

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 18, 1957

Vol. 33

No. 1710

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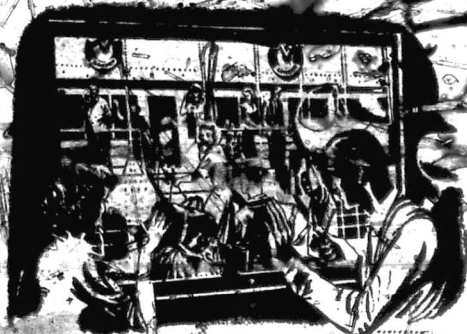
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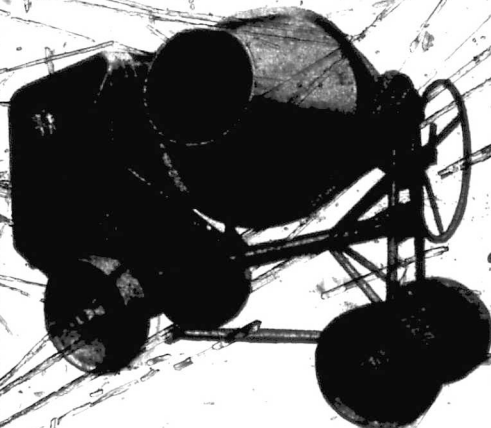
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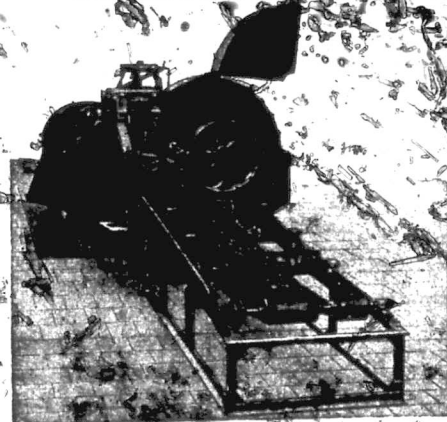
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the change was in boots and brandy

One strange—but very real—obstacle to early Rhodesian development was a chronic lack of cash. Barter was the order of the day; newspapers changed hands for a couple of armloads or a packet of candles; one might buy a sack of potatoes with a cheque, received as change

a pair of second-hand field boots and a bottle of Cape brandy.

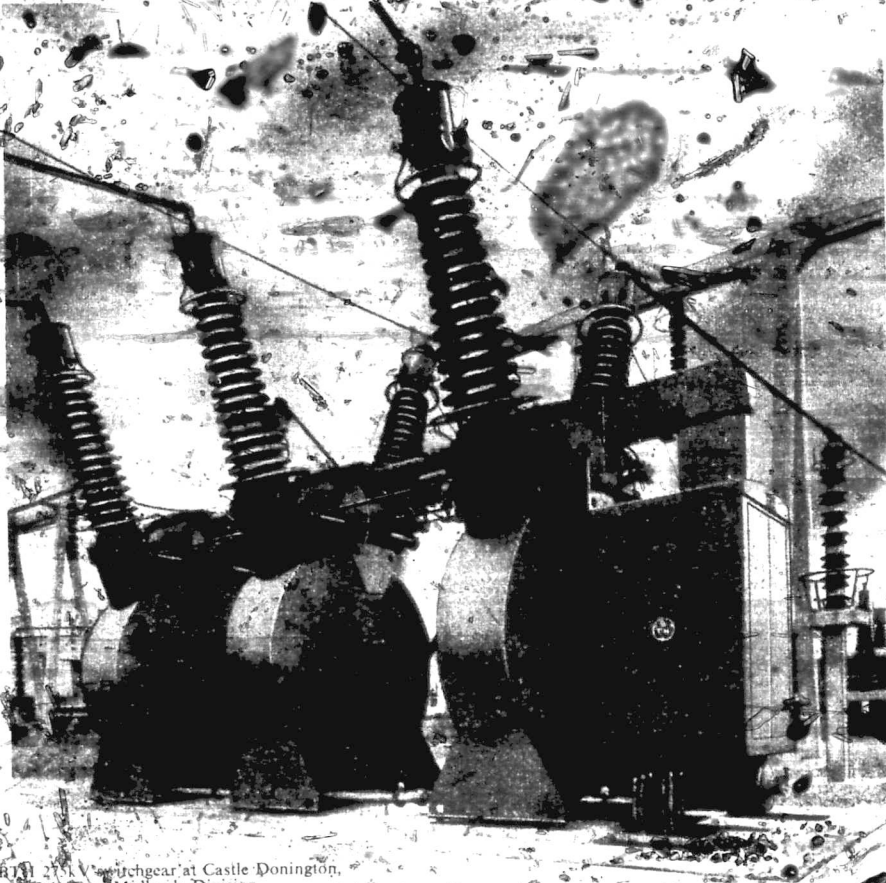
Amusing? Maybe; but the coming of the Standard Bank of South Africa changed all this. It was the first bank to provide a banking service in those early days and is now a large part of Rhodesian life.

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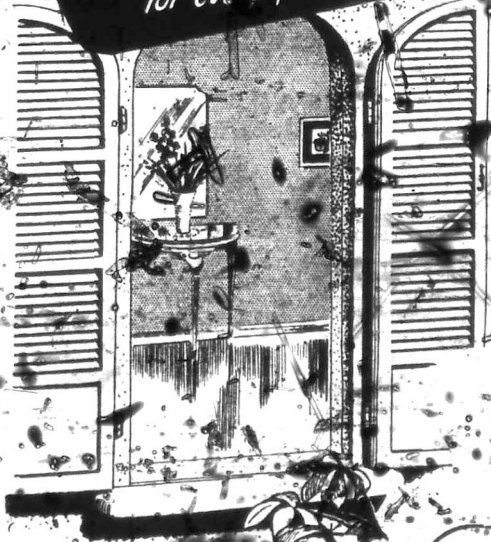


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING FIRST RAISED the question of the need for publication of reports of delegations sent to East and Central African territories by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth

C.P.A. Reports To Be Published

Parliamentary Association, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is naturally pleased that a special general meeting of the branch should have resolved to abandon the policy of secrecy. We had emphasized that the all-party delegation which recently visited Kenya was known to have reported favourably upon the state of affairs in that Colony, that members of the Kenya branch of the P.A. wanted the report published, and that the interests of the Colony were being sacrificed to an indefensible decision of the executive committee to treat the matter as private and confidential, despite the fact that the report had been written by public men travelling in their public capacity and at public expense. Though still refusing to rescind the decision in respect of the Kenya report, the parent branch of the association had at last been driven to the principle that "a special written report may be prepared if such is the wish, expressed in advance of the inviting branch, and that any such report shall be released to the Press

in favour of publication which is now belatedly made should have been reached only after repeated protests and a good deal of acrimony. Among the critics were some Ministers and ex-Ministers.

We hope and expect that the branches of the C.P.A. in the Federation and in Tanganyika Territory will promptly ask for written reports by the delegations which will shortly visit those parts of Africa. Having nothing to hide, the territories should welcome publication of the considered views of their Parliamentary visitors, who will certainly find much to approve. No Dependency claims that it has reached a state of perfection, and no sensible person resents the objective observations and constructive criticisms of people who take the trouble to inform themselves of the real facts. Of course, many Members of Parliament who talk much about East and Central Africa have little knowledge, less judgment, and no intention of subordinating themselves to the discipline of serious study of the issues on which they so freely pontificate. Fortunately neither delegation contains anyone who has made himself notorious by unhelpful activities of that kind.

Delegations to East Central and East And Central Africa.

There is a face-saving clause that the United Kingdom Branch must approve the request of the inviting branch, but no stipulation that such approval must be given or withheld before the delegation departs. If the inviting branch must apply in advance for publication, the United Kingdom Branch should surely be under similar constraint to make its decision known before its representatives begin their work. That point should be clarified now in order to remove the possibility of later misunderstanding. The pity is that the decision

COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

appear to have been sacrificed to politics and parochialism in the decision made by the Government of Tanganyika that the Lake Province cotton crop shall be sold from next year onwards through a marketing organization set up in Dar es Salaam, instead of through the existing market at Kampala, the recognized centre for the disposal of all the cotton grown in East Africa, except the very small Kenya crop (which is sold by tender in Nairobi) and the Tanganyika Central Line crop of about ten

thousand bales (which is sold in Dar es Salaam). The official explanation offered by the Tanganyika Lint and Seed Marketing Board, having admitted that "Kampala has always been the cotton market of East Africa", continues: "When the Tanganyika Government sold its cotton crop before the Lint and Seed Marketing Board came into existence it disposed of it through the agency of the Uganda Marketing Board; there is no doubt that this was the right course to pursue at that time, having regard to the level of production in those days". Then follows the statement that increased production necessitates removal of the selling of the Lake Province crop from Kampala.

That is an assertion which the commercial world will reject, for all experience shows that a produce market is improved by an increased volume of business, since larger turnover justifies and

The Case Against Tanganyika's Plan

requires greater efficiency by the employment of increasingly skilled men and better technical facilities. The Uganda Lint Marketing Board has just built new premises, complete with laboratories and classing rooms, and there seems no case to duplicate such an organization in Dar es Salaam; and if the place chosen were Mwanza the folly would be even greater, for that town is separated from Kampala only by Lake Victoria. Another consideration is that the organization in Uganda is utilized for about one-third of the year, in which period the Lake Province crop is marketed. By continuing to use Kampala the costs of the organization would be spread over the two crops, with manifest benefit to the African growers of both. If, however, the Tanganyika cotton hitherto handled in Kampala were to be diverted, the expense of the Kampala organization would have to be spread over a smaller tonnage, and the growers in Uganda and Kenya would inevitably receive less for their work. Growers in Tanganyika would be still more heavily hit, for their much smaller crop would have to bear a much increased expenditure. Even the commercial standpoint there would seem to be no sound case for the decision made.

There is, indeed, no escape from the conclusion that the impulse behind this strange decision is purely political. It will assuredly be resisted by the large exporters, all of whom have their head-

Higher costs and quarter offices in Kampala or Jinja — with the consequence that Uganda provides an active local market for

the day-to-day conduct of business through experienced cotton brokers. It must be disadvantageous to Tanganyika to deny itself these services. The right course would surely be to continue to use the Uganda Lint Marketing Board or to form an East African Lint Marketing Board. Incidentally, the Uganda Cotton Exporters Association must now recognize that it should change its name; having handled much cotton from Tanganyika and some from Kenya for years, it should be renamed the East African Cotton Association. It is in fact East African in composition, the members including all the leading shippers of East African cotton. There was need for a Tanganyika Lint and Seed Marketing Board with a well-qualified manager, but it would be most regrettable if the first results were to be the withdrawal from the Kampala market of the rapidly rising crop from the Lake Province. One strong cotton market for East Africa must be better than two weaker markets dividing the crop, raising the cost of disposal, and so inevitably reducing the price to the producers.

Statements Worth Noting

"At present an African with an income of £1,000 or £2,000 a year is paying no more towards the upkeep and development of his country than an African with an income of £250 a year, and, indeed, only a very little more than an unskilled labourer." — The Schools' Newsletter, Uganda.

"The tribal chiefs and elders, with whom we have spoken in Kenya and Uganda have no good word to say for the African politicians. Yet it is the politicians who hit the headlines and appear to the outside world to represent their country." — Mr. G. E. Schluter.

"I am tired of Kenya being continually sneered at by irresponsible, ignorant people who probably can only get a job in the House of Commons." — Sir Alfred Vincent, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

"The free world is concerned that Africa might become a continent adrift." — M. Maurice Schuman, who spoke for France at a rally in London of the United Kingdom Council of the European Movement.

"Government does not consider that the establishment of a steel mill would be a major factor in the education of Africans in industry." — Mr. C. Handley Bird, Minister of Commerce in Uganda.

"Over the past 10 years the standard of life of Africans in Kenya has improved almost beyond recognition." — Group Captain I. R. Briggs, European Minister without Portfolio.

"I think Social welfare is of more importance than political activities, it is also much safer." — Sherif Abdurrahman Abdulla Sultay, an Arab now studying in this country.

"To deprive a Minister of complement and to deprive him like depriving an asset of his drug." — Mr. Mangat, addressing the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"In Africa Africa is among the greatest educators." — Mr. P. L. Papan, Socialist M.P. for Southampton.

Notes By The Way

Avarice

THERE WILL BE LITTLE SYMPATHY outside the Copperbelt for the demand of the European Mine Workers' Union and the Sakarid Staff Association in Northern Rhodesia for a 15% increase in the basic pay of their members because the copper bonus which they have enjoyed has dropped sharply in consequence of the fall in the price of the metal. Years ago, when nobody imagined that copper could reach the fantastic levels attained in 1955, a sliding scale of bonus rates was agreed between the mines and their employees, with the result that all Europeans on the payroll have for long time received an unexpectedly high remuneration. Large numbers of technically unqualified men drawing £200 a month and more. For a considerable period everyone received more than double the basic rate which he had deemed reasonable when appointed. Instead of accepting with gratitude the great good fortune which persisted longer than anybody would have forecast, the employees now, with special protection, although even at today's price for copper all of them receive about one-third more than their basic entitlement.

Ironical

IN PLAIN ENGLISH having received the benefits from the agreement, the miners to break it as soon as some of its extravagant benefits are reduced — by circumstances entirely beyond the control of the employees. That attitude is unethical and most unsportsmanlike, and if the companies resist the pressure and strikes result, it will not be their fault. Since over-production of copper is the cause of its present low price, a strike might cause the mines little or no loss, for quotations for the metal might recover sharply if the cessation of work continued for some weeks. It is ironical that one result would be to raise the mine-workers' bonus rate. That prospect may make the trade unions obdurate; but their reputation will certainly not be enhanced by their present action.

What An Example

NO EMPLOYEES anywhere in Africa have been so generously treated as the Copperbelt miners, and the selfishness which their spokesmen now reveal will incline many people to feel more strongly than ever that the managements were misguided to agree to high bonus rates. One mine alone, Mafuilira, has just decided to spend another £16m. on an expansion programme, and the group of which it forms part recently introduced a scheme by which employees, European and African, may participate in the gains of the group as share holders with a guarantee against any loss if and when they sell their shares — the purchase of which is being subsidized by the employers. The recompense for that handsome offer, for which there is no parallel in all Africa, is this demand for a 15% increase in pay (which really means 20% with copper bonus at 33%) when the product of the mines is at its lowest price for years. There could scarcely be a worse example of industrial avarice. And what an example to African trade unionists!

Kiboko Mbili

DO NOT SPOKEN SWAHILI for all too many years, but the mislatter which some of my Kenyan friends imagine to be Swahili still sends a shudder through me when I hear it or read it in local newspapers. A former

senior official who has lived in Kenya for many years, who has sat in the Legislative Council and who is well known in various connexions — but whose identity I will shroud for his sake — has recently written about some waterfalls on the Tana River which he and a friend discovered and mapped 30 years ago. In that connexion he said: "Late in the evening I shot a hippo. Next morning we went back to find two hippos shot through the brain, the second one having been invisible behind the first. What a name for the falls — 'Kiboko Mbili'." What a shocking proof I should say, that some people can live in Kenya for half a lifetime and nevertheless make two elementary errors in two words in Swahili, errors which should have been avoided by anyone with even slight knowledge of the language! Even I remember that the plural of *kiboko* is *viboko* and that the *ki* or *vi* of the prefix should be added to the root of the following word. My friend could not have fallen more heavily in his attempt to name his falls in Swahili.

