

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 24, 1957

1692

3bs. yearly post-free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



THE Lesser Flamingo, seen in their thousands on East African lakes presents a wonderful sight familiar to many of us. It turns its curious, S-shaped bill upsidedown in the water when feeding and its food is obtained through the fine lamellae with which it is fringed. Very little is yet known about the habits and respiratory habits of these birds but great progress is being made in this absorbing study. Much has been discovered about East Africa since Smith Mackenzie and Company Limited first opened up in 1887 and we are proud of the part we have played in the development and progress of the country. The experience gained in those early years will serve in good stead for the future.

Phaenicopterus minor

SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY LIMITED

NAIROBI HOMBASA KAMPALA DARES SALAAM JINJA TANGA
ZANZIBAR HIKINDANI LINDI KISUMU LAMU MTWARA PEHBA

Ghana's Portent for East and Central Africa

THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.

21, Bury Street, London, E.C.4



OPERATING THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN-SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
— DOCTORS AND STEWARDERS CARRIED —

between
RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALISA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and **SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

Details of Freight, Passage, etc., from **ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD., 21 BURY ST., LONDON, E.C.4**
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland
(with connexions at *Dona Ana* for *Tote*)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet for Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) & connexions at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways of V. I. I. for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya) Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House
129-139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: WHITFIELD 5858 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK
& FRANCE

EAST AFRICA
MADAGASCAR
RHODESIA and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22, Billings Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCHANT CO., LTD.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

"BIJOLI" BALING PRESS

HAND POWER, or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT Bales IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.

Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating and Branching Machinery.

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre Factories supplied to order.

Special Machines supplied to Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.

ENGINEERS

LITCHWORTH

Cables SHIRTLIFF, LITCHWORTH ENGLAND



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1858

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

LYKES LINES



REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
S.S. "Maya Lykes"	early March	mid March
S.S. "May Lykes"	end March / mid April	—
S.S. "Reuben Tipton"	early / mid April	mid / late April
S.S. "Drake Victory"	mid April / mid May	—
S.S. "Charlotte Lykes"	late April / early May	mid / late May
S.S. "Whittier Victory"	early May / early June	—
S.S. "Kenneth McKay"	late May / early June	mid / late June

* If sufficient independent offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply:

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KANZIBAR.

THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

KARIMJEE JIJAMJEE & CO. LTD., MIKINDANI.



LE TOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE

FIRST AND FOREMOST

IN RUBBER-TYRED

EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT



WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

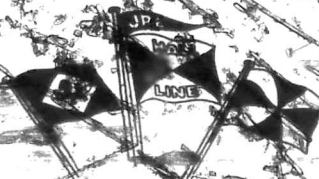
London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

CLAN-ALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MFWARA and NACALA

CLAN MACINTYRE
CITY OF PERTH
ASTRONOMER

Closing S. Wales Glasgow B'head
Mar. 75 Mar. 13 Mar. 13
Mar. 29 Mar. 17 Apr. 10

*If inducement

Also by arrangement

RED-SEA PORTS—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OF
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVBLEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2.

AIR TRAVEL IS THE ANSWER IN EAST AFRICA

This map shows the comprehensive network of DC3 Dakota services throughout Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, in many cases linking centres, with no direct land connections. No wonder air travel is East Africa's chief mode of transport.

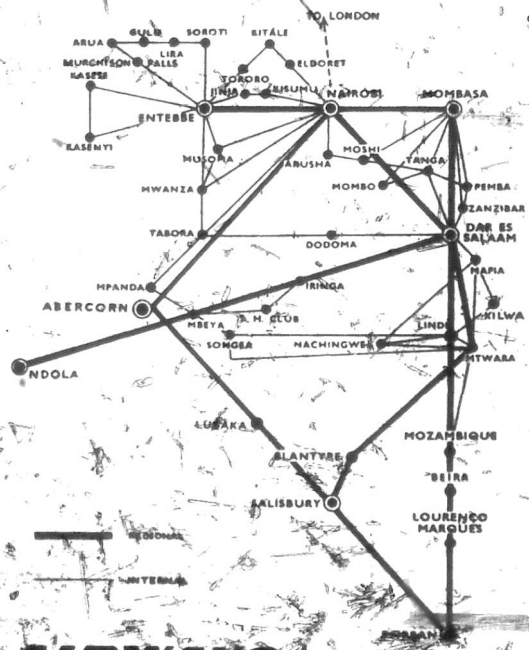
East African Airways also offer regular flights to South Africa — an inland route via Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia and a coastwise route via Portuguese East Africa. Your local travel agent or air line office will give you full details.

TRUST—AND RELY ON



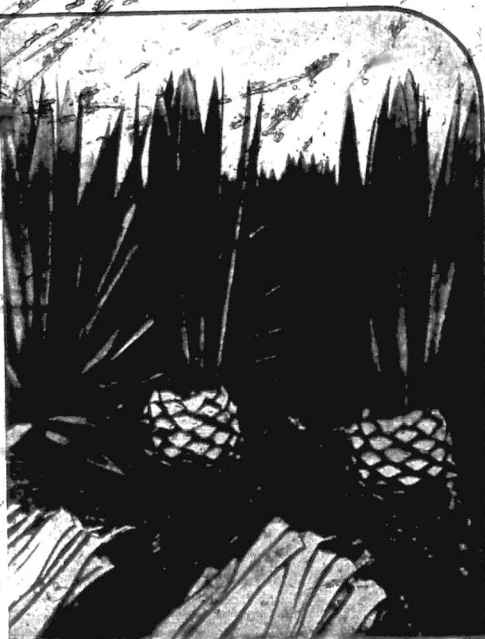
EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Always Terminal: Sadler House, Box 1010, Nairobi, Kenya



We grow
**AGAVA
 SISALANA**

(Otherwise Sisal)



Sisal plants from which the leaves have been cut, prior to processing

Covering nearly 8,000 acres, this Sisal estate at Ruiru is considered to be one of the most up-to-date in East Africa, particular attention being paid to communal labour welfare.

Recruited mainly from the Kavirondo tribesmen, our native workers enjoy many unaccustomed amenities. They receive good pay. They are comfortably housed: They are well fed. To provide them with meat, the estate breeds and rears its own cattle.

We have a school where it is our aim to teach every worker to read and write Swahili. In their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-stocked canteen.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councillor, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

It is in these ideal conditions that Sisal of fine quality is being produced.

EAST AFRICAN *Sisal* **ESTATES**

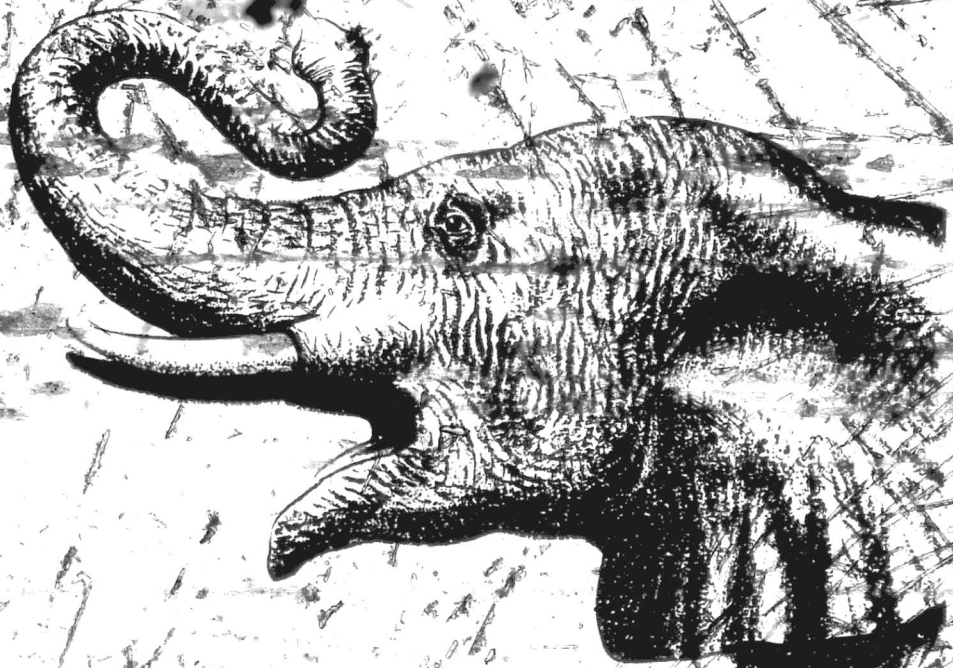
LIMITED

RUIRU

Registered Office: CORNER HOUSE, HARDINGE ST., NAIROBI



One of the
MITCHELL COTTS
 Group



With branches covering all the important points within South East & Central Africa, we are well fitted to assist you with information on market conditions throughout these territories. Your enquiries will be welcomed.



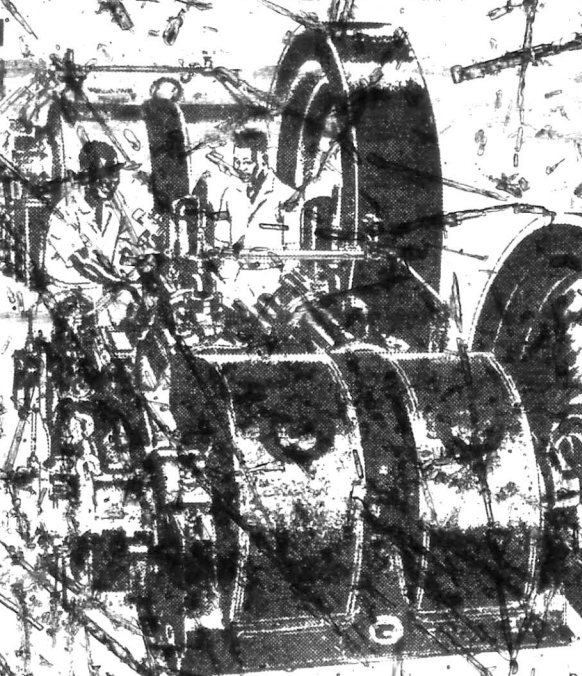
**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: 10 FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4

750 Offices throughout South East and Central Africa

Power Plant

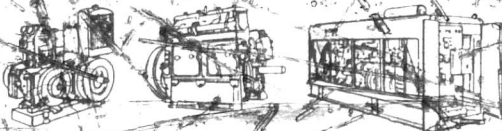
Whatever your Power requirements
 G. & R. can recommend and supply the best
 Equipment with the guarantee of after-sales
 service and
 an adequate
 supply of
 spare parts
 - A service
 available
 throughout
 East Africa.



Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public
 Works, Farms, Factories and your Domestic requirements.

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.

Head Office: Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika





The backbone of Kenya

Branches and Depots at—
 Eldoret, Kisumu, Nairobi, Nakuru,
 Mombasa, Thika, Kisumu, Malindi,
 Meru, Hombaki, Mandera, Marsabit,
 Bridge, Lugard, Kotik, Kariakoo, Nairobi,
 Mwea and Rongai.

The Agents in Tanganyika—
 The Tanganyika Farmers' Association Ltd.

Branches and Depots at—
 Arusha (Head Office), Moshi, Iringa,
 Morogoni and Dares Salaam.

The farmers in the white Highlands of Kenya are the backbone of the colony's economy. Despite immense difficulties they have done much to make Kenya a land of increasing prosperity and opportunity for those who live there. They have built farms and made their lands out of a wasteland of raw Africa. The majority of these farmers have lost their members of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.) Ltd., an association which has always placed the interests of the farmer and the farming industry in the forefront of all its transactions.

The KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

(Co-op.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 35, NAKURU.



There's an international paint for every purpose

For extra protection against **SUN & SALT AIR**

USE

INTERLUX superfine enamel

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS SUNLIGHT ENAMEL)

INTERLUX Superfine Enamel is specially formulated to withstand extreme climatic and atmospheric conditions. Extremely durable, quick drying and giving excellent coverage, this international speciality is the perfect finish for the decoration and protection of buildings, plant and equipment in coastal or industrial districts. Full particulars will gladly be given on request.



International Paints Exports Ltd.

Head Office: GROSVENOR GARDENS HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1
 TELEPHONE: TATE GALLERY 1070 (15 LINES)
 TELEGRAMS: INLAND: CROMBIE; DOWN: LONDON OVERSEAS; LONDON: P. LONDON

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

A WORLD-WIDE PAINT ORGANISATION

Agents for East Africa and Rhodesia
 Messrs R. S. Campbell & Co. (1950) Ltd., P.O. Box 753, Nairobi, Kenya
 British African Trading Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. P.O. Box 2044, 52 Market Street, Salisbury, Rhodesia
 Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.) Ltd., P.O. Box 35, Nakuru & Voi

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

61 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: 2701, 2678, 2214

Printed in Great Britain by
The Star Line, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	93	African Agriculture in Kenya	939
Neret, Beth, May	931	Personnel	940
The case for the Capricorn Contract	934	Parliament	947
Opportunity for British Reporters	937	U.N.C. Resolutions	943
Uganda: Achieved Independence	938	Latest Mining News	955
		Company Report	956

Founder and Editor: S. J. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1957

Vol. 33

No. 1692

30s. Weekly, 30s. Free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN AFRICA will be greatly encouraged by the attainment of independence by Ghana known until last week as the Gold Coast Colony, which is the first Black African State to become completely self-governing and to remain within the Commonwealth. The Sudan became a republic at the beginning of last year, but Sir Anthony Eden's bargain with Egypt had deprived it of the option of remaining within the Commonwealth; the alternatives were association with Egypt or complete independence, and it wisely chose the second course. Yet its political leaders have for obvious reasons not attracted from the nationalist movements elsewhere in the continent anything like the interest and influence which Dr. Nkrumah and his colleagues have been able to evoke. It has been to the Gold Coast that the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Uganda, and similar movements in Kenya and Tanganyika, have looked. Each had delegates in Accra last week as the guests of the new Prime Minister of Ghana, and it would be astonishing if that experience failed to reinforce their ambitions and their confidence, especially as their crowded and forceful host made several opportunities of emphasizing that the independence of his country did not represent the culmination of his ambitions, but merely a stage towards the "liberation" of all Africa.

"Ghana's Independence," he writes in the preface to his autobiography, which was published last week in London, "will be incomplete unless it is linked with the liberation of other territories in Africa—our example must inspire and strengthen those who are still under foreign domination. The same thought found ex-

pression in his main speech during the celebrations, at his conferences with journalists, and in his talks with some of them individually. Ghana will be the centre for the liberation of Africa from foreign domination and the hope of the black man throughout the world," he told the *Sunday Times*. The correspondent of the *Observer* had (somewhat ironically) to content himself with the more guarded assertion that "we will encourage African nationalist movements by the example we set in running a parliamentary democracy; we must be careful not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries." The officers are not too good that that intention will persist and prevail, for the triumphant pan-African leader has announced that he is working for a United States of Africa, that he will spend up to a million pounds on a wireless transmitter which will service all Africa, that he will convene a conference of heads of all the independent States in Africa ("and as a gesture we might decide to invite the Union of South Africa"), and that Ghana will offer asylum to any African who considers himself persecuted or likely to be persecuted by any Colonial authority. His view of what constitutes interference with the affairs of other countries may therefore differ somewhat seriously from theirs.

Dr. Nkrumah has, however, affirmed Ghana's wish to remain within the Commonwealth, has offered to exchange High Commissioners with the Union of South Africa, and has enunciated the hope that, starting on the basis of trade relations, it might even be possible to resolve some of the political difficulties with the Union. These aims are not exactly consistent with his declaration on Independence Day that "the old Africa no longer exists" or with his purpose of creating "an African personality in international affairs." It seems safe to pre-

dict that at the United Nations Ghana will not be merely one more vote for the neo-Asian bloc, but that it will work for the evolution of an African bloc. Though there may be limits even in that context for Egypt was one of the very few States excluded from the invitation list for last week's celebration. Nkrumah's fantastic dream of making the focus of anti-colonialism in the African continent now have faded. His appeal cannot match that of the forty-seven-year-old Kibaranjan who, having just seen the fruition of his work, is already scheming for influence over a much wider field.

