

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 12th, 1957

Vol. 34 No. 1731

37s 6d yearly post free

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

"Are they taking good care of you?"

"Care . . . I'm having attention fairly lavished upon me. At one point I thought of asking the Purser to let me see the passenger list, just to make sure someone hadn't written V.I.P. after my name."

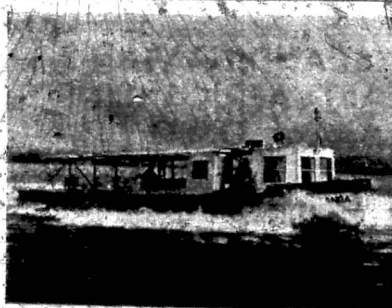
That's B.I. for you. I discovered it about twenty-five years ago when I made my first trip out as a very junior overseas representative. I've made fifteen round trips since then and they haven't changed a bit. Wonderful service, wonderful food, fine ships . . . believe me, I wouldn't dream of travelling any other way."



TRAVEL **B-I**

For Buisness or Pleasure

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., ONE ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. ROYAL 4535
Or Local Agents



MAMBANDA 42-foot, 14-knot shallow draft vessel
designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons.

Specially designed and built for African Service by

ALDOUS
SUCCESSORS LTD.
BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

African Journalist's Appeal to Socialists



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents

EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 33, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE SON & CO
Rue Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 888, BULAWAYO
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dana and for Tete)

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

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Ilala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

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

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

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" SQUARE LONDON
Telephone: Whitehall 5958 Cables: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

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

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A AMSTERDAM
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI,
DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, PORT
ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN



REGULAR
PASSENGER
AND CARGO
SERVICE

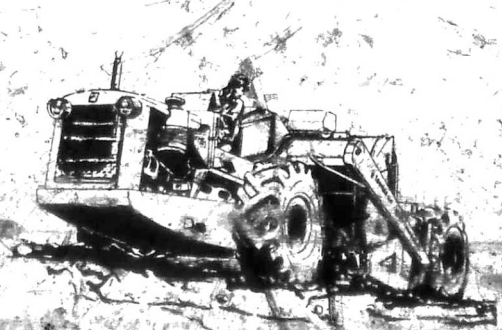


COASTAL SERVICES
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

LITOURNEAU
LET
WESTINGHOUSE

LE TOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE
FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED
EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT.



WIGGLESWORTH
COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR ES SADAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates
Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

EAST AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?
Have You Considered
East Africa
Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda
Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities
in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

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

Apply to:
**THE COMMISSIONER,
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.**

Telephone: Whitehall 5701-2-3
5938-39

Telegrams: Esamatters, Lond.
London

Cables: Esamatters, London.

DALGETY
AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with advances pending sale.
MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.
SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passengers arranged by Sea and Air.
INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.
LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.
LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA
NAIROBI—P.O. Box 96
Mombasa P.O. Box 20
Nakuru P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA
Tanga P.O. Box 89
Dar-es-Salaam P.O. Box 572

UGANDA
Kampala—P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:
65-68 **LEADENHALL STREET**
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fenz, London"
Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (16 lines)
also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

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

GOVERNOR
CLAN ROSS
CITY OF STAFFORD

Closing S. Wales	Glasgow	Sheff
Dec. 20	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Jan. 3	Jan. 1	Jan. 15

If inducement
also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS

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

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

THE OWNERS

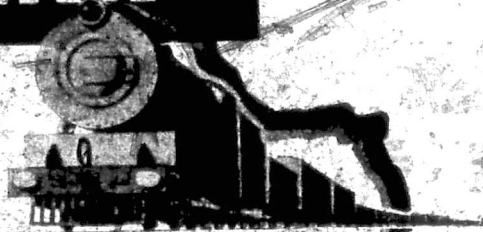
OF
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

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

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

BENGUELA RAILWAY

The link to
the Atlantic
for Central
African trade
-via Lobito



- * The Quickest Route to Katanga and Northern Rhodesia
- * Save upwards of 2,000 miles in transit.

