time when elephant ivory was the only major export from East Africa. Today the £177,000 earned annually by ivory pales into insignificance against the £31,600,000 which in 1956 came from coffee, tea, sisal and cotton. The grand total earned by all exports during 1956 from the three mainland territories of East Africa—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—was £114,200,000.

The day is long past, too, when the imports to the territories amounted to no more than could be carried as head loads by the porters accompanying traders on their up-country safaris from the coast. In 1956 East Africa spent £33,800,000 in the markets of the world, and more and more manufacturers of consumer goods are turning to factories in East Africa to meet the growing demand, coming largely from the 20 million African population, which is taking an increasing part in the new developments.

And just as the East African Railways and Harbours serves the export and import trade at the ports and along 12,000 miles of rail, road and inland water services, so it is serving these new industries by taking an active part in the establishment of industrial areas and in providing them with the necessary sidings and transport facilities.

For details of these industrial areas, and of other business opportunities in East Africa, write to the Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Tantaigat, London, W.C.2.

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COMPANY RESULTS

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., is raising the 1957 dividend from 17½% to 20% on enlarged capital, with a final dividend of 13½%. A one for twenty scrip issue is also proposed (screws for which Treasury consent has been received). Group profit after all charges, including depreciation £3,514,000 (£3,020,000) but before United Kingdom tax, was £9,534,000 (£9,047,000). United Kingdom tax, including transfer to investment allowance reserve £1,654,000 (£522,000) and taxation equalisation £122,000 (£57,000), absorbed £4,719,000 (£4,556,000). After deducting items not applicable to the year and minority interests in subsidiaries, balance attributable to British and Commonwealth Shipping was £4,756,000 (£4,474,000). Dividend on 54% cumulative preference shares absorbed £1,351,513; on 6% cumulative redeemable shares £18,975; 6½% interim dividend on ordinary shares £252,337; and proposed final £524,085 (all less tax). Carry-forward was £930,910 (£804,507).

Kiln Plantations, Ltd., made a loss of £20,131 in 1957. Total expenditure amounted to £71,094, including £63,871 on the operations in Kenya, and £7,223 on fibre sales amounted to £50,137. £20,000 was transferred from general reserve to cover the loss. Fixed assets, which consist of 1,711,000 shares, and reserves stood at £49,071. Current liabilities are £2,000, fixed assets at £92,947, investments at £1,900, and current assets at £32,361, including £4,432 in cash. Directors Messrs. J. P. Pricaux, L. J. D. Mackie, and N. J. Robson. Meeting: London, June 23.

Dye Plantations, Ltd., made a profit from sale of sisal, £46,945 (£73,545). To estate costs, etc., £54,295 (£59,881). Loss on the year to December 31, 1957, £11,543 (profit: £1,798). Carry-forward £1,570 (£12,329). Issued capital: £99,298. Reserves: £1,570 (£12,329). Proposed dividend: £10,721; loan, £20,299; current liabilities, £2,800; other liabilities, £30,820; fixed assets, £229,587; and current assets, £2,532. Directors: Messrs. S. R. Hogg (chairman), W. H. Heley (managing), E. P. Pricaux, R. A. Collet, and S. A. Dohm. Meeting: London, June 29.

Belgian Congo Exports

COFFEE HAS BECOME the second most important export from the Belgian Congo. In 1957 exports rose by 28½% to 67,000 tons, principally from European owned plantations. The increase reflects a 17% expansion of the plantation area in bearing during 1956, to 155,000 acres. In addition to 102,000 acres of young plantations. Of the total area bearing, 60% consists of robusta coffee. Arabica coffee is the main cultivation in Kuanda-Urundi, where the 1957 crop amounted to 22,500 tons, compared with 20,000 tons in the previous year. Coffee remains the single largest export, the amount shipped in 1957 totalling 242,000 tons. The fall in price resulted in its accounting for only 31% by value of the total exports, compared with nearly 40% of a higher total in the previous year.