When taxed with being a racist, who inflamed feeling between Africans and Europeans, he is said to have offered the excuse that it was merely his technique for collecting the nationalism of his people. That would be a very unwise technique to employ elsewhere in Africa now, for other considerations apart, it could scarcely encourage the provision of the great sums of capital and the trained personnel from Europe and America which the new State must have if the plans of its chief architect are not to be frustrated. Anti-colonialism, which has been a great driving force during the struggle for independence, must, if Dr. Nkrumah is half as wise as his European admirers insist, give way to constructive work, in which he would have the good will even of those in other parts of the world who must wonder whether the step now taken has not been unduly precipitate. However that may be, all must hope that this ninth member of the Commonwealth will justify the expectations of its optimistic supporters. Ghana, which starts her voyage with universal good wishes, must henceforth have greatly increased importance from the standpoints of the East and Central African territories.

TWO AFRICANS FROM UGANDA: Mr.

A. K. Kironde, Assistant Minister of Social Services, and Mr. D. J. K. Nabeta, Parliamentary Secretary of Local Government, have had the courage to declare after a week's examination of the East Africa High Commission Services in and around Nairobi that they had been impressed with everything they had seen, and that they recognized it as a body which should have organized its members in order to be persuading their fellow Africans to join the High Commission.

Courageous Commendation.

But not until eight years after its establishment did the High Commission take even the first step of appointing a public relations officer to spread news about the service organized by the High Commission. It is a pity that the High Commission should have been so long in doing this. It is a pity that the High Commission should have been so long in doing this. It is a pity that the High Commission should have been so long in doing this.

feeling in their country that Uganda was paying out money for the development of Kenya and to find employment for Kenyans. Political extremists in Uganda and especially in Buganda led by men prominent in the African National Congress movement, have campaigned senselessly against the High Commission which has been regarded as so much a sell-out to the interests of Africans who know little or nothing about that organization are ready to assert that Uganda should have done nothing to do with it. That men the political atmosphere of Kironde and Mr. Nabeta are to be all the more warmly congratulated on having said not what the mass of articulate Africans in Uganda will have wished to hear, but what their colleagues in the High Commission should have considered that they ought to be saying. They deserve the prompt public support of some of their European colleagues in the Legislature, official and non-official.

Some of the public antipathy in Uganda to the High Commission has to be shared between the Government of the Protectorate for its past timidity, the High Commission for its procrastination, and

Government's Timidity.

the African National Congress for its persistent misrepresentation. In recent years the Protectorate Government has seemed to regard co-operation with its neighbours as political dynamite, and even modest improvements in inter-territorial liaison and co-operation which Kenya and Tanganyika hoped to achieve have had to be postponed, abandoned or amended at the insistence of Uganda. The Government of that Protectorate has repeated *ad nauseam* that Uganda was moving in the direction of self-government, when it would have been far wiser to persuade the Africans of that country of the advantages of closer co-operation with the neighbouring territories. If the High Commission had been wiser it would have used its many opportunities to drive into the minds of all sections of the community in all three territories the fact that it is a non-political body, set up for non-political purposes of great importance to East Africa in general, and dependent for its strength on the confidence of the three territories.

But not until eight years after its establishment did the High Commission take even the first step of appointing a public relations officer to spread news about the service organized by the High Commission.

Apathy and Antipathy.

It is a pity that the High Commission should have been so long in doing this. It is a pity that the High Commission should have been so long in doing this. It is a pity that the High Commission should have been so long in doing this.

they keep the co-operation of the press and other opinion-making organs. They must take years to defeat the pathos and authority which had been allowed to do their painful work. The new public relations officer has made a good start on his uphill task, but most Africans in Uganda have not waited to hear or read the facts because they regarded it as an obstacle to the speedy attainment of self-government for Uganda (or for Buganda) they were determined to demand.

The High Commission, what it did or refrained from doing, and nothing, is nothing noticeable, was done by the Government of Uganda. It is one of the High Commission's duties to correct that attitude. The need is for more co-operation, interterritorially, not less, and it is to be hoped that these two African Ministers will continue to emphasize that point, for there is a real danger of prejudice to the benefit of the people of Uganda.

Notes By The Way

The Morrison on Bipartisanship

SO EXPERIENCED AND ASTUTE A POLITICIAN AS Mr. Herbert Morrison, one of the creators of the Labour Party of Great Britain, does not readily concede a point to his opponents. What he said about bipartisanship in Colonial Affairs during his unscripted and ad hoc discussion which was fully reported in last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was therefore noteworthy. He did not go as far as I should have wished, but further than I had expected, for he said: "I do not think we ought to disagree merely for the sake of party politics. I think there is a considerable measure of agreement on the objective of increasing self-government, and I think that if it is possible for there to be a wide measure of agreement it is a good thing. I would not go so far as to say that somehow the two political parties have got to get into a huddle and agree among themselves, because there must be avenues of complaint by the local populations, and nobody must feel inhibited from supporting them if they think that they are right."

Joint Parliamentary Committee

IF THE GOVERNMENT IS WRONG its supporters should be as ready as members of the Opposition to voice legitimate complaints, and to reasonable advocate of bipartisanship wishes freedom of expression to be unfairly curtailed. They want discussion to be informed and responsible; and now, unfortunately, it is so often ignorant and irresponsible. For something like a quarter of a century I have referred from time to time to the idea of a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs, in which members of all parties in both Houses could consider major matters affecting the Colonial Empire much more dispassionately than is likely on the floor of the House of Commons. Understanding and tolerance would grow in such an atmosphere, which should make Members less inclined to exploit Colonial problems for party political purposes.

Cause of Anxiety

IT WOULD CONSTITUTE A GREAT GAIN, for one of the chief causes of the anxiety which so prevalent in the Colonies is the conviction that if the Labour Party were to win a General Election in Great Britain the resultant Government would be much more extreme than those Socialist Administrations of Mr. Attlee was Prime Minister; that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would almost certainly be a man of far less moderate views than Mr. Clegg Jones, Mr. James Griffiths, or Mr. H. Thomas, the first

Socialist who has occupied that important office; and that African politicians holding very extreme opinions might persuade an impatient Left-Winger to actions which would do irreparable damage.

Dictatorship by Democracy

NOT ALL SOCIALISTS DISMISS such notions as absurd. Even if not well founded they are not dangerous. Their existence, which is undeniable, is automatically harmful because it weakens the confidence of many Europeans and encourages extremist Africans to hold and propagate fantastic misapprehensions. Great leaders of the African National Congress in East and Central Africa, for instance, have persuaded themselves that a Labour Government in the United Kingdom would introduce universal adult franchise and commit the destiny of the territories to the African majority which would mean, in practice, to their eager inexperienced hands. That would be a dictatorship by Democracy — the possibility of which ought to be ruled out for the sake of the Dependencies concerned.

Appeal to Party Leaders

WE SHOULD HOPE the political parties in Great Britain join in a solemn declaration of the principles which will guide all decisions concerning self-government. Responsible public men must have such principles, and their enunciation would do more than anything else to prove to impatient African leaders that they would be well advised to turn from wild promises of constructive co-operation and that change would ensure the political stability which is so necessary a foundation to the economic, social and political progress for which all well-wishers of British Colonial territories hope. If the leaders of the two parties in this country would take this matter seriously they could make a greater contribution — and in a few weeks — than could be expected from any other source.

Hot Trick

I PREDICT THE LAST week that the Earl of Portsmouth, Sir Alfred Vincent, and Mr. Philip Rogers would shortly be nominated to the Legislative Council of Kenya. On Monday four appointments were announced in Nairobi — the three which had been expected in East Africa and Rhodesia, and Mr. Byrd Blackwell. Three correct guesses constituted a hot trick — and on three out of four years to qualify for a post. In four nominations Mr. Byrd Blackwell was welcomed in East Africa, Lord Portsmouth and Sir Alfred Vincent as the corporate members for Agriculture and Commerce

respectively. Mr. Rogers is the president of the National Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Mackenzie is president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. The 10 corporate seats were created with the consent of all the racial groups in the Legislature on condition that two further African representative members should be appointed. Consequently the present African elements are for the seats.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY'S annual report for the year ending 1956 (which was summarized last week) came as a freestanding portrait in colour of Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of the company, who would assuredly have been delighted to find that its net profit for last year fell only slightly short of £7m. after paying almost £7m. in taxation. Mining shares, rents, and fees produced £12m. and investment income in the books at £19.6m. have a market value some £15m. above their par value and that takes no account of the shares in the Rhodesia Railway Trust and unquoted investments with a total value of about £7m. Of the investments 20% are in Rhodesian mining companies, 28.75% in other Rhodesian companies, 16.7% in miscellaneous Rhodesian shares, other than mining, 14.4% in subsidiary companies, 8.9% in British and Dominion Government stocks and the balance of 6.85% in other investments. Mr. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson is the president and Ellis Robins the vice-president of this great company which is not the only large enterprise in East and Central Africa to invest substantially in development in Canada.

...the emigration... present... wave of... as... The Queen... instead of taking... view... some... are advising... adventure... but... birth... Mr. ... has been... intended... the great... own... planning... the... historic houses... the... of... the nation, they are... as... wealth.

IT WAS NOT ME AUNTIE RAWLEY, of course, but Mr. Airey Neave, M.P., who was appointed to the joint Parliamentary Committee on Transport and Communications. Mr. Lennox-Boyd at the Colonial Office, who was the first British officer to escape from Colaba, the qualification for entrance to which was to have escaped from some other Nazi "Camp". He is a man who has achieved the achievement of which he must feel proud.

Colonel Stirling Puts the Case for the Capricorn Contract

Address in London to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies

AS A POLITICAL AGITATOR, COLONEL STIRLING, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, put himself on good terms with a large audience in London last Thursday when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. He said (in part) — "As a political agitator, who sits in a room with from one to four individuals between them and the door, I occasionally have to be as nearly outnumbered as I can today. The Commonwealth is creating understanding in human relations between the countries within the Commonwealth, and in the years more difficult different races in Africa.

between the races. I do not believe that understanding has been reached, or that the Government of the settler leaders have yet put forward proposals which have any chance of being fully accepted by 90% of the population — the Africans. Let the motive be the objectives of I.M. Government and not that of the settler politicians are being superior, and trouble is largely psychological.

Inter-Racial Responsibility

"We in the Capricorn Society have believed that there is no hope for any political future unless each of the races has been equally responsible for producing and presenting it. Any proposition for constitutional reform, such as Sir Rowley Jenkinson in the Federation, Mr. Garfield Todd in Southern Rhodesia, or Mr. Blundell in Kenya might be forwarded to the experts for obtaining African support, but then the best of local political authority is the European vote, and any African who put forward a proposal might achieve European support, and lose his political authority with his own people. We Africans are leading in our regard for African Nationalism, and are not content to let established European powers do as they please. Let us have a racial representation in the Legislative Council; in Kenya there is a Coalition Government, with European, African, and Asian Ministers, a considerable representation of Africans in the Executive Council, and a large number of Africans in the Southern African Council. But in Rhodesia, the only racial representation is the white vote, and the only African representation is the white vote, and the only African representation is the white vote."

Nationalists and Racialists. The difficulty is that the... is used as a shield for... people... of the right... structure. There is very little difference in the... seen by the... in Africa... including... who are still... as opposed to... there is no... the... the... of... has been... of some... of... and... than 3%... of... the Southern Rhodesia...

and Kenya. Every one of these... committees was inter-racial. In... in others it was 70% European... of the society... (thinks African... In those countries we sought to define... within which we were prepared to work as one... as us... as Rhesians... Kenyan... instance... not as Europeans... Africans... The... the... of... such discussion between members... cannot be identified as the... of...

Truth in a Human Truth
The... proposition that... the... of... is... of... The... are based on the... the... of... the... of... There is... of... and... to... economic... should... in... of... They... the... to... in... of... and... We... in... and... have... and... a... There is... The... has... than... as... our... not... the... but... to... on... will... and... the... would lead to... of... an... of... and only part of the... and... Africa, at the... the... of... does not... in... It must be... the... of... as yet, and... that... would result in... African... European...

...electoral... are... but... the... we have... 14... for... gain a point... of... designed to help Africa... As... under... the... of... This... to spread the... which... were implemented in... of... 400 African voters of... 120,000 Europeans... the... of... translating it... of 12... who would constitute... the... supreme court. The... flexible... to meet the differing needs of the territories... Its... cannot be left to political pressure... would provide flexibility... proposition... from local political parties... of the precepts, the... truth...

...of the... when self-govern... about 7... is a... our work... on... of... then we began... myself... and... about... our... now... and... of... large organizations... think that we... 100,000... of... must... the... of... which... Africa... is... non-political, is... in which... can be made... which... I hope... our... to... by the... but by... the... its... ideas.

Inter-Racial Unity
The... was... last June at a... a... team has already been... demonstrating that a... which crosses... of race is more important than purely racial interests. Within... Party pledged to the... of... two... candidates... either last... The... and... have pledged... The... are taking place... five... are... and there is... chance... will be... So... is... a political force as well as a non-political base.

...represented by... are... to promote... and their... to prevent... between the races. If we could... public opinion... behind the... of... African... If as much publicity were given... to the... approach... it would... problems.

...asked what... Africans... had received from the... of... **Benefits of Federation**
...they... benefit... as individuals... health and... services... the... of... had... great... In... however... there had been... towards a... (African National Congress)... understanding... need was for... which was... except... to... in... and... to... and... Mr. ... mentioned that he had twice visited... in the past year... to study the... of... but their wild animals.

Brigadier Will Not Lead Labour Party
...Sir Roy Welensky
Brigadier... has declined an... to... the proposed new Southern Rhodesia Labour Party because of his... in the leadership of the... Sir Roy Welensky... I am a... and... to... to... support... and his... support... therein lies the... of... he falls... we are... Brigadier... is... as a... but not as a political... of... as... are... which... Sir... every... possible... about the... of... I am... that... to... to... to... which we... to see brought...

Brigadier... was at... was... of... of... of the... of the... He... of...

Field of Unlimited Opportunity for British Exporters

Lord Cromwell's Address to the British Productivity Council

THE BASIC FACT of the economic structure of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland today is that its growth in the European market has more than doubled since the war and the national income has doubled since 1950. Some idea of the scale of the job which has got to be done is given by the fact that more than eight of the working population is engaged in construction work of one kind or another.

The race has been on since mining, but other industries have been keeping pace. In addition, the factors behind professional services, which at one time lagged, have caught up recently. The hotel industry is a good example.

British exports to the one industrialized country whose products can fill these rapidly growing markets, but which is not favoured by tariff and sentiment. Nevertheless, British goods are to keep their present high share of the Rhodesian market. British exporters must know their markets. They must understand the causes of their growth and the causes of the changes which affect them.

Experimental Statecraft

Utilizing the present exuberant prosperity is an acute experimental statecraft upon the success of which depends the future not only of the Federation but of the whole of all Central and Southern Africa. The solution is to build a modern State on the basis of a partnership between a people sprung from our own highly developed civilization and a people only just emerging from barbarism. The concept underlies the Federation.

What this is likely to mean in terms of trade with the United Kingdom is that as the population is growing, the pressure by natural increase and improvement in medical services and the European by natural increase and immigration.

Secondly, the development of African society in Southern Rhodesia in particular will ensure that the growth of the population of the market is greater than the growth of the population because the peasants scratching a bare subsistence from the soil is rapidly being transformed into a African farmer tilling his own land on a cash economy basis, so that with his ability and his desire to buy things made manufactured goods increase. Also the demand for agricultural implements and machinery grows as the Africans learn to farm on modern lines.

Thirdly, as a national development and agricultural policy, those Africans who the land cannot support move into the towns. This urban African will in future be purely urban; he will no longer have one foot in the tribal reserves. For the first time he will as a matter of course bring his wife and family with him. Africans in towns become Europeanized in dress and to some extent in their style of living, even in their food, so this change will increase the demand for European style goods out of all proportion to the increase in the number of Europeans.

Fourthly, the movement to the towns, being not a drift but a planned economic and social development, must be pursued to its logical conclusion. Employment must be found for the new urban Africans. In the work, the African must be given a status which is desirable

in any case is in the Rhodesias becoming a social and political necessity.

These four factors may form the basis of market research of British exporters who are to match improving conditions of importation in the Federation.