As Others See us

IN HIS DIARY FEATURE the editor of *South Africa*, Mr. J. A. Gray, writes in his current issue: "Lord Hailey, the evergreen, came along in person to present Mr. F. S. Joelson with the Royal African Society's medal for dedicated service to Africa." Let me add my congratulations to the many my old confère, the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, had received on this award. For upwards of 30 years, Mr. Joelson has been instructing successive Governments in Africa and Whitehall, with greater or less success, but with consistency, determination, and single-mindedness which all have recognized. In the course of the years he has won a place all his own in the specialized field of colonial journalism. Before and after Hitler's arrival on the scene Mr. Joelson conducted an unremitting campaign against the restoration of Germany's old colonies to the Reich; and from his pulpit in London, I am glad to say, he continues as vigorously as ever to chastise errant administrators with whips and to need be scorpions.

Thirty Endomorphs

DO FAT MEN IN AFRICA show a significantly greater predilection for alcohol than thin men? The heaviest drinker whom I knew in East Africa — who had usually finished his first bottle of whisky before 7 am and claimed to have averaged five bottles a day for years — was a lean and lanky German; I thought him never quite sober, but he was never known to be drunk or offensive. I hope there have not been many endomorphs with an absorptive record comparable with that of this London and Leipzig, that few, if any, linear ectomorphs has approached it. Until a few days ago I was unaware that endomorph is a medical term for a fat man and linear ectomorph that for a thin man.

Widespread Spathy

THOSE PEOPLE WHO IMAGINE that the mass of Africans in Uganda are intensely interested in political affairs — as is claimed by spokesmen of the Uganda National Congress and a few Europeans — will find correction in the Government paper entitled "A Review of Community Development Policy." I need quote only one passage — that "there is a widespread spathy of thought in the country side today" — and there is more than enough about public affairs in the English countryside than the impassioned champions of democracy care to admit.

Dr. Mary Shannon on Rehabilitation Work in Kenya

Europeans Did Not Take Best Land from the Kikuyu, But Unoccupied Land

THE YOUNG KIKUYU like many other young Africans, are pulled two ways.

Their elders want them to go back to old tribal customs and beliefs. In the old ways there is much good that is being lost — courtesy and consideration of youth for age, the sense of community and submission to discipline, common helpfulness. Because the pattern of life is so essentially their own, familiar and handed down from generation to generation, the pull and attraction of it are all the stronger.

On the other hand are the power and comparative riches of the Europeans, their nice houses, clothes and motor cars, and their apparent freedom from the more arduous manual jobs. How can they win the advantages of the new ways and yet retain their culture, their distinctive tribal character, and the security and stability of the old?

A Justice by Unscrupulous Men

Added to that situation found elsewhere in Africa are the results of the recent Mau Mau disturbances. In that struggle a widespread sense of frustration and injustice was exploited for their own purposes by a group of clever and unscrupulous men.

When Europeans settled in the White Highlands at the beginning of the century those lands were not occupied, either by Kikuyu or other tribes, except in a very few instances. But as the population of the Kikuyu increased — doubling in about 30 years — they looked for new lands to occupy. Mau Mau agitators taught the people that Europeans had taken not only Kikuyu lands but their best lands. That was not so. The present superior fertility of European farms is mainly the result of better agricultural methods. But the Kikuyu sense of grievance over the land situation remains.

Kikuyu education is expanding rapidly, but not sufficiently to meet the demands of ambitious youth. Restricted funds and shortage of teachers act as brakes to progress. The Beecher plan which came into force in 1952 increased very considerably teachers' salaries and grants-in-aid. It also increased control of staffing, curricula and finance; and laid down conditions not generally acceptable to the Kikuyu. The Independent Schools' Association, fostered by the Kenya Government, not accept State aid because of those conditions. Thereby they lost prestige and the support of the Kikuyu. To counter-balance that, church schools were attacked and acts of violence increased.

Only European Missionary Killed

A British Parliamentary delegation after visiting Kenya early in 1954 mentioned as a root cause of Mau Mau the opposition by missions and Government to female circumcision and tribal dances. It is true that any interference with tribal customs is bitterly resented. The ban on female circumcision was imposed, however, not by missionaries but by African Christians, though many Europeans supported the ban on medical grounds. Also it has been in force for many years.

Roman Catholic missions adopted a different attitude, giving circumcised girls priority of entrance into their boarding schools. In the emergency the only European missionary killed by Mau Mau was a Roman Catholic nun in an African girls' boarding school. That hardly supports the claim that the ban on female circumcision was a major issue, though it was a subsidiary one.

The revival movement began in the Anglican Church some years before the emergency. It soon cut across denominational and racial barriers, so that Kikuyu and European Christians began to co-operate on a level hitherto unknown. While it is an exaggeration to say that Revival Christians were alone

in their opposition to Mau Mau, in many cases they were the core of that resistance.

One of the Mau Mau oaths is as follows: "If I should ever take part in the Christian Revival meetings, may this oath destroy me." That shows that the movement was regarded as a direct threat to Mau Mau aims.

Three vital tasks faced the Administration at the outbreak of Mau Mau terrorism: (1) headquarters, committee members, and supporters in Nairobi had to be removed; (2) communications between the reserves and Nairobi and between the reserves and terrorist areas in the forests had to be cut; (3) loyalists had to be protected from intimidation and attack.

Many thousand Kikuyu men and youths in Nairobi were put in prisons and detention camps, while women and children were returned to the reserves. The majority of the Kikuyu allowed to remain in Nairobi were put by themselves in the Bagati location. Some 5,000 were housed there, surrounded by barbed-wire fences brightly lit at night, under curfew, with houses visited night after night by police or home guards seeking suspects, arms, ammunition, and Mau Mau documents.

There was complete freezing of movement between Nairobi and the reserves, and very few travel passes were issued. This continued until April 1956, so that it was almost impossible even for members of a family, fortuitously separated by this barrier, to get together. To break contact between the villages and forest gangs and to give protection to loyalists, the Malayan pattern of protected villages was adopted.

While realizing the hardships and innocent suffering caused by these measures, especially among the children, it is difficult to see how else the situation could have been tackled successfully.

The Beginnings of Rehabilitation

A circular issued by the Governor in June, 1954, on "The Churches and Rehabilitation" said: "As we make progress in the operational task of defeating militant Mau Mau terrorism, the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction assumes a greater and more pressing urgency. The rehabilitation of the Kikuyu tribe implies the replacement of Mau Mau doctrines by a moral code based on a living faith."

One of the happier aspects of the emergency was this co-operation in the work of rehabilitation and rebuilding between Government, churches, the Red Cross, and other voluntary agencies. Through Inter-Church Aid, churches in Europe and America helped by sending experts for short-term service, and with generous gifts of money — about £75,000 in three years. There were three main spheres in which this co-operation took place.

What has been called the pipe-line, leading detainees back to normal village life: was the arrangement by which "co-operators" were passed on to smaller works camps, and then to chiefs' open villages, whence, after screening by their own headmen and elders, they returned to families and friends. In all prisons and camps help was given by resident teams of laymen and visiting clergy, and through suitable radio broadcasts, "re-education", etc.

Detainees were encouraged to confess, not primarily to provide information useful to the police, but to lift a load of guilt from the person's mind and leave the door open for a further step towards recovery. From all the camps, even those containing hard-core Mau Mau, there is still a steady stream of converts for Christian teaching. That is especially true among those who were at one time associated with the Christian Church but were caught in the toils of Mau Mau, whether by conviction or intimidation.

Conversions from Mau Mau to Christianity

Here are the figures about Kamiti, a camp with between 2,000 and 3,000 women and children, for the last six months of 1955. In September 191 women openly declared their repudiation of Mau Mau and confessed their faith in Christ. In December 150 more followed their example. I do not think anyone present at such services could doubt the reality of the experience through which these people were passing, and the sense of relief, freedom, and new power evident both at the time and subsequently.

One of the tragic aspects of the emergency was the way children and young people were involved. In that Kamiti camp were many children who had resisted in the killing of parents and teachers because they were refused to take the Mau Mau oath. These were also many young people who boasted of having eaten human flesh and participating in some of the more bestial and degrading forms of the oath.

Teams working in the bigger camps need to separate youths of 17 and 18 years from the influence of those hardened criminals. With limited funds and personnel the churches were not able to undertake the super-

*Being a somewhat abbreviated version of an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies, Lord Hailey presided.

vision of such a camp, but when the urgency of the matter was laid by them before Government a camp was established at Wamumu for 1,100 youths. The success with which the majority are responding to the training given in brick-making, building, agriculture, etc., is well known.

Similarly in the adult work camps there is hard physical labour, development of crafts, training as carpenters, metal workers, mechanics, and in agriculture, etc. Re-education civics is given and efforts are made to re-establish moral values and family ties.

Rapid Release of Detainees

Men are not always sent to work camps in their own districts. For example, in the works camps in the Mwea Plains in the Embu district, many landless men, returned from Uganda, Tanganyika, the Rift Valley, and Nairobi. The special work on which they are engaged is an irrigation scheme, using the water of the River Tana, by which it is planned to bring 60,000 acres under cultivation for rice growing. They hope by this to supply land for 100 villages of about 100 families each.

Before men are settled in these new villages there is a trial period, when wives and families join the men in "open"

villages. The churches—particularly the Quakers—have undertaken two special tasks here. One is the training of camp elders— one for every 100 detainees. The other is helping the wives to adjust themselves to the new conditions in the open villages.

Those turned loose in the reserves from Nairobi and those repatriated from the Rift Valley have been described by a number of Government officials as the toughest proposition of all. Mau Mau were quick to go to their aid when they were first returned to the reserves. In that way their most enthusiastic support was gained, many becoming committee members and oath-administrators. It is all the harder to win them to believe that later Government efforts on their behalf are genuine and disinterested.

Now the big open camps are gradually being emptied and closed. Between 1954 and April, 1957, numbers released from about 70,000 to 17,000. As more of the open camps are released the attention of the staff and troops is directed on the one hand to work among the hard-core and on the other hand to the open villages from which the final stages towards release are taken.

(To be concluded)

Mr. R. W. Nicholson's Budget Speech in Northern Rhodesia

Hundreds of Africans Now Earn Over £500 and Some More than £1,000

SIXTY PER CENT. of the revenue of the Government of Northern Rhodesia comes from the copper industry. A year ago I said that if the price of copper fell to £240 a ton, and if the rate of expansion of our departmental activities was to be maintained even at a much decreased level, this Government, without making any appropriations for capital expenditure, would at 1956-57 levels of taxation run well into the red in 1958-59.

The present price of £215 is not unduly low. Copper can still be produced in Rhodesia at a sound profit. The surplus of world production over consumption may be as low as 100,000 tons or as high as 200,000 over the whole of this year. With such a delicate balance between supply and demand, short-term fluctuations are to be expected. Those in the best position to judge consider the present surplus temporary and that the long-term outlook for Rhodesian copper is sound.

£240 for Copper Taken as a Basis

The World Bank, before granting a large loan for the Kariba scheme, laid down a condition that the Federal Government should endeavour to put to capital development expenditure and reserves all that revenue derived from that part of the copper price in excess of £240 a ton, and enjoined that the territorial Governments should be persuaded to follow suit. This Government proposes to follow that advice, and our financial planning must be based on the consideration that for the next two or three years we cannot rely for the purposes of recurrent or day-to-day expenditure on a copper price exceeding about £235 to £240.

The copper mining companies have great plans in train. The first phase of these developments was represented by the opening of Kalalushi and Bancroft and the reopening of the Kansanshi mines. Industry continues to expand. During 1956 the number of factories established increased from 368 employing about 18,000 workers to 477 employing over 27,000 workers.

African wages continue to rise. During 1956 over 84% of African farm workers received over £3 per month, as against only 57% two years previously. The percentage of carpenters receiving over £10 per month rose from 37% to 60%. Taking all African workers, excluding those employed by the mines, railways, and Government, over 51% earned more than £4 10s. a month, as against 34% in 1954.

On the copper mines 200 posts for Africans now

carry salaries of over £520. In Government employment 86 Africans are now on a scale permitting them to attain salaries of over £668, while 24 posts have been created with scales reaching up to £1,390.

Business Activity

Immigration continues at a high rate. Work on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme is moving towards a peak level of activity and expenditure. Capital investment in the private sector, particularly on the Copperbelt, continues high. Many people have attacked the policy enunciated a year ago by Lord Malvern of credit restriction and controlled selective immigration during the period of the construction of Kariba. How right that policy was and is! Only that investment and immigration immediately essential to the sound development of our economy should be allowed. In addition, everything possible must be done to encourage people to save more of their incomes.

In 1953 new companies registered numbered 111. The corresponding figures for the next three years were 139, 220, and 220. During the 12-month period ended May 31 the figure was 243.

Building society assets totalled £94m. at the end of 1956, compared with £6m. at the end of 1955—a remarkable indication of public confidence. The larger of the two established societies has initiated a determined effort to attract the African investor. Two new societies have been registered.

The long-distance tonnage of goods carried over the roads in 1956 totalled 200,000 tons, or 55% over the previous figure. Over 23m. passengers were carried, as against just under 2m. in 1955. Last year saw the beginning of direct trade with Kenya, for which two public service licences were granted.

Expansion of Industry

The estimated net domestic output for 1956 exceeds that of 1955 by about 3%.

The value of mineral production was £130m., an increase of £7m., due in large measure to the high copper prices which prevailed during the first quarter of the year and to the increase in production from 342,000 long tons in 1955 to 383,000 tons.

Considerable expansion of the industry is in progress. Chibuluma is now producing copper at the rate of 14,000 tons a year, and the Bancroft mine, when in full operation, at an annual production of 88,000 tons. The sinking of two main shafts to exploit the Mufudira West orebody has begun as part of a programme which will eventually increase the annual production of 95,000 tons by 50%. Kansanshi mine started production at a rate of 4,000 tons per annum late in 1956; Mtuga mine, which is producing at the rate of over 1,000 tons per annum, was opened on February 4. At Nchanga, the production of one from the open pit started in April, and work has begun on a second open pit.

At Rean Antelope preliminary work has started on the sinking of yet another main shaft. Preliminary work is continuing with the opening up of the Chambeshi property, and underground exploratory work has started at the old Bwana Mkuwa mine. Further increases in refinery capacity are in hand. It is expected that the first half of the refinery at Ndola will come into production next year.

The Late Aga Khan: Firm Friend of the Commonwealth

Long life of leadership of the Ismaili Muslim Community

THE AGA KHAN III, His Highness the Rt Hon. the Aga Khan Sir Mahomed Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.G., LL.D., who died last Thursday at the age of 79, had been since the death of the revered Amanullah of the Ismaili Muslims, whose number no fewer than ten million, and the widely distributed through Eastern Africa, South East Asia, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Persia, China, Turkistan, Syria, and Arabian territories in Asia. He insisted that their loyalty to his house was spiritual, and that their temporal allegiance must be wholly to the State in which they resided. That direction has been faithfully fulfilled by the Aga Khan's followers in East Africa, which he visited in 1899, 1905, 1914, and 1946.

In Zanzibar at the time of the outbreak of war in August, 1914, he at once cabled to the *jamats* (councils) of his adherents to be loyal to the British Crown, and his services to the British Resident, and set about organizing an Indian Transport Corps. Then he left for London and volunteered for service in the ranks in any British or Indian unit. Indeed, he joined Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War and an old friend, whom he had served on the Viceroy's Legislative Council in India, to enlist him as a private in the Indian contingent then on its way to France. Kitchener, however, supported by the Secretaries of State for India and Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister, and even the King, urged him to undertake a special mission to persuade the Turks not to join Germany and her allies. During the war the Aga Khan did a great deal of valuable diplomatic and other work.

