

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 4, 1957  
Vol. 38 No. 1695

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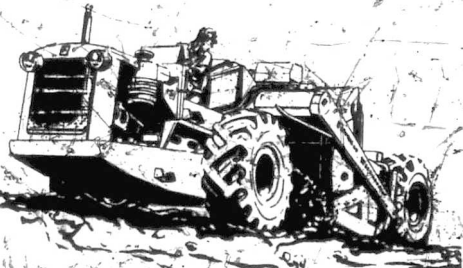


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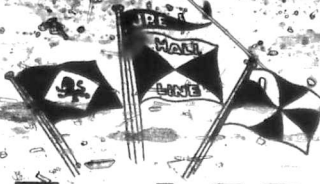
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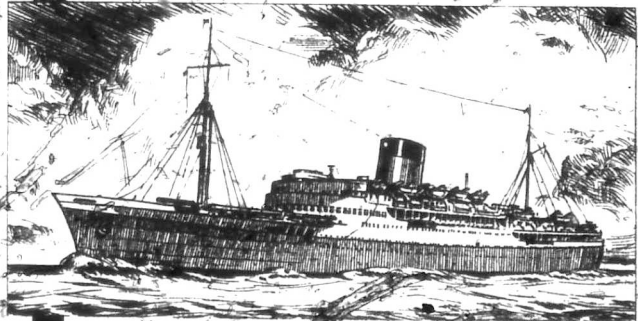
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1957

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN EXCELLENT IMPRESSION has been created by the delegation of the United Tanganyika Party which will leave London on Saturday after a visit of rather more than three weeks. They have

### Inter-Racial Faith And Friendship.

seen several Ministers and ex-Ministers, other members of both parties in both Houses of Parliament, business men and others concerned with the East African territories, and such organizations as the Joint East and Central African Board and the Africa Bureau. The delegation is exceptional. Of the members one is an Englishman, one a Greek born in Tanganyika, two are Africans, and the fifth is an Asian, an Ismaili, born in the Territory and now a member of its Legislative Council. He, the two Africans, and the Greek had never previously set foot outside East Africa. This has been a real team, marked by mutual candour and confidence, a team persuaded not merely of the rightness of its cause but of the urgency of making it understood in influential quarters. The United Tanganyika Party — two-thirds of whose members are Africans — is completely committed to the principle of multi-racialism, and each delegate, whatever his race, is emphatic that the future of Tanganyika depends upon faith and friendship between the races.

Yet trust is being deliberately undermined by small groups of fanatics in Africa, in London, and in the United States, those outside Africa often providing the impulse

### Subversive Activities.

for subversive activities by wrong-headed men in Africa who propagate a so-called nationalism which is, however, racialism in its worst form. In no territory in East or Central Africa is tribalism so clearly the distinguishing characteristic as in Tanganyika, there are at least one hundred and twenty different tribes in the country,

and even the Chagga, of whom much is heard because they are well-to-do coffee growers and politically advanced, number only about three hundred thousand. Incidentally, there is little evidence that responsible Chagga are attracted by notions of self-government, but a good deal to indicate that the multi-racial principle makes a considerable appeal to them. The Chagga Council, not wishing to be merely tribal, has invited Europeans and Asians to accept membership, and they were the first tribe in Tanganyika, and perhaps anywhere in Eastern Africa, to put up modern buildings and offer office accommodation to Europeans and Asians, and to provide restaurant facilities which are regularly used by all three races. Two organizations which, in contrast, have capitalized racialism are the Tanganyika African National Union and the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, which work closely together. Because of the subversive character of its meetings, T.A.N.U. has recently been forbidden to hold them — and that by a Government which had shown marked tolerance in the hope that the leaders might still be brought to see reason. Precisely the opposite result has been demonstrated, and especially since the president, Mr. Nyerere, returned from a recent visit to the United States, and outside influences brought to bear upon the young trade union movement are more likely to stimulate political action than restrict it to its proper business.

There is manifest need to counter the activities of T.A.N.U., which in the past year or so has spread its tentacles over much of Tanganyika; even in remote localities there

### Converting The Deluded.

is now often a cell, if only of two or three members. Fantastic stories are spread, unsophisticated peasants and labourers being told that the National

Union will soon constitute the Government of the country, that it will then have at its disposal the plantations, farms, and businesses owned by Europeans and Asians, and that those Africans who now work hard for T.A.N.U. will then reap substantial material rewards. Exactly the same method was used five or six years ago by the Kenya African Union, the political wing of Mau Mau, whose absurd promises were later discovered to have been taken at face value by many Africans who might have been expected to be less gullible, such as fairly well educated clerks, artisans, foremen, some teachers, and men who had been personal servants of Europeans for long periods. Many of the recruits to the Tanganyika African National Union have likewise been deluded by dreams of easy affluence. Some, however, having lost their trust in the leaders of the movement, have resigned from it. One such is Mr. Barwani, a member of the U.T.P. delegation, who had drafted a plan for a multi-racial association before the party was founded. Quite a number of other Africans who have come to understand that the ideas of Mr. Nyerere and his clique would greatly damage the country have joined the multi-racial party lately, and Mr. Emmanuel, the Greek member of the delegation, is so convinced of the importance of quickly demonstrating a strong multi-racial front that he has undertaken to devote a year of his time at his own expense to the task of developing the organization in the Tanga Province, where he has already had remarkable success in recruiting men of all races. His colleagues believe that a similar response could be evoked throughout Tanganyika if the U.T.P. were to be provided with adequate funds for staff, travelling, public address and cinema vans, and the production of a newspaper which would keep the simple facts at issue under the notice of Africans.

Sheikh Hussein Juma, who gave up the headship of a Muslim school in Dar es Salaam to work for the U.T.P. has been telling Socialist Members of Parliament and other people in London that an overwhelming proportion of his fellow Africans realize their immense debt to Great Britain and the Europeans in their midst, and that Africans could not possibly rule the country properly in any period which can now be foreseen. We prefer his practical common sense to the fatuous theorizing of the United Nations about which all members of the delegation are outspoken and the lunatic

fringe in United Kingdom politics. Mr. Virani, the Asian member, has spoken for his community in terms which indicate warm affection for the "colonialism" which it is now fashionable to deify. Mr. Brian Willis, who leads the delegation, has done so with imagination, and though he has put his case forcefully whenever he has had the opportunity, he has very wisely given all possible scope to his four colleagues who all speak as men born and bred in Tanganyika and determined to spend the rest of their days there. That attachment to the Territory has lent special force to their stress on the fundamental importance of a biparty approach to Colonial questions in the United Kingdom.

That, indeed, has been their central argument—that there cannot be political stability in Africa until everybody knows that Conservatives and Socialists are alike determined to maintain civilized Government in every East and Central African Dependency, and that in Tanganyika, which has been officially committed to the road of multi-racialism, there will be no reversal of the policy. No member of the delegation has seemed much interested in the principle of "parity" given a guarantee that the highest standards will be maintained, they are satisfied that the future may be left to look after itself—and that Communism would not make headway in a country to which its attention may be seriously turned at any moment, for to drive a wedge between the Rhodesias and Kenya (and across Africa through the Belgian Congo) must obviously seem the right strategy to the Kremlin and its dupes. For years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued the case for bipartisanship in Colonial policy. Until recently that campaign was regarded by politicians on both sides as unpractical. Some of them are now open supporters of the principle. The more frequently and emphatically it can be brought to their notice by bodies in Africa, the better it will be for Africa, which is seriously prejudiced by party bickering over African issues which ought to be decided solely on their merits.

**Communists Watching.**

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**Bi-Party Approach To Colonial Issues.**

Africans realize their immense debt to Great Britain and the Europeans in their midst, and that Africans could not possibly rule the country properly in any period which can now be foreseen. We prefer his practical common sense to the fatuous theorizing of the United Nations about which all members of the delegation are outspoken and the lunatic

**State Dept. Worth Noting**

"One thing the Africans in this country need very badly is an impartial research which will give the facts whatever they may be without fear or favour." — Mr. John Gaunt, M.P., Northern Rhodesia.  
 "Business with the Rhodesias is the basis for a potential source of income for the country." — Mr. Armand Denis, speaking in the East African programme of the B.B.C.

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Roy Welensky's Visit

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S forthcoming visit to London will provide a valuable opportunity for the discussion of several pressing problems with United Kingdom Ministers, and high on the list is certain to be his conviction that the time has come for the affairs of Central Africa to be handled through one channel in London instead of by both the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office, with inevitable loss of time and sometimes' decision. Such an administrative arrangement, which would not be difficult to make, would in no sense involve constitutional change. What the Prime Minister wants is the assurance that there will not be departmental conflict in dealing with Rhodesian and Nyasaland matters, that the officials concerned will be thoroughly acquainted with the problems, and that they will have personal knowledge of Central Africa. There must be sympathy with so businesslike an objective, and I therefore expect it to be attained.

### Question of Franchise

THAT THE FEDERAL FRANCHISE will be discussed is supported by the news that the Prime Minister will be accompanied by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, the Minister who has been dealing with this delicate matter — and who has just done extremely well in piloting the Citizenship Bill through the Federal Parliament. The Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland met at the week-end to re-examine the whole question of the franchise in the light of the report of the Tredgold Commission. That is so persuasive a document that the qualifications for the vote which it has proposed are highly likely to have commended themselves to the heads of the Governments, but they may have had different views about a common electoral roll. Sir Roy Welensky, like Lord Malvern, has made no secret of his preference for a dual roll. Whether the decision be for that method or for a roll in "ordinary" and "special" parts, the Prime Minister will probably be able to tell H.M. Government, but there is now agreement with the Federation on this very difficult and urgent question.

### Political Imponderables

HAVING SAID SO MUCH to the detriment of Nyasaland, the Colonial Development Corporation has now said too little in explanation of the decision of the syndicate of which it was managing partner to discontinue an afforestation scheme on the Nyika Plateau. It has not denied the criticism that it attributed that decision to "political imponderables" — words which the public inevitably interpreted as implying lack of care in the political and administrative stability of a State within the Federation. I shall wonder that the Governments of the Federation and the Protectorate have joined with public men in demanding explanations, what the Governments may have been told privately is known only to senior Ministers. What has been very belatedly announced may do something to repair an astonishing piece of recklessness, but that blunder will long be remembered to the detriment of a corporation which has much folly to live down.

### Lack of Elementary Prudence

IF THE C.D.C.'S STILL MISJUDGED, it must be its own failure to be blamed. Its association with two important companies as partners, five years ago, started a pilot scheme of afforestation on an area of about 40 acres. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been told by the corporation that the pines have grown well, but that difficulties have arisen over the grant of a long lease over a large area of African East land required for the enterprise. That must mean that the syndicate failed to take the elementary precaution of obtaining an option over the land before embarking upon its experiment. Truly a reprehensible way of handling public money. If the prudent step had been taken at the right time of making sure that the land for a large-scale scheme would be made available if necessary, the present position could not have arisen. The blame for what has happened must therefore rest squarely upon the C.D.C.

### Lord Salisbury

LORD SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION from the Cabinet because he disagreed with its policy over Cyprus will be greatly regretted by many public leaders in East and Central Africa, for they have long known him as a Minister who took a real interest in the problems of Africa and was not to be swayed by sentimentalism. Had it not been for his clear-sightedness and his firmness at critical periods, the movement for the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland might have been frustrated. It is an open secret that the staunchness of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos) was needed to counter the weakness of some members of the Cabinet who were quite prepared to submit to the clamour worked up by the Opposition. Lord Salisbury has been Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (or for Dominion Affairs) on three occasions and in 1942 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in those and other offices he showed great grasp of the problems with which he had to deal. But for his peerage he would almost certainly be Prime Minister today. He has farming interests in Southern Rhodesia, which he visited not long ago.

### New Species Wanted

NO PART OF AFRICA has room for the "soft-hearted type of politician," Dr. W. B. K. Mwanjisi, provincial chairman of the Tanganyika African National Union in the Southern Highlands Province, has written in a circular letter to the branch organizations in his area, explaining that what the Territory needs is shrewd, determined, and lion-hearted [African] politicians who are ready to sacrifice their pleasures, privileges, and even possessions for the sake of their people. I wonder how many self-sacrificing politicians of that kind Dr. Mwanjisi knows. Unhappily, as police court records prove, many African political propagandists in East and Central Africa have been so anxious to derive personal benefit from their activities that they have found themselves sentenced to terms of imprisonment for the embezzlement of funds which they had collected for the cause they purported to serve. The list of spokesmen for the African National Congress and similar bodies in the different territories who have been sent to prison for such offences is a long one. Avarice, not self-sacrifice, has forced itself upon public attention.

### Prophecy Fulfilled

SEVEN WEEKS ago, when predicting a change of chairmanship in an enterprise with a great stake in East and Central Africa, I wrote that the two persons concerned held the same high decoration, that there had been a large interval between their careers, and that the new comee would be years younger than his predecessor. At the time I would have been foolish to say more, but the prophecy is now confirmed by the announcement that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross has retired from the chairmanship of the Standard Bank of South Africa and been succeeded by Sir Edmund Hall-Patch. Both are Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, their years of birth were 1837 and 1896, and the parallel in their careers has been rather remarkable.

### Bank's New Chairman

SIR EDMUND, who entered the Treasury in 1909, was for 14 years Chief Economic Adviser to His Government. He was principal British financial expert at two Hague conferences and a British delegate at the World Economic Conference of 1933; he negotiated financial agreements with Germany and Italy in 1934 and 1935, undertook a financial mission to China in the following year, was a member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, and has been a member and chairman of a number of international committees. Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, who likewise served in the War, was British Financial Commissioner in the Far East, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, and United Kingdom executive director both of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## Franchise on a Racial Basis Wrong in Principle

### Tredgold Commission's Examination of Various Proposals

A FRANCHISE ON A RACIAL basis is wrong in principle and is only to be tolerated if at all, as a purely temporary expedient, to be abolished at the earliest moment it can be replaced by something better. We agree that the franchise should be confined to civilized and responsible people. We most firmly reject the suggestion that race or colour can be regarded as a satisfactory test of civilization or responsibility. In holding this view we believe we have the support of the vast majority of the civilized inhabitants of the Colony. Indeed, it was a remarkable feature of the evidence submitted to us that very few wrote to or appeared before us to support the case for separate voting by the various racial groups.

Whatever the ultimate test of a civilized man may be, it is certain that one of his chief characteristics is the fact that he does not allow his reason to be governed by his prejudices. Anyone with a knowledge of world history and affairs who maintains that any race is incapable, given full opportunity, of advancing to a high point of human achievement condemns himself. We could not therefore recommend a franchise based upon race unless it could be supported by some argument other than as a test of civilization or responsibility.

### Asking Too Much of Human Nature

It might be suggested, for example, that in a multi-racial community it is convenient that groups having such obvious common characteristics should be placed on separate rolls and given separate representation, or that it is impossible in any other way to give the African the adequate representation without sacrificing the European interest. Such suggestions disregard the fundamental principle that the interests of the people of the Colony as a whole are infinitely more important than any sectional interest. Moreover, these and any other arguments that we can envisage are heavily outweighed by the fact that racial representation must put a premium upon appeals to passion and prejudice.

If the voters in a constituency are all drawn from one section of the community and when conflict of interest or apparent, arises between the interests of that section and other sections, it is asking too much of human nature to expect that the member for the constituency should fearlessly support the view that he knows will be unpopular with his constituents.

\*Being drawn extracts from the Report of the Franchise Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

a country with racial groups at widely different stages of development the appearance of conflict of interest between such groups must constantly arise. Only those with exceptional political insight can be expected to realize that in each case a solution that sets the interest of their own group first must in the long run be detrimental to all.