The United Kingdom is the most favoured nation insofar as the Federation's trade policy is concerned, it is favoured by tariff in a remarkably large number of items by the imposition of duties of 5%, 10%, 15%, or even more on similar goods from continental countries. The United Kingdom is also very strongly favoured by sentiment. That is not a factor on which one should rely for commercial success, but it is nevertheless very real.

South African Competition

The strongest competition to the United Kingdom is quite naturally from Rhodesia's southern neighbour, the West of South Africa. Apart from the obvious and tremendous advantage of propinquity, South Africa has a number of other advantages. Rhodesia was explored and first settled from South Africa and the development of its economy, including mining in particular, has been favoured by the position of Rhodesia in the hinterland of a very strong and close

relationship. The economy of the two countries is sufficiently similar to make the exportable industrial surplus of the Union eminently suitable for use in the Federation. Lastly, the conditions are sufficiently similar for industrialists to understand each other's requirements. Thus a machine, for example, of a machine being overvalued is likely to be mechanically perfect but utterly unsuitable for conditions, as sometimes happens when machinery is imported from Europe.

As the economy of the Federation builds up, it may increasingly independent of South African finance, and I suspect that even the similarity of conditions may be markedly in their favour, but the advantage of distance will remain a major factor favouring the South African exporters as against exporters from Northern Europe. We must therefore concentrate our export drive to the Federation on goods which the Union does not produce, either at all or in exportable quantity.

If the U.K. did not receive such favourable treatment in the market, I fear the results of Continental competition would be unhappy for British exporters. Have our Continental competitors got something that we have not? I am afraid they have — first and prompt delivery dates. Prices and quality are never the same thing.

If a new machine company has been financed on the basis of a period of, say, 30 months between starting work and coming into production, it will pay the company to buy German, American or South African equipment and be able to rely on everything arriving when it is expected rather than risk the whole operation of the company being held up because British equipment was ordered and the delivery was so late and uncertain. Also, that is what sometimes happens.

Need for Close Contacts

It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the necessity for exporters to keep close contacts with their customers. Personal contact or correspondence is the best one can do. Personal contact should always be the aim. Even in the best organized companies delivery of orders is sometimes late. If this happens it is no more than courteous to keep the customer informed as to what has happened and why, and how long a delay is likely to be. It is on simple matters like this that the Germans, the Belgians, and the Dutch are even now winning a little more of the trade which is one of Britain's greatest trading assets in the Federation.

Only the large scale exporters can maintain a full organization of their own in every country in which they export, but every company should have reliable agents and representatives, and a reliable man in Cape Town, for instance, is a man in Cape Town who is more important than good representation is for the exporter to know his markets himself. Let the chief manager, or even the managing director, go to Rhodesia and see the conditions for himself. Let him get to know the people for himself. I have heard of German companies getting their customers from Paris to Germany, but come and see

speeches on "Productivity and Export" held in London last week under the auspices of the North London Productivity Committee of the British Productivity Council, was addressed by Lord Cromwell. This review of his address shows that the country is under a heavy pressure on our

...advertising for the craftsmanship of his teachers; and the talk with him the habit of using the tools and equipment of certain makers - British makers. In the future man will be in the position of ordering new machinery, the back will come his orders to Britain. For this reason the export of skilled young men is not a matter for regret, but an investment.

The Federation has a field of unlimited opportunity for British exporters who study and understand the nature of the political and social changes which are shaping the economy to a much greater degree than is usual even in a new country. Secondly, exporters must get up close, friendly and business-like, possibly personal relations with the customer overseas, the painter and the vice before and after sales. Thirdly, exporters must not neglect the export of good men. They may be the most profitable exports of the lot.

...advertising for the craftsmanship of his teachers; and the talk with him the habit of using the tools and equipment of certain makers - British makers. In the future man will be in the position of ordering new machinery, the back will come his orders to Britain. For this reason the export of skilled young men is not a matter for regret, but an investment.

The Federation has a field of unlimited opportunity for British exporters who study and understand the nature of the political and social changes which are shaping the economy to a much greater degree than is usual even in a new country. Secondly, exporters must get up close, friendly and business-like, possibly personal relations with the customer overseas, the painter and the vice before and after sales. Thirdly, exporters must not neglect the export of good men. They may be the most profitable exports of the lot.

Ghana and the Other States of Africa

Dr. Nkrumah's Declaration at the Independence Celebrations

I REJOICE TO WELCOME another new member of our growing Commonwealth family of nations. The hopes of many, especially in Africa, hang on your endeavours. It is my earnest and confident hope that the people of Ghana will go forward in freedom and justice in unity among themselves, and in brotherhood with all the peoples of the Commonwealth. May God bless you all.

That message to the people of Ghana was sent by Her Majesty, the Queen last week, when the old Gold Coast Colony attained complete independence.

The Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Duchess of Kent, then, on behalf of the Queen, she opened the first Parliament of Ghana, and spoke of the fact that it was on the 6th anniversary of the signing of the bond establishing formal relationship between Gold Coast chiefs and Britain that Ghana took her place as a free, sovereign, and independent country within the Commonwealth. The speech continued:

"That Ghana has been able to achieve her freedom by constitutional and peaceful methods in collaboration with my Government in the United Kingdom, is a matter of profound satisfaction. My Government in Ghana is honoured that so many nations have sent representatives to join in the celebration of this memorable event. I am proud to think that today a new member of the Commonwealth has been born, and congratulate my people in Ghana on their achievement and extend to them my best wishes for the future."

Friendly Relations

"My Government in Ghana wishes to establish friendly relations with all countries, and in particular my Government attaches the greatest importance to establishing and maintaining friendly relations with all the peoples of Africa."

Moving that a humble address of thanks be sent to the Queen, the new Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah said that Ghana parted from the former imperial Power with the warmest feelings of friendship and good will, instead of bitterness born of colonial struggle. The new state entered on its independence in association with great Britain and with good relations unimpaired.

That Ghana would demonstrate to the world that former tropical African colonial territory was capable of conducting its own affairs as any other country, we felt we were not only disinterestedly

the Independence Celebrations

inefficient or corrupt, we shall gravely harm all those millions of Africa who put their trust in us."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Busia, spoke of the enduring benefits which Ghana had received under British rule.

Speaking first before midnight on the previous day at a grand open-air gathering which marked the climax of the anniversary celebrations, Dr. Nkrumah, having announced that he would be not only Prime Minister but Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence, said:

New Association with the Commonwealth

When the day dawns we shall have left behind us the chains of imperialism and colonialism which have long bound us to Britain. At midnight Ghana will become her most freedom. Within the space of minutes our formal association with Britain will disappear and our new association with the Commonwealth based on absolute equality and friendship, will begin.

"I would like to stress, however, that our desire to withdraw from the Commonwealth is inspired by the belief that Commonwealth countries are dedicated to the solution of their common problems by democratic and peaceful means. So long as the Commonwealth as a whole stands for this avowed policy our continued association with it is our first choice."

Ghana's foreign policy will not be aligned with any group of Powers or any political bloc. It would not follow a narrowist policy, but for the preservation for its independence would act as seemed best from time to time.

At a Press conference in the close of the independence celebrations Dr. Nkrumah was asked if he would lead a campaign against apartheid. He answered: "I hate it; it does not conform with Christian ethics. If I had my way I would smash it; but we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of another country and we shall have to be very careful what we do."

When he had said that he might convene a pan-African conference of independent States, he added: "We want to give territories in Africa, the African people, and the only way to do that is to call a conference. We would invite Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan, and Tunisia, and possibly, as a spare, the Union of South Africa. Such a conference might solve a principle by which many of the operations of other colonial territories could be brought under their respective Governments. I shall be glad to discuss about future relations with the Commonwealth." The Prime Minister said: "We are going to remain within the

Commonwealth. There is no idea of republic in my mind but if the people wanted it I would be prepared to go along with them provided the republic remained within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Harold Vice-President of the United States, told a news conference in Accra that the grant of independence to Ghana is perhaps as good an example of colonial policy at its best as the world has seen. British policy towards Ghana has been a force for good and he believed that British policy in Ghana would have a salutary effect on all Colonial Powers. He believed that Eisenhower, who has to have the necessities of the American Constitution of Independence and the Bill of Rights. The United States presented the State of Ghana with a library of some 2,000 American books.

The House of Representatives of the United States unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating Ghana on attaining independence.

"Whereas it is the policy of the United States to encourage the orderly evolution of peoples towards self-government and independence, and whereas the people of the United States are convinced that other peoples should have an opportunity freely to determine their own form of political organization which will best mean to assure and maintain an equal status among the peoples of the world and whereas the people of the United States have achieved by such peaceful negotiations their independence as the inveterate democratic state of Ghana, and therefore be it resolved that this House extends its most cordial greetings to the Legislative Assembly of Ghana, and its occasion of independence on that State, expressed the earnest hope that the Assembly and the people of Ghana will enjoy continuing success in the maintenance and development of democratic institutions, and reaffirms the friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Ghana."

On the day following the assumption of its new status Ghana was admitted to membership of the United Nations by the unanimous vote of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, in which Ghana's application had been sponsored by the United Kingdom and Australia.

Sir Pierson Dixon (United Kingdom) said that the historic ceremonies in Accra on the previous day had marked the occasion of the first British Dependency in Tropical Africa reaching full statehood, part of a process which made the Commonwealth a living and dynamic factor in the world.

Mr. Macmillan's Broadcast

Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Minister, broadcast on the evening of March 11 stating (in part):

"This is a great day for the five million people of the Gold Coast and a great day for the world. It marks the success of what we set our hands to achieve. Perhaps the most moving tribute is that they have decided to seek admission to the Commonwealth and to retain their loyalty to our Queen as a symbol of this."

"We rejoice, too, that Ghana has chosen the path of parliamentary democracy and accepted the political values which we in this country, irrespective of party, hold dear. It is one of the obligations of our free parliamentary system to have regard to the rights and interests of our neighbours. Dr. Nkrumah's acceptance of a constitutional principle has removed the anxieties of the territories. The Colonial Office has taken a leading part in this process."

"We who accept Ghana as a member of the Commonwealth and new. We look forward to Ghana at the sister states."

"We have set their example that, whatever the form of government, we should maintain and develop the values which are inherent in the Commonwealth. Upon our part, those of our other territories that they will be as a free and equal member of the Commonwealth to offer its energy."

"The State of Ghana is a shining example in encouraging and assisting the territories. Ghana, whose membership is the evidence of the success of British policy."

Mr. Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, described the creation of Ghana as a "great step forward in the struggle of the African people for their own liberation. And a serious blow to the colonial system."

Among the 100 delegates to the independence celebrations, personal greetings from Dr. Nkrumah to the leaders of the African National Congresses from all parts of East, Central and South Africa.

Of about 160 journalists from many countries who arrive in Accra for the occasion, 50 were from the U.S.A. The entourage of Mr. Richard Nixon, the American Vice-President, numbered 20 more than the number of journalists.

According to the special correspondent of the Observer, Mr. Nixon immediately got on with frugging paramilitary chiefs, chugging the samples of machines and fondling met. Ghanaians acclaimed him as American "lawboy."

Accra for the occasion, 50 were from the U.S.A. The entourage of Mr. Richard Nixon, the American Vice-President, numbered 20 more than the number of journalists.

According to the special correspondent of the Observer, Mr. Nixon immediately got on with frugging paramilitary chiefs, chugging the samples of machines and fondling met. Ghanaians acclaimed him as American "lawboy."

America and British African Policy

Vice-President's Statement to Ghana

MR. RICHARD NIXON, Vice-President of the United States, who arrived in Accra on Sunday and left next day for Accra, Ghana, they were welcomed at Entebbe Airport by Sir Frederick and Lady Crawford, who gave a dinner in their honour after they had visited the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

Vice-President told journalists that their stay in Ghana provided an opportunity of seeing "what has been a very significant development in the past few years — a development which we saw in its ultimate form in Ghana — the development of self-government."

He regretted that there was a tendency to overlook the really significant contributions which Colonial Governments had made. He had the impression that British officials had done very fine work in creating the new Ghana, and he was struck by what was being done in Uganda and elsewhere to provide greater opportunities for Africans to handle their own affairs.

Some United States newspapers are calling the Vice-President's African tour a Methodist bishop suggested in Washington on Sunday that the good will tour which he was making in Africa was badly needed in the Southern States of the U.S.A., where a mood of violence was developing.

Somalia and Ethiopia

BLATTAN DAVID OGBAGZY, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia, declared at a Press conference in Addis Ababa last Thursday that it was untrue to say that dangerous tensions were being created in Ethiopia among the Somalis in the south and the reserved area; if dangerous tensions existed, they had been created by a source other than Ethiopia. Somalis were not being ill-treated by Ethiopia and it was wrong that there should be allegations of the maltreatment of British-protected nomadic Somalis. Then, under the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1934, police from the Somali Land Protectorate were sent to accompany those nomads over the border. Now British Somaliland alone and the British and Italian Somali territories taken together would be economically viable, and Somalis therefore considered it to be in their own interest to develop close contacts with Ethiopia.

Archbishop's Confidence in Federation

THE MOST REV. EDWARD PAGET, who recently resigned the Archbishopric of Central Africa, said in Bristol a few days ago that much of the tension in the world was caused by nations and peoples not belonging to their domination over other people, but that it was just as wrong for Africans to demand Africa for the Africans only as for Europeans to want to dominate. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was building up a great multi-racial community which would be believed, conduce to the welfare, happiness, and peace of all the peoples.

"If the Commonwealth can maintain its unity, it has a good chance of being the greatest influence for peace in the world today." Sir Charles Pensonby, addressing Blantyre-Limbe.

Raising Kenya African Peasant Incomes from £7m. to £70m

Africans in the Colony Now Grow Some of World's Best Coffee

AFRICAN PEASANT FARMERS IN KENYA have within the past three years been led to accept extraordinary and dynamic changes in their whole pattern of agriculture. Mr. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture in the Colony, told the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council in London last week.

Badly eroded and shockingly mismanaged African farms had in that time become well organized and profitable farms, thanks to the consolidation of scattered fragments of land, to the acceptance of farm planning by the Government's agricultural officers, and to a remarkable enthusiasm which encouraged the highest hopes for the future.

Mr. Blundell continued, *inter alia*: "Many thousands of Africans are now growing coffee in half-acre plots, the increase in the past three years being some 21,000 acres. By next year we shall have about 29,000 acres of coffee under cultivation by Africans. Having grown the crop myself for 25 years, I know something about it and I say that much of this African coffee is magnificent. Some of the growers are getting yields of between 15 and 30 cwt. to the ton, and of a quality which is selling today on world markets at £550 per ton.

"Some of this new coffee can rank with the best in the world—and this wonderful result has been achieved by Africans who would have been described not long ago as 'ignorant men with a hoe,' men whose wealth would then have been reckoned in terms of scraggy goats.

Tea-Growing

"Similarly we have started to develop tea-growing by Africans on plots from half an acre to an acre. The tea companies warned us that it would be a very difficult business, but the indications are that it will prove successful.

"If ordinary African peasants can be taught to revolutionize their farming in such ways in so short a time, it should be possible to alter the animal husbandry picture also. Except in such areas as the Northern Frontier Province, it is a fair generalization that the African's cattle and goats are scraggy, useless creatures. First class coffee can be produced in four years, but it takes a life-time to develop a good cow from nothing.

"We have been crossing with the Zebu, the Boran, and the Sakawal introduced from India, and we are using artificial insemination. Indeed, an adviser to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations told me the other day that Kenya is among the world's leaders in the technique of distributing semen packed in dry ice. The method still leaves the African quite incredulous until the first calves appear.

"Above about 5,000 feet we are trying to encourage the African's interest in such exotic breeds as those from the Channel Islands. If we can teach him to grow the best coffee in the world, why should it not be possible to teach him to deal with some of the best cattle?

"Land which Africans had so mismanaged that it had no grass in all three years ago, has been reseeded by complete closure, so that in the Kitui district, for instance, such land now carries a beast to two acres. In various parts of the country there are Africans ranching on from 100 to 200 acres, which are headed off. In West Suk, which was really a desert, the

people themselves learned to control some 10,000 acres, raising quantities for two years and then growing a crop one year. The results were so good that they have now trebled the area.