Kenya After the 1914-18 War

When hostilities ended he asked that East Africa might be reserved for Indian colonization and development, but he bore no resentment at the rejection of his plea. He wrote on this subject in his autobiography.

"I urged that if the Kenya settlers really accepted the view that the British Empire of the future was to be a truly co-operative association between men of all races and customs, then indeed in East Africa more than anywhere else in the Empire they should use their full influence and power to bring about a better general feeling and wholesome unity, and the fact that short-term feelings apart, in the long run their own interests made it necessary that the Indian community in Kenya should be as prosperous and happy as it was large.

"The Government of India was fully alive to the dangers of the whole situation. Lord Reading, the Viceroy, Lord Peel, the Secretary of State, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sappu, one of India's representatives at the Imperial Conference of 1923, urged that there should be a conference, or necessary a number of conferences, between representatives of India and all concerned with the administration of colonial territories, such as Kenya, Uganda, and Fiji, where there was any sizeable colony of Indian settlement, to establish the political rights and responsibilities of Indians in those regions.

"Faced with this cogent and powerful request, faced too with the possibility of armed rebellion by British settlers in a Crown Colony, the British Government was by now far from unaware of the urgent need for action that would end the dispute. In this somewhat optimistic atmosphere I was asked by the Government of India if I would lead the Indian delegation to a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Zetland charged with the task of finding a solution to the whole delicate and difficult problem.

"By the time we were appointed Lord Zetland had become a member of Mr. Baldwin's first-lived Government. I was asked to take the chair, but I felt that, since I was a party to the dispute and the chief spokesman of the Indian viewpoint, it would be unfortunate for me to be chairman of the committee. We therefore had as our chairman Mr. J. Hope Simpson, M.P.; the other members, besides myself, were Sir Benjamin Robertson, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who had paid an official visit to Kenya in 1920, Diwan Bahadur T. Ramachariar, and Mr. R. C. Roy. We began our work in April and finished it in July; and by August of that year, 1924, a Labour Government, — Britain's first — was in office; and

when our report was presented to the House of Commons the Minister who presented it was Sir J. H. Thomas, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Of only a few years in public life have convinced me that the value of a compromise is that it can supply a bridge across a difficult period, and later, having employed that bridge, it is often possible to bring into effect the full-scale measures of reform which originally would have been rejected out of hand.

"On the question of electoral equality and of unrestricted settlement in the highlands there was no change; Delamere and his friends held their position. But the immigration we secured the abandonment of an offensive ordinance which the Kenya Government had already accepted and which would virtually have put an end to Indian immigration into East Africa; the Secretary of State, however, retained the right to enact any measure at any time should African interests appear to be threatened by the influx of immigrants from abroad. Mr. Thomas announced that certain districts in the coastal lowlands were to be reserved for agricultural immigrants from India. These were the gains.

"But it was obvious then, and it is obvious now, that equality and permanence are impossible of attainment in the kind of difficult and complex racial situation which, because of self-measures and compromises, has been allowed to develop in East Africa. In some measure, I think, we may claim that we did create a better atmosphere and a wider understanding of the Indian viewpoint, and that the fairly practicable *modus vivendi*, which subsisted in Kenya for many years, had also in Uganda and Tanganyika, was the result of our committee work and of the detailed recommendations which we made.

"One fact was apparent then and still deserves emphasis 30 years later: East Africa's problems must not be allowed to become a matter of contention between opposing racial parties in Britain. I cannot be disinterested in this issue, for my own followers of purely Indian origin number in East Africa, nowadays some 50,000 — 17,000 in Kenya, 27,000 in Tanganyika, and 6,000 in Uganda."

The Aga Khan's last visit to East Africa was paid in 1946, in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of his inheritance of the Imamate. In the presence of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, the Governors of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and a great congregation of his followers, he was weighed against diamonds in Dar-es-Salaam. The large sums raised on that and similar occasions were set aside for the benefit of his community, for which he provided schools, mosques, welfare services, and funds for the aid of those starting in business or meeting adversity.

"Britain's Noble Work"

The Aga Khan had kept in close touch with East African affairs since the turn of the century. Many times each year he was visited by leading representatives of his community in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, or Zanzibar, and he also often saw Europeans from East Africa, many of whom had evidence of his wisdom in political and economic matters. He believed that racial interdependence would be established, at last, and almost at the end of the story of his life he wrote:

"I have little fear about the impact of the future on the British Crown Colonies in Africa. We have seen the noble work of Great Britain in West Africa. In East and Central Africa the problem is at present complicated by the presence of a European settler population. I believe that there can be a healthy and satisfactory adjustment provided all sections of these multi-racial communities — indigenous Africans and immigrant European and Asians — face the simple, fundamental fact that they are all dependent upon each other.

"No one section can diminish any other from its obligations, either about contributions to past development or about plans for the future. The immediate hope of European Africa, has no hope of prosperity without the African; the African cannot do without the European farmer or the Asian trader unless he wants to see his standard of living fall steeply, and with it all hope of exploiting and enhancing the natural wealth of the land in which all three have their homes.

"To a Muslim there is one quality, but forcibly encouraging

ment in this situation. Where the Indian population is Muslim there is remarkably little racial antagonism or sense of inferiority or any sense of inferiority or jealousy by one obvious economic superiority. Islam, after all, is a religion which sentiments of this sort do not take root or flourish easily.

Race Problems

"This is not a shallow and facile resignation; it is something much more profound. The essence of the teaching of Islam is a basic conviction in the eyes of God all men, regardless of colour or class or economic condition, are equal. From this belief there springs an unshakeable self-respect whose deepest effects are in the subconscious, preventing the growth of bitterness or any sense of inferiority or jealousy by one man of another economic advantage.

"Islam in all these countries has within it, I earnestly believe, the capacity to be a moral and spiritual force of enormous significance, both stable and enduring. The communalism from which it is presently and practised. To ignore Islam's potential influence for good, Islam's healing and creative power for societies as for individuals, is to ignore one of the most genuinely hopeful factors that exist in the world today."

Three years ago His Highness publicly expressed his views on Kenya, writing (*in urdu*):

"Had the British been more numerous in Kenya they would have been able to play a far more satisfactory role in its development; they would have had a more confident influence and in their ability to bring their administrative knowledge and democratic and parliamentary government to play a full, legitimate and effective part in the administration. But we must face the unfortunate fact that there is little prospect of the European agricultural population being increased, far too few farmers are settled in the vast highland areas reserved for them.

"The Asians have played and are playing a very important part in the country's development; today the settled descendants of the early immigrants have undisputed claims to an honoured place in the community.

"But there are 40 or 50 Africans to each Asian, and almost 100 to each European. If most of the technical skill and organization is contributed by Asians and Europeans, the Africans are still the economic backbone of their own country; for without their labour the productive capacity would immediately fall.

"In working out a just system of representation for all sections of the community a simple numerical democratic arrangement will, apart from the difficulties made by the inevitable objections of Europeans and Asians, be quite practicable for many years to come, and would lead to chaos and disaster for all the inhabitants.

"In trying to adjust the reasonable claims of Europeans, Asians, and Africans we are not aiming at ideal or theoretical justice or making a pretty paper constitution for the future. We have to deal with the reality that the races are not in the same stage of development; it would be ridiculous to construct a constitution which assumed that they were."

Greatest European to Come to Africa

"The development of the African must be a slow and careful process; and probably the greatest European ever to come to Africa has shown us the way to lay its foundations on granite. The time is, I hope, past when Englishmen of liberal and humane sympathies automatically regarded Cecil Rhodes as an oppressor and a ruthless imperialist. He was of course a great empire-builder, but he was far more than that, with his cultural background, especially his knowledge of the Roman Empire and his long-ensuing settlement of racial problems — he saw what smaller men have never seen, the real possibilities for a mixed society which could gradually strive towards an African world of liberty and responsibility for the individual human being.

"But if his ideals are to be realized, it can be by one road only — equality of status and opportunity for all citizens, men irrespective of race, colour or creed.

"The Belgian Congo is not multi-racial in quite the same sense as are the British East African territories, but one fundamental principle has been laid down with great wisdom and foresight: all Africans who reach in education, economic development, or general way of life standards approximating to those of Europeans have in all respects the same rights as Europeans. There is no colour bar for them, no restrictions in the localities in which they can live and work and they are accepted in advisory councils on exactly the same basis as are Europeans.

"Adoption of this kind is both a moral right and a fundamental necessity; nothing else will quickly convince the African that peaceful, moral, economic and intellectual pursuits will give him the political influence which lawless violence or non-co-operation will bring only at the cost of disaster."

Deep Interest in East Africa

From these passages it will be evident that he was deeply interested and concerned with the affairs of East Africa, to which he gave his sons, Aly Khan and Sadruddin Khan, and the grandson, Karim, whom he chose as his successor.

The Aga Khan was directly descended from the Prophet Muhammad through his daughter Fatima, and also descended from the Fatimite Caliphs who ruled Egypt at the time of the Crusades. As a boy he read and wrote Persian, Arabic, English, and French and was well grounded in history, science, and other subjects. Later he acquired fluency in other languages, including German and Italian. All his life he was an insatiable reader, and never, he is said, had he been bored.

He had been the frequent guest of five British sovereigns, and he had known most of the great figures in the political, cultural, and social life of the Empire and Europe during the past half-century. He led the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference in London in 1930-32, and he was at one time President of the League of Nations.

He was married as a youth to a young cousin. After a divorce, he married in 1906 an Italian actress, Teresa Magliano, who died in 1926 and who was the mother of Aly Khan. Late in 1929 he married Mile. Andrée Carron, mother of Sadruddin; that union was dissolved in Switzerland in 1942. Two years later he married the present Begum, then Mile. Yvette Carbouasse.

The Aga Khan was the only racehorse owner in modern times to win the Derby five times. Apart from members of the Royal Family, he was the only Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Indian Empire, the Star of India, the Victorian Order, and the Orders of St. Michael and St. George.

The Queen's Message

The Queen sent the following message to the Begum, Aga Khan:

"It is with deep sorrow that I have learnt of the death of His Highness the Aga Khan. I and my predecessors on the Throne have for many years enjoyed the loyalty and devotion of His Highness, and we have been pleased to welcome him on many pleasant occasions when he has visited Britain. His loss will be deeply mourned by all those with whom he has been associated during his long and faithful service to the Ismaili community. I and my husband send you our sincere sympathy in your bereavement."

H.M. Government announced on Monday that Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, would be their representative at the funeral of the Aga Khan at Aswan, Egypt.

Sir Eboor Pirbhai, of Nairobi, will be a member of the party flying from Switzerland to Aswan.

Bigo Earthworks

Mr. P. E. Sarnau, Director of Antiquities in Uganda, will shortly lead a party of two other Europeans and 30 Africans to undertake archaeological excavations of the ancient earthworks at Bigo, near Masaka, believed to be the largest earthworks in Africa and possibly in the world. They consist of a series of ditches forming a large outer enclosure probably used for cattle, and a smaller one in which the people probably lived. The origin of these works is unknown, but local legend says that they were built by the Bachwezi, who have now completely disappeared; the tribe is reputed to have come into the country about 600 years ago from the north.

Queen Mother's Visits to Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia

First Member of Royal Family to See Nyasaland

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER arrived in Nyasaland by air on Friday and opened the new multi-racial hospital in Blantyre, naming it the Queen Elizabeth Hospital "after my beloved daughter".

The hospital, which is nearing completion, will cost about three-quarters of a million pounds and will have beds for 172 African, 34 European, and 34 patients of other communities. Her Majesty expressed pleasure that in this hospital "there will be cared for without distinction of colour and creed. Thus the principles of this hospital are in some ways symbolic of the aims of the Federation".

Next day nearly 150 chiefs shook hands with the royal visitor at a State *baraza* held in the grounds of Zomba Gymkhana Club. Her Majesty wore the Order of the Charter over a full-length evening dress and a diamond tiara. She inspected a guard of the 1st Nyasaland Battalion of The King's African Rifles before taking her place on a dais to receive gifts from the chiefs and people of the three provinces.

Gifts from the Provinces

Chief Sombe (Southern Province) presented a long suspended between two posts. Chief Mwise (Central Province) offered a 40 lb. elephant tusk with silver mountings; and Chief Katumbi (Northern Province) gave the Queen Mother an inlaid wooden cricket mallet. Livingstonia Mission and filled with coffee beans, recalling that a similar gift had been made towards the end of the last century to Queen Victoria by her first Commissioner in Nyasaland, Sir Henry Johnston.

The large crowd cheered and sang in Nyasaland. "We are happy that our Queen Mother is here. Our wish is that she should come again." After the ceremony her car was driven slowly round the ground by an African. When new colours were presented to the Nyasaland Battalion of the K.A.R. in the afternoon nearly 400 officers and men were on parade. The Queen Mother was accompanied by the Governor, Sir Robert Mitgate, and the Officer Commanding Central Sector Command, Major-General S. Barlake. The new colours were consecrated by the Bishop of Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. Frank Thorne. Members of the battalion, joined in giving Her Majesty a diamond brooch. When she talked to many disabled African servicemen. "Just before midnight she drove to Zomba. It was a long drive."

There was a State banquet at the Government House. About 800 guests of all races had attended a garden party given by the Governor at Limbe Country Club. Before leaving Chilika Airport to fly back to Salisbury, Her Majesty made a short call at the Church of Scotland Mission in Blantyre. On the Sunday she had attended morning service at St. George's Church Zomba.

This was the first visit ever paid to Nyasaland by a member of the Royal Family.

Enthusiastic Reception in Northern Rhodesia

The previous week she had received a warm welcome in Northern Rhodesia where she saw all processes in the recovery of copper, from the underground workings to final refining. At the Roan Antelope mine, Luanshya, she descended to the 1,248-ft. level. In one tunnel she chatted with the African crew operating pneumatic drilling machinery. At the mine's technical school she saw an African instructor describing safety

measures to students and listened to part of a lecture on citizenship which explained the rights and obligations of African living in the mining town. At an Broken Hill (the home town of Sir Roy and Lady Welensky, the Queen Mother met again the Prime Minister of the Federation and his wife.

In the evening, in the banks of the Mulungushi River, dances were performed by young men wearing animal masks and colourful head-dresses. The Queen Mother, who saw a dancing party by young girls and a traditional tinajas display. At the new King George VI Memorial Centre and Youth Camp, at which a principal of the school are taught to young people of all races, the Queen Mother unveiled a plaque commemorating the people who have all who visit here.

Her Majesty was in the capital, Lusaka. Her visit had been led by the Governor, Lady Benson, and other representative public leaders, and by the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, Mwanika, who had brought a retinue of 28 men, including seven dreamers, nearly 400 miles. The Paramount Chief was accompanied by his wife, the *katumba*.

Excited Africans

A dozen other chiefs from different parts of the territory were gathered near the Secretariat. A fine part of the route the African crowd were about 15 deep. At the Queen Mother spoke to the chiefs the excited crowd broke through the police cordon.

The Queen Mother, who is patron of the Queen Elizabeth Overseas Nursing Service, received 100 members at Government House, Lusaka, some of the nursing sisters having driven some 100 miles in order to attend. The party was led by Miss B. B. Bate, a senior matron. Her Majesty recognised the badge of the two sisters, Miss M. L. Biddle and Miss M. F. Biddle, who had been training at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The other members of the party were the Misses M. T. Barker, J. M. Becker, J. M. Fisher, M. V. R. Green, J. E. Harding, E. M. Marks, D. G. Morgan, M. Parratt, F. J. P. Probert, E. M. Pulham, J. Scott, G. M. White, S. M. P. Turnbull, and K. G. Wythe.