Only a man of exceptional moral fibre can be relied upon to press for the long view, involving compromise and concession of immediate benefits by his group, especially as this course must lay him open to a charge of disloyalty to his group. Conversely, a member avowedly representing a racial group consciously or subconsciously feels himself in a measure at least, absolved from his broader duty to the community as a whole. It is easy for him to convince himself that it is the other man's job to press the other side of the case.

### Sowing Seeds of Racial Discord

Such representation inevitably sows the seeds of racial discord, and it is fortunate if they bear fruit later rather than sooner. This is not merely a matter of theory. Instances spring to the mind in which systems of racial representation have led to the deliberate exploitation for political purposes of racial differences. There is at least a grave possibility that any such system will in the long run involve the same unfortunate consequences.

If a racial franchise is rejected, every possible scheme for the franchise must involve a common roll or rolls, and the following systems characterized by this feature were suggested to and considered by the commission.

### A common roll with adult suffrage.

We do not think such a system could be contemplated under Southern Rhodesian conditions. It would mean that the overwhelming majority of the voters would be African. In effect, though not in name, there would be racial representation in the voters' rolls, and racial representation of the worst type, because for practical purposes only one race would be represented. Indeed, the arguments dealing with this, and the next succeeding suggestion may almost be regarded as an elaboration of the case against a racial franchise.

Introduced to the Colony at this stage the effect must be to place the European minority entirely in the hands of the African majority, a majority for the most part uneducated and unorganised. Recent happenings in Africa must have demonstrated to any impartial observer not obsessed with particular political dogmas that there is a grave danger that many Africans, on an emotional appeal to African nationalism, may sacrifice their own best interests, let alone interests apparently opposed to their own.

Even if the fears of the European were unsubstantial, we could not close our eyes to the fact that they exist. There can be no political formulae that have been set at rest. With them

allowable which is open to a more unimpaired approach to every problem that presents itself. For there is no greater disturber of a man's judgment than fear.

But, even if the racial complications were not present, we do not feel that the adult franchise could be introduced at the present time in the Colony. So large a section of the population is backward and ignorant and completely lacking in political background that the effect of the adult suffrage would be to place a power of enormous dimensions in the hands of an uneducated electorate.

An uneducated peasantry from a remote area might possibly be able to form some sort of judgment upon the personal qualities of a candidate, but under our system of parliamentary government that is not enough. A voter must be able to form an opinion as to the basic principles of the policy for which the candidate is running. This the uneducated could not do.

**A common roll that is nominally a common roll and in which the qualifications for the franchise are fixed so that the effect is that the African is virtually excluded.**

We do not say frankly that in effect this is the position that obtains under the franchise laws at present in force in the Colony.

Such a system is only one degree less open to objection than that just discussed. It is in substance, though in name, a system of racial representation, with this to be said for it, that it does hold out hope that in the passage of time a reasonable proportion of the unrepresented sections will be admitted to the roll.

It can be supported only on the assumption, which we do not believe to be true, that at present all but a small handful of the Africans in the Colony are incapable of exercising the franchise. It is certainly true today that the majority of the Europeans in the Colony are far removed from the majority of Africans. But it is not right, nor is it fair, to place Members of Parliament, that they should be placed in a position in which their political responsibility is almost entirely to one section of the community.

#### Limitations of Human Nature

More responsibility to the community at large is not enough. However high-minded an individual may be, it is difficult for him to be impartial in a matter in which his own vital interests and those of his voting constituents are involved. We are all so prone to fall into wishful thinking that we easily can convince ourselves of the rights of our own cause. This viewpoint is not original but realistic, and recognizes the limitations of human nature.

Indeed, we remember over hundreds of years of history individuals such as Lucius Junius Brutus or Gascoigne, the judge who tried and condemned the young prince who was to become Henry V, who were able to subdue their own fears and affections and give an impartial judgment to the detriment of their own interest. We recognize the same difficulty in every department of our constitutional organization.

An experienced judicial officer, of proved impartiality, would never sit in a case in which his own interests or those of his friends were involved. A Member of Parliament or of a local authority may not vote on a matter that concerns him personally. A provision would be regarded as unthinkable by which the sole arbitrator in a dispute was to be appointed and paid by one party to the dispute. These are examples of direct personal interest, but the analogy is apt for the impelling motive may be as strong, or even stronger, where the interests of a close knit group are involved. In short, the law, very wisely, always concerns itself to avoid a conflict between interest and duty.

It seems obviously wrong in principle therefore that a Member of Parliament should be placed in a position in which he can do right, as he sees it, only at the risk of offending the overwhelming majority of the voters upon whom he depends for his seat in Parliament. This seems to us equally wrong whether the voters be African or European. Of course many Members will courageously follow the dictates of their consciences whatever the result, but an organization is wrong which demands such special qualities if it is not to lead to inequity. Indeed, it is a tribute to the Europeans of this Colony that, placed in the situation, they have conducted the affairs of the Colony with so large a measure of fairness to all its peoples.

#### Creditable Record

This has, in part at least, been due to the moral responsibility felt, in a greater or less degree by most M.P.s, to the Africans in their constituencies, even although these were virtually unrepresented on the voters' rolls, a feeling that might well have been absent had they avowedly and not only in practical effect, represented a European electorate. Despite this creditable record, a doubt arises whether, had it not been for the reservations in the Constitution, they might not, at times when feeling ran high, have done things they regretted in their calmer moments. However this may be, the fact that a system has worked in spite of an obvious defect is no reason for perpetuating that defect.

#### Common roll with the multiple vote.

Under this system the qualifications for the single vote are placed fairly low but additional votes are given to those regarded as qualifying for one reason or another. The system is liable of very considerable variations.

For example, the qualification for the basic vote may be placed higher or lower and the maximum number may acquire must be fixed arbitrarily. The highest maximum suggested to us was 10. This scheme is theoretically sound, but it is not certain that it could not be put in practice with the greatest dissatisfaction and inequity. It is hard enough to judge whether a man should be entitled to vote at all, without introducing the question of degree involved in the award of additional votes.

Even the principle on which extra votes should be given was not clear. Some practicalists of the type we mentioned in our attempt should be made to assess the capacity and judgment of the voter. Others thought it should be related to their results as citizens. Many of the suggested criteria for extra votes gave the appearance of being rewards for past services to the State, such services may or may not be evidence of fitness to exercise more than usual influence upon current affairs. All those who investigated the possibilities of such a system and some had obviously given it extensive research admitted the difficulties of what has been mentioned in this report been described as comparing incommensurable.

#### Controversial Criteria

It was interesting, for example, that in no scheme submitted to us was special credit given for achievement in commerce or industry. On the other hand, military distinction was usually placed high in the earning of votes. Whilst, as a generalization, most people would agree that soldiers are professionally discouraged and temperamentally disinclined to interest themselves in politics, it is not putting it too high to say that the great majority of the criteria submitted to us were controversial or at least open to a good deal of difference of opinion.

Should advancing age be given an additional vote? Should a major have more votes than a captain or a man earning £1,500 a year than a man earning £1,000? Is the payment of income tax to be taken into account, in which case a bachelor would be at an advantage as compared with the married man in the same income bracket? Objections to such a system might be reduced if extra votes were given on broader grounds, such as more advanced education or larger means. But the fundamental defect remains in that it is really impossible to say confidently why such qualifications should entitle a voter to additional votes and, if so, how many.

Finally, we are by no means satisfied that the system of multiple voting would contribute in any large measure to the solution of the particular problems we are now facing. The relative weight of the multiple votes can be only a matter for intelligent guessing. It might well be that now, or in the relatively near future, the numerical supremacy of the basic voters neutralized the effect of the graft of additional votes to those deemed to be better equipped to exercise the franchise. In short, the ultimate effect of the multiple vote, however carefully worked out, must remain unpredictable.

(To be continued)

#### Nixon Africanus

MR. RICHARD NIXON, Vice-President of the United States, said at Khartoum Airport, where he was met by the Prime Minister and a number of other members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, and members of the Diplomatic Corps: "Here is a nation of tremendous interest to the people of the United States, a nation with a proud and ancient culture and one which has but newly acquired its status of independence in the family of nations. We in the U.S.A. are very proud that we have supported the aspirations of the people of this nation for independence. This nation is one with such tremendous opportunities for the future, a nation that has a very significant strategic location in this area of the world. It is a bridge between North Africa and the central part of Africa." Mr. Nixon was in the Sudan only one day. A State dinner was given in his honour.

"Socially there are now ten points of racial contact and co-operation in Kenya for every one before Mau Mau." — Miss Margery Perham, in *The Times*.

# Training Africans for Responsibility in Industry

## All Training Hinges on Discipline, Says Sir Evelyn Baring

EAST AFRICA'S FIRST TRAINING CONFERENCE WAS held in Nairobi last week, when 220 representatives of 65 enterprises attended a five-day programme.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, gave the opening address, and key-note speeches were made by Sir Arthur Kirby on "Training the Skilled Worker"; Mr. P. J. Rogers, M.L.C., on "Training the Unskilled Worker"; Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster-General of East Africa, on "Supervisory Training"; Major-General C. Bullard, principal of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, on "Further Training"; and, Mr. R. G. Edwards-Jones on "Training for Senior Management".

The conference then divided into eight committees, the chairmen of which were Mr. J. K. Luard, Captain G. R. Williams, Mr. H. M. Collinson, Mr. A. J. Don Small, Mr. R. J. Hillard, Mr. F. T. Holden, Mr. E. H. Sprout, and Mr. J. H. Collier-Wright.

Mr. W. F. Coatts, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, was chairman of the conference, Mr. R. E. Luyt deputy chairman, and Mr. G. F. Thomas organizing secretary.

SIR EVELYN BARING said when opening the conference:—

"The report of the Committee on African Wages of 1954 said: 'The ultimate solution to the problem of supervision of labour in this country lies in our opinion in the emergence of a foreman class from among the African workers themselves'; and 'The training of Africans in supervisory skills presents special problems, which not all managements are competent to solve. To assist employers in this respect we recommend that Government should consider the introduction of special training courses for African supervisors'.

### Stabilizing Labour

"The recommendation resulted in the Government appointing a special staff to the Labour Department to advance the training of supervisors by the method known as training within industry. Active consideration is also being given to the provision by Government of special courses for potential African foremen and agricultural or plantation overseers.

"The main theme of the report of the committee was the stabilization of African labour at the place of employment. I am sure everybody accepts that aim, since on it depends the achievement of that continuity of service, of ambition and of industrial experience which is essential to the development of proper skill.

"As in most new industrial areas, there have been difficulties in the adoption of the apprenticeship system, particularly in private industry. However, the Government is preparing legislation to stimulate and shape apprenticeship training anew. The Government already has in operation four technical and trade schools for Africans, and these schools have provided industry with 240 trained workers in the past year alone.

"T.W.I. has already been introduced into 13 of our larger undertakings, private and public. Among the latter are the East African Railways and Harbours, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, and Public Works Department, and the Veterinary Department. Thirty teachers have qualified to carry out T.W.I. teaching, and 1,385 supervisors have attended courses.

"The wealth of a country lies not merely in its mineral resources or in its soil, but also in the full potential of its labour force. If we are to realize an efficient, well-trained and contented working population, steadily and steadily we can be assured of attracting to Kenya a very full share of investment capital in the face of most competition. In the opportunity to advance, in pride of performance, and in the rewards of skill and diligence, lie prosperity as well as satisfaction for all. Improvement in the quality of the individual worker is thus of paramount importance.

"There is a great deal of opinion that goes against the natural grain in our training course—discipline. The Oxford Dictionary defines the verb 'to train' as 'to inculcate and discipline in or for some particular art, profession, occupation, or practice'. I consider that all training hinges on this word 'discipline'. Successful training implies the place for patient self-discipline on the part of the instructor as well as the willing discipline of the trainee.

"Military training requires physical as well as mental discipline. Military requirements, exacting in their demands, are accepted without question. What we accept in the field of war we should accept equally, as it is for the common good, in the field of our employment. Training has developed within various professions and occupations until it is now often accepted as absolutely essential, as for example in engineering and medicine.

### Special Attributes

"Yet some employers continue to promote to supervisory posts individuals who have received no training in management. A man may be a very good engineer, accountant, or clerk but lack the special attributes to handle subordinates. When the works manager or chief clerk retires, promotion is often given to an individual because of seniority, and he is put in charge of the most explosive and complex material human beings. We can no longer afford the luxury of allowing individuals to learn by trial and error. Neither instinct nor intuition will necessarily lead to the correct method. Training is essential.

"The inefficient person is usually an unhappy worker; and inefficiency is frequently the result of lack of training. An individual requires satisfaction in his job if his work is to develop fully; pride must be inculcated at the very beginning of his employment. I hope that you will seriously consider how we can achieve this in Kenya. We must find answers if we are to have a happy and contented working population."

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY said that personal integrity was probably the quality which was most likely to make a man want to give a full day's work for a day's pay. Then would come pride of vocation, loyalty to the job and the employer, *esprit de corps*, and a sense of identification with the industry and his employers.

The experience of the Railways and Harbours Administration of locally-born Europeans was that they were too impatient and unwilling to spend several years on the lower rungs of the ladder in the hard, tedious grind of acquiring technical skill. That applied in lesser degree to young Asians, most of them the sons or grandsons of skilled workers.

MR. P. G. ROGERS said that the prospects of industrial development in East Africa were good if the miracle of transforming the African into a satisfactory industrial worker could be achieved. His own experience in East and West Africa persuaded him that it could, but in some employment fields the rate of labour turnover and absenteeism had reached dangerously high figures.

### Small Estates Reduce Costs

Yet there were local undertakings in which unskilled and semi-skilled Africans had already reached an output almost equal to that obtained in Europe or America. Some small estates which had reorganized themselves on modern employment lines had reduced their labour costs by 20%, and in some activities in South Africa productivity had been doubled by proper selection and training of employees and the elimination of labour turnover.

In East Africa the average employee has only a knowledge of his job, though the average African had none even had, so much as a box of bricks with which to play as a child. Many had never opened a door by a handle or seen a staircase. It could often not be assumed that the man seeking a job had any previous knowledge of the kind of conditions which would face him if engaged. There was skill even in sweeping a floor, and a man who had never done even that could not be expected to do it well if he were merely given a broom, without being shown its proper use. Moreover, by showing the man exactly what was required a good working relationship with him was established.

"I am often reminded of the story of the African who was found whitewashing a store and using a brush with only

six bristles in it. A kindly, but not unlooker said: "If you get a few brush with plenty of bristles in it, you could do twice as much work." The African replied that such a contention might well be true, but he just did not have twice as much work to do.

In 14 months my company has established a new factory in Nairobi employing over 600 people and using the most up-to-date machinery. In terms of East Africa, this is a most unsatisfactory achievement, particularly when it is realized that Africans have previously had no contact whatsoever with factories. We are now achieving outputs on complex machines as high as 80% of their European counterparts.

The key men—some 30 African supervisors, mechanics, and operators—received approximately two years' training in our factory in Jinja, Uganda. These men were brought into Nairobi to form a nucleus for the new factory. The new labour engaged was trained by this nucleus, with extensive European supervision.

### Opportunities for the Promising

New labour were brought in on the most menial jobs. This gave them an opportunity to become accustomed to factory life without undue demands being made upon them. The more promising men were then placed as learners on a machine. Some of our machines have a crew of three, a feeder, a so-called catcher, and an operator. A man would become a feeder, thence a catcher, and thence an operator, at each stage learning his job under close and planned instruction, and achieving the required standard before promotion to the next more difficult job.