"We made a small experiment with irrigation in one locality and one African tenant harvested 31 bags of maize to the acre and sold it at 30s. a bag—56 much money made him decide to work more land, but to live on the proceeds for the rest of the year.

First-class African Land

Three-quarters of the African land in the highlands is first-class quality. Yet the great majority of African farmers produce only a bare subsistence for themselves and their families and about 75c per head per annum in cash. We are determined that they shall have a good living and a minimum of £400 annually in cash. Already I know some who are making seven and eight times that amount from well-organized and planned and well-farmed holdings.

"The exportable surplus from the African areas today worth about £7m. a year. We intend to raise it to £70m. within the next 15 to 20 years, and thereby change the whole economy of Kenya. These modern African farmers are interested in exactly the same things as European farmers, including the cash returns, and I am sure that we shall evolve a stable African society.

"Nothing is more stable than a well-rooted and prosperous agricultural society, and it will, I am confident, make a tremendous contribution to stability in the turmoil of Africa.

"In the European areas we are encouraging the farmers to turn more and more to animal husbandry, for Kenya is one of the best grassland countries in the Commonwealth. The large farms are being broken up, and the average size is being reduced each year, the pattern now being very much like that in England.

"One of our basic troubles has been that many of the European farmers began to leave Kenya without any previous knowledge of agriculture. As they drop out we need a certain number of new men each year, and we are especially anxious to have the sons of yeoman farmers in the United Kingdom.

"There is still a belief in some quarters that we have wide open spaces awaiting settlement. That is not at all the case. The areas which are not settled either lack rainfall or other water or are largely rock.

Mr. Blundell's Visit

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Kenya's Minister of Agriculture, who returned to Kenya by air on Monday, visited members on the previous Saturday and lunched with some members of the Cabinet, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Blundell's visit to London was made principally for discussions about the next period of agricultural development in Kenya, and he has been asked by the Secretary of State to prepare a detailed survey for further talks later this year. The Minister's conversations with experts at the Colonial Office dealt with the development of the scientific services in Kenya, marketing and, in particular, the effect of disease on exports of butter, lamb, and beef. He met merchants and others interested in the marketing of Kenya produce, and explored the possibility of expanding the consumption of Kenya pineapples.

PERSONAL

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE, visitor to Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Malaya, and Singapore.

SIR ANDREW GIBLAN has been elected a Fellow of King's College, London University.

Mr. J. P. WATSON is returning to his home leave in the country, and mainly in Yorkshire.

Mr. E. A. NORMAN has been elected a member of the Board of Control Properties, Ltd., in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. HAMBY CHEIK DTAMAR is the candidate to be elected mayor of Mogadishu, capital of Somalia.

Mr. E. M. K. MUKITA, president of the Progressive Party in Uganda, was in Ghana last week for independence celebrations.

THE REV. H. V. HOSKINS, chaplain of the Royal School for Boys, Rushy, Hertfordshire, is to become a radio talks producer for the B.B.C.

MR. J. G. BARRON has been elected president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. K. DAVIS as vice-president. Mr. F. WITHERS is the secretary.

MR. T. WATKINS, deputy chairman of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., arrived last week in the EDINBURGH CASTLE from his visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MISS E. B. M. LLOYD has retired from the staff of the Church Missionary Society in Kenya after 31 years' service, mainly in Mombasa. She was made M.B.E. two years ago.

MR. J. K. MUSAZI, president of the Uganda National Congress, and a member of the Legislative Council, attended last week's celebrations in Accra of the independence of Ghana.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, Director of Military Training at the War Office, is to become G.O.C. in East Africa in July, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Lathbury.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, has been acting Chief Native Commissioner and Minister for African Affairs, in addition to discharging the duties of his substantive appointment.

MAJOR PETER SPEARLING, agricultural adviser to the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. SPEARLING, have held two receptions at Rhodesia House in the last few days.

MRS. D. ALLEN-LODGE, organizer-lecturer of the World Women's Christian Temperance Union, is touring East, Central, and West Africa to establish branches of the organization which was started in America some years ago.

PROFESSOR PAUL FIURMARIER, 'doyen' of Belgian geologists, has been awarded the Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society of London for his researches on the economic geology of the Belgian Congo and on coalfields in Belgium.

BRIAN R. MICKLEM, a member of the London Advisory Committee of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mrs. MICKLEM returned from their visit to Rhodesia last week in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. M. B. C. MUSSAH, vice secretary of the Nyasaland Trade Union Congress, and MR. H. FARAMENGA, a member of its executive committee, are studying urban and industrial organizations in Tokio on scholarships granted by the World Assembly of Youth.

MR. PERCIVAL CECIL DAVIS, Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, who has been appointed a puisne judge in the Windward and Leeward Islands, was born in St. Vincent in 1912, called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1936, and was for some time in practice in Uganda.

An American, MR. DONALD HUME FRY, a fish biologist, has been appointed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to study the fisheries of Lake George, Uganda.

MR. OMAR BICU, president of the Agricultural Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and secretary-general of the International Transport Workers' Federation, is paying a return visit to the Federation.

DR. R. B. HENSCHE, head of the Kenya Medical Department's division of insect-borne diseases, is in charge of its first concentration camp set up against malarial parasites on Pemba Island, near Lamu.

MR. A. T. LENNON BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. C. J. M. GARDNER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, were among those who went to London Airport last Friday to receive the DUCHESS OF KEPP on her arrival from Ghana.

MR. J. S. CROFTON, since 1955 Senior Crown Counsel in Kenya who has been appointed a puisne judge in the Common Pleas of the Kenya Service in the following year, becoming legal assistant eight years later, he was called to the Bar in 1948 and appointed a Crown Counsel in the following year.

SIR ELDRIDGE FITCHER has resigned from the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory. He will represent the East African sisal industry at a United Nations conference in Rome this month to consider the world position of hard fibre and will then visit London and the United States.

LORD TENBY—who as a Major Gwilym Lloyd George was Home Secretary in Sir Anthony Eden's Cabinet—has been elected a director of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., and of British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., both of which have large interests in the East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, who was elected Labour M.P. for Wednesbury in the by-election caused by the resignation of Mr. STANLEY EVANS, spent a couple of years in Uganda in connexion with the affairs of the African Farmers' Co-operative. He polled 22,235 votes, against 9,999 cast for the Conservative candidate and 3,529 for an Independent.

CAPTAIN L. A. PINK has been elected chairman of the East African Branch of the British Air Line Pilots' Association, following the retirement of CAPTAIN D. DUFF. The former vice-chairman, CAPTAIN J. P. CONNINGHAM, also retired from office, and CAPTAIN M. WASSSELL has been elected to the vacancy. The other members of the council are Captains CAR WRIGHT, DAVIDSON, and ELIFFE and Messrs. EYBROOK, MORRIS, and PAYNE. Mr. PETER LUDBROOK has been appointed honorary secretary of the branch.

MR. DAVID MORLEY-FLETCHER, who was appointed secretary to the Lord Mayor of London last August, has been asked to agree to the termination of his engagement "because of the reassignment of the requirements of the post." The announcement that he has agreed to resign states that "naturally this in no way reflects upon his professional or private conduct or integrity, directly or indirectly." Mr. Morley-Fletcher was for a time regional director of the Colonial Development Corporation in Central Africa and chairman of Chilwan Cement, Ltd.

APPOINTMENT VAGANT

Tanzania. Established industrial undertaking in isolated area requires young man, preferably single, for responsible post in charge of office and stores. Permanent pensionable employment; four weeks followed by three months O.K. leave, fares paid. Salary: £4-00, free housing, etc. Applications with details past experience. Interviews London mid-April. White Box 2500, c/o Streets, 110 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA left the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Wednesday via Las Palmas and the Cape, in the following order:

- Beira.** — Mr. R. O. Macle, Mr. R. G. Buntingham, Mr. W. T. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Jennings, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Johnson-Hill, Mr. & Mrs. V. V. Kinyon, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Marshall, and Mr. & Mrs. G. A. P. ...
- Dar es Salaam.** — Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Adams, Major & Mrs. J. C. ...
- Mombasa.** — Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. ...
- Nairobi.** — Mr. & Mrs. M. R. Allfrey, Mr. & Mrs. E. V. ...
- Other passengers include:** Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bowers, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Skinner, Mr. & Mrs. C. Skinner, Mrs. R. A. Skinner, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Smithson, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Traves, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Trzebinski, Mr. & Mrs. G. Waddell, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Wadley, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Watkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. H. Wilde, Mr. & Mrs. H. Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Y. Woodman.

Obituary

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson

MR. GODFREY CRESSWELL HUTCHINSON, who has died in London at the age of 90, was the son of the late C. C. Hutchinson, K.C., and son-in-law of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bt., founder of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and their associated companies.

He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and Trinity, Cambridge; he was called to the Bar in 1907, and was then in legal practice until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he joined the Royal Field Artillery, with which he served until 1928.

After demobilization he entered the London office of Sir Robert Williams, whom he succeeded as managing director of Zambesia Exploring and Tanganyika Concessions, in 1938. He was also on the boards of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., Kenyan Gold Mines Ltd., Rhodesia-Katanga Co. Ltd., the Bechuana Railway Company, and the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, and a member of the London committees of Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and Uruwira Minerals Ltd. In recent years he had retired from some of these boards, but he had remained chairman of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

General Sir Alexander Godley

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER JOHN GODLEY, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., who has died in Oxford at the age of 90, was adjutant of the Rhodesia Protectorate Regiment which formed part of the garrison of Mafeking under Baden-Powell at the outbreak of the South African War in 1899, and soon after the end of the siege in May of the following year he was appointed to command the Rhodesian Brigade.

That early experience of Rhodesians gave him an admiration for the country and its settlers, and throughout the rest of his life he attended the London reunions of Rhodesian campaigners whenever possible. Indeed, so keen was he that for some years he served as chairman of the reunion committee responsible for organizing the gatherings.

In the 1914-18 war he commanded the Anzac Corps in Gallipoli, and then the 2nd Anzac Corps in France. After a spell as Military Secretary at the War Office, he became G.O.C.-in-C. Rhine Army, and then G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command. He was appointed A.D.C. General to the King in 1925, and three years later he went to Gibraltar as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Neil Loudon

MR. NEIL LOUDON, who has been appointed chief executive officer of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya in succession to Mr. Eric Martin, is a Scot. who graduated M.A. in economics and history at the University of St. Andrews (where he captained the Rugby XV) and then B.A. at Union College, Schenectady, U.S.A. (where he won a "blue" for golf). He joined the Royal Artillery in the U.K. on the outbreak of war in 1939 and went to Kenya early in 1941 to join the K.A.F., but was sent instead to administrative duties in Turkana. Later he was D.C. in Laikipia, and for the past seven years in the Usasin Gishu, so that he has been in close touch with the white farming community. He has been chairman or a member of production and agricultural committees. On two occasions he has been vice-captain of the Kenya Golfing Society. His four children were all born in Kenya.

Technical Adviser

MR. BRAY, lately Under-Secretary at the U.K. Ministry of Education, has been appointed as technical education to the Southern Rhodesian Government. He will take up his duties in June. He will be responsible to the Prime Minister and will work in close liaison with industry and commerce, the Departments of Native Education and Labour, and the Federal Ministry of Labour. Mr. Bray is a graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Study Conference on Kenya

A STUDY CONFERENCE on social development in Kenya is to be held at King's College, Cambridge, this weekend. It will consider a report on rehabilitation and social development in the Colony prepared by the Kenya Field Group, and hear addresses from Mr. J. L. F. Buist on "The Emergency and After"; by Mr. H. S. Morris on "Plural Societies"; by Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, the Director of Agriculture, on that subject; by Mr. A. C. S. Homes on "Health Education"; by Miss Janet Lacey on "Rehabilitation and Welfare"; by Mr. J. Gallagher on "Political Development"; by Mr. McMullen on "Community Development"; and by Miss Houghton on "Kikuyu Villages and the Women". An East Africa Society is being formed in the University, and the Kenya Field Group will continue under its auspices.

Parliament**General Assembly of U.N.O. "Unhelpful"
British Government's Firm Stand**

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week that the two resolutions concerning Tanganyika which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 27 were "utterly unrealistic and unhelpful".

In opposing the resolutions, the British delegate, Commander Peter Noble, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, had reasserted British intentions to continue to administer the Territory in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and to promote the gradual advance of all communities towards self-government. He had stated that Great Britain could not accept a demand for arbitrary time-tables for successive stages of that advance.

The Minister circulated the text of the statement made by Gen. Noble to the General Assembly on February 26, as follows:—

"I have asked to speak in order to explain the negative votes which my delegation will be casting on two of the draft resolutions contained in the report of the Fourth Committee now before the Assembly.

"Draft resolution III invites the administering authorities to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence. It applies to two Trust Territories under British administration—the Cameroons and Tanganyika.

"Draft resolution IV deals exclusively with Tanganyika and recommends that the United Kingdom Government, as administering authority, should consider making a statement on the policy it proposes to follow in Tanganyika and should, *inter alia*, include therein the principle that, in accordance with the principles of the International Trusteeship System, the Territory shall be guided towards self-government or independence and shall become a democratic State in which all inhabitants have equal rights."

Objectionable Features

"There are other objectionable features in these two draft resolutions, apart from the provisions to which I have drawn attention. Since, however, these two provisions are the principal features of the draft resolutions, what I have to say will be related to them.

"The objective and intention of H.M. Government in the administration of Tanganyika have been frequently and consistently announced since the inception of our administration under the Trusteeship System. I shall restate it now. It is to continue to administer the Territory in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement until the ultimate goal of self-government has been reached.

"H.M. Government interprets the Trusteeship Agreement and Article 76 of the Charter as imposing on the administering authority an obligation to provide for the full participation of all sections of the population, irrespective of race or religion, in the progressive development of political institutions and in the economic and social advancement of the Territory. Each section of the population must be enabled and encouraged to play its full part in the development of the Territory and its institutions, in complete confidence that the rights and interests of all communities—both indigenous and immigrant—will be secured and preserved. As the educational, social, and economic progress of the African community in Tanganyika continues, the participation of Africans in both the legislative and the executive branches of Government is bound to increase.

"Finally, H.M. Government is firmly opposed to any attempt to regulate the organic growth of constitutional development by setting arbitrary time-tables or time-limits. It will decide on the pace of change in the light of experience gained at each stage and the readiness of the people of the Territory for the next step forward.

"Where the way ahead to the next objective is clearly seen at any time in a particular field, it will frequently prove convenient and helpful to set ourselves a target for the attainment of that objective. We are, however, not prepared to make any general forecast of the dates by which we would expect to achieve successive stages of the advance to self-government. Nor do we think that it would be useful to attempt any more elaborate statement of our objectives and intentions than the clear declaration which I have reiterated today.

Urban Development

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD said (p. 15) that Mr. Fenner Brockway that the purpose of the African Industrial Estates Development Committee in Kenya was to encourage and assist industrial, commercial, and allied development in the African land units, with the help of a £25,000 revolving fund which would be used to make the surveys and instalment services needed to render areas suitable for industry. Three of the 10 members were African, the others being Government officials.

Industrial development in land units would provide opportunities for work and training for Africans who now found employment in the large urban centres, thus furthering the Kenya Government's policy of encouraging the participation of Africans in industry in African areas to the maximum possible extent.

African Electors

MAJOR PATRICK WALL was told that there were 426,308 registered African electors in Kenya. Because of the absence of an up-to-date census it was difficult to assess the number qualified for registration, but it was thought to have been between 350,000 and 450,000.

Mombasa Tonnages

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration had brought the effective capacity of the port of Mombasa into line with current demand and that the development programme was designed to keep ahead of future requirements.

Approximate tonnages handled by the port had been: imports (including bulk oil), 1,880m. tons in 1954, 2,150m. in 1955, and 2,130m. in 1956; exports, 930,000, 990,000, and 1,050,000 tons respectively.

Port developments in hand included the completion of another deep-water berth and of shore facilities for the adjoining berth, and the construction of quay walls for four additional deep-water berths. Plans for future development included the completion of shore facilities for one of the four new berths and facilities for open-berth operating at another, the construction of a passenger berth and terminal, and the reconstruction of transit sheds.

Colonial Students in U.K.