At the end of the visit to Northern Rhodesia the Queen Mother presented a set of silver tumblers to the 1st Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which returned from Malaya last year after 18 months in the jungle. Earlier that day she had laid the foundation stone of a new Anglican Cathedral and unveiled a plaque in the new High Court building. When the High Court judges presented their visitor with a pair of scissors she asked for a coin because there was an old superstition that there must be such an exchange in friendship is not to be cut. Neither the Governor nor her private secretary had a coin, but in Northern Rhodesia a penny was proffered by Commander E. Mitchell.

The concluding function in Northern Rhodesia was a Government House garden party attended by nearly 2,000 Europeans, Africans and Asians.

In Southern Rhodesia the Queen Mother had talked to Mr. Aarob Jacha, chairman of the African Farmers' Union, who had a 250-acre farm of about 250 acres. When he was asked what African farmers put back into the land he replied: "No artificial fertilizers; only compost."

Victoria Falls

A NEW REST HOUSE to be built on the sand scarp overlooking the Victoria Falls, states the Victoria Falls Trust in its latest report (Government Printer, Salisbury). Funds have also been provided for improving the scenic drives and constructing bridges throughout the trust area. Future development will include a botanic garden of indigenous summer rainfall species, a snake park, and an aquatorium of Zambezi fish. It is hoped to improve the standard of cuisine offered to tourists. Last year 1963, visitors were accommodated in the 25 huts for campers.

Her Majesty is like sin in the Government in the United Kingdom since the war has denounced it and practised it. — Sir Frederick Lamb, Ross.

Commonwealth and the European Movement

Prime Minister's Confidence in Common Market

THE PRIME MINISTER Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P., said last week in a meeting in London organized by the United Kingdom Council of the European Movement:

"The Commonwealth is a living force which we in Britain understand and cherish. We know the bonds of historical association and common interest that bind us. This friendship, that stretches to all corners of the earth, is based on sentiment and understanding. This unity, symbolized in the Crown, is a living thing, growing and changing.

"Many of our friends on the Continent must be mystified by the absence of concrete steps to the Commonwealth — without constitution, statute, or voting rules. Many realize that by strengthening our Commonwealth links we bring not less but more strength to Europe. It may be a paradox, but it is not a contradiction.

"Our aims for Europe are practical and idealistic. To play their part in developing the cohesion and unity of Europe has been the cardinal aim of successive British statesmen since the war. This has been no party question here, and two names will for ever be associated with this purpose — Churchill and Ernest Bevin.

Results of Lost Authority

"Twice in a generation Europe has torn itself apart in bitter intracene struggle. In these fierce conflicts the nations used every ounce of power that could be dragged into the battle, and by this means they have threatened the supremacy of Western civilization. Many of our present troubles really flow from the loss of authority which followed the demonstration to less advanced peoples of the most civilized areas in the world destroying each other. We have repeated on a larger scale the fault of the tragedians which brought the civilization of ancient Greece to an end.

"The stronger Britain and the Commonwealth are made, the more their strength contributes to our common defence. The threat is to our way of life, to freedom of speech, to individual rights and liberties — the very values which spring from European civilization. We in Britain share these values with Europe. In this common idealism, which may be long and painful, we must stand together. Not can the Old World afford to depend merely on the sustenance and support of the New. It must play its full rôle proudly, as a partner, not a satellite.

"Man does not live by trade alone. Nevertheless, the history of civilization shows us how much its growth and development have depended on mercantile relations. Six great countries of Europe have since the war made steady efforts towards greater unity. We welcomed the Schuman Plan, and British association with the Coal and Steel Community is proving to be a most fruitful and constructive development. We welcome equally the plan for the common market, and look forward as keenly as you to its early ratification of the Treaty of Rome.

"But we believe that there is a real danger in trying to create unity in Europe new divisions may be created. This is why we have launched our proposal for the industrial free trade area, why we attach so much importance to early and effective negotiations for its completion. We shall not be pedantic or obstructive. A European free trade area, like a European common market, must be managed and controlled by Europeans. In such a structure there must be some system of orderly day-to-day management. I do not know whether this can be called supra-nationalism, I am not much interested in what it is called. I am interested in whether it works.

"The object of the industrial free trade area, as of the common market, is steadily to remove protective duties and quantitative restrictions which hamper the free flow of com-

merce between member countries. It is essential to such a plan to do two things — maintain full employment and encourage investment.

No Excessive Protection

"I believe that European Governments and peoples understand why we have proposed that this free trade area should be upon an industrial basis. Broadly speaking, our special trade relations with the Commonwealth are in the field of what is grown from the soil, not what is manufactured in industrial plants. In about 90% of our exports purchases from the Commonwealth fall into this category. We therefore do not believe that there is any contradiction between our determination that inter-Commonwealth trade should grow and our proposal for a freer trade flow of industrial production through Europe.

"We hope to gain the improvement in industrial efficiency which follows the greater use of specialization and of mass production techniques. We hope to see thereby a rise in living standards throughout Europe. We do not repeat in this great area, with its intelligent and skilled populations, something of what has been done in a similar way in the United States. If we succeed we are merely trying to be an increase in our wealth and well-being, but we must automatically become — all of us, Britain and Europe — increased markets for all that the Commonwealth and other countries have to sell.

"We do not want to fence ourselves in with excessive protection. We do not believe that we can gain at the expense of others. Many readjustments and changes will have to take place during these formative months. That is why the process must indeed be spread over a substantial period. Still, let us think of what might be the possibilities of a Europe without tariffs or quotas, with a single market bigger than the United States, with a rising standard of living and as an ever-increasing purchaser of goods and services from every part of the world.

"The more prosperous our industry, the higher our standard of living, the more and higher quality products our towns will need from the farms. It is wide and the mark to suppose that any loss of damage to agricultural trade, and to the prosperity of those European countries who are great agricultural exporters, will arise from the creation of a free trade area for industrial goods. Quite the reverse.

Faulty Analysis

"To achieve all these things will be very difficult. Some honestly believe that Britain should isolate herself from Europe and confine her external activities to the countries of the Commonwealth. I respect this point of view, but I believe it to be based on a faulty analysis of the great forces which move the world today.

"There are those in some of the six European countries who do not want the United Kingdom's association, or will admit it only upon terms which they deem to be unacceptable to them. They feel perhaps that Britain's traditional positions will act as a brake rather than as a stimulus upon some of their hopes and ideals. I think this is false, for there is no contradiction between any possible development of the six countries in the political field and the creation of the larger economic unity of the free trade area. These concepts are not contradictory, they are complementary.

"There are those who fear that the removal of protective barriers and the intensification of competition may lead not to the maintenance of full employment but to the re-emergence of unemployment in countries that have been free from it or the shifting of unemployment from one country to another. These are dangers always to be kept in mind. But I believe that they are in modern conditions based on looking backward rather than forward. The world can over again allow its resources of materials, productive capacity, or man-power to lie unused.

"It is also worth remembering that in the long run the countries of Europe will surely find it necessary to put a much emphasis on the possibilities of invisible trade and the proper use of savings, the creation of capital markets and all the rest, as upon the mere breaking down of tariff barriers. Indeed, in this way only can I see the countries of Europe not only able to increase their own wealth but fulfil the duty which they owe to the underdeveloped countries of the world. We have somehow to deal with the persistent creditor or debtor conditions which threaten the economic stability of many of our countries. We have to find new methods to harmonize the dynamics of the various countries.

"These difficulties can and will be overcome. From the point of view of this country it is an opportunity which we cannot miss. We believe that it offers a unique chance to benefit ourselves, Europe, and our Commonwealth partners. This opportunity may not recur. Indeed, there is a real danger that narrow views or selfish interests might stir Europe into front divisions which would be fatal to all of us in the years to come.

"It is easy to find reasons for inaction or excuses for delay. Dante placed in the lowest rung of the inferno a man whose crime was that he had made the great refusal. Let us see to it that this charge is not laid against the men of our age."

Interracial Civil Service in Kenya

Government Discovers Some of the Problems

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the annual meeting of the European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya:

"Some of us take very much to heart the public criticism which in Kenya is directed so often either against the Service as a whole or some section of it. Criticism which is founded on fact and constructive should always be heeded. Often, however, such criticism is ignorant. It is rarely malicious.

"Kenya is undergoing political change and one symptom of that change is likely to be an increase in such attacks. While the Service should guard against laying itself open to such attacks, it should not be surprised by their occurrence but should realize that they are signs of a developing community.

"In Nairobi in the last three years the European housing pool has been increased by building or renting by over 200 quarters, the Asian pool by 64 quarters, and the African pool by about 500 quarters. These figures exclude institutional and departmental housing, and against the background of recent events they represent no mean achievement on the Government's part.

More Senior Posts for Non-Europeans

"Allocation remains on the same basis which existed prior to the acceptance of the Lidbury Report. It has now become illogical and cannot continue in force indefinitely as part of the structure of a non-racial civil service. Some non-European officers have already been located in European houses, but the present allocation arrangements have become unsatisfactory for two main reasons. First, they do not reflect the post-racial principle; secondly, they fail to recognize that in recent years considerable numbers of non-European officers have begun to fill posts hitherto filled only by Europeans and that considerable numbers of Africans now occupy posts that at one time would have been filled by Asians.

"The increasing number of African and Asian students enjoying higher education makes it certain that more posts at higher levels will in future be filled by non-Europeans. It would be wrong to ask these officers to accept a standard of housing lower than that normally accorded to an officer undertaking similar duties and responsibilities. The Government is therefore considering how the present system of housing allocation can be replaced by one which will take into account these considerations and changes.

"Government will, of course, safeguard the rights and expectations of all officers at present in the Service. I must, however, emphasize two points: (1) you must make certain that we do not embark on measures so radical that they will create more difficulties than they solve; and perhaps most important, the Government can give no undertaking that it will be possible in future to house all persons entering the Service.

"So long as officers have to be recruited from abroad it will be necessary to offer them housing, and they must in future be given special consideration in the allocation of the limited number of quarters available. It may also be necessary to provide accommodation for a number of senior Asian and African officers, especially those who are subject to transfer from place to place and who cannot obtain suitable housing from private enterprise. But with these exceptions we must expect it to become more and more the rule for members of what will be a predominantly local service to find their own accommodation, as they would in the United Kingdom or any other developed country.

"A project for the development of better class African housing on the old Race Course is proceeding. The houses will be generally of European standards, but will be insufficient to meet the demands of those Asian and African officers who

have moved into higher levels of the Service. The number which can be built is restricted by finance.

"On the question of pensions I have considerable sympathy with you. The pensioner, who has served his country long and loyally, has been caught up in the difficulties of the post-war inflationary period, since his pension, adequate at the time of his retirement, has decreased in value as the years pass. The pensioner is therefore forced back on the labour market, and what more natural than that he should seek re-employment in the Civil Service in which he has already been trained and has experience. Since the war the re-employed pensioner has filled a most useful gap in the Government ranks caused by the lack of recruits during the war years after ranks.

Employment of Pensioners

"With the exception of a few specialist and technical categories, recruitment locally and in the Colonies has generally been free. This has led the Government to review its policy. While mindful of its considerable obligation to re-employed pensioners, it cannot overlook the proper claims of serving officers who have a right to expect that their promotion prospects should not be blocked. The Government has also a duty to the public to build up a permanent service.

"There must be exceptions, but as a general rule if a re-employment should not be offered to a pensioner unless no suitable appointment can be made to a particular post on a permanent and pensionable basis either of a serving officer or of a new entrant. When granting re-employment to pensioners I agree that generally no more than temporary or interim employment should be considered and that the necessity for contracts and overseas leave privileges should not exist.

"In speaking of the East African Widows and Orphan Pensions Scheme, Mr. President you stated that the Colonial Service is a business engagement rather than a dedication and honour. Government servants are entitled to proper conditions of service, but must declare on behalf of the Colonial Service that the large majority continue to regard themselves first and foremost as following a vocation that is service of the Crown of which all should be proud.

"I should agree that the scheme is financially unpopular and that it should with less complication be replaced by a scheme operated by an insurance company. It is unlikely that they could provide the same benefits at the same cost.

"Matters of policy connected with the scheme must place in a non-racial service will need to be settled at a fairly early date, and the Government has been considering these points in consultation with the Colonial Office and the other Administrations concerned, and this may lead to important modifications in its structure. The general terms of any new scheme will be no less favourable than the present one, and if possible improvements will be made.

"With regard to your criticism of the ministerial system, it is dictated by the political advances achieved during recent years. Political advance does not necessarily await upon the availability of finance. As the setting up of a ministerial system and the integration of ministries in other ways, however, is becoming evident, the new procedures are not necessarily more expensive or less efficient. Indeed, the reverse is true, and to maintain a departmental system of Government would not only be an anachronism in the light of political advance but would also result in a less co-ordinated and therefore less efficient form of Government.

Seeking Inter-Territorial Consistency

"On the question of the terms and conditions of service of the civil servants in Kenya being inferior to those enjoyed by the civil servant employed by the East Africa High Commissioner or the Government of Uganda, I am assured that the examples you quote are not entirely correct. Where the Administrations endeavour to achieve uniformity, differences will occur so long as seven different Governments are concerned with such matters. Frequent inter-territorial establishment conferences ensure that a high degree of consistency is achieved but they cannot result in complete uniformity.

"While your association may pick out small differences wherein the civil servant employed by the Government of Kenya is at a disadvantage compared with his colleague serving another Administration, their staff associations are concerned to point out differences whereby they enjoy slightly less favourable terms than their colleagues in Kenya. It is largely a case of the rose in one's neighbour's garden smelling sweeter than the rose in one's own.

"I was indeed glad to hear that you accept the necessity to depart from a standard whereby the yardstick for a general revision in salaries must necessarily be an increase in the cost of living. The approach of the time would be extremely difficult to justify when the recruitment pendulum has definitely swung in the Government's favour. The Government will, however, always be susceptible to an approach to the supply position.

PERSONALIA

MR. AND MRS. C. E. SCHLUEER are revisiting East Africa.

MR. P. T. ALLEN, of I.C.U., is to Khartoum a few days ago.

LORD CRAIGMYLE left London for South and Central Africa last week.

MR. W. H. BAWLING flew to Nairobi from London a few days ago.

MR. L. FITZ, of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, has flown to Khartoum.

MR. A. P. J. EDMONDS left London Airport a few days ago for Southern Rhodesia.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has spent a week touring the Nandi Reserve.

THE BISHOP OF MASASI will arrive in England this year for a visit of a few months.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY has been elected to the board of the British South Africa Company.

MR. LESLIE FISHER, managing director of Motor Mail and Exchange, Ltd., is in this country.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, arrived in England by air on Monday for a short visit.

LORD HARLEIGH has resigned his appointment as Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the county of Merioneth.

MR. S. J. DAVIES, of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa, left London Airport for Salisbury a few days ago.

MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL, director of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, has left by air for East Africa.

COLONEL DAVID STUBBS has arrived in London from Central and East Africa for a visit of about a fortnight.

MR. D. H. KETTLER has been elected chairman of Mmu Municipality Board. MR. S. EVERETT is deputy chairman.

LORD PIERCE is in London, to which SIR EPHRAIM will return after the obsequies of the late Aga Khan in Egypt.

MR. COLIN KIRKPATRICK, a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and MRS. KIRKPATRICK have arrived in London.

SIR UPICK ALEXANDER has joined the boards of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary the Zambesia Investment Co., Ltd.

MR. WILFRID HASELOCK, Minister of Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, is due in London while this issue is being printed.

MR. J. FLETCHER COOK, Member for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika, has flown back through London from his visit to the United Nations.

MR. G. A. TYSON is due in London at the end of this month for a visit of about six weeks, most of which will be spent in the Isle of Skye.