Instruction was intensive, and many failed to qualify. Indeed, during the early months our labour turnover was extremely high. This was inevitable, since we were attempting to establish an overall standard of behaviour as well as individual standards of performance. The failures were much more due to lack of discipline than to inability to benefit from proper instruction.

We are now introducing improvements. First, every employee coming into the factory will go through a form of induction course; he will be conducted round the factory by the African labour officer so that he may see how a factory runs and what we make. He will have explained to him the factory rules, the arrangements for the issue of overalls, for the canteen, for clocking on and off, for security against pilferage, and the many other things which will be totally foreign to him in his new life. The object is to ensure that the new worker makes a quick adjustment to factory life and the standards of behaviour which we demand.

Then, by using training-within-industry methods we shall ensure that he is carefully taught every element of the job on which he is to be engaged, and we shall follow through on the more elementary principle of graduated employment from the more elementary to the more skilled jobs.

We also plan to set up a training line. That is, one or two machines in each department will be devoted entirely to trainees. This will enable us to give concentrated training and concentrated supervision to those who need it most. For training in the more skilled work we have established a permanent school in Nairobi known as the technical training department.

The same principles hold in the training of one office boy, one clerk, one farm labourer, one driver, or one unskilled factory worker. Indeed, we apply them even to the ticket contract labourer whose sole job is watering a tobacco seed bed, and even the manager of a large factory.

### Killing a Myth

I would like to end by disposing of the too-prevalent idea that African labour cannot be trained to handle complex machinery. I am not now talking of the highly skilled mechanic but of the unskilled or semi-skilled operator who may be responsible for several thousand pounds worth of machinery but yet whose job inherently does not demand a very wide range of skill. We have proved that such men can readily be found, can be trained, and can perform to a relatively very high standard.

All of us in Africa today urgently look for an increase in the general standard of living. If we give them the best possible tools and train our employees to work properly and productively, they will have earned the right and will deserve to earn more.

Training is the only solution for producing an efficient labour force and the benefits that it can bring to every one of us.

MAJOR-GENERAL BILLARD said that most people wanted the educated man to be marked by an intellectual curiosity, the capacity to think critically, and the capacity to weigh evidence dispassionately.

"We would wish him to be tolerant, temperate, balanced in judgement, and we would wish him to possess certain general

qualities such as maturity, magnanimity, and so forth. We would not wish him to be intellectually lazy or slovenly, and we would not wish his rational processes to be at the mercy of his fears and prejudices.

The closed circle of capital and development chasing each other can be raised from the horizontal into a spiral upwards towards competitive prosperity only as the result of everyone concerned being inspired to fulfil his rôle with the utmost efficiency. Having achieved profits through efficiency, it would seem clear that some portion of these profits should be subscribed to the provision of more training facilities and the tax relief in this context should be recorded.

Operatives and executives can keep abreast of the latest knowledge and businesses remain competitive.

The conflict is even between opportunism and the more insular outlook of those who, while engaged in business, realize their responsibilities to the future and contribute to it within their means. It is good to believe that the old custom of planting trees and laying down wine to be enjoyed by later generations in many ways still survives.

A country such as Kenya holds great opportunities for long-term planning on lines which as far as possible avoid the errors which have been brought to light in older countries. It seems vitally necessary for the future well-being of the Colony that very early decisions be made as to the type of industrial centres, so that sporadic development of small industrial undertakings be not started on a backyard basis all over the country.

## Bitter Racialism of T.A.N.U.

### Points from Its Latest Letter

A LONG CIRCULAR LETTER has just been sent from the head office of the Tanganyika African National Union in Dar es Salaam to "all our friends in England and the United States of America" in order to explain its differences with the United Tanganyika Party, which is described as "a racialistic organization which is blind to individual persons but sees colour only, an organization which sees T.A.N.U. as a danger to the Europeans and Asians in Tanganyika".

The letter says:—

"We do not regard the African as a child; we regard him as an adult, who, like his brethren in Asia, Europe, and happier parts of Africa, should be free to manage or mismanage his own affairs.

T.A.N.U. is prepared to accept the Europeans and Asians as citizens of the country to share with us the privileges and rights of citizenship provided they are loyal citizens of Tanganyika and are prepared to regard us as human beings.

That is why we are very much surprised when we find out that there is fear among the U.T.P. because T.A.N.U. has asked for no more than an assurance from U.N.O. and the British Government that this country shall be democratic for everybody. But T.A.N.U. is not prepared to see our people in their country devalued like rotten currency. But this devaluation of Africans is the very thing that U.T.P. stands for, and I believe, the Tanganyika Government.

### U.K. Parliament Duped

Sir Godfrey Huggins duped the British Parliament and public with the slogan 'equal rights for all civilized men.' We are not prepared to be duped. To us 'civilized' is less important than 'men.' The word 'civilized' has no such significance in our political vocabulary. Our slogan, therefore, is 'equal rights for all men.' If our non-African neighbours think they are too superior to be thus lumped together on an equality with their inferior that is their own business, not ours.

The weak find it very very difficult to be magnanimous. The African is weak and has been humiliated. To ask him to accept the non-African as his equal is to ask for too much. You must first give him that self-confidence without which he can never be magnanimous.

The signatory of the letter is Mr. Mtemvu, who subscribes himself as "external affairs secretary".

[This letter arrived just in time for inclusion in this issue, and after the leading article had been passed for press. T.A.N.U. by this further disclosure of its bitter racialism, has emphasized the need for the work which the United Tanganyika Party is doing.—Ed.]

# Britain's Tobacco Purchases Rhodesia Must Aim for Quality

EMPIRE TOBACCO was discussed last week in a short, inconclusive Government debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. J. LANGFORD-HOLT, Conservative member for Shrewsbury, who raised the question, said that sentiment apart, it would be greatly to the Treasury's advantage if the country could increase the percentage of non-dollar and Commonwealth tobacco.

The manufacturers state that they have taken and will continue to take as much first-grade Empire tobacco as they can get—with one important provision: It is their view that the point will be reached at which the essential character of the cigarette or tobacco, the sweet Virginia character, will be changed, and that then the whole smoking habits of the British people will be changed.

"The tobacco growers use the argument of dollar saving and the Imperial argument that increases in the Imperial rate are to the advantage of the Commonwealth and Empire. But they also have serious fears about the intentions of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Langford-Holt quoted the President of the Board of Trade as having said in February that a change in the proportion of American tobacco might have very serious effects upon the cigarette industry. Such phrases must raise fears and doubts in the minds of the growers. It was factually correct for the Minister to state that almost all the good quality tobacco from Rhodesia was now bought, but the implication was incorrect because steps were being taken in Rhodesia to reduce the crop rather than increase it.

Lord Malvern had suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the ratio of 61% dollar tobacco as against 39% Imperial tobacco should be changed. Had the Minister accepted that suggestion it would have been a most progressive step.

## Lord Malvern's Suggestion

It was not the responsibility of the manufacturers to husband dollar resources. Their job was to produce the best types of tobacco or cigarettes at the lowest possible cost. "I think the tobacco companies have behaved perfectly properly in this matter, and it is not for them to initiate any action."

They are obviously not prepared to go it alone as individual companies when there is a risk that their competitors might not do the same. They fear that at some point, which they are unable to specify, the whole of the great British public will cease smoking tobacco because the essential character of the cigarette has changed.

"I should like the Government to consult with the trade to see whether it is not possible, bearing in mind the difficulties of cultivation and storage in Rhodesia where the industry is still growing, to increase the quantity of Commonwealth tobacco, by agreement with the manufacturers in this country, by 1% or 2% at varying periods. Those amounts nobody would notice."

There is, however, the valid argument that the quality of Rhodesian tobacco has fallen. Therefore the Government might be asked in order to induce the Rhodesian or Commonwealth growers to grow a better quality, to encourage a higher percentage of better quality tobacco at the expense of a lower percentage of poorer quality. Good Rhodesian tobacco at its best is second to none in the world, and bad Rhodesian tobacco can be really bad. I smoke Empire tobacco. One gets a certain amount of smug satisfaction, within certain limits, that one is doing the right sort of thing."

Mr. WALTER SMITH, the Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that in 1938 the Commonwealth percentage of all types of tobacco drawn from bond for home consumption was 24%. In 1945, it was down to 20%, but by 1952 it had gone up to 39%, and in 1956 it was no less than 48%. That 48% was Commonwealth tobacco.

It was not a straight issue between United States tobacco and Rhodesian tobacco. For Commonwealth tobacco consisted of Rhodesian, Indian, and Canadian, and Canada was the dollar area. The ratio of the dollar percentage compared with the Rhodesian percentage showed that in 1938 the dollar percentage was 87% and the Rhodesian only 7%. By 1956 the dollar percentage was 61 and the Rhodesian 22%.

There was a voluntary arrangement with the manufacturers whereby they restricted their usage of light flue-cured tobacco from dollar sources for home trade cigarettes to 61%, which

contained two elements—50% United States and 11% Canadian tobacco.

Pre-war the Southern Rhodesian crop was only 30m lb. by 1956 it reached a record production of 75m lb.—U.K. purchases showed the same gratifying trend, from 20m lb. before the war to 84m lb. in 1956, plus a further 4m lb. from Northern Rhodesia.

## Imperial Preference

Indeed the Commonwealth enjoys considerable advantages arising out of the trade and tariff structure. In the first place, the supplies of tobacco are the only ones which are restricted. Imports from non-dollar Commonwealth countries are on an open general licence, and non-dollar countries outside the Commonwealth have their imports of tobacco free licences. So the non-dollar Commonwealth enjoys the advantages of both an open market and a tariff preference of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Of course, it is not possible to increase the preference margin. Article 1 of G.A.I.T. provides the extension of the preference margin in this context. The present duty was fixed in 1945, that is to say, four years before the base date year 1947, when it was 5s. 6d. per lb.

"At present all good quality leaf and a good deal of first quality leaf is still being bought in the U.K. and other sterling area countries, particularly Australia. There would be no point in expanding our purchases of Rhodesian tobacco if the effect was merely to push Australia *pro tanto* into the dollar market because Australia is also part of the Commonwealth, it is part of the sterling area, and has its own balance of payments difficulties."

The rapid expansion of the tobacco acreage in Rhodesia has temporarily outstripped the facilities for supervising and curing the crop in consequence, the percentage of sub-standard leaf has so increased that the U.K. has bought a considerable amount of inferior tobacco in recent years. The whole of the increased yield which made 1956 a record crop was in the so-called "nondescript" grades, that is to say, a type not suitable for our market.

It is in those circumstances that the Rhodesian Tobacco Association has called for a reduction in the acreage planted. Naturally, we hope that these steps which it has taken to check over-planting and to improve the standards will succeed, and that good Rhodesian tobacco will become more nearly competitive in price with the North American.

The second matter which influences this question is the matter of consumer taste. I am told that a marked increase in the proportion of Rhodesian tobacco would affect the flavour to smokers. It is true that we cannot precisely say at what point that would affect consumption. But at least we have this to guide us, that the market in the U.K. for all-Rhodesian cigarettes has practically vanished."

Mr. W. A. WILKINS (Lab., Bristol, South): "I have in my constituency the largest tobacco manufacturing factory in the country, and I have discussed these matters with the directors. But this is not a matter which concerns only the Imperial Tobacco Company; it concerns all tobacco manufacturers in the country."

## Capital Evidence

"The last thing in the world they want is to curtail their purchases of Rhodesian tobacco. The evidence of that is to be found in the amount of capital investment which they put into that country, and I believe they are prepared to extend the well-known services which they have already sponsored there. But we must recognize that they have some sense of pride in the manufacture of their goods."

The Minister of State rightly stresses that there was a tendency to overgrow and outstrip their ability in Rhodesia to produce a first-class article. Particularly in Australia, but also many other countries, are prepared to buy the best grade of Rhodesian tobacco while wishing to leave behind the seconds and thirds, which it is most difficult to sell except in certain countries where they are prepared to smoke almost anything.

"We must be honest about this and recognize when we are talking about Virginia tobacco that we are talking about tobacco produced in a country which has been growing it for many years and where the technique has been developed to a fine art. That has to be learned in Rhodesia."

The tobacco manufacturers here feel that the Government could help them in the expansion of the Rhodesian tobacco industry in certain directions, possibly in making technical advice available and in the application of technical machinery. They therefore suggest to the Minister of State that it might be well if his department got in touch with the tobacco manufacturers to see in what way the Government and the manufacturers can work together to improve the quality of the tobacco, which is being produced in Rhodesia.

The debate then ended.



# Why the Nyika Scheme Was Shelved

## Difficulty in Leasing African Trust Land

ANY SUGGESTION that the Colonial Development Corporation lacks faith in the economic development and future of Nyasaland would be quickly refuted by the evidence. At a meeting last week, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister,

Lord Reith, commenting on the decision to abandon the Nyika plateau forestry scheme, said that the decisive factor had been that of the long-term leasing of a large slice of African trust land. The C.D.C. was expanding the Kasungu tobacco project hoped shortly to be followed by the Shire Valley schemes and would be unable to consider any development project in Nyasaland that offered economic returns.

The Nyika Forestry Development, consisting of the C.D.C., the Imperial Tobacco Company and Robert B. Hood & Co., Ltd., started a 140-acre pilot scheme on the plateau in 1952. In the middle of last month it was reported from Salisbury that it was withdrawing because of "political imponderables." The implication that Nyasaland was considered a poor investment risk caused dismay in political and commercial circles in the country and elsewhere in the Federation.

Until Lord Reith made his statement the London office of the C.D.C. had steadily refused to define the meaning of "political imponderables." It would say only that consultation between the C.D.C. and the Federal Government was proceeding.

A spokesman has now told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that up to the end of 1956 the syndicate had invested £64,000, that the trial plots of soft pines were going well, and that it was only when negotiations were resumed between the syndicate and the Nyasaland Government that difficulties arose over the grant of a long lease over African trust land.

### Sir Roy Welensky's Statement

The Federal Government had also maintained silence until last week, when Sir Roy Welensky stated that in November the syndicate had discussed with the Nyasaland Government the formation of a company, in which the Government was to be a substantial shareholder, to afforest initially 50,000 acres of the plateau, with the ultimate objective of supplying wood to a pulp mill.

"I understand that in this particular scheme, difficulties inherent in the long-term leasing, amounting to virtual alienation, of a large area of African trust land, when added to the many well-known recognized risks of long-term projects in under-developed countries, made the syndicate conclude that the risks were too great to be taken."

The Prime Minister concluded: "I have already expressed the Federal Government's firm faith in the economic development and future of Nyasaland."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies told the House of Commons last week that many projects of industrial and other development were being successfully carried out in Nyasaland under both public and private auspices, and that it would be entirely wrong to draw pessimistic conclusions from the fact that one project should have been shelved.

He was replying to Mr. Henry Kerby, a Conservative, who had said that the shelving of the Nyika scheme underlined the uncertainty about the future of the country. He suggested that the continued responsibility of the Colonial Office in Nyasaland was indirectly causing public and private enterprises to withhold capital for industrial development, and proposed the full transfer of responsibilities for the Federation to the Federal Government "before further economic, social, and political damage is done."

In Nyasaland there was immediate reaction to the C.D.C. statement on political imponderables. The Government was particularly quick off the mark. It announced that it was seeking an explanation, and that it did not agree that the

political situation in the country was such as to endanger the investment of capital for industrial development.

Mr. J. Toot, a Federal M.P. from Nyasaland, described the syndicate's decision as a severe blow, which might be feared to end the Shire Valley project. "Hopes of development in the Northern Province and great activity on Lake Nyasa, with continual packs of long trains rolled down to Matope, where hydro electric power had been enabled the pulping factory to work full out, have now proved but dreams," he said.

Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, senior member of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, said there is no justification at all for any scare in the minds of investors or would-be investors in projects in his territory. "The political position has not deteriorated. This statement, which political imponderables has astonished me."

Mr. G. Collins M.P.C. told the *Nyasaland Times*: "A statement such as this is hardly worthy of comment only because those who do not know Nyasaland might be misled. This announcement is the height of political irresponsibility, made worse by being groundless. Nothing could be more calculated to damage the prospect of stability in Nyasaland which was so much advanced by the recent visit of Mr. Lennox-Boyd."

"The announcement must have been as great a shock to the Colonial Office as to people here. It is now incumbent on some really senior official of the Colonial Development Corporation to withdraw unreservedly. Fortunately for Nyasaland the facts point to a bright future and are unlikely to be upset by so superficial a view of the political scene, nor is any private investor likely to be much influenced by C.D.C.'s political opinions."

The president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. J. Borron, said: "The information is incomprehensible, and certainly will not encourage an influx of capital into Nyasaland. It is difficult to understand why this statement should have been published."

### "Perfect Nonsense"

Mr. A. S. Sacranie, president of the Nyasaland Asian Convention: "The corporation's comment is perfect nonsense. I have yet to find a situation in the political sphere here whereby the would-be investor would be ill-advised to invest capital in this country."

Mr. C. J. Matinga, leader of the Nyasaland African Progressive party: "The C.D.C. has certainly not done the country any good. There is no significant political upheaval here which would prevent anyone from investing."

A spokesman of the Imperial Tobacco Company in Salisbury declined to add to the syndicate's statement but confirmed that it was not proceeding with the afforestation scheme.

Commenting on Lord Reith's statement, a leader in the *Nyasaland Times* last week said:—

"What difficulties were there in leasing areas of this plateau, which is generally uninhabited and of little use for cultivation? It would be surprising indeed if there were political opposition to leasing it to some useful purpose."

"Are we to assume that it was a fear of causing political agitation among the African politicians against the leasing of the land that led to the scheme being shelved? We think not, but, if this were the case, then the syndicate's decision would immensely strengthen the hands of those politicians, who, despite their loudest protests to the contrary, represent only a select few."

Even if there are great difficulties inherent in leasing African trust land, this issue will have to be met sooner or later—the issue whether land kept in trust can be used for the good of the African by using it to encourage industry to help build up higher standards of living among the masses. The syndicate's scheme was an excellent opportunity for this issue to be clarified.

"It has not been made clear by the Nyasaland Government that there is land apart from private holdings for industrial development here. It is public land. As a counter to any implications hidden in Lord Reith's explanation, the Government should publicize this point."

"It should also give a full statement on how and why the leasing of African trust land on a bare, bleak plateau presents difficulties so insuperable as to have caused a multi-million pound industry to die stillborn."

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way]

## Man-Eating Lions

FOURTEEN PERSONS have been killed by man-eating lions in the Bugui and Bumbi chiefdoms in the Lake Province of Tanganyika in the past few weeks, and in neighbouring areas of Ruanda-Urundi 28 persons have been taken.

# Lord Altrincham and Victoria League Colour Bar at Students' Hostel

LORD ALTRINCHAM has resigned from two committees of the Victoria League on the ground that a colour bar operated at its students' club in Leinster Square, Bayswater, London, W.2.

His letter to the chairman of the League, Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, read:

"Months have now passed since I drew your attention, and the General Councils, to the fact that the Victoria League Students' Club in London was being maintained for white students only. During all this time I have been clinging to the hope that you would turn the existing establishment into a proper hostel for students from all parts of the Commonwealth, without distinction of race, or that you would raise money at once towards establishing such a hostel, and that meanwhile you would withdraw our name and support from one which is an insult to all that the league professes to stand for.

"Nothing, however, has been done. India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and now Ghana are full members of the Commonwealth, yet coloured students are not admitted to a students' hostel run by a league whose purpose is to promote Commonwealth friendship and Commonwealth unity. And one of the reasons which you have given me for maintaining this iniquitous state of affairs is that you do not want to alienate the South Africans.

"Instead of being true to our own principles and setting an example to our own compatriots (whose attitude towards coloured people in this country is still not all that it should be), we are allowing ourselves to be influenced by a notion whose theory and practice of race relations is condemned by liberal opinion throughout the world and by nearly every Christian community.

"A special cause for concern is that the Queen and the Queen Mother are patrons of the league; Princess Alice is its president, and Princess Margaret president of its Young Contingent. It is most unfair and inappropriate that the Royal Family, who symbolize the Commonwealth ideal of human brotherhood and equal partnership, should be associated, even nominally and unofficially, with a hostel based upon the principle of racial discrimination.

"Since persuasion has failed, I have no choice but to resign from the two central committees of the league in which I belong and to bring this resignation to the notice of each of you, sending a copy of this letter to the chairman of the Finance and Development Committees, and to the Press. My quarrel is not with the league itself, which I shall continue to serve to the best of my ability, but with its central direction on one matter which seems to me of overwhelming importance."

### Chairman's Explanation

Sir Cecil Harcourt has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the league would very much have liked to establish a multi-racial hostel, but that there was not the money to do so. The question had been discussed, and the alternatives were to continue under the present system, or close down. Naturally the first course was being followed.

He emphatically rejected the reference to the Royal Family, which he considered to be in extremely bad taste.

At the club headquarters in Chesham Place students from all parts of the Empire, whatever their race, mixed together quite freely, but the facilities at the hostel at Leinster Place did not provide accommodation for both sexes. If there were the money to build a centre with ample accommodation and separate sleeping quarters for the sexes, it would be possible to cater for students of every race within the Empire.

After the last war the league had run one hostel for male coloured students in London and one for women, but when the lease of the building used for the men expired the work had passed to the British Council.

The existing hostel had only 75 beds and usually a long waiting list. It had therefore been decided to provide accommodation for white students from the Dominions from which the league received its main support.

The hostel was, however, only one facet of its activities, which included the care of children, placing them in schools, arranging for their holidays, helping students in all sorts of ways, and introducing them into English homes. A girl from Rhodesia was, in fact, to watch the boat race from his own home by the river.

Mr. John E. Olford, warden of the Students' Movement commented:

"Here at Student House it was not a very practical but an enriching experience to see students and other members of the university community living together. Two students from Southern Rhodesia, another from Holland, one from Nigeria, and another from Hong Kong, a student from Ceylon, two from the United Kingdom, and two Americans, one who has worked in China, Germany, and Switzerland, and the other a radio pastor who is working in Pakistan—all these managed to live together, use the same bathrooms, and eat at the same table.

Many other hostels in London can tell a similar story. None will deny that there are problems about mixed communities, but your readers will know that there are some who quite deliberately invite these problems, believing that they are solved only in the context of living together. Such solutions are on a small scale, but they offer ground for hope of larger ones where problems appear to be insuperable."

### Rhodesians' Letter

Fourteen residents at the Victoria League Students' Club in Leinster Square wrote to the Press "to join Lord Altrincham in disapproving of the exclusion of coloured students from here," adding:

"We do not agree with the spokesman for the Victoria League and justified the policy of racial discrimination on the grounds that this is a mixed hostel. No special difficulties are involved. These premises are indeed generally fully occupied, but the signatories believe that coloured students from the Commonwealth should be allowed to take their place in the queue along with the rest of us."

Four of the signatories were Rhodesians, four South Africans, and the rest Australians and Canadians.

## Ambush in Southern Sudan Five Killed Near Uganda Border

FIVE SUDANESE WERE KILLED and six wounded in an ambush near the Sudan border with Uganda last week, after a meeting had been held at Madi Opet, a few miles inside Uganda, in connection with native court cases. It had been attended by a Sudanese district commissioner and assistant district commissioner, a Sudanese head chief and his wife, two sub-chiefs, a lorry driver, and six other Sudanese. The D.C. and his assistant returned in a Landrover and the others in a lorry.

After the Landrover had passed the second vehicle was attacked, presumably by some members of the Sudan Defence Force who rebelled in 1955. As soon as the news reached the Government of Uganda troops and police were flown to the frontier and a company of K.A.R. sent up. Mutineers were known to be hiding in the hills just north of the border.

## Quashed on a Technicality

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES of two years' imprisonment on 50 detainees on Mageta Island, a Mau Mau prison camp in Lake Victoria, under the emergency regulations in Kenya, have been set aside by the Supreme Court. Sir Kenneth O'Connor, Chief Justice, pointed out that the emergency regulations provided that a detainee already punished for one major offence who committed a subsequent major offence could be convicted by a subordinate court. When the first of the detainees was arraigned the magistrate had omitted to record whether the previous offence had been treated as a major one and whether the man had been punished for it.

## Lord Salisbury Resigns from Cabinet

### Lord Home Now Leader in the Lords

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, resigned from the Government last Friday because he disagreed with the terms which the Cabinet had decided to release Archbishop Makarios from detention in the Seychelles. In his letter of resignation to the Prime Minister Lord Salisbury wrote:

"You know how disturbed I have been by the decision of my colleagues to release Archbishop Makarios in the circumstances in which that action is being taken. Had he fulfilled what we have hitherto always regarded as the essential prerequisite for his release and appealed unconditionally to E.O.K.A. to call a halt to its campaign of terrorism, the step which the Government are taking would, I believe, have been fully justified.

"But he has deliberately refrained from doing that. On the contrary, he has imposed a condition so far-reaching that the Government have had to state quite frankly that they cannot do what he asks.

"But what will the situation be then? We shall have put him in a position to say that we have not carried out the condition on which alone he made his appeal to E.O.K.A., and that he is therefore no longer bound by his undertaking. From that moment, I gravely fear, we shall have a sword of Damocles hanging over our heads.

"As a British subject he will be able to go where he will, except to Cyprus. The initiative will, I believe, pass more and more to him, and he will be able to edge us along from point to point, with increasing injury to that close and confident relationship with Turkey which should, to my mind, be the main basis of British policy in the Middle East.

"Events may falsify this forecast. I most sincerely hope they will. But, failing as I do, I am afraid that I could not be a party to recommending to Parliament a course which I believe to be neither wise nor timely.

"In general, however, I remain a strong supporter of the Government and of you personally as Prime Minister. I am only sorry that a sincere difference of opinion on this issue of policy, important though it be, should have brought to an end our relationship in a Government in which I have been very happy to serve under your leadership.

In 1938, when he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury, then Lord Cranborne, resigned in protest against Mr. Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.

The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will add to the responsibilities of that office the duties of Lord President and Leader of the House of Lords.

## Makarios to Leave Seychelles

### "Spiritual and National Leader"

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS, who was exiled to the Seychelles a year ago, is to be given complete freedom, subject only to the condition that he must not attempt to return to Cyprus.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons last Thursday by Mr. Kenneth Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was repeatedly asked the Archbishop to denounce terrorism. Though the statement made in the Seychelles by the Archbishop could not be regarded as the clear appeal asked for, the Government had decided not to continue his detention. The Governor of the Seychelles had therefore been instructed to arrange passage for the Archbishop and his three companions by the first available vessel. The Earl of Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, made a similar announcement in the House of Lords.

In a statement in which he declared to be "spiritual and national leader" of the Greek people of Cyprus, the Archbishop appealed to E.O.K.A. to declare the cessation of all operations, given that the British

Government will show a spirit of understanding by abolishing simultaneously the present state of emergency.

As regards my detention, the Colonial Secretary stated that after I have made a public statement calling on E.O.K.A. for a cessation of violence I would be free to go anywhere except Cyprus. My personal release will never be an object of bargaining. As spiritual and national leader of the Greek people of Cyprus, I had and always will have as my first concern the interests of the people and not my personal welfare.

"But I feel most deeply that my return to Cyprus will create a response from the people of the island, and this will be a factor which should not be underestimated. I sincerely believe that if the British Government think any Greek Cypriot could be found to negotiate in my absence, that would be a waste of time. I hope that the British Government will understand and appreciate my sincere desire for the restoration of peace in the island. I also express the wish that the way now open will lead towards peace in the light of a spirit of mutual trust and understanding.

On Friday Archbishop Makarios said at a Press conference in Mahé that he and his fellow exiles had been well treated in the Seychelles, and that he had no idea when they would leave.

## Communists and Africa

MR. ERIC LOUW, South African Minister for External Affairs, said in Pretoria on Saturday that the Kremlin and India had their eyes on Africa, and that the struggle for the minds of men would take place in Africa, as would any conflict between East and West. "The purpose of the Communists is to advance their own ideology and Communist imperialism. The aim of India is to obtain a dumping-ground for its millions of surplus population, and eventually take the place of the Colonial Powers". The determination of South Africans to ensure their survival as a white nation did not mean that they were not prepared to concede similar rights to others. South Africa must provide a link between the West and the rising black States.

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# PERSONALIA

VIOLET LADY HARDY has returned to London from her visit to Kenya.

MR. C. WALKER has resigned from the board of Rhodesian Corporation Ltd.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR STEWART SYMES is on his way back from South Africa by sea.

MRS MAURICE WHITLOW is to revisit Kenya, sailing in the Uganda three weeks hence.

LADY MARY BARKING will leave Nairobi for England on April 15. She expects to return to Kenya in July.

COLONEL DAVID SARRLING flew back to Africa at the end of last week after visits to this country and the U.S.A.

MRS DAVID PENNIE has been appointed a director of Hotel Park, Ltd. Sir Robert de La Bere has resigned.

MR. M. J. B. MUTORONGA, a senior provincial commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in England on leave.

SIR RONALD PRAIN arrived in London from Rhodesia at the beginning of the week. He will shortly revisit the United States.

T. D. RUTHERFORD, chairman of Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., has joined the board of Java United Plantations Ltd.

Mrs. and Mr. HANDEY BIRD, who arrived in London from Uganda a few days ago, are on holiday in St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIR CHARLES and the Hon. Lady Polesmony arrived back in London last week from their visit to West, East and Central Africa.

MR. COMMANDER D. J. BOXER and MAJOR C. H. BRITTON have resigned their commissions as Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Essex.

MISS M. M. LLEWELLYN and MR. W. W. LLEWELLYN, sister and brother of the late Lord LLEWELLYN, arrived back from Rhodesia last Friday on the STEAMER CASABLANCA.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR HERBERT PATRICK, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, is to take up his War Office post of Director-General of Military Training in November.

MR. F. C. ELLIOTT, District Officer, Johannesburg, shortly will be in England on leave from Johannesburg. He entered the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1945.

HANNAH VISCOUNTESS HERBY has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia. A memorial service for the late Viscount HURSON was held at St. Margaret's Westminster, last week.

THE REV. A. F. MATTHEW, of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where for nearly 30 years he has been chaplain to the British community, has been installed as Canon of Khartoum.

MR. F. JENNER has been elected president of Nakuru Golf Club in succession to MR. JAMES BAXTER. The new captain and vice-captain are MR. D. O'KEEFE and DR. D. W. CHARLTON.

COLONEL MOORE, of the National War College in Washington, spent a day in Nairobi last week on his way to Ethiopia to discuss a visit next month of a group of students of the college.

MR. G. A. ATKINSON, Housing Adviser for the Colonial Office, will leave London in a few days for East Africa to discuss housing, town planning, and building research questions.

MR. G. F. STAYLOR has resigned from the board of Selection Trust, Ltd., and from the London advisory committees of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Selection Trust, Ltd.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEVE, formerly Sir Robert Sinclair, took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time last week. He was introduced by LORD FRASER OF NORTH CAPE and LORD BAILLIEU.

MR. R. H. C. BOYS has been elected a director of Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd., from the board of which MR. HARRY ST. L. GREENBEL has retired. He has joined the board of the South West Africa Company.