MR. R. SORRENSEN (EAB.) was told that within the last three years the Governments of Cyprus, Hong Kong, Kenya, Nigeria, Malaya and Singapore, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the West Indies had established their own students' units in London, and that similar arrangements for Mauritius and Zanzibar were about to be completed. Liaison with those Governments on student affairs was through the heads of their students' units; a Colonial Office liaison officer looked after the students from the smaller territories. Since 1946 about 14,000 scholars and 22,500 private students had taken full-time courses in this country.

Reserve Legislation

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked what Acts were reserved under Clauses 27 to 32 in the Letters Patent for the Constitution of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia; and what proposed legislation had been substantially modified after consultation with the Governor or Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. ALPORT replied that the Southern Rhodesian Government invariably consulted the Secretary of State before introducing any legislation which might fall within the scope of Articles 27 to 32 of the Constitution Letters Patent. The question of reservation did not therefore arise. Consultations between the Governor and the Secretary of State were confidential, and it would be improper to disclose their content.

£50m. Needed for Uganda Development

UGANDA'S CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS for the five years ending 1960 are now estimated to require £50m. Taken jointly, the developments of the Uganda Electricity Board and the Uganda Development Corporation are estimated to cost £15m. during the period, and a revised plan of Government projects will need £34m., of which £14m. must be borrowed, £10m. from sources within the Protectorate. It is proposed that at least £7m. should be borrowed from the price assistance fund established to protect growers of cotton and coffee against price recessions. Projects in the Government plan include £6m. for roads, nearly £3m. for education, nearly £2m. for medical services, and £2m. for African housing.

Independence for Trust Territories Resolutions of Haiti and R. carried

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the United Nations the following resolution proposed by the Haiti delegate was carried by 34 votes to 14, with four abstentions:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Having heard, during a hearing granted by the Fourth Committee, the statements of Mr. N. Verge, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, on the question of a future of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika;

Having noted, in particular, the views expressed by the petitioner;

(a) That the Administering Authority should declare that the aim of its policies is to develop that Territory into a democratic State;

(b) That, as an interim measure for the near future, the constitution of that Territory should be so amended as to introduce parity of representation for Africans on the one hand and non-Africans on the other;

(c) That universal suffrage on a common roll should be introduced in the Territory;

Having considered that part of the Trusteeship Council's report (A/3170) which deals with Tanganyika;

Having noted that the Trusteeship Council has expressed the hope that the Administering Authority will continue with all possible speed the process of developing the Territory in the sense that an integrated society will be established in which Africans will play their due part;

(1) Draws the attention of the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council to the views expressed by the president of the Tanganyika African National Union and the relevant debates in the Fourth Committee;

(2) Recommends to the Administering Authority that it should consider making a statement on the policy it proposes to follow in Tanganyika, and should, *inter alia*, include therein the principle that, in accordance with the principles of the international trusteeship system, the Territory shall be guided towards self-government or independence and shall become a democratic State, in which all inhabitants have equal rights;

(3) Recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it invite its periodic Visiting Mission which will visit Trust Territories in East Africa in 1957, to study in particular the question of Tanganyika's political development in the light of such relevant information as it obtains from the Administering Authority and from representations of the population of the Trust Territory;

(4) Recommends that the Trusteeship Council include in its next reports, in the framework both of its annual examination of conditions in the Territory and of the question of the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence, a special study of the problems mentioned above, in the light of the Visiting Mission's report and the information obtained from the Administering Authority.

Amendment by Syria

A motion proposed by the Soviet Union, as amended on the suggestion of Syria, was passed by 45 votes to 14, with 16 abstentions. It read:—

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Taking into account that, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, one of the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system is the progressive development of the populations of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence;

Taking into account that, under General Assembly resolution 289 A (IV), of November 21, 1949, the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration is to attain complete independence by 1960, and that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly on December 13, 1956 (A/RES/42.9), the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration is to attain independence in 1957 through union with an independent Gold Coast;

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 58 (VI) of January 18, 1952, invited the Administering Authority of each Trust Territory to determine the period of time in which it was expected that the Trust Territory concerned should attain self-government or independence, and also taking into account that this question has been repeatedly discussed at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly;

Noting that the Trusteeship Council, in its report to the 11th session of the General Assembly (A/3170), drew the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that up to now the Administering Authorities have not fixed such time limits;

Attaching great importance to the fixing of definite time limits for the termination of trusteeship in Trust Territories and for the granting of self-government or independence to the peoples of these territories;

Being firmly convinced that most Trust Territories are fully capable of attaining self-government or independence in the near future;

(1) Recommends that the Administering Authorities take the necessary measures to ensure that the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration, Togoland under the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration, and Ruanda-Urundi achieve self-government or independence in an early date;

(2) Invites the Administering Authorities to estimate the period of time estimated for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories in conformity with General Assembly resolution 58 (VI) and the present resolution;

(3) Invites the Administering Authorities to submit appropriate information on the implementation of paragraph 2 and above to the Trusteeship Council at its 19th and 20th sessions;

(4) Requests the Trusteeship Council to report to the General Assembly at its 12th session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

The Soviet draft had expressed the conviction that "most Trust Territories are fully capable of attaining self-government or independence in from three to five years." The Syrian amendment substituted "in the near future."

Citizenship

MR. M. GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, said when introducing the Federal Citizenship Bill that when it came into operation British protected persons who became Federal citizens by registration would be liable to lose that citizenship if they were absent from the Federation for more than three years and for certain other reasons. The Bill would allow British protected persons to acquire citizenship by free registration, and would make Federal citizens British subjects automatically.



**Central
Africa's
Leading
Building
Society**

6 1/2%
SHARE INTEREST
No Income Tax Deduction

Write for
Investment
Prospectus
and other
details

FIRST PERMANENT
Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia under the Building Societies Act, 1974/1950
BUILDING SOCIETY

Head Office
PERMANENT HOUSE
P.O. Box 420, LUSAKA, N. Rhodesia

Kenya as A Military Base

Importance from Commonwealth Standpoint

COLONEL T. O. FITZGERALD has written from Nairobi to *The Times* : —

"I cannot think why the British Government both above and below are having military bases in Cyprus, Libya, etc. when these bases might be so easily transferred to Kenya. Kenya is the most obvious country for a military base. It is the only one which has a footing in India, Ceylon, and Burma — Kenya being midway for any future military operations which are likely to occur in the East. Not only does Kenya stand out as a military base but also as a naval base, with the best deep-sea harbour on the East Coast of Africa.

"Having spent the best part of the past 40 years of my life in a military capacity in Kenya, I know the country very well, and am convinced that it would be difficult to find a better training ground for troops anywhere in the world. It is healthy, and there is a great variety of terrain for training purposes. The fact of our local forces, the King's African Rifles, having the opportunity of training alongside British troops would be of inestimable benefit to all concerned.

Colonel R. F. Wright commented:

"Kenya's strategic situation has been stressed on many occasions during the past 20 years, and the severance of our life-line through the Suez Canal has enhanced its importance more than ever.

"It would provide a less vulnerable area than the existing bases in the narrow confines of the Mediterranean. It would strengthen our position and influence in the Commonwealth countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The sea communications from the United Kingdom would be safe. It would afford a backing to the Aden Protectorate and not be too remote for action in the Persian Gulf oilfields.

"The Southern Sudanese would be encouraged to resist Egyptian pressure if they knew there was a strong British base behind them.

"No finer area exists for training in jungle, desert, mountain or any other form of warfare."

Mr. Hugh Fraser's Views

Mr. Hugh Fraser, M.P., wrote:

"Before Suez there was an argument for Kenya. The weight of it may have been marginal, which accounts perhaps for the Socialist Government's recommending it, building the Mackinnon Road installations and then abandoning them. But surely such an argument for Kenya is closed for good by Suez.

"Militarily Suez has broken financial and strategic bridges between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Even if the old bastions of air hold on the isthmus contained in our treaties with Jordan and Libya were not gone or going, our bridge between East and West could never now be firmly enough re-established.

"Today, therefore, naval and military defence of the Persian Gulf, where we have treaties and alliances, and where British companies have concessions on 30% of the whole world's proven oil reserves, can be undertaken only from the Indian Ocean. Yet in the Indian Ocean we have agreed to abandon our naval base at Tripoli.

"The Maldives cannot, nor can the Kuria Muria Islands, nor Bahrain, nor Sharjah, nor, I believe, Aden, and certainly neither Berbera nor Socatra, offer harbours and airfields, or hinterland or peoples equipped, stable or willing to receive British ships, aircraft, and garrisons. Kilindini harbour and Kenya Colony can.

"If the immediate argument for Kenya is powerful, any projection of current political or economic trends makes it even stronger. The political stability of East and Central Africa will soon be menaced by the Communist-inspired Afro-Asian intrigues and propaganda, and not improbably by a hostile Egypt endeavouring to expand down the Nile Valley or into Somalia.

Commercially, as the Middle East oil has doubled in price, and as the oil companies and Middle East States turn away from canals and pipelines and blackmail to the better proposition of great tankers and the shipment of oil across the Persian Gulf and Cape routes, will regain and outpace their old importance. In this area of growing economic importance and political danger, Kenya affords the only sound and perhaps the only nodal point of power for Britain.

Vulnerability of NATO

Mr. Frederick Gough, M.P., who recently visited Kenya with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation, wrote:

"May I endorse your words in Mr. Hugh Fraser's letter of March 7 and put forward another strategic reason to prove its importance? Whatever the rights or wrongs of our actions during the past six months, such the Suez affair has raised many a question of doubt the Western world's ability to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's right flank.

"What would be the security of free Europe if by a sudden coup the whole of the Mediterranean seaboard from Morocco to Egypt should fall into Communist hands? What then would be the value of Cyprus or Malta as strategic points? These two islands must always remain as tactical stepping stones, not only to cover our Middle East commitments but also our Commonwealth communications, but surely our bases for possible operations to protect N.A.T.O.'s southern flank must be situated where it is free from envelopment.

"Having just returned from Kenya, I cannot imagine a better place not only for the Navy but for land and air forces as well. Mombasa is capable of harbouring all the fleets of the N.A.T.O. countries; Mackinnon Road has already been for the Army, and the plains of Kenya can provide facilities for the strongest imaginable air force without in any way affecting Kenya's great agricultural industry. In fact, the economy of Kenya would benefit immensely if this step were taken."

"The rate of immigration into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is about 20 times as fast as into the Union of South Africa," Mr. J. D. Chataway, High Commissioner for the Federation in the Union.

FARMERS IN TANGANYIKA

USE THE

JOHNSON MAJOR



AND ALLIED IMPLEMENTS

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at: ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA

Political Problems of Uganda

Lack of Confidence in Kabaka's Government

THE PROBLEMS which face Frederick Crawford Uganda's new Governor, are briefly discussed in the current issue of the *Economist*, which suggests that, although the last Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, bustled the country along the goal to political advancement, self-government is nevertheless a relatively distant prospect.

The article continues: "The first reason is the quarrel between the State of Buganda and the rest of Uganda. The Kabaka's Government is far more advanced and controls a far more advanced people than are found in any of the other States which make up Uganda. These less advanced States fear that self-government will really mean domination by the Baganda; and that they, utterly refuse to accept.

The Kabaka's Government, since his triumphant return from exile, has not given grounds for confidence that it would be tolerant or democratic. At this moment it faces a crisis because the courts have awarded a seat in the Kabaka to a recently elected member whom the Kabaka has so far excluded on the frivolous ground that he is politically unfriendly.

There are also real grounds for fear that if self-government were granted in the next five or six years Africans simply could not be found to man either the ministerial or higher civil posts, since educational opportunity has been slower to develop in Uganda than on the West Coast.

"The new Governor is therefore likely to face some difficult tests in his first few months. There is no doubt that there will be a rising agitation for an early promise of self-government. If he simply rejects it on the grounds that the country is not yet ready to govern itself, his words will not carry conviction to the few but vital political leaders who feel that they personally are ready to rule, and who cannot believe that their country is far behind Ghana. If, on the other hand, he accedes too readily to such demands — though of that there is no sign — trouble might well start between the Baganda and the other tribes; there might also be a catastrophic collapse of the country's administration.

"There are some indications that the Governor's brief from London is to try and keep the African political leaders happy by frequent small moves along the road to self-government, while training up a cadre of African officials from all tribes, who can begin to take over the civil service. This sensible plan will succeed only if there is a proper realization — which seems generally lacking amongst East African Europeans — that events in Ghana and Nigeria are making political demands that are in Africa elsewhere vastly more urgent."

The correspondent reports that walls in Kampala have been chalked with the slogan "After Ghana, freedom for Uganda."

Congo Basin Treaties Amended

NYASALAND AND NORTHEASTERN-NORTHERN RHODESIA are no longer within the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties. This was announced in the Federal Parliament last week. It means that the Federation is now an economic whole. So far as Nyasaland is concerned, abrogation of the treaties reduces the over-all cost of consumer goods by about £150,000 a year, according to the president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. E. J. Borror. Extension of preferential tariffs to these areas cuts the duties on British cars, clothing, blankets, footwear, building materials, tinned fruit, meats and vegetables, and many other items, down to beads and fishhooks. The duty on cars valued for duty purposes at above £550 has been halved to 12½%, and reduced to 7½% for those rated under £550. For the past 15 months the Federal Government had paid the Nyasaland Government the difference between the Federal and the treaty tariffs on imports to Nyasaland. Those payments amounting roughly to £200,000 a year, have now ceased. Travellers between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will no longer be bothered with customs formalities, and shippers will be spared the formalities which has been necessary to move goods within the Federation.

New G.M. of E.A. Railways

Mr. J. R. Farquharson Appointed

MR. JAMES ROBBIE FARQUHARSON, C.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., general manager of the Sudan Railways since 1952, is to become general manager of East African Railways and Harbours in succession to Sir Arthur Kirby who will leave Kenya about the end of June on retirement from the Colonial Service. Mr. Farquharson will visit East Africa in May and then spend some months in the United Kingdom before taking up his new appointment early in October.

After attending the Royal Technical College in Glasgow he graduated B.Sc. at Glasgow University in 1923, and for the next two years was an assistant engineer in the railway division of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway. Then he joined the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

He was appointed personal assistant to the general manager of the Tanganyika Government Railways, of which he became chief engineer four years later. For most of the rest of the war he was engaged on special duties connected with the operation of war-time control in the Territory and at the end of 1945 was appointed general manager of the Sudan Railways.

When the Kenya and Uganda Railways and four years and the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours were amalgamated on May 4, 1948, as East African Railways and Harbours, he became acting deputy general manager and in the following year chief engineer and deputy general manager. Three years later he went to the Sudan.

Riscom Becomes Risco

THE COMPANY which is to take over the State-owned Iron and Steel Commission of Southern Rhodesia, generally known as R.I.S.C.O.M., is to be known as the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company (Pvt.) Ltd. (R.I.S.C.O.). Full details were given in our last issue. The initial issued ordinary share capital amounts to £3.1m.



*It's not such
a long stretch
to reach EAST AFRICA.*

Modern communications have you here in a matter of hours.

Sport, wild life, majestic scenery or just lying in the sun.

Whatever your choice — you'll find it in East Africa.

THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION,
STANVAC HOUSE, P.O. Box 2011, NAIROBI

London Office

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association, Grand Building,
Trafalgar Square, LONDON, W.C.2



SKYLINE

Letters to the Editor

Africans and the Multi-Racial State

Attitude to United Tanganyika Party

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—It is dangerous to assume—as do so many people like Mr. Willis, whose experience in Africa is short and who have little first-hand contact with real Africans—that politically conscious Africans are not the only ones who will really count when it comes to shaping the minds of the great mass in these days of waning chiefly influence? Will justify by their example and vote the efforts of the U.T.P. and others at involving African support for the multi-racial State.

Whether we like it or not, Mr. Nyorege is right when he says that few of those few Africans who have heard of it are taking the United Tanganyika Party seriously. I know intimately the leader of those who do in a district in which the U.T.P. feels that it has scored a great success among Africans; he is certainly not a man who is taken seriously by his fellow-Africans, nor are his followers. This is, I fear, characteristic of many places I know. To fight against a mono-racial solution is right; to fool yourself that you are succeeding is dangerous.

Discretion, not lack of valour, compels me to sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

"MSEMAYELI"

"Msemayeli" is the Swahili for "speaker of the truth"—Ed.]