MR. MARSHALL SIR HUGH LLOYD has joined the board of Airwork General Trading Co., Ltd., the engineering subsidiary of Airwork, Ltd.

Because of the death of the Aga Khan, PRINCE SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN and MISS NINA SHEILA DYER have postponed their marriage until August 27.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesian National Congress, flew back from London last week earlier than he had expected. He was recalled in consequence of a sudden boycott of African beer-halls.

DR. OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, Prime Minister of Portugal, who has visited Portuguese East Africa, celebrated recently the 5th anniversary of his accession to office.

LORD BIRDWOOD, who will shortly visit the Federation, has been elected president of the London branch of the Institute of Commercial and industrial management.

In Sunday's B.B.C. programme for East Africa MAJOR PATRICK WALKER, M.P., and MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., talked of the Labour Party's attitude to the Colonies.

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER has resigned the chairmanship of seven Free State mines in the Anglo American group of companies but remains a director of each of them.

Neither MR. J. C. NELSON, town clerk of Ipswich, nor MR. B. WEBSTER, town clerk of Worcester, who arrived in Nairobi last week to be interviewed by the City Council, has accepted appointment as town clerk.

MR. J. T. WILLIAMSON, of Mwadui, Tanganyika Territory, is still in hospital in Nairobi recovering from a serious illness. Reports published in many countries that he is in an iron lung are described as "absolute nonsense".

GROUP CAPTAIN J. R. BRIGGS, European Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, and a member of the Kenya War Council, left Nairobi on Tuesday for a visit to London of three weeks. His discussions will be largely concerned with defence matters.

MR. E. W. BARLTOP, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will attend the fifth Inter-Africa Labour Conference which is to be held in Lusaka from August 28 to September 7. He intends to visit Tanganyika from August 3 to 17, Kenya from September 21 to October 5, and Uganda from October 5 to 15.

MR. Q. H. MANNING has been appointed head of the Information Department of the Colonial Office, in succession to MR. C. H. EVANS, now Public Relations Adviser to the Prime Minister. After serving with the Welch Regiment and the King's African Rifles, Mr. Morris joined the staff of the Colonial Office in 1946, and was seconded to Sierra Leone in 1952.

THE QUEEN, the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, the PRINCESS ROYAL, and the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER were among the visitors to the Kenya exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Norwich. When the show was expressed that THE QUEEN and the DUKE would visit Kenya next year to open the new airport at Embayasi and stay again at Royal Lodge, Sarani, the QUEEN replied that she hoped something could be arranged. The DUKE added: "We would thoroughly like to go back to Kenya."

ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER MADDEN, who has returned to Salisbury to open an office for Sir William Harrow and Partners, commanded the A.G. submarine School and H.M. ships BIRMINGHAM and A. S. L. during the last war and served in the Admiralty as Naval Assistant to the Second Sea Lord. Then he became Deputy Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Equipment. Between 1948 and 1950 he was Flag Officer Commanding the 5th Cruiser Squadron and Second-in-Command of the Far East Station. For the next three years he was Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, and from the end of 1953 until 1955 Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth.

EXPERIENCED PLANTER (35) seeks employment. Very good with Labour. Write Box 632, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London.

Obituary

Major H. V. C. Pirie

MAJOR HAROLD VICTOR PIRIE, of Brambletyes, Emery Down, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, who has died at the age of 72, had farmed for many years in the Limuru district of Kenya.

He farmed in Gloucestershire until the outbreak of war in 1914, was in the Army for four years, and settled in Kenya in the middle twenties. Then for two decades he was one of the most knowledgeable, practical and successful livestock breeders in the country. He imported many Friesian cattle from England, Holland, the United States, and South Africa, with marked effect upon the breed in Kenya. When he had to leave the country after serious illness in 1948, he sold his Friesian herd to Mr. Bruce McKenzie, now president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

Pirie had also raised thoroughbred horses and bred Dalmatian dogs and canaries. He had been chairman of the East African Stud Book, steward of the Jockey Club of Kenya, a member of the council of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, and he had served on other committees concerned with agriculture.

When ill-health compelled him to leave Kenya he went to the Isle of Man to live, but two years ago returned to Hampshire, the county of his birth. He had married a Miss Edwards of Limuru, who survives him with a daughter, Mrs. Mingo Park, now resident in Dublin, and a son by a previous marriage.

Mias Vivienne de Watteville

MIAS VIVIENNE DE WATTEVILLE, whose private life was Mrs. George Gerard Goschen, died recently. She was the only child of Bernard de Watteville, a Swiss naturalist and big game hunter, who married an English wife and lived in the country for many years. He had travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and died in Africa in 1923 after having been maulled by a lion. His daughter, who was with him, told the story in her book "Out In the Blue". After another visit to East Africa she wrote "Speak to the Earth". In 1920 she married Mr. Goschen, youngest son of Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin at the time of the outbreak of war in 1914. Her husband died four years ago. There are a son and a daughter of the marriage.

Mr. ARCHIBALD ORR KING, former deputy chairman and managing director of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who died last week at his home in Eastbourne at the age of 77, was director of Gray Dawes & Co., Ltd., and also of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., until the board of that company was recently reconstituted. He had lived in the Far East for some years, and was at one time a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong. Thirty years ago he returned to London to become general manager of the P. & O., the board of which he joined five years later.

Mr. JOHN HOSTE HENLEY, of Molo, eldest son of the late Mr. T. C. Henley, died suddenly in Kenya last week. He had been a director of Kenya Co-operative Enterprises, Ltd., chairman of the Mau, Molo and Turu Settlers' Association, and a member of other committees connected with farming.

Mr. THOMAS PATRICK WILLIAM BARTY, O.B.E., who died recently in Etiyohiy, was formerly in the Sudan and Service. He was a J.P. for Hampshire.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. FRANKLIN GOSWOLD, who at one time commanded the H.M.S. "EMERALD" on the East India station.

Second Archbishop of Central Africa

How He Will Be Chosen This Month

THE BISHOP OF MATABELELAND has explained how the election for the new Archbishop of Central Africa will take place. He has written in the *Church Times*—

"The vacant diocese tends to the elective assembly of six representatives, three priests and three laymen. The other three dioceses each send the bishop, one priest, and one layman. The total strength of the assembly is 15, and a two-thirds majority is required for the election of a bishop.

When the vacant see is filled and the new bishop is enthroned, should the archbishopric be vacant, as was the case in Mashonaland, an electoral college meets, consisting of the four bishops and one priest and one layman from each diocese, a total of 12. This college chooses the archbishop, not the bishops alone. A two-thirds majority is required for election.

The new Bishop of Mashonaland is to be enthroned in Salisbury Cathedral on Sunday, July 28, in the morning. In the afternoon the electoral college meet to elect the second Archbishop of Central Africa."

Mr. A. Karimjee's Appointment

WHEN THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. Amir Karimjee as an Assistant Minister was announced in May it was stated that his post would be in the office of the Chief Secretary, for such duties as the Chief Secretary might direct. This arrangement has now been altered and Mr. Karimjee's appointment will be Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Finance and Economics, where he will undertake general duties on the Commerce and Industry side of the Ministry. Mr. Karimjee's office will be in the Department of Commerce and Industry, National Bank of India building, Acacia Avenue. He will return to Tanganyika and is expected to take up his duties about the middle of July.

Land Tenure Inquiry

MR. H. M. WILLIAMS is chairman of a committee which is to examine the urban land tenure system in Northern Rhodesia. His colleagues are Mr. Colonel L. M. McBean and Mr. R. H. G. F. The terms of reference are: "To examine the present policy and system of land tenure in urban and peri-urban areas, and, having regard to the need for an surging capital investment and other developments, make recommendations on the necessity for or desirability of effecting revisions or changes." Mr. Williams was for many years senior partner of an old-established firm of solicitors in the territory; Mr. Boyle is the assistant manager in Northern Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company; and Colonel McBean was Surveyor-General in Northern Rhodesia from 1933 to 1945.

E. W. L. Garden Party

THE GARDEN PARTY of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, to be held at the home quarters of the Victoria League at 38, Chesham Place, London, S.W.1, from 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday next, July 24, is expected to be attended by the members of the Parliamentary delegation who were in Kenya some months ago (Sir Thomas and Lady Dugdale, Lord and Lady Balmiel, Lord Polwarth, Mrs. Eirene White, Mr. F. W. Munnery, and Mr. Kenneth Robinson). Lord and Lady De La Warr, Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Pakenham, Sir Vincent and Lady Glendon, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. M. Alport also hope to attend. Invitations have also been sent to a number of recent arrivals from East Africa. All interested in the East African territories will be welcome.

Parliament

Tanganyika Corporation

GRANTS UP TO £500,000 for the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation authorized by a Bill which has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

MR. JOHN PROCTOR, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the East African Royal Commission had reported favourably on the Corporation, commenting that its experiments were giving unprecedented help to the African peasant and the Colonial Office was satisfied that continued assistance to the Corporation was necessary and justified for two years beyond 1960, the currency of the present C.D. and W. Act. The object of the legislation was not to provide more money than Parliament has ever allocated but to permit a little less than that sum to be made available over a longer period.

CREECH JONES (Lab.), welcomed the Bill, saying that it revived the spirit of the Overseas Food Corporation and the irrigated groundnut scheme, a great experiment which had made some contribution to the economic life of Africa. That work was perpetuated by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation which was of vital importance in finding answers to intractable problems.

Employment of Blind

MISS JOAN VICKERS (Cons.) suggested that the Corporation might employ disabled and blind people. The British Empire Society for the Blind had been very successful in Uganda and Kenya with garden schemes for blind workers.

MR. FINNER BRACKWAY (Lab.), who supported the Bill, considered the groundnut scheme a post-war gamble. Whereas many military gambles had failed with great loss of life, the groundnut scheme had left great constructive activities.

MAJOR PATRICK WALL (Cons.) pointed out that criticism against the Labour Government had not been because of their wish to develop Tanganyika but because of the scale of the

groundnut scheme; and criticisms had been justified by history.

A railway costing £31m. was needed to open up the southern and eastern part of Tanganyika and exploit the coal and other minerals existing to the north-east of Lake Nyasa. It would provide a link with the Rhodesias and help to open up more agricultural land. But such developments required capital for lack of which the sugar project in the Kilimbero Valley had failed.

Capital, governmental and private, is the important requirement in East Africa. Capital will be directed to States where there are stable political conditions. In Tanganyika there is parity between the races among the elected members of the Legislative Council. The racial atmosphere has been extremely good, but there have been stirrings just recently of inter-racial strife, due to one race going too fast. The corollary, of course, must be that the other party asks to go too slowly.

Lesson Learnt

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons.): "We are rightly paying tribute to an organization which appears to have learned the lessons of the groundnut failure. Whereas the concept of the O.F.C. was forced through by the pressure of events against the advice of many of those highly qualified in African agriculture, in Tanganyika and outside of the present scheme commands the full approval of everybody in that country."

MR. CREECH JONES: "At the inauguration of the groundnut scheme it was my privilege to address a very knowledgeable authority, several scientific, and large numbers of commercial and financial men and people experienced in Africa and in African agriculture, the Development Council, the Colonial Office, and the Conservative Party. They were unanimous that the Labour Government should drive ahead as fast as possible."

MR. SPEAKER: "I was about to remark that while this history may be of value in this discussion we are dealing with the present Bill."

MR. BRAINE: "There is any territory in the Colonies Empire that needs a bi-racial approach to its manifold problems in Tanganyika. A trust for the future of which is not entirely in our hands because uncertainties prevail there is a special obligation upon the parties in this House to ensure that we avoid doing or saying anything which may be unhelpful to the growth of confidence in Tanganyika."

"When I was in Dar es Salaam two years ago the Governor told me it was a pity that Tanganyika was so little discussed in this country, while it was an advantage not to be regarded as a trouble spot, it was a disadvantage not to be in the news from the point of view of encouraging people to think in terms of investing money, settling in the territory, or taking an interest in development."

Tanganyika is the one multi-racial territory in Africa with no real racial problem. Here is a territory where the relations between the races appear to be harmonious, and there is no reason why they should not continue to be so."

Replying to the debate Mr. Proctor said: "It is a happy experience to be set the dispatch box and find not a murmur against the proposals that I am putting to the House. I fully agreed with the generous speech of Mr. Creech Jones."

Miss Vickers asked whether African tenants could buy the farms. This will depend on the development of land there. The territory as a whole there is no statutory bar of race to an Asian or any other Tanganyikan being accepted by the Corporation as a tenant.

Major Wall inquired about the progress of ridding affected areas of house fly. Kenya is fly-free so there the problem does not arise. The Corporation has, however, incurred very considerable expenditure on house fly control, especially in Urambo, with marked success.

"It was a great disappointment that we could not find immediately the £3m. required to build a railway into the Kilimbero Valley in conjunction with a scheme for the large scale production of sugar. The proposal is very practical and fully acceptable to the Colonial Office and the Tanganyika Government. I am sure that from the thousands of sightseers who visit the island, such a large sum of money could be underwritten. I am sure that this is something that we can do in time."

Uganda Electoral Roll

MR. LENOX BOYD said that the electoral roll for the direct election to the Uganda Legislative Council in 1958 would be prepared until some time after legislation has been enacted giving effect to the election proposals which are themselves to be considered by Council later this month. He added that at a very rough guess some 25,000 adult men and 10 to 20% of adult women would be enfranchised in Uganda, and a somewhat smaller proportion elsewhere.



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Rural Wages in Kenya

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked why the Kenya Government did not intend to publish the Report on Rural Wages in Kenya...

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kenya Government decided that publication of the Report would not be in the best interests of either employers or employees, but their examination of the whole question of rural wages will continue in the light of the committee's recommendations, and a full statement of policy will be made after discussions with representatives of both employers and employees."

MR. JOHNSON: "Why is this? Is the Minister aware that the Report has been awaited with anxiety by many Africans for a long time? Does not the Minister agree that it is a fact that there is not a single African upon the committee which sat? Is not it unfortunate that with no African upon that committee we are not publishing its Report? Will not that have an unfortunate effect upon public opinion?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "When the full statement that I have promised is published the non-member may think it was wise not to publish the Report at this time."

Fusion of the Federation

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr Fenner Brockway asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to state the earliest date at which the conference mentioned in Article 99 of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland might be convened. Mr Alport replied that that date was October 23, 1960.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the hon. gentleman enlighten Sir Roy Welensky about this, because he has spoken of two and a half years as the period in which amendments to the Constitution can be achieved?"

MR. ALPORT: "The date to which I have referred is the one which is effective on the basis of the provisions of Article 99 of the Constitution. I am sure that the Prime Minister of the Federation is well aware of it and may have spoken rather broadly about the time."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Will the hon. gentleman bear in mind that if there appears to be any attempt to hasten the conference unduly in order to secure an advantage for some group or community it will not only increase resentment but make much more difficult the task of those who seek constitutional reform?"

MR. ALPORT: "The provisions in the Constitution are quite clear on this matter."

C.F.A. Reports to be Published

One Left to Each Inviting Country

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held last week to consider a resolution of the executive committee regarding reports by delegations of the colonial territories. Its refusal to publish the report of the delegation sent to Kenya some months ago had caused protests at the annual meeting which asked the executive to review the whole question.

The Prime Minister, who presides at the special general meeting, reported that the executive had now tabled a resolution in the following terms:

- (1) That a future report should be a written report of the visit of a delegation to a colonial territory, except as provided below in (2).
(2) That delegates on their return should give an oral account of their visit at a meeting of the United Kingdom Branch, that this shall be recorded, and that the record shall be kept in the archives of the branch;
(3) That a special written report may be prepared if such is the wish, expressed in advance, of the inviting branch, subject to the approval of the United Kingdom Branch, and that any such report shall be released to the Press.