MRS. CECILIA WERN, who was until recently superintendent of Dublin Zoo, and formerly a collector for the Zoological Society of London, and Mrs. WERN are in Kenya with the intention of settling in the Colony.

MR. LES MARCHAND, Australian Government Trade Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and East Africa, has recently paid his first visit to East Africa, where a trade correspondence is to be based in Nairobi.

LORD COLYTON — who as Mr. Henry Hopkinson was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs — has joined the boards of Southern Kings Consolidated, Ltd., and Amalgamated The Mines of Nigeria, Ltd., from which Sir Eric MBEVILLE has resigned.

The term of office of SIR GILBERT BENNETT, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been extended for two years from April 1. Sir Gilbert arrived in London on Tuesday from his tour of the Federation.

MISS ANNE SCORRELL, chief inspector in the children's department of the Home Office, is visiting East Africa to advise on the treatment of juvenile offenders and juveniles in need of care or protection. She will spend six weeks in Kenya and 10 days in Uganda.

Before returning to Uganda from Portuguese East Africa the Kabaka of Buganda called on the Federal Prime Minister, SIR ROY WILKINSON, in Salisbury, and visited the new university college over which he was shown by the vice-principal, PROFESSOR B. A. FLETCHER.

MAJOR SIR THOMAS DEGDALE has been appointed a Vice-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was chairman of the inter-party delegation which recently visited Kenya at the invitation of the local branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MR. V. H. HAMMOND and MR. R. A. ELSTON arrived in London at the end of last week to take up their appointments as Immigration Adviser and Trade Commissioner respectively in the office of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

By a typographical error which we much regret the VICE-CHANCELLOR, C. J. E. STEPHENS, who has been appointed vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester, was described in our last issue as formerly Archbishop of Magilla in the diocese of Zanzibar. His office was, of course, that of Archdeacon of Magilla.

MR. F. GRUNDY, hydrologist of the East African Meteorological Department, will read a paper on the reduction of evaporation from reservoirs at the second International Congress on Surface Activity which opens in London on Monday. There will be three other papers on the retardation of evaporation.

## FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

TO LET July 1st to August 31st. Really comfortable well-furnished house, three bedrooms, television, washing machine. Good residential area outskirts of London. Back to the Kenyan side. London easily accessible. Eldon 74, Coppe Avenue, West Wickham, Kent.

**COLONEL W. L. COLLESTON**, Member for Communications, Works, and Development Planning in Tanganyika Territory, is attending this week's meeting in Kampala of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. Before returning to Dar es Salaam, he will visit the Bukoba, Biharamtoto, and Mwanza areas.

**SISTER CONSTANTIA**, aged 92, has made her annual pilgrimage to the grave of Mother Patrick of Salisbury cemetery. She was with her father, who they arrived in Rhodesia in 1874 to establish schools and hospitals. Sister Constantia is now the only survivor of the first Dominican sisters to reach the country.

**PROFESSOR D. T. JACK**, Professor of Economics at Durban University, who was a member of the East Africa Royal Commission, has been appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to the court of appeal into the dispute in the shipbuilding and ship repair industry. There are two other members.

**MR. C. B. BISSER**, who has just retired from the appointment of Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika, joined the Geological Survey of Nyasaland in 1927, transferred to Uganda seven years later, and was Deputy Director in that Protectorate at the time of his appointment to Tanganyika as Director six years ago.

**MR. N. R. ROSIN**, a Salisbury surgeon, has been awarded the distinguished Auxiliary Service Medal by the head of the Salvation Army in Southern Rhodesia. **COLONEL VICTOR THOMPSON**, Mr. Rosin is the first holder of the medal in the Federation, and only the second in Africa. It is the highest order open to non-Salvianists.

**MR. A. M. QUENNELL**, Deputy Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika, has been appointed Director on the departure on leave pending retirement of Dr. C. B. BISSER, who has held the office since 1952. Mr. Quennell, a New Zealander, went to Tanganyika as a senior geologist in 1948. During the last war he served in the New Zealand Forces.

**MR. ALFRED NORVAL MITCHELL**, O.B.E., has been appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and will take up his appointment early next month. He went from Strewsbury School to Balliol College, Oxford, and then entered the Indian Civil Service in 1930. Transferring to the Political Service four years later, he was in the North West Frontier Province until the grant of independence in 1947. For the past decade he has been engaged in sheep farming in Dorsetshire.

**Visitors from the Federation**

Recent callers at Rhodesia House in London have included Mr. H. E. BOLSON, Mr. A. BURDET CUTTS, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. SHAPMAN, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. M. COOKE, Mr. & Mrs. D. DRYDEN, Mr. J. EMMERSON, Mr. E. R. FFORDE, Mr. F. A. FOLLETT SMITH, Mr. A. FORBES, Mr. R. G. GIBB, Mr. A. P. HITCHINGS, Mr. R. E. JACKSON, Mr. K. E. KIWANJA, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. BELLEHER, Mr. & Mrs. V. D. MURRAY, Mr. R. J. BRITCHARD, Mr. J. SWINNELLS, and Mr. W. J. UNDERWOOD.

**Passengers for Beira**

PASSENGERS FOR BEIRA in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE which sailed from London last week, include: Mr. & Mrs. E. A. W. Arnold, Mr. & Mrs. J. Cairns, Mr. D. Cheyne, Mrs. J. G. Cheyne, Dr. & Mrs. J. G. M. Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. D. Gibson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Godleman, Mr. P. Hubbard, Mr. A. B. Murray, Mr. C. A. Factor, Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Read, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Sharpe, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. Sydnall, Mr. & Mrs. W. Thomson, and Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Wade.

**Sir Roy Welensky - Due Next Week  
Consultations with the Government**

**SIR ROY WILENSKY**, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is due in London on Friday of next week for consultations with Ministers, whom he has not met since he became Prime Minister on November 1 last.

He will be accompanied by Mr. V. S. Parker, his principal private secretary, Mr. Julius Groenewald, Minister of Law, Mr. H. Nicol Party, Secretary for External Affairs, and to the Cabinets and Mr. Victor L. Robinson, Attorney-General.

Today the Prime Minister will fly to South Africa. The Union Government has invited him to visit Cape Town, where he will meet Mr. Strijdom, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Eric Louw, Minister for External Affairs, at a private luncheon at the end of the week Monday. He will fly back to Johannesburg that evening to open the Federal pavilion at the Rand Easter Show, and leave by air for London on April 10.

**K.A.R. Night**

A DETACHMENT AND BAND from the King's African Rifles will take part in the Royal Tournament, this year for the first time, and the performance of the evening of Friday, June 7, is to be called "K.A.R. Night." The tournament authorities have therefore reserved two blocks of stalls on either side of the Royal Box for men who have served in the regiment. The Colonel Commandant is most anxious for a strong attendance in tribute to the African ranks. Since seats are to be reserved in the two blocks only until April 27, application should be made at once to the box office, Royal Tournament, 66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, envelopes being marked "K.A.R. Reserved Seats." The price of the ticket is 12s. 6d.

**Medical School for Federation?**

A COMMITTEE sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation and headed by its director, Mr. L. Farrer Brown, will shortly visit the Federation to advise the University College on the establishment of a medical school as an integral part of the institution. Mr. Farrer Brown's colleagues will be Professor T. H. Davey, Liverpool University; Professor W. Melville Arnott, Birmingham University; Professor A. D. M. Greenfield, Queen's University, Belfast; Professor P. B. Medawar, University College, London; and the Hon. Honor. M. V. Smith, Oxford University.

**Blantyre-Limbe Elections**

BLANTYRE-LIMBE TOWN COUNCIL elections have resulted as follows: Limbe Ward: European seats: Messrs. H. W. Stevens, R. S. Steel, and E. P. Ward. Votes cast 129, equivalent to a poll of 24.08% compared with 14.86 last year. The Asian number, Mr. K. J. Amin, was returned unopposed. Blantyre Ward: European seats: Messrs. R. M. P. A. Conn and D. Nash; Asian seat: M. Roop Singh. There were four spoiled papers in a total of 145, the poll percentage being 30.64.

**Standard Bank of South Africa**

**SIR ROBERT HUNSON**, hitherto deputy chairman of the Rhodesian branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has become chairman on the resignation of Sir Ulick Alexander, who has ceased to reside in the Federation. Sir Ulick had been chairman since the inception of the local board.

## Obituary

## Major Hugh Kennedy McKee

## Tribute to a Good Northern Rhodesian

MR. HUGH KENNEDY MCKEE writes from Lusaka: "Hugh McKee was a fine Northern Rhodesian. He spent most of the 30 years of his life in Northern Rhodesia and a further six years representing Northern Rhodesia as its first Commissioner in London.

A settler of the best type, he staunchly worked for the development of the territory as a whole in the best interests of all members of the community. He was one of the most entirely honest men I have ever met: he was a good man in every sense of the word and I do not believe that he ever unwittingly committed an unkind act.

He started in Northern Rhodesia in agriculture in the Choma area with his old war horse, Colonel Hart, but soon changed to trading and gradually built up the Choma Trading Company over ten years and built the Choma Hotel. In 1931 he sold his Choma business and came to Lusaka, where in June, 1932, he took over the management of John Moreton and Co. (Africa) Ltd. until in March, 1934, he purchased the business, trading as the Lusaka Trading Company until 1936 when he formed it into Kees, Ltd. He sold his interest in 1946 before taking up the appointment as Northern Rhodesia's representative in London in the following year. He was a good trader, fair, straight, and astute; his policy was never to sell anything without a profit, but never to sell anything with an exorbitant profit.

"Kee" as he was known to many friends, was a fighter. He fought in the 1914-18 war, going through every rank from private to captain in command of a company and winning a bar to his Military Cross in 1918. He was off duty for only four months of the war when he was wounded. He fought his competitors in trade; he fought for his convictions in the Legislative Council for three years; and he would have fought again on active service in the last war had he not been prevailed upon to stay and work in Northern Rhodesia as Director of Civil Supplies and in the Defence Force and in other ways.

"He fought for the best interests of Northern Rhodesia during the six years he represented the territory in London. He fought against premature eye double and glasses which would have obtained a lesser non-attach course. He fought on the golf course too. I remember his qualifying in the Lucifer Cup in 1937, playing on a handicap of 22 when he lost his 12 strokes in the first six holes and only one more stroke in the remaining 13 holes."

One of the things Kee was most kindly remembered for was his generous mind and his great sense of humour. When asked by the local school mistress Choma years ago, "How did you know the date of the massacre of Glencoe and who was the butcher," he replied that he could not remember the date but "Susman was the butcher". He was a good thinker and gave himself time to think; he was a man with foresight and he had a sound business judgment, always guided by ethics. I met him first in 1932, and we were closely associated in business for 14 years. I shall always be grateful for all he taught me, and the lead he gave with his high principles and constructive ideas. Over the 25 years that I knew him my respect and affection for him constantly deepened. His friends were legion. He will be sadly missed and long remembered.

JOSEPH SEIBEL, a Pole, Northern Rhodesia's oldest Roman Catholic missionary, has died in Lusaka, aged 75. He left Salisbury in 1921 for the Katonwe Mission near Feira.

## Lady Goode

LADY GOODE, widow of Sir Richard Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died in South Africa in her 89th year, was the daughter of the late Thomas Goddington of Twickenham, Middlesex, and sister of Robert Goddington, the first Administrator of North Eastern Rhodesia.

She went to Rhodesia in 1903, married Mr. Goode in Fort Jameson in the following year and was one of the first white women to settle in Northern Rhodesia. Richard died four years ago and his widow had lived recently at Bryanston, near Johannesburg, with one of her sons, Mr. R. C. J. Goode, consulting engineer to the Chamber Corporation, Ltd.

Her other sons are Colonel G. H. W. Goode, who recently commanded the 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and now at the War Office, and Mr. W. A. C. Goode, of the Colonial Service.

## Dr. P. B. Robinson

DR. PHILIP BERNARD ROBINSON, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Medical Services from 1947 to 1955, has died suddenly in Lusaka, where he was in private practice. Born in Dublin in 1905, he was educated and graduated in medicine there. He went to Northern Rhodesia in 1926 as a medical officer, and in 1945 was appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services. He is survived by Mrs. Robinson, two daughters, and a son, Mr. Peter Robinson, a medical student in Dublin.

MRS. ANNE JOCELYN CARTER MANSON, who has died of polio in Johannesburg, was born in Salisbury in 1924, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chaloner. She trained as a radiographer in Salisbury and London, and afterwards worked in the X-ray departments of the hospitals in Gwelo, Antals and Bulawayo. Shortly after her marriage to Dr. J. S. Manson they established a new hospital under the United Free Church of Scotland in the village of Kapf, Bechuanaland. She is survived by her husband and four children.

MR. JOYCE GARY, the novelist, who died in Oxford last week at the age of 68, was for some years in the Colonial Service in Nigeria. He wrote a number of books with a West African setting and advised the film company which made the picture "Men of Two Worlds" in connection with it. He visited Tanganyika Territory. After leaving Oxford University he studied art in Paris and fought as a freelance in the Balkan wars. He had been writing for 12 years before his first novel was accepted for publication.

MAJOR WALTER ARNALDO CONDUITT, who has died in Kenya, served in the South African War and in the 1914-1918 war in the 5th Battalion the London Regiment and the Remounts Service. In 1916 he married Lady Violet Florence, daughter of the Earl of Stradbury; she died in 1951. Major Conduitt is survived by his second wife.

MRS. MYRA ELIZABETH SHAW WEBSTER, who was born in Salisbury in 1902, has died as a result of a road accident. In 1925 she married Mr. W. J. K. Webster and settled in Mashiki.

DR. DUYNE GEORGE HARRIS, for 25 years editor of the *Young Times*, died in Kinshasa, South Africa, last week at the age of 49. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. J. O. CARTERS was killed in Kenya last week when a cat in which he was driving two school boys collided with a lorry. Both boys were injured.

MISS G. FLEMING, one of Rhodesia's pioneer school-mistresses, has died in Salisbury, aged 79. She retired in 1932.

## Statement of Kenya African M.L.Cs. Fifteen More African Seats Demanded

REFERENCE WAS RECENTLY MADE to the statement issued in Nairobi by the newly elected African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya. The full text has now reached the United Kingdom. It reads as follows:—

"We the eight elected African Members wish to make it publicly known that we do not consider ourselves nor those who represent a party to the Lyttelton Plan nor the stand-still agreement contained therein. We therefore hereby declare (1) the Lyttelton Plan and agreement null and void; (2) that none of the undersigned shall accept a Ministerial post or the position of Parliamentary Under-Secretary; (3) that the most urgent and immediate need is to secure constitutional reforms in the Legislature giving everyone effective and real representation, to which end it is our intention to direct all our efforts and energies."

The eight African members were received by the Governor twice last week and are known to have asked for the immediate creation of 15 additional seats for Africans.

### Ultimate Goal

Mr. Mboya, Member for Nairobi, and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, said on Friday that their demand was not primarily made to break European domination, but "in consideration of the heavy responsibilities that elected members must shoulder", because all the constituencies were so large and the population mainly illiterate, personal contact had to be maintained.

The ultimate goal of the African members was "a society and Government in which people, regardless of race or colour, shall be regarded as individuals, and not closely-knit racial groups or communities, and that all individuals shall be equals, enjoying equal rights and opportunities."

A petition alleging undue influence and that some Africans on the electoral roll voted more than once by obtaining the ballot forms of other people in the Nairobi constituency during the recent African general election has been presented to the Governor of Kenya by a group of African voters. In that constituency Mr. Tom Mboya beat Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek by 392 votes.