LOBITO

CAPEN

BENGUELA

For Particulars Apply: **BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY**
PRINCE HOUSE, 95, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

TRADING SUBSIDIARIES

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,
Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala, Masaka, Mbale

Importers/Stockists

- ★ Building Materials
- ★ General Merchandise
- ★ Electrical and General Machinery
- ★ Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant

Exporters

- ★ Coffee
- ★ Cotton
- ★ All General Produce of East Africa

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
- Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
- Fresh Foods Ltd.
- The Uganda Refrigerated Storage Co., Ltd.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

A.B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Provender-Millers

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Concrete Constructions (Uganda) Ltd. | — Pre-Cast Concrete |
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. | — Cement |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints |
| Murphy Chemicals, (East Africa) Ltd. | — Insecticides |
| Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd. | — Cashew Nuts and Oil |
| Southern Line, Ltd. | — Ship Owners |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd. | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd. | — Flour Millers |

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

East African Rolling Mills, Ltd.
Rolled Steel Products

Diaclem Products, Ltd.
Concrete and Pumice Products

British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
"Baobab" Cement

Style

- DETONATORS
- SAFETY FUSE
- SHOT EXPLODERS
- BLASTING POWDER
- AMMON DYNAMITES
- AMMON GELIGNITES
- SHOT FIRING CABLE
- ELECTRIC DETONATORS
- BLASTING ACCESSORIES



EXPLOSIVES

FOR COMMERCIAL BLASTING

Our explosives are at your service for mining, quarrying, roadmaking and on the farm. Our parent company's factories near Johannesburg and near Cape Town in South Africa are the two largest explosives factories in the world. Our Explosives Service Engineers, experienced in African mining techniques and problems in South and East Africa and the Rhodesias, visit East Africa periodically to assist our customers.

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 30172 RHOKATAN HOUSE, PHONE: 25905, NAIROBI

Sub-Agents and Stockists: SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., NAIROBI & BRANCHES

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN MOWBRAY	Phil. Balt.	N. Yk. DEC. 27
	DEC. 20	DEC. 27
	Ch'ton	7'ville
	DEC. 30	DEC. 31

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MAJUNGA, TAMATAVE.

ROBIN GOODFELLOW

Boston	Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
	DEC. 17	DEC. 27	JAN. 16
	Ch'ton	8'ville	7'ville
	JAN. 8	JAN. 9	JAN. 10

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

MORMACGUIDE

Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
JAN. 8	JAN. 10	JAN. 15
Ch'ton	8'ville	7'ville
JAN. 17	JAN. 18	JAN. 19

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

- † Deep tank space available
- Refrigerator space available

NEW YORK,

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

MORMACGUIDE	E. Africa	S. Africa
		Mid. Dec.
MORMACWAVE		Late Dec.
MORMACWIND	Late Dec.	Mid. Jan.
	Ear. Jan.	
MORMACGUN		Ear. Jan.
ROBIN GRAY		Late Jan.

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

Telephones: Cables: LONDON Well 4000, Nonsarrel, London.

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.

Johannesburg, Capetown Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurence Marques, Durban

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.

Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.

Mombasa, Nairobi Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.

Zanzibar, Tanga Lindi, Mikindani

General Agents, Madagascar-P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports: COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and their Agents

5, BROADWAY NEW YORK, 4

HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.



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



**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C4

800 Offices throughout South, East and Central Africa

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op), Limited

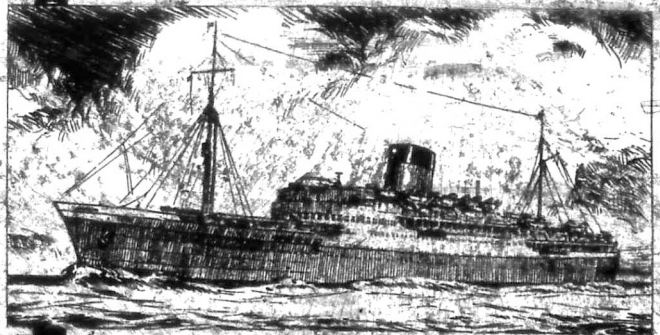
THE Kenya Farmers' Association is founded on the wealth of experience gained by the early pioneers of East Africa. About 1912 several farmers formed themselves into an association to market their maize on co-operative lines. From that small venture has grown the vast organisation of to-day, with its modern methods of marketing and business efficiency and a turn-over, in excess of £6,000,000 annually. The full resources of the Association are at the disposal of all members, and throughout East Africa the K.F.A. is a household word.