Salisbury Tobacco Prices

Prices have firmed at the Salisbury fine-cured tobacco auction sales, where the best mahogany leaf grades now command up to 78d per lb. Competition between the Imperial Company and Gallaher, Ltd., for these grades has been noticeably keen. In the 12 weeks of the 1958 selling season, 567m. lb. of fine-cured tobacco from Southern and North-Western Rhodesia have been sold for £8,257,862. In the sales up to May 22 U.K. buyers secured about 21.4m. lb., representing about 42% of the 51.2m. lb. offered.

South Africa's Offer of Help

SOUTH AFRICA IS MORE than ready to help the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to develop her industries, Dr. Van Rhijn, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, said in Bulawayo last week. The stronger the Federation became industrially, the better customer she became of the Union, Dr. Rhijn was opening the Union's first independent trade exhibition in the Federation.

A FREE MARKET FOR COTTON in Uganda has been advocated by Major A. S. Dill, an Asian representative member of the Uganda Legislative Council. During the budget debate he declared that a controlled price for cotton was no longer necessary, and recalled that the Agricultural Productivity Committee had reported that there appeared to be a general preference for a free market. He thought that under the present system of marketing the grower felt too detached from the product.

Commercial Brevities

A consortium of British textile organizations may take over the Government-owned cotton mills at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, states a report from Barclays Bank D.C.O. The Federal Government has promised that the mills will not be sold without prior consultations with the local textile industry and regard to its legitimate interests.

Uganda grew a record tobacco coffee crop last year. Production amounted to 64,205 tons, or 29,000 tons more than in 1956 and 4,000 tons above the previous record crop. Sales totalled £15m., of which £10m. went to growers, £1m. to processors, and £2m. to the Protectorate Government as export duty.

Last year's cotton crop in Uganda was sold for £21,256,962, nearly £500,000 more than in 1956. The growers received £13m., about £3m. went to processors, £368,000 to African local governments by way of production bonus, and £3m. to the protectorate Government as export duty.

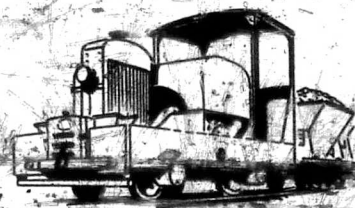
Hunting-Clan have ordered three Vickers Viscount airliners of the latest 810 series. They have a higher cruising speed and payload than the Viscount 700 now operated by Hunting-Clan on its "Safari" services to East, West, and Central Africa. Delivery will begin early next year.

The net revenue of Belgian Railways, which is controlled by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., fell from Esc. 211,111,000 to Esc. 194,8m. in 1957. Dividend, about Esc. 200 (Pw. 49.5m.) and the balance of 18.3m. goes to directors (Pw. 45.85m. to general reserve).

At last week's Nairobi tea auction totalled 3,332 packages, consisting of 618 packages of Kenya tea, 1,640 from Uganda, 296 Tanganyika, 108 Nyasaland, and 670 from the Belgian Congo. There was a strong demand for all descriptions.

Branches of the Ottoman Bank, which was formerly known as the Ottoman Bank, were established at the beginning of this year in Southern Rhodesia, in August. Branches in Nairobi and Mombasa were established at the beginning of this year.

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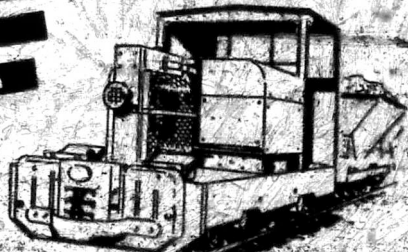


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Company Report

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Future Viewed with Confidence

Review of Company's Activities

POINTS FROM MR. SENGIER'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 22, 1958. Mr. P. COLLET, chairman of the board of directors, being in the chair.

The meeting approved the accounts for the financial year ending December 1957. The profit and loss account for 1957 showed a gross profit of 2,862,782,874 Belgian francs. Taking into account the amortisation of the plant, the provision for taxation on profits and the sundry charges, the available profit balance, including the amount brought forward, totalled 2,562,317,864 Belgian francs.