## Compulsory Education in Nairobi

A PLAN FOR THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION of all African children in Nairobi has been prepared by the Kenya Education Department, accepted in principle by the African General Ward Council, and submitted to the Government. In the first year children of seven and eight years would be affected, and development would proceed gradually until all children from seven to 15 were subject to compulsory education. It is proposed that an annual fee of 45s. should be charged for pupils in all classes, and that an annual levy of 10s. should be paid by all resident adult African men who pay poll tax in the city.

## Sir Frederick Crawford's Aim

"MY CHIEF OBJECTIVE will be to get all races working as a team, and I shall devote all my energies to that end," Sir Frederick Crawford, Uganda's new Governor, said when addressing the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Kampala a few days ago. He attended the annual meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce on the same day, and appealed to the members to make determined efforts to encourage and increase African participation in their businesses and train Africans for more responsible positions.

## East Africa Central Legislative Assembly Composition of Enlarged Chamber

THE EAST AFRICA CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, which is meeting in Uganda this week, is now enlarged, the membership having been increased in December from 24 to 34. Until then the Assembly had consisted of a Speaker, seven *ex-officio*, three nominated, and 14 non-official members. Now there are a Speaker, seven *ex-officio*, six nominated, and 20 non-official members. Two nominated members are appointed by each of the three Governors. In Kenya and Uganda they must be men holding an office of emolument under the Crown, but in the case of Tanganyika one need not necessarily hold such office. Two of the 20 non-official members are Arabs appointed by the High Commissioners in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika each appoints six, but not in the same manner.

The Governor of Kenya appoints three, who need not be members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and the other three are elected, one by the European elected members of the Legislature, one by the Asian elected members, and one by the African members, whose choice is not confined to members of the Legislature. In the case of Tanganyika the Governor appoints three, and the representative members of the Legislature choose the other three from among members of the Council. That same procedure applies in the case of Uganda.

THE SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA are now clear both of desert locust swarms and hopper bands, according to the latest report of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London. Gregarious breeding on a limited scale was reported in February from the north-west of the Somaliland Protectorate, British East Africa has remained clear. Swarms from West Africa may possibly invade the Sudan in the summer.



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## Views of Business Men in Uganda

### One Step from Nationalization

MR. J. H. GAUNT, president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, said at the annual general meeting, which was attended by the new Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford:

"I try to be non-political, although it is not always possible to divorce commerce from a modicum of politics; and no country can afford to ignore the reaction of political action on trade and industry."

"This chamber is an inter-racial body, and has been almost since it was formed in 1905. Our viewpoint is always that of furthering the best interests of all engaged in commerce and industry in Uganda, whether members of this chamber or not; with particular emphasis on encouraging development of an African business class."

"The Minister for Rural Development will, we hope, talk to us about the future development of Government's policy for assisting Africans to take a larger part in trade and industry. I must confess to some doubt the apparent policy of Government preference for Asian trade development on co-operative lines even at the expense of discouraging private enterprise."

"My personal view is that co-operative development organized in opposition to private businesses and run in practice by Government officials at the taxpayer's expense, with all the advantages and privileges that can mean, is only one step from nationalization, and is naturally disturbing to that very sensitive, much-sought-after thing, outside capital."

### High Costs

"We would also like to hear the Minister or Assistant Minister for Social Services on the very high capital cost and recurrent cost of education and the type of education being given. At the recent session in Kisumu of the Associated Chamber of Commerce this matter was discussed in relation to technical education, and it was felt that possibly the East African territories should devote more attention to giving a certain amount of useful practical technical education in agriculture and craftsmanship, as part of general education at ordinary schools to boys and girls in the 10 to 14 year age-group. This would be of great assistance to those who are not likely to take a full secondary or technical education to train them for higher posts in Government, commerce and the professions; but it would also be of value to those who are going to have advanced education in a country where agricultural and other technical training of the mass of the people must be the key to any substantial rise in their standard of living."

"On transport development, we believe that on economic grounds the Government should take every possible step to discourage heavy commercial road transport operating parallel with the railway and creaming its higher paying traffic."

"We have asked that the law relating to companies, bankruptcy, and other purely commercial and economic matters might well have been the subject of unified legislation on an inter-territorial basis through the High Commission. However, we appreciate that every effort is being made by the Governments to keep company legislation on similar lines, in an endeavour to prevent the confusion which could result from different commercial legislation in three adjoining territories with a common market and almost no commercial boundaries."

"We do not feel that sufficient has been done to make suitable rail-served industrial sites available near Kampala; and although substantial progress has been made in the provision of additional sites, both for managerial staff and labour, more are still necessary."

"In particular, we feel there is no use telling people who propose to put capital into a factory in Kampala that they should do so in Jinja instead; they might decide to do it in Kenya or Tanganyika, or not at all."

"We have been most pleased to see the efforts which the chairman and members of the Uganda Electricity Board have been making to increase the distribution of electric power throughout the country and to keep prices down in the face of rising costs."

"This brings me to the Nile Waters Agreement and the supplementary agreement with Egypt regarding the Owen Falls Dam. Commerce, industry, and agriculture here lend every support to efforts which we have no doubt the Government in the United Kingdom and the Uganda Government will

make to see that, not only does the Nile Waters Agreement allow Uganda to keep all the water that she may reasonably require for irrigation round the shores of Lake Victoria, but that the agreement regarding the flow of water through the dam is so amended that the maximum daily flow which is allowed without special permission can be increased substantially, thereby considerably increasing the quantity of electricity which can be generated, and consequently reducing its cost to consumers in this country."

"The present agreement provides something like 1500 units per annum of electricity being generated. When the dam is in full operation, as it will be in two or three years, at only six cents per unit that loss of available power means a loss of revenue in the region of £450,000, with the extra costs of generation relatively negligible. Every further dam under the present arrangement could similarly mean a further substantial loss of revenue."

"It is felt, speaking generally, that some stream-lining of ministerial offices would result not only in economies but in the more efficient conduct of public affairs, particularly in Government's relations with the public. We hope this consideration will be given to the re-alignment of the work being handled by our various ministries, looking at the problem solely from the point of view of the efficient and economic conduct of Government business."

"I am not suggesting that any present minister should be superseded, but that the titles and functions of most ministries should be reviewed in the light of the experience now gained, and that those ministers for whom no suitable executive niche can be found should remain as ministers without portfolio, with the very useful function of handling the special problems that arise from time to time."

"The approach of commerce to Government is spread over the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Corporations and Regional Communications, the Ministry of Rural Development, and in economic matters to the Ministry of Finance."

Mr. D. K. Marphatia was elected president for the ensuing year, with Mr. E. McCully-Hunter as vice-president. The other members of the committee are Messrs. J. H. Gaunt, J. F. Dastur, G. A. Kassim, G. P. Mehta, R. J. Mehta, C. U. Patel, H. T. Pearce, V. Y. Rada, J. T. Simpson, and B. K. S. Verjee. The secretary is Mr. H. S. Jones.



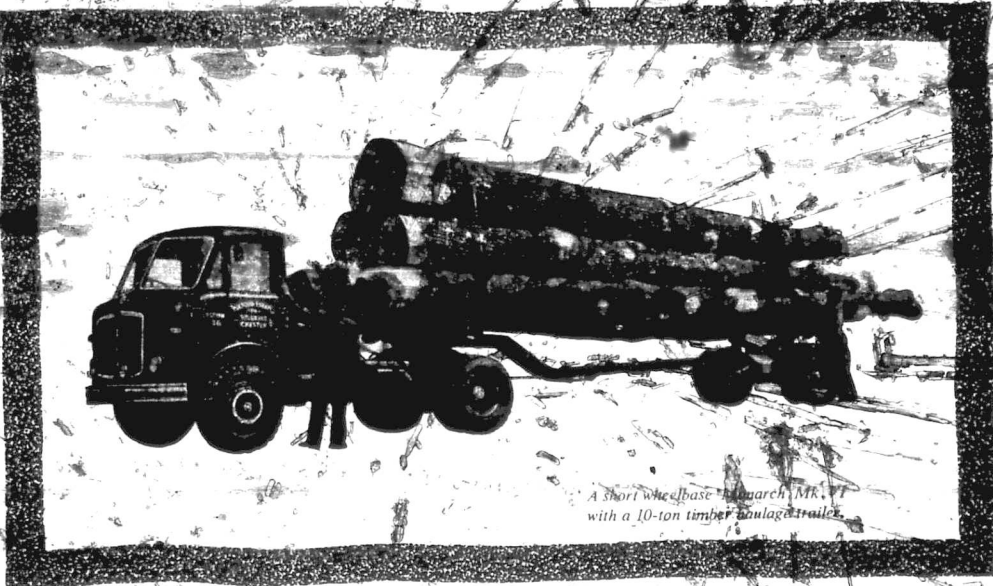
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### African Politicians in S. Rhodesia Could Always Stand For Parliament

MR J. M. GREENFIELD, Minister of Law in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has corrected the statement in a leading article in *The Times* that "for the first time Africans will legally be entitled to stand for the Southern Rhodesian Parliament as a liberal and independent candidate."

The Minister's statement drew attention to the fact that there has never been any legal impediment to Africans standing for Parliament in Southern Rhodesia and continued:

"Ever since the Southern Rhodesian Parliament came into existence in 1923 Africans have always been eligible for the common voters' roll on the same terms as Europeans, and they may be a candidate for Parliament. Every citizen of Southern Rhodesia, which is a requirement of the vote in that Colony, and a barefooted African born in Rhodesia are citizens by birth."

"It is a common misconception that the Federal Assembly consists of only Europeans and the African members, for example Lord Chittoor, one of the members of the Federal Constitution, in an article in *Quincy* in July, 1955, spoke of the Federal Legislature being composed of 20 European elected members, 20 African members, 10 British and three European members with special powers for Africans. In fact, though, the 26 elected members may be 20 Europeans, though at present they have to be 16."

It is now that there are faults in the Constitution. We know too that the Federal Government has not done in only three years what it did not do in that one single law on its statute book for civil servants or a single office. We need there must be a greater service African Members could do their people a greater service by working to make the Federation a success and not repeatedly crying opposition." Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Local and Local Government, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

### Shock for Rhodesian Segregationists

Press photographs of European and African students dining and chatting together at the new Rhodesia University College; and of a students' multi-racial singing band, have provoked the Segregationist Society into issuing a statement which says: "We are shocked and dismayed that the majority of the great Rhodesians are willing to agree to deal to all loyal Rhodesians to join us and help make their views known to the authorities. We are determined to take any action within the law to undo the wise segregation laws of the country." The society has declared that they do not want the presence of any race or residence transfers, contrary to what is necessary. Dr. Walter Adams is reported to have said: "This is probably the only building in the Federation in which people of all colours can feel at ease and discuss the issue of 'colours' without racial stigma."

### Civil Servants

At the end of 1956 there were a total of 628 European civil servants and 2,000 in Northern Rhodesia and the African establishments numbered 9,238. Mr. E. D. Hone, the Chief Secretary and the Local Council. When Federation came into being in September, 1953, there were 4,172 European civil servants and police in Northern Rhodesia and an African establishment of 10,739. The same bill was then £3,765,000 and £715,000 for Europeans and Africans respectively. Last February figures were £3,700,000 and £1,084m. There had been 2,100 European and African transfers to the Federal Civil Service. Since September, 1953, 289 European officers occupying permanent posts and 1,000 temporary European officers have left for reasons other than retirement.

### School's Golden Jubilee

The BAKERIAN NATIONAL School has been celebrating its golden jubilee. It was founded in 1907 with seven pupils. Girls were admitted in 1946, and as a boarding school. A trades school was opened in 1912 and a secondary school for boys and girls in 1923. Between 1954 and 1957 the school was rebuilt on its original site. Speaking at the jubilee celebrations, Mr. Messie C. Cottrill, Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, said: "We African educationalists live in partnership in our work through our inter-racial local education authorities or our united school staffs. We have to work together with the Christian missions in their work, which is for the advance of the time."

### Trade Unionism Starts at Home

Mr. WALTER HOOD, of the T.U.C., and Mr. Albert Hamilton of the I.O.F.T.U. have told African trade unionists in Salisbury that the best plan was to bring out overseas experts in trade union organization to train Africans on the spot. "Then you will have the chance of giving training to 30 or 40 people at a time, and at about the same cost as sending one of your people to England," said Mr. Hood. The Africans had asked for funds to send their representatives to England for specialized training in labour organization and collective bargaining.

### Home for Aged Africans

Mr. H. J. ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government, has told the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that a home of a rather modest nature for aged, ailing and destitute Africans who can prove that they have no practical connections with their tribal areas is to be built in one of the African townships on the Orange River.

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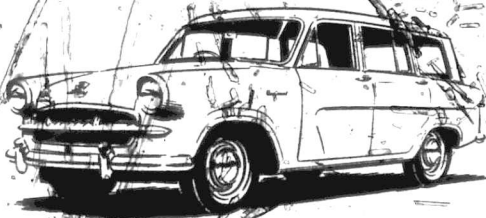
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Concern of Commonwealth Producers

IN THE PAST THREE YEARS imports into the United Kingdom of tobacco from the dollar area represented 62.7%, 64.7% and 59.1% respectively of the total imports.

In 1955 tobacco imports from Canada were valued at £5m. and from other dollar area countries (in practice, the United States) at £1.5m. In 1955 the figures had been £9.1m. and £46.3m., and in the previous year £5.5m. and £42.3m.

In giving these facts to the House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles, said that constant study was being given to the question of buying more tobacco within the sterling area.

MR. RUSSELL asked the President of the Board of Trade the chief products of French, Belgian, and Dutch Colonies which would have to be taken into consideration by the United Kingdom in its attitude to the proposed common market in considering the inclusion of those Colonies in the plan for a European free trade area.

SIR D. ECCLES: "Bananas, coffee, cocoa, citrus fruits, vegetable oils, rubber, hardwood, and cotton are the chief products. We are consulting the Governments of the Colonies on the problems raised."

MR. RUSSELL: "As the inclusion of these territories puts a completely different complexion on the whole common market plan, will my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that he will not enter into any commitments without first consulting the Colonies and obtaining their agreement?"

SIR D. ECCLES: "That consultation is now taking place, and the Secretary of State has called a conference of Colonial officials."

SIR P. AGNEW: "Will my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that the consideration of the primary products coming from these countries in no way prejudices his own declaration that British agriculture will be excluded from any considerations of this country going into the common market or the free trade area?"

SIR D. ECCLES: "Yes, sir."

MR. BRAINE asked for details of the tariff which the Messina countries proposed to apply to products of their own Colonial territories and to those of countries outside the common market area.

SIR D. ECCLES: "I am not yet in a position to add to my reply of March 29."

MR. BRAINE: "Does my rt. hon. friend appreciate that, while we know that the Messina countries are going to reduce their tariffs between themselves phased over a period of 15 years, we have absolutely no information as to the speed with which tariffs will be raised against the products of other countries, including our own Colonial territories; that this is a matter of great concern to Commonwealth producers; and that the lack of such information is jeopardizing the popularity in our country of our association with the free trade area?"

SIR D. ECCLES: "We want this information as soon as we can get it, and we understand that within a very few days the full text of the treaty will be available."

East Africa's School Attendance

In a written reply to MR. FENNER BROCKWAY the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that there were 490,549 school children of all races in Kenya, 375,042 in Uganda, and 364,693 in Tanganyika. Only 37% of Kenya African primary school children of school age were being educated; only 0.5% reached secondary school. In Uganda the African figures were roughly 42% primary and 2% secondary; in Tanganyika 40% and 0.2%.

The European figures for Kenya were 100% primary and 84% secondary; Uganda, 100% (no secondary figure given); Tanganyika 100% and 50%.