UNITY IS **K.F.A.** STRENGTH.

Head Office: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru

Branches and Depots at: ELDORET, KITALE, KAIYASHA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, THOMSON'S FALLS, MOI, KERICO, NANYUKI, MARAGUA, MOEY'S BRIDGE, LUGARI, SOTIK, LUMBWA, NARO MORU, KAPSABET & RONGAI
 Managing Agents in Tanganyika — THE TANGANYIKA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., with branches and Depots at ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA, OLDEANI and UWEMBA.

**SOUTH
AND
EAST
AFRICA**



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

From Southampton	
"Carnarvon Castle"	Dec. 19
"Edinburgh Castle"	Dec. 27
"Winchester Castle"	Jan. 3
"Capetown Castle"	Jan. 9
"Girling Castle"	Jan. 16
"Fretoria Castle"	Jan. 23
"Arundel Castle"	Jan. 30
"Alhambra Castle"	Feb. 6
Via Madeira - Via Las Palmas	

**INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON & CONTINENT**

From London		Rotterdam	
"Rosemar Castle"	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Jan. 5
"Watwick Castle"	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 18
"Dunbar Castle"	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
"Kenya Castle"	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
"Rhodesia Castle"	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
"Bismarck Castle"	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
"Bismarck Castle"	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
Out East Coast, return West Coast			
Out West Coast, return East Coast			
In and return West Coast			

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
 WATKINS HOUSE, 19-21 OLD BOND STREET, W.1. TEL: 874 2222
 BRANCH OFFICES: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

HEAD OFFICE:
 CAYERS HOUSE, 2-4 ST. MARK AXE, E.C.3. TEL: 1 AVE 2610
 FREIGHT DEPT.
 GREENLY HOUSE, GREENCHURCH LANE, E.C.3
 TEL: 1 MAN 2806 AVE 2610

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London Island, Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	475	"Pendennis Castle" Named	484
Notes By The Way	477	Personalia	486
Bishop Gwynne	478	Obituary	489
Lord Hailey's Address	480	Commercial News	494
Mr. V. G. Matthews' Speech	482	Mining	496
Sir Edward Swynnerton's Statement	483	Company Reports	497

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1951

Vol. 34

No. 1731

37s. 6d. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BEST SPEECH made in this country recently about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was not delivered in the House of Commons, but in a small room in the Strand. The speaker

African Gains From Federation. was not a Cabinet Minister, but a journalist. As a

result of the initiative of the Information Attachés at Rhodesia House,

Mr. Lawrence Vambe, a Southern Rhodesian African, who is editor-in-chief of a group of nine papers for Africans published in the Federation, had been invited to meet United Kingdom colleagues as he passed through London on his way back to Africa from a three months' visit to the United States. This

forty-year-old African, who has eleven years of newspaper experience behind him, talked with complete candour about the affairs of the Federation, saying quite specifically that in his view much of the racial disharmony is the direct result of the failure of politicians in the United Kingdom to convince Africans that the Federation is permanent, whatever party may be in office in Westminster. He

was emphatic that the establishment of the Federation had been advantageous to Africans because it had greatly accelerated industrial development, created more employment for skilled and semi-skilled Africans, provided better housing, more education and other social services, and thus raised their standards of living. Yet there was great doubt about the future in the minds of Africans as a consequence of the persistent propaganda of the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, bodies which were certainly not representative of the mass of Africans. Asked what proof he could give in support of that statement, Mr. Vambe replied that whenever a newspaper in his group reported the extremist words of a Congress leader there was always a heavy influx of letters to the editor, nine-tenths being

almost always from Africans who attacked the Congress point of view; a significant circumstance, he added, was that nearly all such letters were signed with a pseudonym for the writers feared that if their identity became known they would be victimized by a movement which was known to employ intimidation.