Lord Munkers moved the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., who seconded, said that he would have preferred to abide by the old practice of not publishing reports but that he realized that events had made it necessary to change. The resolution represented a compromise between the two opposing points of view expressed at the annual meeting.

Mr. F. J. Bellenger, M.P., thought that every inviting branch would in future require a report. Sir Leslie Plummer disliked the idea of depriving members of a report if a branch did not ask for one, and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, in defending the resolution, suggested that the U.K. Branch would never do a written report.

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, who strongly supported the resolution which was carried without opposition, discussed the circumstances in which non-publication of the Kenya report had been raised.

Comments made in Motion of Monday

Uganda Chiefs to Study U.K.

TWO PARTIES of UGANDA CHIEFS are to visit the United Kingdom. Messrs. A. Lubwama, senior chief, Kainzi, E. K. Kibuka, senior assistant secretary in the Katikro, B. Braganda, B. M. Mangu, senior chief of Luuka, and P. E. Esibiro, chief of Serere, will leave Entebbe on August 23 for Cambridge to attend a conference on African administration. Messrs. J. Kawesa, from Buganda, B. Inon, from Lango, P. Lumosa, from Acholi, G. Abeka, from the Nile, R. M. Madisa, from Bugisu, J. Ntama, from Ankole, F. Mugenyi, from Bunyoro, and E. Wangye, from Kigezi, will leave on September 6. The two parties will join in London next day and tour Britain for six weeks, studying rural education, local government, industry, public health and hospitals, and returning to Uganda on October 23.

The only major change in the Southern Rhodesian budget is the imposition of a special duty of 3d. per gallon on motor spirit.



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Prince Karim the New Aga Khan

Statement from Geneva

PRINCE AGA KHAN IV, the elder grandson of Aga Khan III, has been nominated Imam of the Shiah Muslim Ismaili community.

Nomination of the 19-year-old elder son of Aly Khan to succeed his grandfather as spiritual head of the Ismailis was announced last Friday evening. It was then revealed that the Aga Khan wrote in his will: "In view of the fundamentally altered conditions in the world in very recent years, due to the great changes which have taken place, including the discoveries of atomic science, I am convinced that it is in the best interests of the Shiah Muslim Ismaili community that I should be succeeded by a young man who has been brought up and developed during the recent years and in the midst of the new age and who brings a new outlook on life to his high office as Imam."

Prince Karim said: "I learnt the news of my succession this afternoon when my father opened the will. It was a complete surprise. None of us knew until my father made the announcement to the family. The first thing I did was to telephone to my mother in London."

Aly Khan told newspaper representatives: "I am very pleased. I consider that my father's choice is a happy one."

Prince Karim is the son of Aly Khan by his first marriage, to the former Mrs. Loni Guinness. He was at school in Switzerland and has lately been at Harvard University, U.S.A., where he has shared quarters with the son of Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate at the last presidential election. He has been a serious student, with a bent for mathematics and science. His favourite sports have been tennis and ski-ing.

Testament Read

On Sunday Prince Karim was formally presented by the Begum to members of the Ismaili sect as Aga Khan IV. The testament naming him as successor has been read at a ceremony in the Ismaili Centre, Geneva, today. An Eboi Barba and Saad Barba had flown to Geneva from Nairobi to represent the Ismailis of East Africa. Aly Khan and Sadrudin Khan were not present at the ceremony. There had been speculation that one of them might succeed the late Aga Khan.

The Ismaili Supreme Council of Kenya cabled a message of devotion and allegiance to Karim on his own behalf and that of the provincial councils with headquarters at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. On Sunday the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, attended special prayers in the Kabia Mosque with members of the Legislative Council and representatives of Nairobi City Council.

With his younger brother Arif, Karim visited East Africa three years ago. It is expected that he will revisit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar as soon as circumstances permit. Whether he will return to Harvard is still uncertain.

On Monday Aga Khan IV issued the following statement in Geneva:

"My grandfather dedicated his life to the Imamate and that of which for him always came first and foremost was the welfare of his community. He was prepared to sacrifice his own life for the sake of his community, and he would have given me no appreciation or honour if I had not accepted the Imamate leadership. My life as Imam will be dedicated to the welfare of my followers."

"I am glad to have my grandfather's wishes fulfilled. I have no doubts that I will be able to discharge my duties as Imam with the assistance of my co-leaders who will be of

great help to me. This is not all. My grandfather has willed me further assistance in his will: that I should be guided when necessary by the Highness the Begum Aga Khan and that she should give me the benefit of her vast knowledge of Ismaili affairs and her constant share with my father in the work and life of our community."

"On Wednesday the Begum, my father and I will fly to Aswan together with a dozen representatives of the Ismaili community, accompanying my grandfather's body. Prince Sadrudin and Prince Amin will fly in another plane to attend the ceremonies when my grandfather's body is laid to rest at Noor El Salaam, Aswan."

"In the past I have toured Pakistan, India, Egypt, Madagascar, and East Africa as an emissive, this upon my grandfather's wish. My aim in the future will be to continue the vast work of my grandfather, to do all in my power for the welfare and betterment of our community and its economic and financial institutions: maternity homes, boys' and girls' schools, hospitals, trusts, clubs, and European and American scholarships. On my return from Aswan I will visit my followers. However, my immediate plans remain uncertain."

"I have been profoundly touched by the kind thoughts of the innumerable friends and admirers of my beloved grandfather throughout the world. I am sincerely grateful and deeply appreciative of all their expressions of sympathy."

News Items in Brief

Kenya has now 166 prisons, reform centres, and detention camps.

To zebra from Tanganyika have arrived in Sunderland for Princess Margaret.

Five terrorists surrendered in Kenya last month and one was captured.

Twenty-one cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kenya during the week ended June 29.

The Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. H. S. Norman Walker, introduced the Nyasaland budget yesterday.

A Youth Hostel Association in Kenya to serve all races is being considered by the Federation of Social Services.

The first Italian newspaper to be published in Southern Africa, *Monsone*, has appeared. It is a fortnightly publication.

The Minister of Finance in Kenya has recommended that he should be appointed Chairman of the Land Bank, and that the bank has been accepted by the Governor.

Five Ethiopian and five Italian officials have resumed negotiations for the demarcation of the frontier between Ethiopia and the Italian-administered trust territory of Somalia.

All 30 seats in the local territorial council of French Somaliland went to the Union Republican party led by Mr. Mohamed Barbe at the recent election of representatives.

Twenty-five sports officials of all races from the Nyanza Province of Kenya are receiving basic instruction at the Kenya Institute of Physical Education in the organization and control of sports meetings.

That the number of African members of the City Council of Nairobi should be increased from four to eight or 10 has been proposed by Mr. Odinga, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

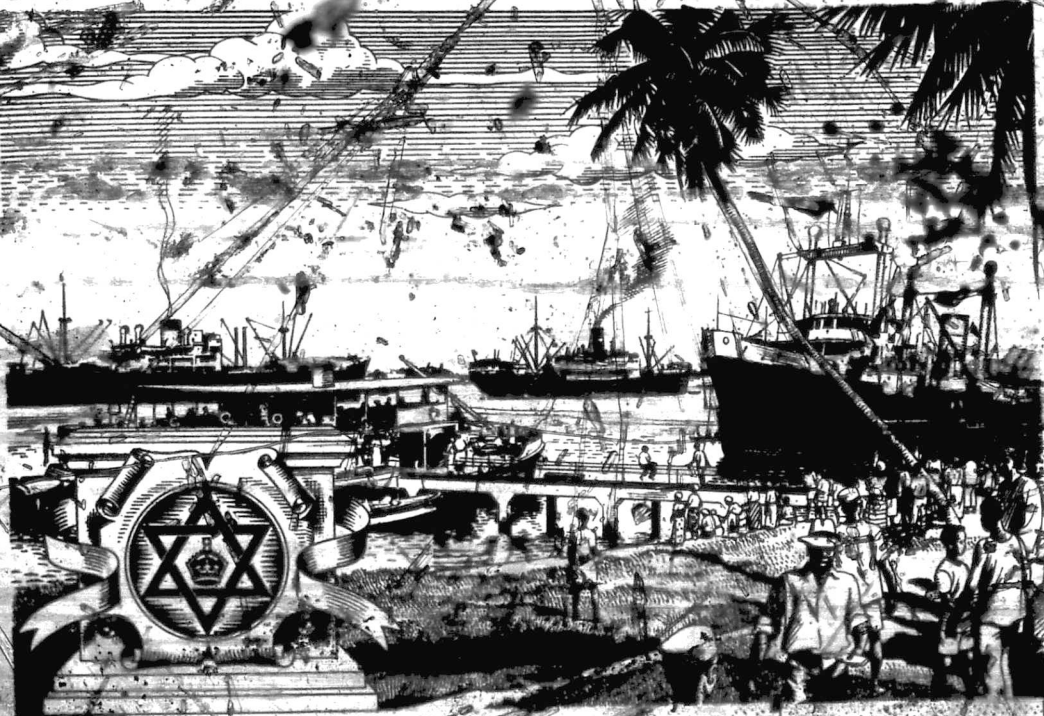
A new system of priorities in the allocation of Crown land in Southern Rhodesia came into force on July 1. It is based on a points system awarded on the basis of experience, length of residence in the Colony and general suitability of candidates.

Rent control of all houses of property in the country by the end of the year in Northern Rhodesia. Bushy premises are decontrolled two years ago but it was provided that rents already fixed should remain in force until September 30, 1967.

Plans to build a dam to cost £175,000 on a new African township, subject to Government approval. The scheme would be located on the "continent" and consist of 2,000 houses, water-borne sewerage, uncommenced African housing schemes is planned.

The barrage across the Shire River at Livingstonia, at the southern end of Lake Nyasa, is to be breached in mid-August in order to reduce the level of the lake, which is at near-record heights as a result of heavy rains in April and May. Breaching of the barrage is expected to lower the level by about two inches a month.

Nyasaland cricket team played badly against the Rhodesians in the first test, losing 42 runs and then dismissed for 135. Instead of forcing the follow-on, the Rhodesians bowled against them for 146 for four. Then they took wickets and ran for 44, 7 of the Struggle Pathway scored 124 and 27. The match was worth 83.



LAGOS: Principal port and Federal capital of Nigeria. Lagos is of comparatively recent origin, although Portuguese navigators first discovered it in the second half of the 15th century. The island on which Lagos stands was in those days little more than a mudbank in a large shallow lagoon but the development of the palm oil trade and the completion of the railway to Kano—which gave access to the agricultural and mineral wealth of the country—greatly increased the importance of the port. Extensive harbour work has been in hand for several years and as a result modern ships drawing up to 26 ft. of water can now be accommodated. The port of Lagos and its new extension at Apapa on the mainland opposite have deep water berths and wharves well provided with modern equipment to cope with the increasing volume of Nigeria's trade with countries overseas.



Business men who require information on the economic and social conditions in Nigeria are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports and our business in Lagos and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

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High Level of Building in Nairobi

Attractions of New Conference Centre

NAIROBI'S GREAT DEVELOPMENT was reviewed by Mr. I. SOMEN, mayor of the city for the past two years, when he addressed the city council last week at the end of his term of office. He said (in part): —

"The best indication of faith in a city is the tempo of building by private enterprise. What greater testimony can there be than the fact that in 1955 and 1956 £41m worth of private building plans were passed and that contrary to all expectations, including those of the Government, the figures for the first six months of this year has reached £4m.

In Nairobi last year over £10m worth of plans for private and public buildings were approved by the Council, out of a total of £14m for the whole Colony.

"The taxable value of the city rose from £4m in 1949 to £32m in 1954 and £31m this year. The rate levied has fallen from 11/6 in 1947 to 7/6 in 1955.

"In 1947 the population was estimated at 100,000 people. In 1954 it had risen to 180,000.

"It is considered to have reached 225,000 and plans are being made to have a population of half a million by 1960. This rapid growth in population and development necessitates greatly increased services and the revenue expenditure of the Council is now over £27m per annum, as compared with £14m in 1954 and approximately one-third of a billion pounds in 1947. Expenditure on capital schemes during the last three years has been an average of £15m and is set to rise over £40,000 in 1947. This year a capital programme call for an expenditure of £11m, and a four-year programme of nearly £42m.

African Dwellings

"We have provided 1,111 houses and 7,148 rooms for African population, 299 dwellings for the Asian community and 134 dwellings and 134 places for individuals in hostels for Europeans. We shall spend, as part of the six-year capital programme up to 1961, £3,158,000 of housing, allocated as follows: African, £2m.; Asian, £578,500; European, £580,000.

"Having embarked on the provision of the first 1,400 modern African houses in conjunction with the Government, the Council is actively dealing with the next steps to be taken to complete the original programme of 3,000 African dwellings. It is hoped and expected that the Kenya Government will assist in the provision of the capital in order that this essential project be completed by 1960.

"It is of the utmost significance that, in addition to our Big Three banks, major financial and banking houses with long experience in many countries have now established themselves here. The Big Three are opening additional branches throughout the city and the Colony. This is an indication of the commercial and industrial development of the town and the general development in the Colony. The activities of building societies are no less significant, and the tendency for the very large number of insurance groups to open branches, as opposed to agencies, must be noted.

"I am very glad with great pleasure that we heard that additions are to be made to our largest hotel in Nairobi by the construction of over 200 modern rooms with bathrooms, as well as spacious reception and public rooms. This announcement was followed by a public statement that the large new hotel project at City Square is also to go forward.

"The new extension of the conference hall in the new town hall extends to the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme in 1959. If we can satisfy this most discriminating and influential group of people, we shall have what first-class amenities there will be a definite attraction for our conference centre.

"This conference centre seats over 900 people and has multi-storied recreation equipment. Underground car-parking, swimming pools, and a kitchen completes the layout of a conference centre which cannot fail to be attractive to the African and international organizations. We offer a central position to the world, the excitement of safari, and all the delights of a beautiful Africa within easy reach of a modern city plus a beautiful country.

"Construction of the new Nairobi Airport East Emb. Dist. is 10 or 15 minutes on a fast road to Emb. Dist. This is of prime importance to the Colony and the City.

"We have started to develop a large park, centrally situated beside the western portion of Delamere Road and we have remarkable views of it in our capital programme.

"We are now considering the development of the site of the new Bank — known as Coronation Park — which is

ought within the city boundaries. Here is a mile long stretch of water with endless possibilities, and recognized as one of our finest assets in making our city more attractive, especially to those who inhabit the area and those of the peri-urban areas. Very few large cities in the world can boast of such a facility within three miles of their city centre.

"I am sure you will be glad to hear of the development there, including the provision of a park layout, associated with yachting, rowing, motor-boating, and all other water sports and recreations, as well as fishing. A fido par excellence within 15 minutes' ride of the Post Office.

Consolidated Terms

"All new appointments to the staff of the City Council on consolidated terms and conditions should staff have been on consolidation. In the interests of the economy of the city, this is the most important step that has yet been taken, even though its advantages are a long term policy. I have been rather surprised by the lack of enthusiasm by commerce and industry, who stand to benefit substantially, but I am glad that some very big East African commercial groups have now indicated their readiness with a view to following our lead. I believe they will do so.

"How do you people realize the amount of money lost to the Colony by the forced leave? It has been said that the annual cost of the Government for passages only is £200,000 and that includes the High Commission and the Embassy. It is a tremendous financial hardship to many families who must travel here and there. The important difference between consolidation and the old conditions of service which included leave is that only those who wish to go on paid leave do so by saving up some of their local leave and paying their own passages — these elements having been included already in their monthly pay on consolidation.