The Asian percentages were 100% and 34%; 95% and 77% and 90% and 50% in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika respectively.

The Minister stressed that this breakdown was no more than a very rough indication of the correct proportions, which were difficult to assess as there had been no census in East Africa since 1948.

Tanganyika African National Union

MR. A. WELGWOOD BENN (Lab.) asked when it was intended to lift the ban on meetings to be addressed by Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African National Union, in view of his responsibility to report on the results of his mission to the United Nations.

MR. PROFFER: "Such responsibility Mr. Nyerere may have to report on his visit. The British Government can only be a member of the Tanganyika African National Union and there is no restriction on his addressing members of that organization in places not open to the general public."

Civil Servants' Pool

MR. R. BUTLER (Home) Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, stated in a written reply to Mr. J. Dugdale, that the creation of a pool of Commonwealth civil servants must await evidence that there was a substantial demand for their services and that regular employment for them could be foreseen for a number of years. It was intended to test the demand by improving the existing arrangement by which members of the Home and Overseas Civil Service could be made available to Commonwealth countries without prejudice to their pension rights.

East Africa Command

In a statement on the proposed transfer of control of armed forces in East Africa, MR. JOHN HARE, Secretary of State for War, said that it would pass to the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika on July 1, thereby reverting to pre-war practice. The Governors would control the operational use of the forces raised and stationed in their own territories, but the centralized military command for East Africa as a whole would be retained. Detailed arrangements were still under discussion.

E. A. Posts and Telegraphs

CASH REVENUE of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration for the year 1956 amounted to £4,422,000. That is £200,000 more than for 1955 but falls short of the revised estimate for 1956 by £114,000. Postal revenue amounted to £1,765,000, telegraph £769,000, and telephone to £1,888,000. Telephone revenue showed an increase of £359,000 and approximated closely to the revised estimate.



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## Police Recruits Refuse to Attest

THREE UNITED KINGDOM RECRUITS for the Northern Rhodesia Police have refused to attest on their arrival in the territory. Mr. E. D. Hone, Chief Secretary said in the Legislative Council that the three men alleged that they had expected to be appointed to gazetted rank on arrival, they had expressed dissatisfaction with the training course and with the work on which they were to be employed. Mr. Hone said that there were no good grounds for the complaints, since the position had been made perfectly clear to the recruits in London during interviews at the office of the Crown Agent and in documents handed to them when they signed their agreements. Mr. J. Gaunt asked if of some kind could not be taken out in future to prevent loss to the country through actions of that nature. Mr. Hone replied that steps to avoid a recurrence were being considered.

## Council of Women

"PROGRESS IN NYASALAND" will be the theme of the annual congress on May 31 of the Nyasaland Council of Women, which Lady Armitage has been invited to open. The Bishop of Nyasaland will give the opening address. At the recent annual meeting Mrs. T. Haye was re-elected president, Mrs. G. D. Hayes, vice-president, Mrs. A. Flowerdew secretary, and Mrs. D. Darcus treasurer. Miss E. H. Glover was elected a-life vice-president. Miss M. Fiddes will represent Nyasaland at the Montreal conference of the International Council of Women on June 15. In her presidential address Mrs. Hayes referred to "the inadequacy of social welfare in Nyasaland."

## No Longer Capital Offences

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA announced on Monday that the unlawful possession of a firearm, consorting with an unlawfully armed person, and administration of a Mau Mau oath or consent to its administration would no longer be considered offences involving liability to the death penalty. The statement made it clear, however, that that penalty would be reintroduced in the case of any outbreak of violence. Life imprisonment is now the penalty for the three offences.

## Uganda's London Hippo

DURING EXCAVATIONS on the site in Trafalgar Square on which a new building for the Government of Uganda is to be erected animal remains have been discovered in river gravel some 20 to 35 feet below ground-level. They are considered to date from the interglacial period, say 100,000 years ago. They include a complete femur and ankle-bone of a hippopotamus, part of the tibia of an elephant, a foot-bone of a bison or ox, and the base of an antler of some kind of deer.

## News Items in Brief

The Kabulonga area of Lusaka has been declared a public township.

The Uganda Association in London will hold its first annual ball on April 6.

The Muslim festival of Ramadan begins on Monday. It will end on April 30.

A new police post of African assistant inspector has been created in Northern Rhodesia.

The Department of Surveys and Lands in Northern Rhodesia has been split into a Survey Department and a Lands Department.

One of the new African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. R. G. Ngala, is a supporter of the Capricorn African Society.

A silver inkstand has been presented to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by Sir Ellis Robins on behalf of the British South Africa Company.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) is closing its publications department and transferring its publishing activities to Oxford University Press.

Complete reorganization of the Public Works Department is being considered. Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Member for Mines and Works, has told the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

The increase of the Arabic Service of the B.B.C. to 21 hours a day will give it the longest transmission time of all the corporation's foreign language broadcasts. The area served by the programmes includes East Africa.

Details of 1,200 vacancies for posts in the Overseas Civil Service in Colonial and overseas territories are contained in "Appointments to H.M. Overseas Civil Service", published for the Colonial Office by H.M. Stationery Office at 3s.

Mr. A. D. Chataway, High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the Union of South Africa, said last week that the Zambezi floods were not expected to cause delay in the completion of the first stage of the Kariba Gorge dam project by 1960.

To indemnify those who incur financial loss from the dishonesty of a legal practitioner or his clerk, a Bill has been introduced in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature to provide for a compensation fund to which every lawyer would pay £10 a year.

At a Rhodes-Livingstone Institute conference from April 23-26 the subjects to be considered will include a study of social instability on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt and an inquiry into the absorption of immigrants in Southern Rhodesia society.

A party of 28 Rhodesian schoolboys will tour the United Kingdom and the Continent this summer. The visit has been arranged by the tours committee of the Rhodesian Teachers' Association, which organized a similar tour for a party of Rhodesian schoolgirls last year.

The Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department is to change its name to the Department of African Affairs. The Chief Native Commissioner becomes the Secretary for African Affairs, and the Superintendent of Natives will henceforth be known as a Provincial Commissioner.

Northern Rhodesia took 7,706 European immigrants last year, compared with 6,116 in 1955. Asian and Coloured immigrants numbered 360, or 68 more than in the previous year. Emigrants totalled 953. The population at June 30, 1956, was estimated at 2,180,000, of whom 2,110,000 were Africans and 66,000 Europeans.

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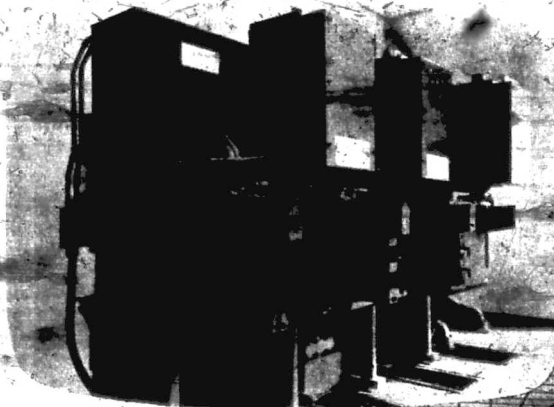
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## British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Group Profit of Nearly £2m. After Tax

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., after providing £1,185,918 for taxation, earned a consolidated net group profit of £1,944,618 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £768,907 in the previous year.

General reserve receives £275,000, pensions fund reserve £350,000, and tonnage replacement reserve £650,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £83,375, and dividends totalling 10% £431,250, leaving a carry-forward of £280,663, against £285,759 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2m. in 5% ordinary preference stock, and £74m. in ordinary shares of £50 each. Capital reserve stands at £13,575,999, revenue reserves at £5,480,663, reserve for future taxation at £5,098,720, and liabilities at £6,151,226. Fixed assets are valued at £28,522,241, subsidiaries at £917,149, and current assets at £9,001,348, including £1,080,954 on deposit, at call and with bankers at home and abroad.

During the year the company took delivery of one new ship, S.S. NEVADA, a troopship of 20,327 tons, and disposed of the KITWA and the DURBAN.

The directors are Sir William C. Currie (chairman), Mr. E. J. Pakes (deputy chairman), the Earl of Inchechipe, Viscount Simon, and Messrs. K. M. Campbell, W. J. Campbell, W. Dalgarino, A. T. Orr Deas, W. Kerr, and C. S. Mundy. Sir William Currie and Messrs. E. J. Pakes and K. M. Campbell are managing directors.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on April 24.

### High Road Expenditure

"Road expenditure in Southern Rhodesia is proportionately the highest in all Africa, representing 3% of the national income, compared with 2% in South Africa and less than 2% in the United Kingdom." Mr. Gordon Spence, writing on inter-territorial roads in Africa in *Road Federation*.

## Civil Aviation in East Africa

THERE ARE 107 AIRFIELDS IN EAST AFRICA: 42 in Kenya, 50 in Tanganyika, 13 in Uganda, and one each in Zanzibar and Pemba. The cost of air safety, the efficiency of which increased during the year ended June 30 last, continues to rise. The original estimate for the year was £383,398, £76,548 more than in the previous year. This was increased to £459,751 when the estimates were reframed as a result of investigations by business consultants into the working of the Directorate of Civil Aviation. There was a rise of 20% in the number of passengers carried on internal and trunk services; more freight was also carried. The number of private pilots' licences went up by 20%. East African Airways flew 24m. miles and 10,000 hours on services, and carried 105,000 passengers, 10% more than in the previous year. Search and rescue services were alerted seven times during the year, five times for overdue aircraft and twice to look for ships missing off the coast.

## Federal Tobacco Sales

At the tobacco sales in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during the third week which ended on March 28, a total of 4,293,224 lb. of flue cured leaf were sold for £775,815, an average of 38.85d. per lb., and making a total to date of 10,096,389 lb. realizing £1,621,541 an average of 38.55d. per lb. Up to March 21 the United Kingdom took 2,111,222 lb. or 40.27%; Australia 428,908 lb. or 8.17%; local market 351,010 lb. or 6.68%; and other markets 2,356,566 lb. or 44.88%. The first official estimates of the Nyasaland tobacco crops as follows: first crop 22,856,600 lb.; second crop 3,446,500 lb.; total 20,820,000 lb.; first crop 8,009,000 lb., making a total of 31,394,100 lb. Further estimates are expected in May and June. The Nyasaland auctions open at Messrs. Producers Warehouse, Ltd., Limbe, on April 25.

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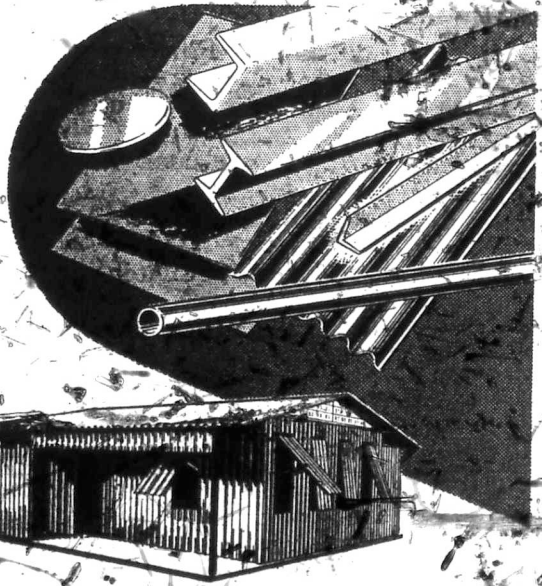
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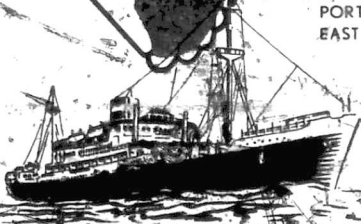


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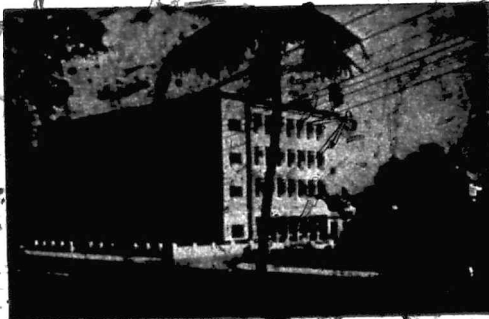
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"PROFITS tax on income arising from within the Empire seems to be levied in the belief, which British politicians have held off and on for nearly 200 years, that the Empire is rather a nuisance. I have protested to innumerable Members if we are to suffer such penal discouragement from investing in the Empire, the next party will not be in Boston but in Moscow. What I cannot get into their heads is that the tax has already deterred investment in the Empire and that the only loss to the Treasury would be about £1m, which is only twice as much as was lost by buying too many underclothes for the Women's Royal Army Corps."

Mr. Patrick L. Fleming, chairman of Union Commercial Investment Co., Ltd., addressing the annual meeting.

## Uganda Electricity Developments

THE EXTENSION PROGRAMME of the Uganda Electricity Board for 1956-60 has been approved by the Legislative Council and the borrowing powers of the board raised from £27m. to £33m. The programme includes £1.6m. for main transmission, £1m. for distribution schemes, £1m. for other extensions, reinforcements, and service connections, £1m. for independent schemes for up-country, and £307,000 for buildings. The deficit is expected to be £28,000 and £37,000 in 1956 and 1957 respectively, followed by estimated surpluses of £87,000, £101,000, and £90,000 in the next three years, when the bulk supply of electricity has been started.

## Punch Drunk

CARRYING OUT 42 DIFFERENT STUDIES between June, 1955, and July, 1956, the East African Statistical Department, a High Commission service, typed 600,000 punched cards for recording information, which went through the department's tabulating machines 7½ times.

## Of Commercial Concern

THE East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., which has now become a property development enterprise, has changed its name. It has entered into a joint venture company, maintaining the purchase price of just under £15,000 by an issue of shares. Group profits of these enterprises for the year ending December 31 next are estimated at £13,000 before tax which, the directors state, would enable a dividend of 27½% to be declared on the present issued capital of £20,000.

LAST week's auctions in London 4,258 packages of African tobacco were sold for an average price of 3s. 4½d. per lb., compared with 4,436 packages averaging 3s. 6.7½d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 11d. for a consignment from Uganda. Total sales to date this year were 2,985 packages averaging 4s. 3.97d. against 58,266 packages averaging 3s. 1.66d. in the same period of last year.

BUILDING in the main towns of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year exceeded £28m., an increase of 20% on £23m. in the 1955 figure and £14m. on that for the previous year. Bulawayo no longer ranks second to Salisbury, that position has been taken by Ndola, with plans valued at £3,956,863, and the third place is now held by Kitwe with £2,628,954.

GOOD tobacco crops are reported by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation from farms in Urumbi. In the Nkangwaa area 9,730 acres had been planted by the end of January, 4,000 to groundnuts, 3,600 to maize, and 1,900 to soya beans.

A new chemical which kills spider mites on cotton and red spiders and scale insects on oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apples and pears has been discovered by Imperial Chemical Industries. Called "tetram", it is being marketed by Plant Protection, Ltd.

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., announce group profits for 1956 of £745,803, compared with £522,656 in the previous year. Taxation takes £338,425 (£257,875) leaving a net profit of £377,378 (£264,718). The ordinary dividend is 10%.

NEARLY 156 Africans in Northern Rhodesia passed trade tests in December. They were mainly bricklayers, carpenters, mechanics, and drivers.

MORE than 800 elephants which were damaging agricultural and forestry work had to be shot by the Uganda Game Department last year.