Out of this balance, 71,429,781 and 100,000,000 Belgian francs have been allocated respectively to the reserve fund and the special and contingencies fund; a further 1,390,537 Belgian francs was carried forward. The amount left was immediately available for distribution.

Finally, the meeting fixed the net dividend for 1957 at 1,500 Belgian francs net per share (or 150 Belgian francs per tenth part of a share). Taking into account the interim dividend of 750 Belgian francs paid in January 1958 (75 Belgian francs per tenth part of a share) this entails a complementary dividend amounting to 750 Belgian francs net per share or 75 Belgian francs net per tenth part of a share.

Messrs. J. Cousin and R. Hutchinson, directors whose mandates had come to an end immediately after the meeting, were re-appointed. Mr. L. Melbig de Balzac was re-appointed as auditor of the company.

Mr. Sengier's Statement

After drawing the shareholders' attention to the importance of the hydro-electric power plants completed during the past years, Mr. E. SENGIER, K.B.E., chairman of the executive committee, pointed out in his address the building, at the Lulu site in the western region of the Union Minière's concession, of an important group of automatic electrolytic copper and cobalt plants.

Our plants, said Mr. E. Sengier, have produced 240,000 metric tons of copper this year. We have had no difficulty at all in selling the whole of this production despite the deep fall in prices which occurred at the end of 1957 and at the beginning of 1958 and despite the applying of contracts with purchase guarantee granted to new mines by the American Government. These contracts, as well as other measures contemplated in the United States, are not of a nature, Mr. Sengier added, to balance world production and consumption, which seems to be an essential condition to ensure the stability in the metal prices.

According to approximate figures, the world production of copper in 1957 slightly exceeds the 1956 production. Consumption in the United States decreased but on the other hand, outside of the United States it increased by approximately the same quantity. In the aggregate, consumption has increased slightly.

Speaking of surplus, if the stocks on hand with the producers are still important, those of the consumers are very low.

Relatively Excellent Situation

In the world prospect, the Union Minière's particular situation is a relatively excellent one, explained Mr. Sengier, thanks to long-dated programmes and a cautious management during the years of prosperity.

The State remains the main guarantor of this situation, as again this year it draws directly from the company's activity a total amount of 2,524 million Belgian francs, to which figure must be added the amount levied on the amount distributed to the shareholders.

Taking into account the world economic situation, the Union Minière, as well as a certain number of other important producers, has decided to reduce momentarily its production of copper in order to place it in better relation with the sales. Mr. Sengier considered at a long distance, pointed out Mr. Sengier, the future of copper seemed favourable.

A brief outline of the company's report just concluded Mr. Sengier, the confidence expressed in the course of the preceding meetings, as to the future of the company.

Points from the Board of Directors' Report

The board of directors' report draws attention to Union Minière's participation in several sections of the 1958 Brussels World's Fair, specially in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi section and the "Atomium."

This year, for the first time, the figures given for excavated ores (10,047,907 tons) include those of the Shinkolobwe uranium mine.

Copper production continues to be mostly furnished by the mines of the Western region and by the Prince Leopold mine. The Kamoto open-cast mine is also taking an increasing part in this production and Kolwezi mine has been reopened after being closed down for more than three years.

Year's Output of Copper

In order to achieve the cuts in production figures decided upon in 1957, the furnaces of the Lubumbashi smelting plant have been slowed down on Sundays and holidays during the second semester. On the other hand, at the electrolysis plant of Shituru, production has increased. The manufacture of scalped wire-bars has been organized. The final aggregate of copper production in 1957 was 240,280 metric tons as against 247,452 in 1956. Other of the company's productions were cobalt, zinc concentrates, germanium, cadmium and precious metals.

Due to a limitation of the cobalt selling possibilities, its production has been reduced to 90% of the 1956 figures (i.e. to 8,115 tons). Since February 1957 the price of this metal has been reduced to \$2 per lb. in order to encourage its use. The Cobalt Information

Centre, established in 1957, developed its function of popularizing new uses of the meat.