"We now have an Asian deputy mayor, and the chairman-designate of the African Affairs Committee will be a very valued African colleague. We are also looking forward to the first election of an African to the Aldermanic bench.

"These progressive steps have improved considerably the relationship between councillors, and a senior reporter who has attended council meetings for years summed it up very well when he said recently that nobody can now forecast how a vote will go, as councillors act and vote more as representatives of the citizens as a whole than as delegates of racial groups. This is perhaps the greatest achievement of all. I have been the fortunate leader of a team when it has willingly democratized itself.

"The City Council of Nairobi is a nucleus for the Legislative Council. There are at present in the House seven members who have had direct experience of this council and its working.

Bank's Training Scheme

"AN AMBITIOUS TRAINING SCHEME for locally recruited staff in various territories in which it has branches is being rapidly developed by Barclays Bank D.C.O. as part of the policy to enable local staff to qualify for positions of responsibility. Training establishments already set up in Accra, Bulawayo, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Khartoum, Lagos, and Nairobi provide a full course in all banking services. A spokesman for the bank said in London recently: "The courses are a magnificent success. In most centres the average marks are between 70% and 80%. We intend to extend the scheme, so that it is eventually possible for any member of our staff to qualify for many of the higher posts."

Bank Beats Rhodesia House

"IN A CRICKET MATCH last week the London staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa beat Rhodesia House by 87 runs. Rhodesia House won the toss and put the bank in to bat. After scoring 137 for eight to which Edwards contributed 66, the bank declared, leaving Rhodesia House 12 hours to which to score the next eight wickets fell for 50 and the side was out for 50. Harold's top score was 12. Spooner took five wickets for 24. For Rhodesia House Yates had taken six wickets for 44. Play stopped twice owing to rain.

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in increased yields and increased profits—because of its low volatility, danger of vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops is virtually eliminated. Weedone LV4 contains 4 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per U.S. gallon in an exclusive low-volatile ester formulation. Make certain of a large harvest by spraying your cereals with Weedone LV4, the herbicide with the kill that lasts.

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Kenya African Elected Members

Sincerity of European Offer Doubted

The African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have issued a reply (the full text of which has not yet reached London) to the statement by the European Elected Members which was published in the *Times* on June 12.

Their statement expresses appreciation of the implied recognition of the need to increase African representation in the Legislative Council without a corresponding increase for the other racial groups, and continues:

"The African members note with interest the expressed fear of the European members on constitutional reforms that they might lead to domination by any racial group when they are aware that it is this condition that the African members object to under the present structure in relation to the European members."

It is further expressed that the European Elected Members should have issued a statement "contrary to expectations and the agreement reached at the first and only meeting between the two groups". That action "leads us to doubt the sincerity of the Europeans when they speak of the efforts to secure agreement."

Attempt to Influence Opinion

The African statement continues regarding the Europeans only as an attempt to influence public opinion in the Colony and abroad and to induce the European members to withdraw from the United Kingdom.

The African members continue that they do not propose to enter into any negotiations concerning the proposed African representation until they have secured a majority only after there has been a general election of all the African members. They also state that they do not intend to discuss the broad issue of major constitutional changes until they have secured a majority.

They state that the need for co-operation among all races in Kenya is obvious and that such co-operation should be based on the principle that all groups were not adequately represented under the present constitution and that their present attitude would do no more harm than good.

On the day on which the African members issued their statement, Colonel David Stirling, president of the Kenya African Society, said when addressing the United Kenya Club in Nairobi that Africa in Central and East Africa was being their tanks against Europeans and sending away whatever liberal legislation which was being passed in the territories. It was a fallacy to believe that human relations were improving in East and Central Africa; there were political divisions based on race which, if not healed, must lead to disaster.

Mr. Mboya's Case

MR. TOM MBOYA and two other representatives of the African Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council, who arrived in London earlier this week to put their case for constitutional reform in Kenya, will tomorrow meet representatives of the Press and of interested organizations. The meeting has been arranged by the Africa Bureau.

Commenting on the visit, the *Economist* said last Friday:

"Their aim is to take matters over the head of the Government and the political parties in Kenya and to rouse public opinion against the recalcitrant and blimpish settlers. But the Government is being too, and, as it happens, Mr. Mboya, who leads the moderate settlers, will be here to support the Government's policy by radical means."

"The Government's decision they have made to come to a settlement with the multi-racial Government. The African members will accept the status quo principle. This is a racist test."

to take on responsibility for administering whether all he wants is to build up a clamorous black opposition. One can see why he may have back from negotiations. Once there are African ministers, criticism will have to be conducted in a constructive manner which is not clearly defined and contrast between what Mr. Mboya says and what he actually notices in the British Press will become difficult.

"If the settlers mean the offer, and do not hedge it with restrictions about when the change is to take place, they will deserve to regain the initiative. Their next step, having got Mr. Mboya controlled within the confines of which they do him so much good, and perhaps even reduce his own opinion of himself, ought to be to open discussions on multi-racial constitutions."

"The art of living with African nationalism is to be cleverer than African nationalists; the first move is to deprive them of the chance of fairly setting the trap as a blimp. But if, at the point when the portrayal is a blimp is unfair, Labour opinion in Britain fails to recognize the fact, then Labour opinion will start indicted of blocking just about the most hopeful road forward in Kenya."

Racial Domination

An editorial note in the *New Statesman* says:

"It is sensible to expect that, in the present state of social and political consciousness in Kenya, constitutional amendments should be agreed by all the races. But what mathematical formula could possibly satisfy the terrifying condition demanded by the European elected members of the Legislative Council?"

"In a statement published last week they lay down that the first provision of any constitution must be that no racial group or combination of racial groups can dominate the other groups or groups. This is simply nonsense. So far the African, European, and Arab elected members has been quite aware of the strength of the Africans, Asians, and Arabs. If anyone has been in a position to dominate the other groups it has certainly been the Europeans. Now that they see their bastions of privilege falling, they have made their tentative cry of 'no domination'. Yet so long as representatives by racial group are possible, some combination of such groups will be able to dominate others."

"The willingness of the European members to discuss constitutional changes, and even to consider an increase in African representation without parallel increases to the other groups, is welcome news. It is meaningless unless it implies that the Europeans must now be prepared to face a majority of non-European members. Ultimately the Europeans must realize that their only protection as a minority is to be racialist out of politics."

Argwings-Kodhek Struck

IN THE SUPREME COURT of Kenya last week, Mr. Justice Rudd, Acting Chief Justice, ordered the name of Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek to be struck off the roll of advocates because of his professional misconduct. He had been charged with receiving money on behalf of a woman client in detention and using it to put it into the client's account. Though the specific misconduct set out in the terms of the advocates committee was limited to non-compliance with the regulations, said Mr. Justice Rudd, the conduct of his case by Mr. Argwings-Kodhek had to be considered, "and the committee find that he is not a witness of truth, and that is a most damning finding against any advocate being regarded to the fact that he was a witness before a disciplinary committee of the governing body of his profession". Mr. Argwings-Kodhek was the only African barrister practising in the courts of Kenya.

Aircraft Crash in Sudan

SIXTEEN PASSENGERS on the Constellation aircraft which crashed last night, including 50 miles south of Khartoum, Sudan. The aircraft was flying from Athens to Addis Ababa. The crash occurred just after the Sudan airport when one engine caught fire, which quickly spread. The plane landed in the desert and did not get clear before the aircraft burst into flames. All the baggage were destroyed.

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Lowering part of a submarine section of pipeline into the water.



Standard Bank of South Africa Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. earned a profit of £813,669 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £823,359 in the previous year. The reserve fund receives £100,000 and £56,127 is written off Bank profits. Dividends totalling 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, amount to £646,875, leaving a carry-forward of £179,854, against £458,111 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £50m. in shares of 10s. each, £1 paid, and £4m. in shares of 10s. each, and all its £10,812,000 current deposit and other accounts including reserves for contingencies and other requirements, provisions, including provision on previous date, at the end of the year in circulation at £604,340, as against £570,000 at the end of the previous year. Fixed assets appear at £1,222,921. Bank premises and plant at £8,238,245, liabilities of customers at £15,111,342, bills discounted at £27,334,644, investments at £1,065,677, bills in exchange at £22,907,883, advances (customers and other accounts) at £151,746,177, balance in account with subsidiary company £481,509, remittances in transit at £28,661,905, and current liabilities £50,228,349, including £33,119,657 in cash in hand and balances with bankers.

The directors are Sir Edgar Wall-Patch (chairman), Mr. John Nicholson Hogg (deputy chairman), Sir Frederick William Lewis (alternate deputy chairman), Lord Balfour of Burghley, Earl De La Warr, Lord Harlech, Viscount Scarborough, and Messrs. W. A. Acton, W. Annan, J. Gibson, C. J. Spence-Martin, Mrs. J. F. Prideaux, C. H. Vidler, and A. C. Wilson. The secretary is Mr. H. D. M. Meyer.

Typographical errors occurred in the report of the last week. The Indian board consists of Sir Robert Gordon, Lord Acton, Sir Charles Cumings, Sir Henry Teague, Lord Viscount Malvern, and Messrs. C. A. Barron, R. C. Buckley, A. E. P. Robinson, and L. Tucker.

Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation

STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. earned a net profit of £20,450 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £21,178 in the previous year. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, requires £14,375, leaving a carry-forward of £77,229, against £71,095 brought in. The issued capital of £1m. in shares of 10s. each and interest outstanding and accrued appear at £1,583,173.

The local board in East Africa consists of Messrs. R. G. Ridley (chairman), A. A. Lawrie, J. T. Simpson, and Major (the Hon.) Sir P. Cavendish-Bentley.

Of Commercial Concern

Last week's auctions in London 12,676 packages of iron were sold for an average price of 3s. 192d. per lb., compared with 12,469 packages averaging 3s. 0.33d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date amount to 200,000 packages against 189,329 packages in the corresponding period of last year. The highest price recorded in the week was 91d. 10s. for shipment to Belgium.

Turner & French, Ltd., London, have acquired the capital of the German firm, and of the assets of the German firm, and of Spragbok Pipe Co., Ltd., in Africa, manufacturing asbestos pipes in the Cape Province.

The Bank of India, Ltd., after making the usual provisions, but owing to tax, made a provision for one month of this year of 4,234,458 rupees. An interim dividend at the rate of 12%, the same as before a dividend scrip issue, will be the carry-forward July under 4% rupees.

Germany bought £14,000 worth of goods from East Africa and her £8.3m. worth of goods from among countries trading with the territories in a position held by India for many years previously.

Glasgow Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., has received an order for 30 bogie goods vans for Rhodesia Railways.

Two companies with large interests in East African Central Africa, Schweppes, Ltd., and L. Rose & Co., Ltd., are to amalgamate.

Sisal Output for June

W. and Co. (Africa), Ltd., 1,530 tons of fibre, against 1,578 tons in June, 1956. Total production for the period July, 1956, to June, 1957, was 17,252 tons, against 17,044 tons in the corresponding year.

African Mercantile

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., propose to make a capital distribution to ordinary shareholders at the rate of 14% out of surplus accrued from sale of properties, not subject to tax, in addition to the dividends totalling 12% as shown in the report published last week.

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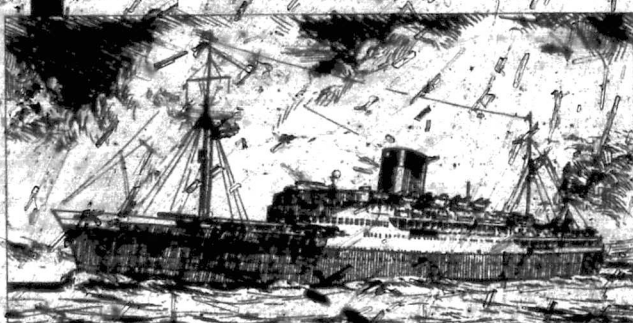
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Bipartisan Policy in the Colonies

E.A.S. V.H. A Voice in the Wilderness

AN ANNUAL for a bipartisan colonial policy was made at the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week by Mr. W. E. Mason, immediate past president of the London Chamber of Commerce and his delegate to the recent Congress of Common Wealth of British Empire and Commonwealth.

Mr. Mason said whatever party was in power in Westminster it was of vital importance to Tanganyika that there should be a firm, consistent colonial policy, not least for the development of the investment which Tanganyika so sorely needed.

When the Section discussed that part of the report of the Congress which deals with bipartisanship, the Chairman, Mr. W. G. Du Buisson, said that it was a pity that the great amount of energy and goodwill which had been engendered by the visit to the source could not be abused by colonial politicians. The report had been sent to the Prime Ministers Conference, and the Chamber would seek to discuss it with the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. H. A. Eagleton said that while everyone recognized the importance of a bipartisan policy, both Conservative and Labour M.P.s. paid little more than lip service to it. Their hearts were in politics, politics, politics; they were so preoccupied with their political aspirations that they had no time for common-sense progress.

A Very Difficult Field

"A dual or bipartisan policy is a very difficult field to plough. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA alone is continually pressing the need for such a policy, giving the subject the widest possible publicity but the paper is a voice crying in the wilderness."

Referring to trade prospects in Tanganyika, Mr. Mason pointed out that the population of the Territory was only six million, mostly African, whose standards were little above subsistence level. With such incomes, they could afford only the cheapest foods. The picture was slowly changing, however, and development would bring higher standards. But the Territory needed far more capital; otherwise political development would retard the economic.

An increasing percentage of the imports were of Continental origin. Their prices were increasing and they were being very scarce this year. There was a large gap industrial or shipping strikes in this country. Whenever that occurred and orders were delayed more and more foreign goods appeared in the shops than they could sell.

Mr. H. S. Tranter commented that the Territory could not have enough of anything it was well wiser to ask for cheap goods, but that cheap commodities. No East African produce now had a free market, all crops being strictly controlled by marketing boards. "You cannot have a guaranteed price for produce and not for imports," he said.

Reporting Malawi's poor performance for May, the chairman said that 116,905 tons of mining tons were landed and 83,074 shipped. There were 18 empty-berth days and 36 ship waiting days during the month.

Imports and exports passing through Dar es Salaam during May totalled 85,135 tons; Tangaz, 19,349; Landi, 2,770; and Malawi, 5,475 tons.

Nyasaland Congress Expels Two M.P.s

Split in African Nationalist Movement

TWO AFRICAN M.P.s. FROM NYASALAND in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were expelled last week from the Nyasaland African Congress, which resolved that they should address no Congress meetings anywhere. This action was taken because they had refused to obey a Congress order to withdraw from the Federal Assembly in protest against the failure of H.M. Government to allow Nyasaland to secede from the Federation.

This demand first made some months ago had seriously

divided the Congress. Mr. W. M. Chirwa, M.P., who heads the group calling themselves "constitutionists," was supported by Mr. C. K. Kumbika, the other African Federal M.P. in Nyasaland, by three of the African members of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, Messrs. Chinyama, Chijozo, and Venje, and Mr. J. S. Sankala, a former president of the Congress and a number of members of its executive committee.

Mr. Kwenje was the chairman of the Blantyre branch, which has now been dissolved by order of the executive. Some of the Blantyre M.P.s. members had resolved that Federal M.P.s. should not withdraw.

Mr. Chirwa is expected to form a new national party. He and Mr. Kumbika have both stated publicly that they will continue to work against Nyasaland's membership in the Federation by the constitutional means open to them as members of the Federal House.

The 15th annual meeting of the Congress is due to be held in Blantyre early next month. One subject for discussion is likely to be that of a suggested invitation to Dr. Hastings K. Banda, who now practises medicine in Lusaka, Ghana, to return to Nyasaland, the land of his birth, in order to assume national leadership.