Coal in Southern Tanganyika

Case for a Southern Railway

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Do you not agree that it is most regrettable that the U.K. government has decided not to invest in African coal, especially that in Tanganyika?

In your issue of November 22, 1956, Mr. G. W. Baker, district commissioner of Songea in the Southern Province, pointed out the various reasons, besides the substantial deposits of coal, for extending the railway there.

Surely, if we do not invest in a project of this nature, the U.S.A. or some other foreign Power will take the initiative. It could then be justly argued that we do not deserve our mandate there any longer.

Yours faithfully,

Esstee,

A. D. SPERIDAN

Hertfordshire

Mr. Baker stated that the coal deposits in the Songea and Njombe district which have been surveyed by the Colonial Development Corporation had been estimated at 230m. tons although nothing like the whole field had been evaluated. The coal area is about 500 miles from the new port of Mtwara, built at great cost, for an immense groundnut traffic (which has not been produced), and some 350 miles from the head of the line runs westwards from the port. Mr. Baker also suggested that the coalfields would need £18m. for their development, and that the proposition would be economic if the coal were carried at the normal rate of freight, but not if any charge were made. He went so far as to express the view that the railway might become the busiest line in East Africa.

The difficulty again mentioned in a leading article only last week, is that the United Kingdom's finances have been so unimpaired for many years that there is nothing like the annual sum for investment overseas which successive Governments of the Exchequer have publicly declared to be necessary. As a consequence, many desirable schemes in many parts of the Commonwealth cannot be started, or have to operate on a basis far below their potentialities.

Tributes to Lord Malvern

TRIBUTES TO LORD MALVERN have been broadcast in the General Overseas "Commonwealth Club" programme of the B.B.C.

Lord Salisbury said: "As a political figure Lord Malvern has always been something of an original. Most politicians, especially in democratic countries, tend to say what the people want to hear, and they extend this failing by explaining that they have to carry the people along with them." Lord Malvern has never fallen into that error; his aim has always been to tell the people not what they want to hear but what they ought to hear.

"Sometimes he has done this in furious mood; sometimes he has done it with that twinkle and chuckle that are all his own, so well almost as if he meant to tease. His object has always been the same: he has wanted to expose what he has regarded as hypocrisy or humbug. He has wanted the people of Rhodesia—and of Great Britain—to face hard facts, for he believes that only in that way can they move forward safely and surely into the misty and uncharted future."

Sir George Daveyport, who served in Lord Malvern's Cabinet from 1946 until federation, said:

"What is the secret of Lord Malvern's success as a leader? His charm is one of his greatest assets, and has been invaluable in breaking the ice in his many meetings with other world leaders here and abroad—and certainly in keeping his party together. That is only the beginning. What always impressed me when a member of his Cabinet was his gift for getting to the root of problems. Two of his other qualities—perhaps virtues—would be a better name—are his infinite patience and his gift of humour."

Never Coveted Office

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, M.P., who was Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the last Socialist Government, said:—

"Lord Malvern is one of those public men who kept office because he never coveted office. He had strong views, but if they were not accepted he was always ready to be defeated and retire. Whatever he was doing, he would get great fun out of public life.

"As one who has not agreed with all that Lord Malvern has done, I can say that I regard him as a great force for good during his long political life. He has always had a sense of the practical and possible but he has never lost sight of his ideals.

"Amongst his greatest achievements I put the creation of Southern Rhodesia as an independent political entity when many would have preferred to see it absorbed into South Africa, and the culmination of this policy in the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In this last he and I worked together; we both, I think, knew that the creation of this new State was an act of faith.

"We had the same faith that in a great British Central African State solutions would be found for the tough and testing racial problems that beset this part of the world. Perhaps a thing that has most attracted me about Lord Malvern's ideas is his firm and unshaken aim of making British Central Africa safe not only for his own generation but for their sons and grandsons."

Merchant Bank of Central Africa

VISCOUNT MALVERN, lately Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed a director of the new Merchant Bank of Central Africa, Ltd.

The first full meeting of the board is to be held in Salisbury today under the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Prain. The bank has announced that among those who will attend are Mr. R. H. W. Bruce (deputy chairman), Mr. Kingham Douglass (vice-president), Mr. Dillon Reed and Co., New York, Mr. D. B. Colville (of Phillips, Rothschild and Sons), Mr. M. Menzies (of Phillips, Higginson and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. C. Kirkpatrick.

At the time of the meeting Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mr. J. R. Colville (of Trump Hill, Higginson) will also be in Salisbury.

Need to Rout the Racialists.

Sir Stephen King-Hall's Conclusions

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL has reached the conclusion after a visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that its most important requirement is the emergence of European leaders in commerce, industry and politics who have the courage of the African development which can be achieved only on a relationship of the person-to-person level.

In his *King-Hall Newsletter* he thus sums up the attitude of an average European in the Federation:

"I am a white man who has been in the country for 20 years. I am very British, but I can't help feeling that I am a bit of an alien. I don't miss my cup of tea. What's happened to the old country when it gets kicked around by a so-and-so like Nasser has no beat I don't like the way the Africans have been getting. Perhaps the difference between baseball and cricket. I'll be perfectly frank with you and say I didn't come here and it was pretty tough to begin with. I do go good to Africa—I look for the missionaries."

"I have never been much on the street, but I'm not such an ass as to fail to see the way things are going. The African is getting educated, and what's more he's doing it at which this country is expanding and the difference in numbers between blacks and whites makes it inevitable that the African should have a place in the sun. The African is getting ideas and getting them fast. Some of them strike me as pretty awful ideas, and sentimental left-wingers at home are responsible for a lot of that."

"I've changed my mind about Africans quite a lot during the last five years. I used to think that just because he was an African he couldn't acquire skills. I was wrong. Of course, a lot of them are bone lazy, but they can learn all right if they want to. What's happening in the Union worries me. I see trouble coming there, and it may spread here. Then there was Mau Mau and the Gold Coast and all that."

Looking Ahead

"My grandfather had a nice place in England with lots of servants and everyone in the village touched their hats to him. He practically owned the place. It was a nice life if you could get it. Look at the upper and middle classes in Britain today. You're not telling me that they gave up all their privileged positions and perks with a song in their hearts. Who would? It's nice to be the boss unless you have a vocation to join the Salvation Army. But I've got my kids to think of, and it is clear to me that for a whole lot of reasons they are not going to be the top dogs in Rhodesia as I've been."

"How can I be sure the kids are going to be O.K.? There is only one way out of it, and that's what they call this multi-racial policy. We've got to work out some sort of partnership with these Africans, and I want to stay senior partner as long as I can partly because I honestly believe that if I don't these fellows will make an upholy mess of this expanding country and muck up its great future. For Heaven's sake don't ask me to be noble about this. I am no more noble than the African, and he is not noble; he is out to do the best he can for himself, and so am I, and, if you press me on the point, I'd do the same in his place."

The root of the problem of human contact is, Sir Stephen says, the question of human dignity.

"A European (or an African) has a perfect right to choose as his social companions men and women who are like-minded in their acceptance of certain standards and modes of conduct common to civilized persons. The African has chosen to reach out for Western civilization. When he has acquired that civilization it is a peculiarly offensive affront to his dignity to be treated as an inferior type of human being because of his racial characteristics."

"It is an uncivilized act for any man to affect a superiority over another man purely on racial grounds. There are at present in the Federation a handful of Africans who, despite the most tremendous difficulties, have reached standards of education and culture superior to that achieved by many Europeans. These Africans are the destined leaders... of what?"

"Their people? Yes, in a sense, but where are they going to lead them? Are they to feel that the only direction open to them is leadership along the path of African racial nationalism? Disaster to Africans and Europeans lies that way. Can the best of these Africans be made to feel that they have an equal responsibility with the Europeans for bringing about a multi-racial partnership?"

"There are plenty of men of no-good-will amongst the Africans who are a racialist as their opposite numbers amongst the Europeans, but there are good and far-seeing men in both camps, and everything depends upon whether they can get together in the next decade and rout the racialists."

Royal Empire Society's Festival

RESTORATION OF THE CASQUETTES BUILDINGS of the Royal Empire Society from the severe damage suffered from enemy bombing in 1941, to be commemorated by the Royal Empire Society in 1957 by a Festival which is also intended to mark the development of its work for the Commonwealth and Empire.

The celebrations, extending over more than a week, will start on Sunday, May 12, with a thanksgiving service in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.

Five days later Her Majesty the Queen, patron of the society, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Philip, will visit the building and unveil a commemorative panel.

Other arrangements include a reception and tea party at St. James's Palace, at which H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, president of the society, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester will be present; a festival ball which will be attended by H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent, patron of the junior section of the society; and a sherry party on the terrace of the House of Lords.

Rites of Citizenship

CITIZENSHIP in the Federation should be ceremonially conferred, Mr. A. E. Robinson has suggested in the Federal Party's journal, perhaps in the presence of the local mayor, and "preferably in a room hung with a portrait of the Queen, the Union Jack, the Federal flag, and the coats-of-arms and portraits of the great figures in history of the Federation." New citizens would then feel that they had started life afresh and that the Federation was their new and permanent home.



*'Darling—
do give me
Churchman's No. 1*

Re-Allocation of Federal Revenue

No Change for Nyasaland

A RE-ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX REVENUE and of loan funds to the Federal Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian Governments is recommended in the report of the Fiscal Review Commission. No change is proposed for Nyasaland.

The proposed new allocations of income tax are: Federal, 42% (38%); Southern Rhodesia, 13% (13%); Northern Rhodesia, 18% (21%); Nyasaland 6% (6%). This would be divided thus: Federal, 0% (0%); Southern Rhodesia, 16% (13%); Northern Rhodesia, 17% (17%); Nyasaland 6%.

The report stresses that the Federation has embarked on a period of development the results of which in the way of increased revenues would not appear for five or more years. The substantial fall in the price of copper has reduced income tax receipts until the price recovery or output has expanded in the financial year 1956-57 the total pool of basic tax revenue is calculated to be £40.5m; for 1961-62 is estimated at the same figure.

On the basic problems of federal finance the report states: "The difficulties we foresee relate not so much to the sharing of the divisible revenue as to the fact that available resources fall far short of the total demands of them. Estimates, despite their possible shortcomings, indicate that total expenditure by the four Governments in 1961-62 will be £126m. against a total revenue of only £109m."

Should it be decided to transfer European agriculture in Nyasaland to Federal control, the Nyasaland and Federal Governments should negotiate a fiscal settlement on the principles which governed that between the Northern Rhodesian and Federal Governments.

On their decision to take away 2% from the Federal Government and give each of the Rhodesias an extra 2% from income tax revenue, the commissioners wrote that, despite the recent falls in the price of copper, they were confident that that industry would for many years remain the main-spring of the Federation's economy. In 1956-57 no less than 30% of Federal revenue, 18% of Southern Rhodesia's, 28% of Nyasaland's, and 60% of Northern Rhodesia's would derive directly from the taxation of the copper industry.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

MR. J. C. MAY, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who recently made a 10-weeks tour of the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, told the administrative council in Manchester last week that the production of cotton in those territories for the current season would equal between 50% and 60% of Lancashire's total consumption of cotton last season.

While in the Sudan he concluded an agreement under which the Government of that republic will contribute £22,000 a year and the corporation will continue to provide the staff to carry out research on cotton-growing problems for the next two years.

In Uganda he presided at a meeting of the Namilunge Advisory Board, which consists of directors of agriculture in cotton-growing territories and representatives of their cotton marketing boards; the board meets annually to consider the corporation's research programme. In Kenya and Tanganyika he visited the Government research stations at which corporation staff are working, and had discussions with the departments of Agriculture.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson, director of the corporation's research station in Uganda, will become Director Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge in October in succession to Sir Frank Rowden. As a result, Mr. J. E. Peat will become the senior officer in East Africa, and Mr. H. W. Manning, director of the research station of Namilunge.

Mr. Peat will remain at Ukirikiru, Tanganyika, where he has been stationed since October, 1956. Previously he had spent 14 years as manager of the Corporation's plant at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Manning first joined the corporation in 1939 and worked in St. Vincent in the West Indies. After a 12-year study leave in the United States he was transferred to Uganda in 1951, where he has been in charge of the cotton-breeding programme for the past two years. In 1953, at the invitation of North Carolina State College, he spent a further three months in the United States as a visiting professor, and delivered lectures and papers on climatology and statistical genetics.

Suez Crisis Hits C.A.A.

Over-Optimistic View of Accounts

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, Mr. W. H. Maswood, has told Parliament that the Government would consider any proposal in respect of Central African Airways which might be to the Federation's advantage.

Fully without commitment he would examine Lord Botherwick's proposal, and also the possibility of establishing a new relationship with B.O.A.C. Capital would be spent in the next few years, and the Government had to consider means of raising the necessary financial resources.

A subsidy of £50,000 would have to be found to meet C.A.A.'s estimated operating loss for the 25 months to June '50. The Suez crisis and consequent prohibition of C.A.A. aircraft over Egyptian territory was costing the airline about £17,000 a month. Unless some new arrangement could be made, the whole question of the continued operation of the Copperbelt service would have to be reviewed.

Another reason for the loss was that too optimistic a view was taken of the Viscount's standards of operating. The Eastern Rhodesia Payload limit was discovered after typical trials had caused a loss of £22,000 in revenue. Because of the need to fly over Egyptian territory Viscount could not compete for I.C.E.M. charters to bring immigrants to the Federation, particularly from Italy, which had been hoped to earn £80,000 from such charters.

Amalgamation with E.A.A. Suggested

Mr. C. C. Bhebe, M.P., suggested that the "useless and expensive" external services of C.A.A. should be abandoned for improved local services; that C.A.A. should cooperate to the fullest possible extent with B.O.A.C. and that an amalgamation of C.A.A. and East African Airways should be discussed with the East African Governments.

When C.A.A. was formed its objective had been to provide an efficient domestic service. Instead there had been "an emotional drive, very nearly hysterical, to transform C.A.A. into an international airline." The root of the trouble had been the purchase of the five Viscount aircraft for £750,000.

Mr. H. E. Davies called for a full investigation into the airline's operational losses. Dr. Alexander Scott opposed any sale of C.A.A. to anybody. A special committee is to investigate the whole question of airports for Northern Rhodesia, with particular reference to the Copperbelt.

British-American Tobacco Company

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LATELY after providing just over £28m. for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit of £23,860,719 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £17,600,106 in the previous year.

The group net profit is £21,558,634 (£24,000,840), of which £3.4m. is transferred to fixed assets and stock replacement reserves, £1,959,770 to capital reserve, £6,997,678 to revenue reserves, and £1,711,934 to currency conversion adjustments. Interest on the preference shares requires £33,000, and dividends on the ordinary shares totalling 2s. per share, free of £7,127,328, leaving £25,463,342 to be carried forward against £23,897,807 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 64m. in 5% cumulative preference stock, 6m. in 6% second cumulative preference stock, and £35,656,641 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves and £551,516 revenue reserves at £20,667,738 reserve for future taxation at £6,829,372, subsidiaries at £26,581,438, and current liabilities and provisions at £11,192,905. Fixed assets—valued at £2,435,223—subsidies at £4,951,623, trade investments at £6,860,569, and current assets at £62,798,391, including £5,724,281 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. Gough (President), D. M. Oppenheim (chairman), F. E. St. G. Sarrant, A. S. Sarrant, B. Hambruton, R. F. Ridley, and G. B. G. Cleary, Messrs. G. G. Gelschopp, D. S. Clarke, R. P. Donohoe, G. Geldart, B. D. Messelbrook, J. W. Drake, J. W. St. G. Sarrant, W. H. White, and Lord Sinclair. Mr. G. G. Gelschopp is Secretary.

The 54th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 29.



NAIROBI: Less than 100 years ago wild animals roamed the plain on which the city of Nairobi now stands, and a multitude of birds screeched in the reeds where the Nairobi river spread itself out into a vast green swamp. Many warriors occasionally found fish over the ground. They called it Nairobi "the place of the cold water". Nairobi began its life in 1899 as a mere railhead camp on the line to Uganda. Today it is the capital of Kenya, a modern city with wide streets, fine buildings and a population of over 200,000. It received its City Charter from the Duke of Gloucester in 1925. Nairobi is also the principal commercial centre for the whole of East Africa. New industries are encouraged and important building and industrial developments are in progress. The Royal National Park, on the outskirts of the city, is an interesting link with the past. Covering some 40 square miles it contains lion, hippo, giraffe and a surprising variety of game, all living in their natural environment.



Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in East Africa 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 Nairobi and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Kenya's Olympic Performances

Alexander on Strengths and Weaknesses

S. ALEXANDER, leader of the Kenya team to the Olympic Games in Melbourne, said in the course of an address to the Round Table of Nairobi:

Our quarter mile were exceptionally successful in events outside the Olympics, but lacked of how to perform in the main Olympic arena. The half mile was a mystery. We had been to Vancouver in 1954, and noted the temperamental nature of the competition. I was particularly interested in the Marathon runner who did not finish the race. At the five kilometre mark he was actually in the lead. Perhaps he was too confident before he began the race.

The tragic story of Alice, who did not start the 10,000 metre race, it was known that an inquiry on the spot made by Mr. Chileshe, was president of the Kenya Association of the Olympic Councils, was to blame. The findings were clear. The Olympic Councils were to blame. The findings were clear. The Olympic Councils were to blame. The findings were clear. The Olympic Councils were to blame.

High jumper Joseph Kabogo did well to jump his normal height, and he did it with style and grace. The more track coach, Ken Carnahan, wrote: "I am sure that the people of Kenya will be successful in all their sports if they are given the same opportunity as athletes perform to his individual ability. They have never attained just that."

Kenya's middle distance runner, who was always known for his conscientiousness, was one of the best of the whole team. And he beat Chatterway of Britain in the 3,000 metres.

Kenya's best player was undoubtedly drawn with Great Britain. Throughout our game was superb. Unlike with the best in the world, in this our game, Ron Frank of Thika, was outstanding, and himself another member of the whole team. Our backs, Anthony Vaz and Rabir Singh, played well in the Olympic hockey tournament and only goals were scored against us in the last of the whole tournament.

The worst incident of the tournament which was first a serious matter of a member of the team who obtained an authorization from the Olympic public relations. I was told that the embarrassing point of immediately telling the chief of public relations that the authorization was withdrawn that day. I should have been an alternative but to attend the person and the American were having similar trouble with a man they did suspect who was immediately made a martyr here. The man I am sure that if I had had to do it, I would have the best there was in Kenya would have turned on fire in the same way.

It is officially announced that last week's loans conference in Nairobi reached the conclusion that the apparent deficit between the funds thought to be available for the development programmes and the present programme of £100m for the 1966 period might not prove to be altogether unmanageable.

New Items in Brief

Numbers that Billings is present at Fort Johnston on Lake Naivasha at the request of the construction firm, the Jwonde Bund, have been expelled by the Federal Ministry of Health. Dr. Billings is Acting Regional Director of Medical Services. It was said that bathing in Lake Naivasha, if from open and sandy beaches, is possible. It was said that all children playing in swamps, ponds, or streams, ideal breeding grounds for the bilharzia snail.

When the Minister of Law, Mr. Mwendwa, said that the Federal Government had agreed to the proposal of the Federal Government to limit the franchise to 100,000 registered voters in Kenya. An African Member from Tanganyika said that all Africans were opposed to such a system, which were merely designed to keep Africans out of the electoral rolls. His statement calls for African adults to be allowed to vote.

The chief clerk of the Nairobi District Council, Nyasa, named Rankin Mwa, has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on two counts of fraud involving sums totalling £1,000. The sentences are to run concurrently. He will spend only four years in jail. An accountant, Githinji, a young court clerk at Chirichia, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

A party of 20 Italian and Somali boy scouts from Somalia, who attended the rally in Nyeri to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the late Lord Baden-Powell, brought an ivory desk set as a gift from the Mayor of Mogadishu. The Mayor of Nairobi has a token of the international sympathy and brotherhood typified by the Scout movements.

Princess Royal Visit

Year of the Princess, a colour film of the visit of Princess Margaret to Tanganyika, made for the Government, has been shown in Dar es Salaam and is to be shown in Tanga, Mtwara, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, Zanzibar, Mbeya, Mporogoro, Dodoma, Lindi, Mbeja, Iringa, and Kilosa.

Non-African immigrants to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year are now officially stated to have numbered 26,200, of whom 22,310 were British subjects. The recorded number of emigrants from the Federation was 2,755.

Somali boys of Gabilah Secondary School, on the school's open day, showed a crop of maize grown by the school. The boys were shown and written by the headmaster that the school is not only reading and writing.

During the week ended February 28 three Kikuyu terrorists were captured in Kenya and two surrendered. One boy was captured in one cow. One home-made gun was recovered from the school district.

A painting of Mount Kihimani by Mrs. H. W. G. Ginner, wife of the Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika, has been sent as a gift by the people of the Territory to the people of Ghana.

An uncharted mountain under the sea in the Tanzanian Channel, reaching a height of 9,000 feet above the sea level, has been discovered by the Royal Geographical Society. A new bridge over the Kilema River between Mwanza and Kondoa in Tanganyika, with a span of some 600 feet, has been completed on the Great North Road.

Of 77 African boys and African girls from Uganda who took the Senior Certificate School Certificate Examination last year 433 boys and 27 girls were successful.

Commonwealth Naval Conference will be held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, from April 29 to May 10.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE PRINT
NAME OR ONE YEAR AND UPON COMPLETION
ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
AIR EDITION (60s. per annum)
(Below, if necessary)

Name and address of the person to whom the journal should be sent

Name and address of the person to whom the journal should be sent

Signature

HH Visiting Europe?

HANDBERE VINE CARS

MORRIS HOUSE, ALDERLEY, ENGLAND

Self-Driven No Mileage Charge. Hire and purchase of Morris, Austin, and other cars. Also a full range of accessories. Hire and purchase of Morris, Austin, and other cars. Also a full range of accessories. Hire and purchase of Morris, Austin, and other cars. Also a full range of accessories.

for a

5,000 miles and more in just over three days. You'll enjoy every minute of the way if you fly "SAFARI" — the experienced service to Great Britain.

journey

No night-flying by "SAFARI" — overnight stops at selected hotels provide pleasant evenings to banish travel fatigue.

enjoyed

For business holiday or all-family travel fly "SAFARI" — a service attentive to individual needs and offering many advantages to the whole family at the lowest fares on the route.

Any Travel Agent will tell you how to "travel wisely and travel well" — by "SAFARI".

fly - Safari

(Coach Class air service)

FARES TO LONDON

NDOLA	£117
return	£210 8s.
LUSAKA	£118
return	£212 8s.
BULAWAYO	£121
return	£217 10s.
SALISBURY	£121
return	£217 10s.

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN MALDENIA

(Coach Class air service)

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

NDOLA

P.O. Box 94, Gwelo, Air Rec, Ndola. Tel. 2918

SALISBURY

Hunting-Clan African Airways (Pvt) Ltd., Private Bag 179H, Kingsway Air Station, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Telephone 28571 Cables: Huntavia

OPERATED JOINTLY BY

AIRWORK LTD. HUNTING-CLAN

Bandana Company's Report

BANDANA LTD., a company with tea in Nyaland, earned a profit of £15,988 in the year ended September 30 compared with £24,435 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £100,000, development reserve received £5,000, and a dividend of 15% requires £1,760, leaving a carry-forward of £826 against £1,699 brought in.

The issued capital is £32,002 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £38,226, reserves for future taxation of £3,780, and current liabilities at £23,000. Fixed assets are valued at £45,096, and current assets at £49,566, including £8,400 in cash.

The company owns 1,022 acres of land, of which 500 acres are planted with tea in bearing and 522 acres under tea. In the year under review 852,820 (322,675) lb. of tea were manufactured, the yield per acre being 576 (362) lbs. the average (i.o.b. cost 20.46d. (19.57d.) per lb., and the average net sale price 34.57d. (41.05d.).

The directors are Mr. W. R. T. Pictou-Warlow (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbutnot, C.M. (R.E.R.), and Lieut. Colonel D. G. Dickson. The secretaries are Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on April 1.

Tate and Lyle Investments, Ltd.

TATE AND LYLE INVESTMENTS LTD., a company with sugar-cane interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland after providing £82,332 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £44,302 in the year ended September 30, compared with £90,362 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £10,350, and a dividend of 12% on the ordinary shares £20,750, leaving a carry-forward of £162,332, against £124,337 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £450,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £1m. in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £167,332, revenue reserves £167,332, and current liabilities at £17,267. Interests in subsidiaries are valued at £1,881,740, investments at £928,000, and current assets at £2,725.

The report states that while the area chosen for sugar production in Southern Rhodesia is entirely satisfactory in soil and climatic conditions, irrigation is more complex than had been expected, but that have been made to overcome the difficulties. Profits from this project will not be earned as early as had been expected. Technical services have been given in connexion with a sugar refinery in Northern Rhodesia.

The directors are Messrs. Ian D. Lyle (chairman), C. Fairlie, P. Rung, E. O. Whitmee, M. D. Olivant, S. H. J. Lyle, W. R. Booth, J. F. P. Tate, Colin Lyle, A. S. Wingate-Saul, Sir Oliver Lyle, and Lord Lyle of Westbourne.

The secretaries are Messrs. T. Marshall and C. B. Rowan.

The seventh annual general meeting will be held in London on March 27.

Uganda Company Pay 16% Dividend

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD. is paying a final dividend of 10% for the year ended August 31 last, bringing the total distribution to 16% on capital increased from £901,500 to £1,181,519. Though the group trading profit of £354,604 is not as high as the peak earnings of £442,607 in 1955, it is higher than in any other year in the company's history. Taxation requires £124,117 (£127,955), the net profit after taxation is £128,814 (£120,543), and the amount distributed in net dividends is £108,699 (£82,938). The company, the first to be established in Uganda, owns subsidiaries which are engaged in cotton production, tea and coffee growing, trading in motor vehicles, electrical, and other goods, and property owning.

The annual general meeting is to be held in London on April 4. Mr. J. F. Eccles is chairman, having recently been elected to that office on the retirement of General John Buckley.

Universal Asbestos Report

THE UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., a concern with an associated company in East Africa, after providing £176,062 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £164,073 in the year from October 3, 1955, to September 30 last, compared with £167,444 in the previous year. Capital reserve receives £41,074, and general reserve £100,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £2,588, and dividends totalling 1s. per share, less tax, £47,840, leaving a carry-forward of £120,778, against £147,622 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £416,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. A sum of £104,000 is to be applied to a scrip issue of one 5s. share for every four shares held. Revenue reserves stand at £388,550, reserve for future taxation at £74,300, and current liabilities at £279,844. Fixed assets are valued at £438,045, subsidiary companies at £81,391, and current assets at £843,258, including £113,246 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. F. W. R. Douglas (chairman), D. Kirkness, P. Talbot-Smith, M. B. Henderson, W. F. Daventry, R. A. W. Caine, and Major-General Sir John A. Sinclair. The secretary is Mr. E. S. Gray.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 28.

Blantyre and East Africa Report

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., earned a profit of £131,071 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £380,425 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £63,000, general reserve receives £8,000, and special reserve £35,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £264, and a dividend of 25% on the ordinary shares £21,563, leaving £32,000 to be carried forward, against £29,510 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £7,556 in 6% preference shares and £50,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £24,424, provisions at £37,394, and current liabilities at £118,550. Fixed assets are valued at £95,567, subsidiary company at £3,000, and current assets at £460,411, including £230,831 in cash.

The company owns 2,899 acres of tea in full or partial bearing and 162 acres of immature tea. A record tea crop of 2,186,058 lb. last season compared with 1,961,683 lb. in the previous year, and a tobacco crop of 72,592 lb. with 36,233 lb.

The directors are Messrs. Allan Stark (chairman), G. Elmslie, J. A. Meston, Alexander Brown, and Major J. Ervington. The secretary is Miss J. L. Thomson.

The 58th annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on March 29.

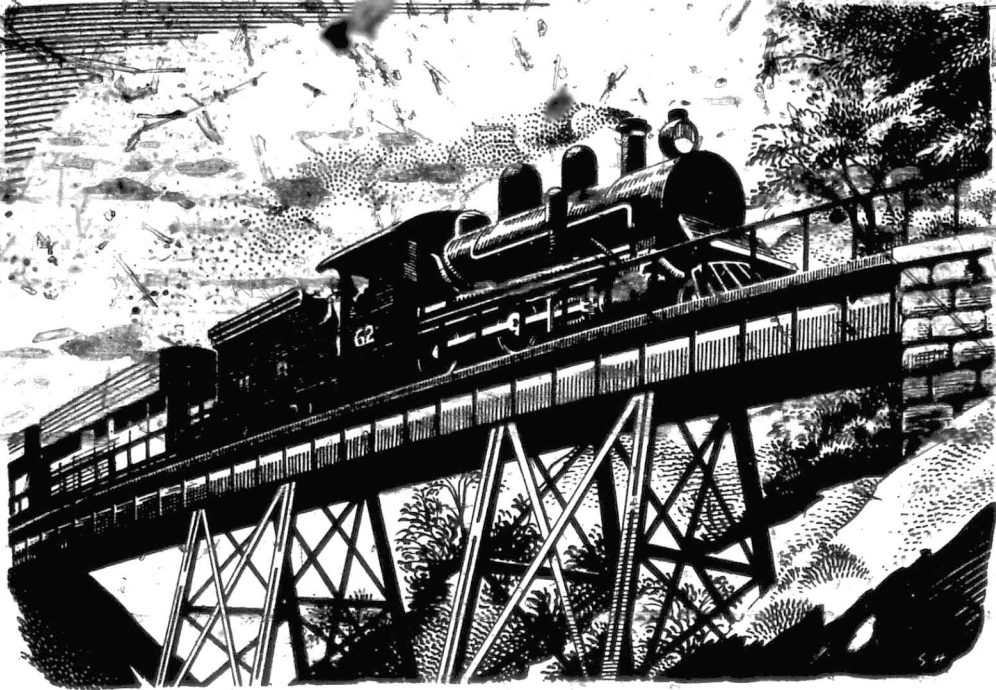
From AFRICA to the EAST in Constellation Comfort

Every week two services leave Nairobi for Europe, where quick connections are available for all parts of the Far East, Australia and New Zealand.

AIR INDIA International

200, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2. AIR INDIA, Nairobi
 Local Booking Office: 14, Nyameral, S.W.1. Phone TEA 4541

Two pamphlets on forestry have been published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 60c each. One is entitled "Local Forest Trees in the British Commonwealth," by Messrs. M. S. Parry and K. L. Willan, and the other "Progress with Hardwood Replacement in Tanganyika," by Mr. Parry.



"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya . . . The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown."—Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa in late 1895.

In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, per-

force continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who "created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown".

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Office: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

West End London Branch, 11 St. James's Square, S.W.1

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, and ZANZIBAR the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

Oil Commercial Concern

The plan for a paper industry in Nyasaland in which the Colonial Development Corporation, the Imperial Tobacco Company and the Albert E. Reed group were associated, is reported from Rhodesia to have been abandoned because the Government's tender for the site is excessive. The Government is known to have withdrawn from the venture but no statement was available in London when the report went to press.

At last week's auctions in London 3,529 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 7.50d. per lb. compared with 4,197 packages averaging 4s. 1.44d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 2.1d. for an assignment from Kenya. Last year the average was 3s. 6.08s. packages averaging 4s. 7.52d. against 37,190 packages averaging 3s. 0.78d. per lb. in the corresponding period last year.

Electricity rates will be introduced in Dar-es-Salaam on April 1. For adult males of 18 years of age the rate will be 42 cents of a shilling per hour when neither hot water nor free piped water is provided, 36 cents when hot water is provided, and 35 cents when both hot water and piped water are provided. Rates for females of 18 and over will be respectively 32, 26, and 25 cents.

Kenya Films for Television

Phoenix Productions, Ltd., a Kenya film company which is already making television films for the American market, has started work on a 35 mm. colour feature, "Mr. G. V. Thayer," a representative of a Hollywood organization who has arrived in Nairobi, has spoken of the success of films made by the Kenya company.