Production of Other Minerals

The Shinkobwe concentration plant treated 311,375 tons of uranium ores. The uranium concentrates produced continued to be exported in conformity with the existing agreements between Belgium, the United States and Great Britain. Orders for radium remained satisfactory. 89 gr. 313 of contained radium were furnished.

With its present production of germanium (13,064 kgs. of oxide) the company appears as one of the world's most important producers of this metal for which the demand is increasing rapidly.

117,250 kgs. of cadmium were produced in 1957. 94,706 kgs. of silver and 86 kegs of gold were recovered through refining of products.

In order to spread costs over a longer period of time, programmes of works already started may have been postponed and redistributed over the forthcoming years.

For example, in the case of the preparatory works at the Kamoto open mine, the general equipment at the West Kambove underground mine and the construction of the new automatic electrolytic copper and cobalt plant at Lulu. The opening date of this plant has been put back to 1960.

Hydro-Electric Power

The hydro-electric situation appeared particularly good. A total of 2,375,763,021 kWh has been produced by the four hydro-electric power plants owned for the company against 1,292,940,500 kWh in 1956. These results have allowed the company to

increase to 612 million kWh its power supply to Northern Rhodesia. Supply of energy to the distribution centres has shown an increase of 27.5% over last year's figure.

The company has unceasingly carried on its social programme. Achievements in the fields of health, education, housing, recreations, etc. have developed continually.

At the beginning of 1957, the general salary level was raised and the replacement of various advantages by their cash equivalent was extended to a higher number of beneficiaries. The re-engagement rate of workers is particularly high this year. It reaches 93% against 89% in 1956.

Federal Bank Results

IN ITS SECOND YEAR of operation the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland made a profit of £323,648, half of which has been allocated to general reserves. In its first year the profit was £123,648. Over the year which ended on March 31, 1958, the bank's total rose by nearly £14.8m to £70.4m. Deposits accounted for £13.2m of this increase, which the Federal Government's contribution was nearly 10% and that of the commercial banks £2.2m.

Social Security in Kenya

ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME in Kenya as recommended by the Social Security Committee, would be too expensive at present, Mr. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, said recently in the Legislative Council. Detailed studies of the scheme would be necessary and the Government must considerable expenditure, which the Government must be able to provide.

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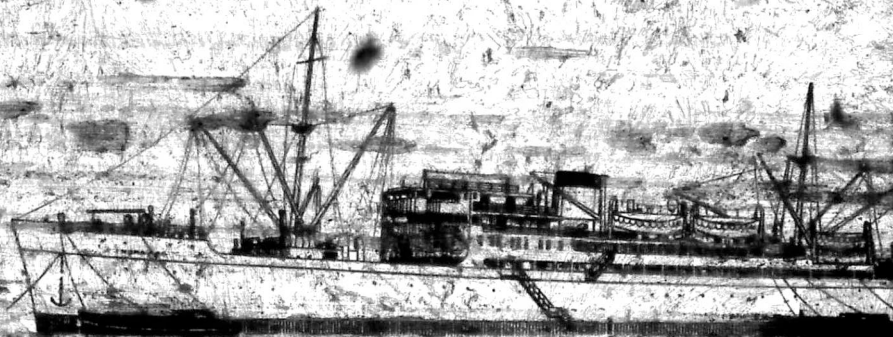
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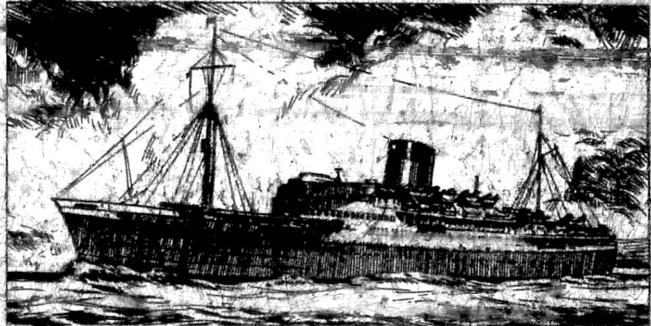
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