United Congress Party of Uganda

New Rival to Uganda National Congress

DISSENSION in the executive committee of the Uganda National Congress as a result of which 45 members walked out of the party's annual delegate conference, has resulted in the formation of a new political party called The United Congress Party, on behalf of which Mr. S. L. Zaker, a former vice-president of the Uganda National Congress, has issued a statement.

It declares that the new party will seek to devise a federal constitution for Uganda which will preserve the powers of the State Government; that there must be safeguards for the monarchs and traditional rulers of the country; that the Government of the Protectorate must be induced to offer a qualitative franchise which will give more adequate and effective African representation in the Legislative Council; that the party supports Africanization of the civil service and full African participation in the means of production and exchange; and that it wants a review of immigration policy to be undertaken.

The central committee of the National Congress is stated to have decided to expel its former members on the executive on charges of "conspiring to overthrow the party." All have joined the new United Congress Party.

Mr. Leo B. Bauder, secretary-general of the Progressive Party, has withdrawn from it. He is a representative member of the Lukiko of Buganda.

Trade with Canada

MR. WILEY MILLER, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, has said that trade between Canada and the Federation is increasing. When railway trucks become available, Canada would take much more chrome. She now supplied the Federation with wood, paper, canned fish, and much industrial equipment. Trade is presently heavily in Canada's favour.

Settlers for Kenya

MR. J. E. LEITCH, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, has said that about 50 people with capital totalling £1 1/2m. have either arrived in Kenya recently to investigate the attraction of farming in the Colony or have arranged to visit the country for that purpose.

Parliamentary Delegations

THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association entertained in Westminster Hall last week the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, members of the Parliamentary delegations which will shortly visit the Federation and Tanganyika Territory, and a few other friends.

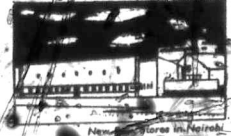
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Mining

£16m. for Expansion at Mufumbira Capital To Be Raised to 155,000 Long Ton

MUFUMBIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. issued the following statement in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last Friday:
"Further information is being given as a result of further drilling, which shows a programme of development of Mufumbira West which will aim at increasing the company's copper production from the present rate of 100,000 long tons a year to 155,000 long tons. It is estimated that this programme will take five years to complete and that it will cost £14m. An additional £2m. will be required for European housing."
"It is intended that 50% of the estimated capital cost of the programme shall be found from an issue of £7m. of debenture stock and the remaining 50% from the company's internal resources over the next few years. The European housing is to be financed, constructed, and operated externally, under agreements which will make no call on the company for capital expenditure."

£7m. Debenture Stock

"Consent of the Capital Issues Committee has been obtained to an issue of £7m. debenture stock, and Philip Hill, Higginson & Co., Ltd., and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, both of London, have arranged on behalf of the company for the private placing of an issue of this amount."
"The debenture stock will carry interest at the rate of 6% per annum (subject to payment at additional rates until fully paid up) and will be issued at £90 per £100 of stock. It will be called up in four equal annual instalments. The stock will be secured by a floating charge upon the whole undertaking of the company, but in order to allow scope for further development in the future the company reserves the right to create and issue up to 10% of additional debenture stock secured *par passu* with the stock."
"The company will also be entitled to create the following charges in favour of bankers to secure temporary borrowing, namely, a prior charge on certain specified assets to secure a £3m. and a floating charge, ranking *pari passu* with the charge securing the stock, for the purpose of financing capital to transit up to an aggregate of £5m."

"The stock will be redeemable at par in 1982, and may be redeemed at the company's option at any time after 1971 at varying premiums. The company will establish a sinking fund starting in 1967, which will be sufficient to redeem the entire issue by final maturity."
"Under the new arrangements, the company will exercise its rights to redeem on October 14 the outstanding loan stock at £103 per cent, plus accrued interest. It is, however, prepared to repay holders of this loan stock in cash."

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Company Progress Reports for 1956 and 1957

1956 and 1957. 2,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,925 oz. gold and a working profit of £256,476.
Coronation Syndicate. — 2,615 oz. gold were recovered from milling 8,679 tons of ore for a working profit of £7,740 at the Arcadium mine. At the Mafel mine the company's output of gold was 2,130 tons and £12,525. At the Mafel mine 9,634 tons of slag were treated for 683 oz. gold and a working profit of £24,745 from cleaning-up operations. The mine has now reached its peak production."

Amalgamated Metal Hel...

AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION, LTD., which produces tin in Central Africa and sells the tin and copper from the tin, has announced that the company has earned a profit of £111,398 in the calendar year 1956, after paying a tax of £89,720 for tax on interest and the preference shares £21,650 and dividends totaling £1,000,000 of the ordinary shares £255,058. The company forward £1,000,000 of the ordinary shares £255,058. The company's issued capital is £1,000,000 and the company consists of 900,000 in its cumulative preference shares, £100,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Fixed assets appear at £325,000, current assets £331,000 and current liabilities £54,637 in cash and current liabilities £127,000.
The directors are (Messrs. W. Gardner (Chairman), N. C. Bennett, C. Budd, E. T. de Poix, V. H. Dijkstra, M. C. M. the Hon. R. M. P. Preston, R. J. Stavert, A. J. H. Smith and J. F. Thompson. The secretary is Mr. J. A. W. Gibson. The 28th annual general meeting will be held in London on August 8.

Silicosis Report

Over £66,000 was paid in compensation to European and African mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia last year, states the annual report of the Silicosis Compensation Board. The Silicosis Medical Bureau records an increase of over 4,000 on the total number of persons examined. It now holds clinical and radiological records of 64,078 African and 13,104 European. Europeans with first certifications of silicosis declined from 44 to 36, but African certifications rose from 57 to 87. The incidence rate of silicosis in Europeans was 6.5 per thousand as compared with 8.7 per thousand in 1955. The African figures were 3.3 as against 2.6 per thousand in 1956. Nineteen European and 13 Africans were in the advanced stages of silicosis as compared with 25 Europeans and 23 Africans in 1955. From the discovery of the occurrence of silicosis in the copper mines in 1943 to the end of 1956 there were 1,197 miners suffering from silicosis or tuberculosis or both of those diseases.

Copper Miners' Wages

THE EUROPEAN MINE WORKERS' UNION of Northern Rhodesia decided last week to ask for a 15% increase in basic pay for day-paid members and the Salaried Staff Association is to ask for a similar increase for members in the top grades, with lower percentages for junior members. In both cases the union was stated to be the result of the heavy fall in the copper prices during the past year, in consequence of the lower world price for copper. A 15% bonus above 100% of basic pay at present would be a 33% rise. The cost to the mining companies of an all-round 15% rise would be about £1m. a year, but if the demand were accepted it would almost certainly mean a similar demand from the African mineworkers.

Leading Copper Producers

THE LARGEST COPPER PRODUCING GROUP in the world is based in the United States, the output of which is estimated in the first quarter of 1957 at 520,000 long tons. The other great American group, Phelps Dodge, contributed 241,000 tons of copper supply, and Anaconda, which has mines in the United States, Chile and Mexico, had an output of 210,000 tons. More than one-quarter within the U.S.A. is the biggest producer, the Union Mine group, one of the Congo (243,000 long tons), followed by the Rhodesia Selection Trust group (198,900 tons) and Anglo American Corporation (196,300 tons).

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Company Report

Dwa Plantations, Limited Reduced Profit Due to Drought, Labour Shortage and Lower Leaf Prices

Mr S. R. HOGG'S Review of the Past Year's Operations

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held in London on July 11. Mr S. R. HOGG, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman said:—
The results of the operations of your company for the year ended December 31, 1956, are disappointing, the operating profit, after charging depreciation and amortisation in the sum of £10,364, but before charging interest payable, being only £240 compared with £53,393 in the previous year.

The decrease in profit is due to a fall in output from 1,669 tons to 1,410 tons, caused by the prolonged drought, and to a slight lower average price realized for our fibre, namely £70 c.i.f. compared with £71 10s. in 1955.

1957 Finance Bill

The provision for income tax and profits tax is £3,771, calculated on the usual lines. It would appear from the 1957 Finance Bill in its present form that this company should qualify as an Overseas Trade Corporation, but it is not possible at this stage to say whether the taxation provided in the 1956 accounts will have to be paid in full or whether the profits will benefit from O.T.C. treatment. This will be ascertained when the regulations to be issued by the Inland Revenue in the terms of the Bill are published, and any over-provision of taxation in our 1956 accounts will be adjusted in the 1957 accounts.

The fixed dividend on the preference shares paid up to December 31, 1956, but our directors are of the opinion that the accounts do not justify a dividend on the ordinary shares, and consequently no participation dividend is available on the preference shares.

You will see from the balance sheet that the bank loan was reduced by £5,000 during the repayment instalment due on December 31, 1956, and paid on that date. It has not been possible to pay the next instalment of £5,000 which was due on June 30, 1957, as the mortgagees have agreed to the postponement of the payment of this instalment.

There are no important changes to record in the fixed assets, which show a reduction in total from £24,727 to £23,396, due to amortization and depreciation. Excesses exceeding the additions during the year. The main additions were the cost of planting 238 acres with teak, and the clearing of a further 18 acres towards the 1957 planting programme, and an expenditure of about £908 on further extensions to African houses.

Prospects

Prospects for the current year are far from good. The prolonged drought, to which we were earlier allude in November, 1956, and which has now become very bad indeed, which have been most detrimental to our young teak. Unfortunately, as far as last year, we had had to rely mainly on local labour and most of these Africans left us soon after the rains started to plant and tend their own village gardens, leaving

harvested a good crop, and with a shortage of food available, they have no intention of returning to work. All possible steps were taken to attract labour from other parts of Kenya, but the results have been disappointing. Out of 100 kikuyu recruits who had been obtained under the Emergency legislation and eventually treated we have only had 78 who could not be recruited from other tribes, but progress is being made.

Output of Fibre

Consequently, the output of fibre in the six months to June 30 last, amounted to only 424 tons, compared with an output in the corresponding half of 1956 of 727 tons. If sufficient labour had been available, it could have doubled our output, there being plenty of leaf ready for cutting.

Since prices have fallen considerably during the current year and the average price of all grades so far this year is some £8 per ton lower than the average price realized in 1955.

The combination of low outputs and low prices has had a serious effect on our operating results, and we have so far this year been operating at a loss. Your directors reluctantly therefore decided that the fixed dividend on the preference shares for the half year ended June 30, 1957, could not be paid, and shareholders were informed of this decision in the circular letter dated June 11 last.

The fixed dividend is of course cumulative and the dividend arrears will be brought up to date as soon as circumstances permit.

Production Increasing

You will readily understand, it is difficult to forecast in the immediate future. Outputs this year have increased each month from a low level of 50 tons in January to 90 tons in June, and it is hoped that this trend will continue. There are no indications of an early improvement in leaf prices, but it is hoped that a rise will be seen later in the year.

Labour

In the meantime, everything is being done on the estate to keep the wage rate as low as possible, to try to increase the labour force, and to make the best use of such labour as we have. I am sure you will wish me to convey to the general manager and his staff your appreciation of their loyal and efficient service in face of many difficulties. The managing directors will be leaving later this month for his annual visit to the estate, and he will take the opportunity of dealing with the management with which we are faced.

The remuneration of the auditors was fixed. Potts were demanded on the adoption of the report and accounts and the resolution of the retiring directors. Consequently the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, August 7, at Manchester House, 11 Broad Street, London, E.C.

Company Report

The Zambia Exploring Company, Limited

As in the Rt. Hon. Charles Waterhouse's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 10, 1957, at The Chartered Insurance Institute, London, E.C. 4.

APPEARING THE RT. HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., M.P., chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman informed the meeting that Sir Ellic Alexander had indicated his willingness to resign the office. Referring to the resignation, he said himself he would be pleased to follow Sir Ellic in the chairmanship of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, he expressed his thanks to stockholders for their business during this tenure of office.

He observed that the company had received its share of benefits during the period of high copper prices, and, although there was considerable demand for copper, would again catch up with supply, the recent substantial price fall made it advisable for prospects during the next two years to be viewed with caution.

The chairman regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not in this year's budget extended mining finance houses the reliefs accorded to companies directly engaged in overseas mining operations, the mining finance house fulfilled as important function as a glamorous function as the company actually mining overseas.

Reserves Increased

The chairman's review circulated both the report and accounts and that the profit before taxation for the year ended March 31, 1957, was £88,715 for the parent company and £154,880 for its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, making a total of £243,595. An interim dividend of 6% less tax had been paid, and provision made for a dividend of 14% less tax, making a total of 20% for the year. The total reserves of the parent and subsidiary companies taken together had increased from £605,832 to £770,010.

The remaining £5,972 of the unissued share capital had been offered as new shares to stockholders in the proportion of one new share for every complete £27 of ordinary stock held at May 10, 1957, and the balance of £253 to the public. The proceeds of the issue would assist the company to continue to play its part in the development of Central Africa.

Subsidiary Company

The profit of The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, after provision for taxation of past and current years, was £26,627, and that amount had been added to the balance carried forward from the previous year, which was thereby increased from £26,715 to £310,342. In addition, the surplus of £27,446 arising from a change of investment had been credited to capital reserve account, which now totalled £13,414.

As previously, the share for profits tax in the accounts of The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, was the rate charged on unshared profits, and that would be the maximum rate payable so long as profits were not distributed to the parent company. During the year a further sum of £2,376 was advanced by the parent company to the investment company on loan account.

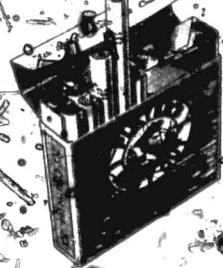
Referring to the information relating to the companies in which substantial interests were held, the statement continued:

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.—The principal assets of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited,

consist of shares and debentures in the Harare, Bulawayo, Haut-Katanga and the Beaufort Railway Companies. After providing for taxation the consolidated accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, for the period July 31, 1956, show a record profit of £3,982,600. After making provision for the payment of dividends of 12% on the preference shares and 9s per 10s on the ordinary stock (both assets unappropriated) the profit amounted to £2,290,533.

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LIMITED.—The share capital of Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, is held as to 50% each by your company and by Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, and each company has advanced the sum of £975,000 on interest-free loan accounts. The main interests of Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, comprise shareholdings in the Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Limited, and Kansans Copper Mining Company, Limited, in which a direct interest of 6.6% is held; a participation of 30% in the exploration activities of Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration, Limited, in Northern Rhodesia, and a substantial shareholding in Keston Gold Mines, Limited.

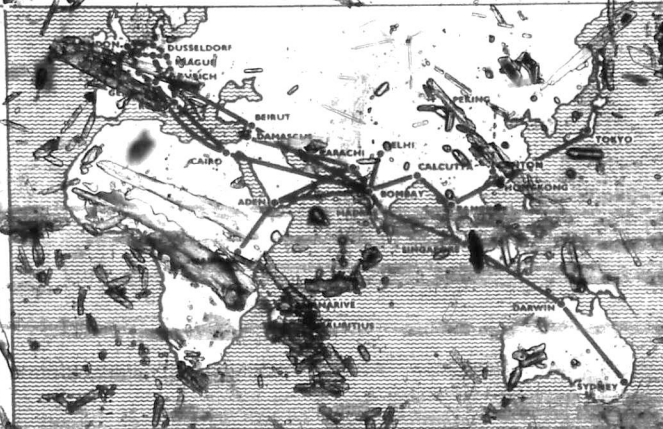
The report and accounts were adopted, and resolutions, increasing the authorized share capital to £1,500,000 by the creation of 60,000 new shares of 1s each, and approving new articles of association, were agreed.



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