Fish landed from lakes in Uganda last year totalled 34,000 tons, valued at £1.2m. against 28,500 tons valued at £975,000 in 1955. Annual imports of fishing gear into the Protectorate have reached £250,000, and more than 100 African fishermen now have powered craft.

Four-and-a-half-mile dike, the first phase of the Kafue Flats scheme, has been completed. It will enable agricultural experts to begin work on the 200-acre pilot scheme. Thirty acres of rice have been planted.

The Rhodesian Cement Co.'s new mill in Blantyre is in full operation, and able to provide Nyasaland with 4,000 tons of cement a month.

A 750 kW. hydro-electric installation near Kakaoni, on the Kagera River, the boundary between Uganda and Tanganyika, has been bought by the Uganda Electricity Board. It will provide electricity for the town of Mbarara and a mine in Tanganyika.

Costain (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., have received a contract for £218,920 to build a new High Court in Lusaka. The tender was not the lowest received, but the other contractor could undertake to have the building completed within 18 months. Work has already started.

A Government-sponsored Federal Standards Association has been formed. It will work in co-operation with the British Standards Institution. Mr. H. H. Lascelles, executive vice-president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, is chairman of the new body.

Tenders for £1,050,000 were received by the Kenya Cereals Finance Corporation in response to their offer of £500,000 in 32 and 60-day bills. Tenders for a further £1m. have been invited.

British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. has ordered a tanker of 17,000 tons, one of the largest so far commissioned in this country.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 7½% less tax for the year to June 30 next.

Owing to Newcastle disease, poultry exports from the Coast Province of Kenya into Tanganyika have been banned.

Port Reitz Airport, Mombasa, is to be improved at a cost of £250,000.

Western Germany's third biggest customer is now East Africa.

Sisal Outputs for February

Central Lines Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 240 tons of fibre, making 1,820 tons in eight months, against 1,650 tons in the same period of the previous year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 115 tons of fibre, making 1,825 for eight months, against 1,615 for the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 61 tons of fibre, making 111 tons for two months, against 184 tons in the same period last year.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,311 tons, against 1,540 in February, 1956.



H&W

industrial
OIL ENGINES

2-STROKE OPPOSED-PISTON ENGINES
UP TO 6,000 B.H.P.

4-STROKE ENGINES WITH OR WITHOUT
PRESSURE INDUCTION AS DIESEL OR DUAL FUEL
ENGINES UP TO 2,000 B.H.P.

All can be supplied as complete power units
with H & W Alternators or D.C. Generators.

H & W 2-cycle Opposed-Piston Engine Alternator Set
2270kW on test bed. One of two sets for the Dar-es-
Salaam District Electricity Supply Co., East Africa.
(Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., Consultants).



HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

Enquiries: Queen's Island, Belfast

London Office: 9, Whitehall, S.W. 1

BELF.AST

GLASGOW

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

SOUTHAMPTON

MINING

African Shareholders' R.S.T. Employees' Share Purchase Plan

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group is to launch what is believed to be the first employees' share-purchase scheme to be introduced by a mining company in Southern Africa.

Full details of the scheme are not yet available. It will, however, enable both African and European workers to subscribe a fixed proportion of their monthly wages towards buying shares in Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., the two companies in the group having Stock Exchange quotations. For every £1 subscribed by employees of the companies will provide 10s., the total contributions being used to buy the companies' shares on the open market.

Both European and African employees whose earnings are above a stipulated minimum, as yet unstated, will be eligible to join the scheme. It is believed that this minimum for participation will be fixed at a level which will allow an increasing number of Africans to benefit, particularly those who are moving into advanced jobs previously held by Europeans.

When the scheme comes into operation the R.S.T. group, which employs about 3,350 Europeans and 20,000 Africans, will be among the very few companies in Southern Africa with African shareholders.

Consolidated Mines Selection

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD., a company of whose investments 23.73% are in Northern Rhodesian base metal concerns, after providing £147,195 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £156,823 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £164,478 in the previous year. Dividends of 2s. 6d. per share require £135,843, leaving a carry-forward of £20,981, against £22,257 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £945,000 in stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £675,000, revenue reserves £223,297, and current liabilities at £245,253. Quoted investments appear at £1,602,922 (market value £3,807,870), unquoted investments at £155,763, subsidiary company at £205,300, and current assets at £146,565.

The directors are Messrs. A. C. Wilson (chairman), E. C. Baring, W. E. Groves, J. O. Hambro, A. E. Leveson, E. D. McDermott, R. H. Oppenheimer, F. A. Rogers, Lord Balfour of Inchery, and the Hon. H. V. Smith.

The 61st annual general meeting will be held in London on March 26.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs Report

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LTD., a company with Rhodesian interests, after providing £2,333 for taxation, earned a profit of £25,492 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £65,606 in the previous year, which included a substantial surplus from the realization of two of the company's interests. Income tax adjustments added £3,749 to last year's surplus. Investment reserve receives £17,164, and a dividend of 4d. per share, less tax, requires £12,208, leaving a carry-forward of £14,207, against £14,338 brought in.

The issued capital is £169,846 in shares of 3s. Revenue reserve stands at £75,000, investment reserve at £27,100, and current liabilities at £18,043. Quoted investments appear at £273,280 (market value £307,689), and current assets at £30,915.

The directors are Major Sir Cyril Entwistle, O.C. (chairman), and Messrs. F. R. Peters (managing director), H. Rissik Marshall, W. L. Taylor (also secretary), and L. C. Walker. The Johannesburg committee (consists of Messrs. S. F. Dench and F. E. Wigley. The annual general meeting will be held in London on April 4.

Help for African Union

SIR WILLIAM LAWTHORP said in Kistwe recently that he would recommend the Miners' International Federation, of which he is secretary-treasurer, to help the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union, which has been disorganized by the arrest of its leaders and near-bankruptcy. Sir William told the union's annual meeting that it was essential for an experienced trade unionist to come out and devote some months to assist in re-organizing the structure from a business point of view.

Progress Reports for February

Coronation Syndicate.—At the Arcurus mine 990 oz. gold were recovered from milling 4,565 tons of ore for a working profit of £117. The corresponding figures at the Mumbi mine were 1,690 oz., 4,197 tons, and £12,191; and at the Tebekwe mine 398 oz., 10,782 tons (sands treated), and £629.

Silcon.—45,906 tons of ore were treated at the Dalat mine for 2,811 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,074. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 1,900 tons, 435 oz., and £639; and for the Bay Horse mine 1,500 tons, 260 oz. and £235.

Clon Motor.—23,500 tons of ore were treated for 8,355 oz. gold and a working profit of £36,363. At the Ekeston mine the corresponding figures were 2,004 tons, 1,184 oz. gold, and £4,000.

Wantsie Colliery.—302,975 tons of coal and 19,411 tons of coke were sold, compared with 334,602 and 21,140 tons respectively in January.

Mazoe Consolidated.—17,000 tons of ore were milled for 2,300 oz. gold and a working profit of £999, against £1,297 in January. **Mazoe Consolidated.**—A working profit of £3,532 was earned from crushing 2,639 tons of ore for 823 oz. gold.

Keston.—13,500 tons of ore were treated at the Beitia mine for 2,675 oz. gold and an operating loss of £17,316.

Mining Dividends

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD. has announced an interim dividend on the ordinary and A stock in respect of the year ending June 30 next, of 16s. per unit of stock, equivalent to a net dividend of 10s. per unit, compared with 15s. a year ago.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 2s. 4.8d. per unit of stock in respect of the year ending June 30 next, equivalent to a net dividend of 1s. 6d. per unit, compared with 2s. a year ago.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., have declared a final dividend on the deferred shares of 6s., making 10s. per share for 1956 (the same). The profit was £9,524,847, after tax of £1,240,000, compared with £10,042,000 after tax of £1,400,000.

RAND SELECTION CORPORATION, LTD., a company with interests in Central Africa, reports a profit of £1,102,888 (£1,174,920) for the year ended September 30, before taxation of £80,000 (£106,000). The dividend is 2s. 3d. (the same) per share on increased capital.

Mining Briefs

Globe and Phenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., reports ore reserves on December 31 at 178,307 tons averaging 17.4 dwt. Reserves at the end of the year were reclassified in order to exclude probable ore and ore at present reckoned unpayable.

The four-day strike at the Rhodesia Broken Hill Company's lead and zinc mine over the dismissal of an underground timberman has ended with his reinstatement. About 350 European miners were involved.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust group will have £250,000 shareholding in the company which is to take over the State-owned Iron and Steel Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

Copper Below £94

ON A WEAK METAL MARKET in London on Monday cash copper fell £3 per ton to £237 10s., the lowest quotation for more than two and a half years. For some time spokesmen for the copper mining industry have taken £240 as the probable low point, and that has been the figure accepted by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a normal price. On the same day tin fell £8 to £256, and zinc and lead were both somewhat easier at about £97 and £113 respectively for March deliveries. The declines were attributed to labour unrest in the U.K. shipbuilding and engineering industries and the possibility of strikes.

Gold Production

TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD outside the Soviet Union last year amounted to 28,100,000 fine oz., compared with 27,924,000 oz. in the previous year. Of last year's total 81.8% came from the British Commonwealth, South Africa supplying 15,891,000 oz., Southern Rhodesia 335,000 oz., and Tanganyika 60,000 oz. The Belgian Congo produced 350,000.

News of our Advertisers

GROUP PROFITS of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., before tax, fell from £17.9m. in 1955 to just under £10m. for 1956, but the dividend is maintained at 7.5s. After tax of £4.6m. (against £8.2m.) the net profit attributable to the parent company is rather more than £5.6m. (£6.5m.). The amount carried forward, by the company is £15.3m. (£11.8m.).

Company Report**Cable & Wireless (Holding), Ltd.
Another Record Year**

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING) LIMITED, was held on March 8 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.S., B.L., J.P., LL.D., F.C.I.S. (the Chairman), in the course of his speech said:

"Again we have had a record year. Our gross income from investments has reached a new peak at £1,392,572, and the value of the investments shows an increase of £189,176, the total being £22,810,335, a very satisfactory state of affairs.

"Our earnings have again increased this year by £1,093,865 to £1,093,865. This increase continues the consistent growth of our earnings for the past few years, as follows: 1953, £583,000; 1954, £744,000; 1955, £1,037,000; and 1956, £1,093,000. We have paid three quarterly interim dividends each of three halfpence per 5s. unit of stock, and final dividend of three halfpence is recommended, making a total of 6d. per 5s. unit for the year.

"Since we met last year we have, as you may know, made the ordinary stock transferable in units of 5s. We feel that this innovation, and the payment of dividends quarterly, must have stimulated an additional interest in our stock by reason of the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the number of accounts on our register.

"Last year I mentioned certain proposals we had in mind for enabling the officials and staff to share in the prosperity of the company. We had decided that they should participate in like manner to the stockowners

in having a similar 'dividend' on their salaries as the stockowners receive on their stock. In other words, just as the business cannot be carried on without capital from the stockowners, neither can it be carried on successfully without a concerted, efficient, and loyal staff. The former, therefore, receive a 'dividend' on the capital they put up and the staff a similar 'dividend' on the work they do, such 'dividend' being paid to them as a bonus based on the salary they receive.

"In furtherance of the policy of ensuring that the staff have some financial interest in the prosperity of the company, we have granted a special privilege to officials and staff, repayable within the year, to enable them to purchase the company's ordinary stock up to 5% of their annual salary.

Future Prospects

You may expect me to say something about the future. You must know by now that I am an unrepentant optimist, but I am bound to admit that the immediate future is somewhat obscure.

I feel I must reiterate my optimism still further. In these days there are many people willing to decry our great country and Commonwealth. We have had much in our past that the world has emulated, and in my view there is still so much that we can offer by way of standards of human behaviour and industrial progress. Our manufacturers are still able to hold their place in the world's markets. It may be that a lot of trouble is occasioned by the fact that we do not sufficiently publicize our efforts and attainments.

"However, provided there is no major international complication, we should be able to pay four quarterly dividends of three halfpence per 5s. unit of stock for the year 1957, and I remain reasonably confident that we shall be able to continue the payment of dividends of at least that amount for some years."

The report was adopted.

**THE EAST AFRICAN
POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.**

Associated with
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
AND
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1922	1938	1956
UNDERTAKINGS:	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	68,838
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	1½ million units	21½ million units	300 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 30099, Nairobi. Branches at Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 48, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

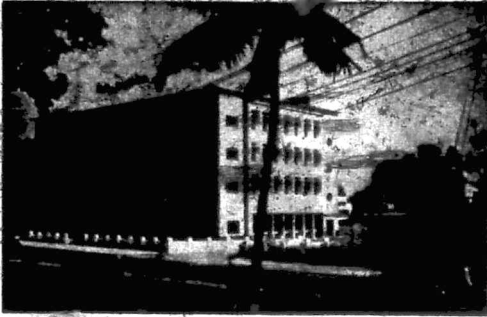
P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam. Branches at Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma,

Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Nwanza, Tabora.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office:

66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2066.



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

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

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

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4.

- ★ SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: Locomotive House, 30-34, Buckingham Gate,
Westminster, S.W.1. ABBey 7127/8

Tanganyika: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Gailey & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE

BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE
LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO

Regular fast services between

BELGIAN CONGO
ANGOLA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ANTWERP

Space for vegetable oils and refrigerated goods

Managing Agents
AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE
ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, BOMA, MATADI
(Belgian Congo) LOBITO (Angola)

EAST AFRICA



Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?

Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda
Zanzibar ?

There are many opportunities
in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER,
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone:
Whitehall, 5701-2-3,
5938-39.

Telegrams:
Eamatters, Rand,
London.

Cables: Eamatters, London.

MANUBITO, S.A.R.L.

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA.
Cables: Manubito.

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR
CLAN LINE LLOYD TRIESTINO
HALL LINE SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HOUSTON LINE ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN AFRICAN LINES DAFRA LINE S.S. Co., Ltd.

AT

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents
BENGUELA RAILWAY
THROUGH B/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO
TO

BELGIAN CONGO
Cenwarren, P.O. Box 2045, Elizabethville, B.C.
and

NORTHERN RHODESIA
Leopold Walford (C.A.), Ltd., P.O. Box 67, Ndola N.R.
And at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya

London Office:

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.
48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone: AXMin 3212 Cables: Walfship, London
London Telex: 2-3227



**THE
UGANDA
COMPANY
LIMITED**

has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate.

The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE

Ford; A.E.C.; B.S.A.; Dunlop; Castrol; Exide, etc.

COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ADVISERS

Platt Bros. Machinery; John Shaw Presses; H. Young Steelwork

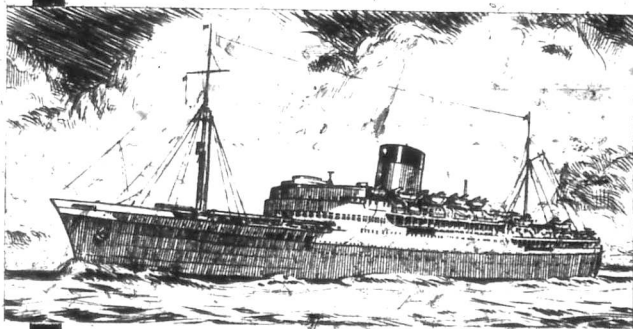
ESTATES—OWNED AND OR MANAGED

East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea Co. Ltd., Nandi Tea Estates, Ltd., Salama Estates and Ankole Tea Co. Ltd.

MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS

**KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121 AND AT Jinja, Mbale, Fort Portal
London: 16 Syward Street, E.C.3. Tel: ROYal 6486**

**SOUTH
AND
EAST
AFRICA**



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

From Southampton	
Edinburgh Castle	Mar. 21
Winchester Castle	Mar. 28
Capetown Castle	Apr. 4
Stirling Castle	Apr. 11
Pretoria Castle	Apr. 18
Arundel Castle	Apr. 25
Athlone Castle	May 2
Carnarvon Castle	May 9
Via Madeira	Via Las Palmas

**INTERMEDIATE SERVICES
TO SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
VIA LAS PALMAS**

From London, Rotterdam	
Gloemfontein Castle	Mar. 26 Mar. 27
Braemar Castle	Apr. 10
Dunnottar Castle	Apr. 17 Apr. 18
Warwick Castle	May 1

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON E.C.3. Tel. MAN 2550

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