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MINING

Sir E. Oppenheimer on Copper Prices

Opening of Bancroft Mine

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., said on Northern Rhodesia at the official opening of the Bancroft copper mine that variations in the price of the metal had been quite out of proportion to the present disparity between world production and world consumption. There was no depression in the great industrial and mining countries, and there was no reason to think that the present situation was temporary. He thought that the sharp upward and downward movements in copper prices could be largely obviated by an improved selling technique. £18m. had been provided so far to develop the Bancroft mine, and another several millions would be needed to bring it to maximum production.

Rhodesian Uranium

SIR EDWARD DAVENPORT, chairman of the British Atomic Energy Authority, said in Salisbury on Monday that he hoped the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland would eventually supply an increasing amount of energy for the nuclear power programme of the United Kingdom. Geological indications were that the Federation should be rich in uranium deposits. At present, he added, the only prospect of uranium in the Federation was the Nkana mine, but deposits of thorium in Nyassaland would probably be worked next year.

Pay on the Copperbelt

A CHAMBER OF MINES of Northern Rhodesia has informed the European Miners' Union that its request for a meeting with Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Sir Ronald Frazer, chairman of the two groups owning the mines, to discuss the proposed survey of European pay on the Copperbelt cannot be granted. The union has accepted the survey, which had been agreed as part of the plan for the advancement of African workers.

Better Copper Market

COPPER PRICES on the London Metal Exchange have improved this week on reports of large interest in Rhodesia, Canada, and Chile. The price for best metal rose by more than £4 per cwt. on Monday to nearly £246, and the price for three months was also deared at £246 10s. Sales that day were just over 2,500 tons.

Pay of African Miners

ALL BRANCHES of the African Staff Association on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia have declared their support for the claim for an increase in pay. Their leaders had asked for 75% more money for Africans engaged on advanced and intermediate jobs and 25% more basic pay for Africans on monthly contracts.

Rio Tinto in S. Rhodesia

MRS. M. J. LESLIE has sold her Empress nickel claims in Southern Rhodesia to Rio Tinto Mining of Central Africa, Ltd. for £250,000.

Kansanshi's £½ m. Issue

Rhodesia-Katanga to Subscribe

THE DIRECTORS of Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., Captain Charles Waterhouse (chairman), Sir Zlick Alexander, Lieut Colonel F. B. Collett, Mr. N. C. Collyer and Mr. M. T. W. Farby (managing director), are strongly of the opinion that the company should subscribe for its full rights in the issue to be made by the Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., and subject to the consent of the Capital Issues Committee, they propose to raise the necessary funds by offering the shareholders the right to apply for an issue of unsecured loan stock convertible into shares up to 10% of the company's per share.

Rhodesia-Katanga holds 35.24% of the issue and Kansanshi holds 11.05%, entitled to subscribe for 110,000 shares. As certain shareholders were not interested in which they are invited, Rhodesia-Katanga has subscribed for £19,680, and, as above stated, the directors are of opinion that the company should subscribe for its full rights.

Details of the Kansanshi Issue appeared in last week's issue.

Strike at Mufulira

EUROPEAN DAILY-PAID WORKERS at the Mufulira mine in Northern Rhodesia struck on Monday, following the suspension of four timbermen who had demanded a special danger bonus for performing certain work underground.

Mining Briefs

A British mining group headed by New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., has acquired control of the South West Africa Company, a large producer of vanadium. An offer of £5 cash per share was made and a few days ago to have been accepted in respect of more than 60% of the issued capital. A United States group had also bid for control.

Holders of 1% first mortgage debenture stock 1962/78 in Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., are reminded that they are entitled during 1957 to convert one quarter of each £20 nominal amount of stock held into £5 nominal amount of share capital in the company.

Southern Rhodesia's Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45 containing Dr. W. H. Swift's paper on 'The Geology of the Odzi Gold Belt' has been published by the Government Printer, Salisbury.

Self-Help at Approved School

SELF-HELP is in evidence at the Wamitui approved school which was opened for young Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya in 1955. After making for themselves a variety of tools ranging from hoes to shears, they have prepared their own sports ground and an irrigated vegetable garden. Now they have built in five weeks a Roman Catholic church to hold 500 worshippers; it has been blessed by the Bishop of Nyeri; the Rt. Rev. Charles Cavallera, who confirmed 300 of the boys at the ceremony. About 150 of the young men have already been released, and have found employment with a squatter, the Public Works Department, missionary organizations, the Meteorological Department, a meat factory, East African Railways and other concerns.

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Company Report

# The British South Africa Company A Very Favourable Result

## MR. C. HELY-HUTCHINSON ON COPPER PRICES AND THE OUTLOOK

THE FIFTYNINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 27 in London.

Mr. C. HELY-HUTCHINSON, the president, presided over the course of his speech said:—

"We are glad to welcome the presence on this side of the table of Mr. G. S. L. E. Grenfell who, after 17 years' association with the company, which included a period of six years during which he served with distinction in the Army during the last war—joined the board last November and has been appointed a member of the executive committee in London.

"For the last 11 years he has been responsible to the resident director in Rhodesia for the company's business in Northern Rhodesia and brings to his new duties in London a valuable equipment of up-to-date knowledge of that business and an intimate acquaintance with the various people who are responsible for the conduct of the business and administrative affairs of that territory. He is a grandson of Earl Grey, who was one of the original directors of the company.

"As a consequence of the recent change of Government in the United Kingdom we have with regret had to accept the resignation from the board of Mr. Julian Amery, on his appointment as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State and Financial Secretary at the War Office. We admire the readiness with which he and the other members of the board are at all times prepared to resign in order to serve the country without reckoning the interests of themselves or of doing.

### The Robins and Sir Charles Cumings

"I am glad to know Sir Ellis Robins, who has looked after the business of the company in Africa since 1924 and was last year appointed vice-president of the company, will have over his local responsibilities and join the executive committee in London, which his accession will not only be very welcome, but will be a long and intimate association with the company and its staff of a source of considerable strength to that body.

"I am glad to know that the United Kingdom after nearly 20 years' absence, persons of such high currents of life in Rhodesia, during which he has rendered signal service to the company. His presence will retain some of his public and business interests there apart from those which he will continue to have as vice-president of the company. Both duty and affection will combine to make frequent visits to the country. This cannot fail to be of benefit to the interests of the company.

"The fact that the company's affairs will be managed by Sir Charles Cumings, whose appointment as deputy resident manager in Rhodesia was announced in September.

"Sir Charles Cumings, who was in Rhodesia 51 years ago and in Northern Rhodesia since he was called to the Bar in 1927 and was a member of the Rhodesia Civil Service from 1922 up to 1931, from it in 1933, having held successively in that Administration the important offices of Advocate General, Chief Justice and Deputy Secretary to the Sudan Government. You will, I am sure, be glad to send a friendly message of welcome to him and to Lady Cumings, to

British subject to him on his accession to his new duties in Rhodesia and happiness to them both.

"The profit and loss account records that the gross income for the year was £15m. This is an improvement upon the comparable figure for the previous year of £13m and of this improvement £2m is due to the respect of mining revenue and £10m to the increase of interest and dividends. The larger amount from dividends were distributed in a larger dividend to Northern Rhodesia copper companies. The higher interest rates ruling for short-term money which forms at all times a large part of the company's funds and resources accounted to a large extent for the increase in interest receipts.

### Mining Revenue

"As to the mining revenue, this included royalty upon 368,000 tons of copper which had a value for royalty purposes at an average of £14 a ton. The quantity is respectively about 30,000 tons and £300,000 higher than those for the previous year.

"The total charges, other than taxes, amounted to about £4m. Taxes are recorded at £74m, and there remains a net profit of nearly £7m, which is an improvement of £14m. A dividend at the rate of 35% (an increase of 5%) is recommended, leaving a balance of £23m, which when added to the sum of £22m brought forward will increase the unappropriated profit to £45m. Out of this there has been appropriated to the general reserve £95m, leaving £2m to be carried forward.

"The London Metal Exchange quotation for a ton of electrolytic copper, which has been following a downward course since the end of the year under review, is now in the neighbourhood of £240. The value for royalty purposes based upon such a quotation would be £216. Bearing in mind the higher quotations ruling during the early months of the current financial year and if for the remainder of the year this should be maintained at about its present level, the value per ton of copper for royalty purposes for the year may prove to be about £225.

### The Unknown

"On this basis, assuming a normal rate of production of copper and making appropriate provision for the lower rate of royalty cost per ton under the present circumstances, the company's income from the sale of shares to other investing companies (the proceeds after taxes, for the whole of the current financial year) would be in the neighbourhood of £44m. Only £2m of this is the profit for the year. The balance of £42m is an estimate depends for its accuracy upon two unknowns—the future rate of copper production and the future course of copper prices.

"As for the first of these, with the exception of the Mines and the Chibuluma Company as new producers it would in our opinion be unreasonable to expect a higher rate of copper production this year than last year.

"The future course of copper prices is not a matter about which I should care to express any firm opinion. There appears to be some ground for hoping that the price of electrolytic copper will not fall materially below its present level for some period in the immediate future and, consequently, it is reasonable

to hope that the profit after taxes for the current year will not fall below the estimate of £43m.; but there can be no certainty of that point.

While therefore our directors have thought it proper to recommend that shareholders should participate in last year's very favourable dividend by way of an increase in the rate of the dividend, it is to be understood that their recommendations with regard to distributions for the current and future years will have to be made in the light of the then contemporary conditions.

**Rhodesia Railways Trust**

"The company has recently made an offer to purchase all the shares in Rhodesia Railways Trust which it does not itself own. The issued share capital of the Trust is just over £2m. in shares of £1 each and of these the company holds just over 81%, leaving just over 375,000 shares held by others. The amount involved in the offer is thus about £1,125,000.

The balance-sheet shows that the net current assets at the end of last year amounted to £2m. The company had commitments in addition to the liabilities recorded in the balance-sheet of about £8m. These include, in addition to some lesser obligations, the company's undertaking to subscribe £4m. spread over four years, 1957-1960 in respect of the Kariba hydro-electric undertaking and a further £2m. (which has since been provided) for the finance of Bancroft Mines.

In addition arrangements are in train for setting up a new wholly-owned subsidiary to invest in property in the Federation and for a substantial participation in the equity and loan capital of a company which has been formed in the Federation to take over and develop the steel undertaking at present owned by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Furthermore, the company always has to have royalties in hand to enable it to contribute substantially to projects calculated to add to its royalty revenues over the next 30 years, of which there are at least two now under consideration, and to enable it to continue, as in the case of the Kariba and steel undertakings, to take its proper share in the public affairs of the Federation from which it draws so large a proportion of its revenue. Commitments such as these can be financed either out of the company's existing assets or out of the company's current and future profits.

**Financial Policy**

It is as you are aware, a guiding principle of the company's financial policy to build up a substantial reserve fund from which may be drawn to meet any other financial requirements which may arise in the future.

Rhodesia's Government will be more effectively seen to be engaged in such commitments as have now been taken, or may be taken in future, are the more financed out of the profits of the company. In the implementation of that policy due regard must of course at all times be paid to ensuring that a proper balance is maintained between the proportion of the profit which may be paid to the shareholder by way of dividend and the proportion thereof which may be retained to be thus invested in his collective behalf. In these days of high taxation, and especially bearing in mind the crippling effect of the tax on distributed profits, the retention for investment of a substantial part of the profit may well commend itself to many shareholders."

The report was adopted.

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## Company Report

## Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

## Record Tea Crop Harvested Last Year

## MR. ALLAN R. STARK'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held in Edinburgh on Friday, March 29, 1957.

MR. ALLAN R. STARK, chairman of the company, presided.

He said in the course of his statement to the shareholders:—

During the year under review the company sustained a heavy loss by the death of my father, Mr. R. Ross Stark, on August 15, 1956. His connexion with Nyasaland and the company extended over a long period of years. He went to Nyasaland in 1893 and began coffee and tobacco planting with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. R. S. Hynde. In 1901 several firms, including Hynde and Stark, amalgamated to form the present company, Mr. Hynde being appointed the Nyasaland manager and my father secretary at the head office. In 1935 he was appointed chairman, from which position he retired in 1948, but retained his seat on the board. For his experience and wisdom arising out of a connexion with the company extending for over half a century, and for his wide knowledge of its affairs and deep attachment to its interests, this company is indeed deeply indebted.

## Elected to Board

To fill the vacancy on the board the directors have appointed Mr. Alexander Brown to be a director. During his 30 years' experience in Nyasaland Mr. Brown visited our properties on many occasions in connexion with his engineering interests, and your directors are satisfied that his advice and assistance, particularly with regard to our tea factories, would be a benefit to the work of the board. You will be asked to confirm Mr. Brown's appointment.

The tea crop for the year amounted to a record total of 2,186,052 lb., as compared with 1,961,683 lb. last year, an increase of 224,375 lb., viz., 11.4%. Favourable climatic conditions were experienced during the year with adequate rainfall, except at Zoa. Progress continued with the garden renovation programme at Lauderdale: 15 additional acres of tea were planted at Limbuli, 12 acres at Zoa, and 51 acres at Swazi.

Tea market prices showed a marked decline compared with the previous year. The price factor, combined with increased costs and despite a good increase in crop, has been reflected in the reduced profit figure.

At Lauderdale two steam engines and boilers were installed and the boiler-house extended. Work was begun on the conversion of the tea dryers to steam heating and this will be carried out as opportunity occurs. A covered gantry was erected between the withering house and factory. Improvements were also carried out at Limbuli factory.

Substantial progress was made with the erection of Native labour houses on all the Mlanje estates, and the building programme is being continued this current year.

The sale of 24,976 acres of land to the Nyasaland Government, mentioned in my last statement, was completed, a number of small areas were also sold to other purchasers. It is the board's policy to sell off surplus land not required for development purposes.

With regard to the amount placed on

the auction floor was 72,570 lb., compared with 70,233 lb. last year. The season was favourable, but prices, after a good start, showed a marked decline for all but the best grades.

The price received for the tung crop was again disappointing, and the result shows a small loss. We have decided to abandon the tung orchard at Zoa owing to the poor yield and heavy upkeep.

The expenditure on building and machinery account amounted to £58,570, the main outlays being in connexion with the Lauderdale power and steam heating plant, boiler-house and gantry and the erection of Native houses on the various estates.

## Lower Tea Prices

The lower tea market prices are reflected in the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit, before taxation, of £131,071, compared with last year's figure of £180,425. Income and profits tax amounts to £63,000, and your directors have transferred £8,000 to general reserve account, also £35,000 to special reserve account (for buildings and machinery, additions and replacements).

It is proposed to pay the usual 6% dividend to the preference shareholders and a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 25%, in both cases less tax.

If the dividend proposals are approved, the available balance of £3,244 will be added to the carry-forward of £29,710, making £32,754 to be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' fees, etc.

I have no special observations to make with regard to the balance sheet except to draw your attention to our current and future tax liabilities, which amount to £146,041. This figure, added to the proposed dividend payment, gives a total of £167,868 to be met from cash and other resources.

## Director's Visit to Estates

During the year your director, Major L. Errington, visited the tea and other properties of the company in Nyasaland.

With regard to the current year, the tea crop for the first four months showed a slight increase compared with the same period last year, but there is likely to be a decline in crop if the present excessive rainfall continues. After the closure of the Suez Canal tea market prices recorded a considerable rise, but since the supply position adjusted itself there has been a marked recession. The bulk of our crop comes to market during the period March-July and therefore only a small proportion of it has benefited from the better prices. In view of the uncertainty of future market conditions I would not care to forecast at this stage in the season the probable results for the current year. Nevertheless, I am hopeful of a favourable outcome.

Our general manager, Mr. N. W. Raynor, and his staff have again earned our thanks for their loyal services to the company during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted. Mr. Allan Stark was re-elected to the board, and Mr. Alexander Brown's appointment as a director was confirmed.

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