There was one way only of weakening the harmful power of the Congresses — for the Labour Party in Great Britain to join with the Conservative Party in a formal declaration that the Federation is permanent. Un-

Bi-Party Statement Urgently Needed. less and until there

was such a joint statement, the Africans who are active in politics — a tiny proportion of the whole — would certainly not turn from agitation to constructive work, Mr. Vambe said with emphasis. Nothing short of a binding statement by the two parties in this country would have that desirable effect. It would not cause all of the men prominent in the Congresses to abandon their obstructive and destructive attitudes, of course, but the best of them, and very many more in the middle and lower ranks of the movement, could still be persuaded to concentrate on practical issues instead of upon extravagant and unrealistic hopes if, but only if, the United Kingdom declared quite bluntly that no Government in this country would tolerate the idea of secession by any constituent State of the Federation. In fact, the political leaders of both parties in Great Britain bore a heavy responsibility towards the Federation, which was being seriously prejudiced by the failure of Labour to say categorically that it would not seek to "unscramble" the Federation if it were in office. The declaration for which he pleaded ought, Mr. Vambe suggested, also to contain the assurance that there would be no grant of

Dominion status until there was convincing evidence that the equal partnership promised to Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was a reality, and until all discriminatory legislation, except such as was necessary for the protection of Africans, such as the Land Apportionment Act in Southern Rhodesia, had disappeared.

A joint declaration containing those two points would give the Congresses of their chief propaganda weapons and greatly strengthen the influence of moderate Africans among their fellow Africans.

Increasing the Influence of Moderate Africans.

Below, a very necessary development, but one which it was impossible to expect until the British Labour Party said unequivocally that there could be no question of loosening the Federation. Africans in Southern Rhodesia accepted the permanency of residence of the European community on terms of equality, and it would be folly to think of any but a multi-racial future for the Federation. There was need, however, for ever better selection of immigrants, and it was highly important that people should not go out from this or other countries without having at least some instruction about conditions in Africa. Much damage had been done by the thoughtlessness and ignorance of newcomers, and one method of avoiding inter-racial friction was to give people the right kind of instruction before they left Europe for Africa. Since large-scale immigration was certain, the whole future would be affected by the quality and the attitude of the new arrivals. The ideal would be to send only picked men and women, for unless the best elements were in control, the extremists on both sides would get a following.

The contrast between Mr. Vambe's realism, tolerance, and good humour and the irrational, suspicious, and extremist attitude of the Congresses marks the gulf between the

Labour Should Disabuse The National Congresses.

wise African leaders of whom almost nothing is heard and the few hundred demagogues whose rantings fill the air and reach the columns of newspapers in many countries. Only last week a conference of African National Congresses meeting in Lusaka called upon Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to break away from the Federation, urged the Africans of those two States to "boycott the federal franchise and the federal elections" and declared that the only way to a "peaceful solution" of Central Africa's problems was immediate

self-government for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the principle of universal adult suffrage. Each of those points is a consequence of the encouragement which has been repeatedly given by imprudent Socialists in London, and the party of which they are members ought at long last to pay heed to the dire results. Moreover, it should make amends by telling the Congresses quite firmly that Labour will not support them. Not one responsible person on the Opposition benches can believe that universal adult franchise for Africans is practical politics in Central Africa today, that the two northern territories are fit for "self-government now", that British-protected Africans ought to be persuaded to boycott the first elections at which they will have the right to vote, or that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could or should secede from the Federation. That being so, Labour should express its objections quickly and clearly, and then join with the Government in a statement which will finally remove all ambiguity and all false hopes, and so challenge all men of good will of all races in the Federation to bear their share of the task of working out the salvation of their country for the good of this and succeeding generations.

Statements Worth Noting

"The rejection of the Labour motion has given us in the Federation a few more years to put our house in order. It is obvious that the present Federal Parliament is unworkable with the present numbers. An enlarged House will enable us to decentralize the Government of the Federation and lead to greater governmental efficiency." — Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, M.C.I., Nyasaland, commenting on the House of Commons' decision that the Royal Assent should be given to the Federal Constitution Amendment Bill.

"There is need for an official statement that after a certain period there will be no racial discrimination in any Government-aided secondary school. That would confirm that the cry for common Tanganyika loyalty, common service, and common privilege is not a mere platitude. Those selected on their abilities to enter mixed schools might undergo a brief adjustment course." — Mr. Thomas Marealle, Paramount Chief of the Chagga.

"Many a Hindu in this British Colony is committing bigamy with impunity, although his next-door neighbour, a Christian, can get five years' imprisonment for indulging in the same nestling nuptials." — Mr. N. S. Mangat, O.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"A gap of one month between the departure of one Governor and the arrival of another in a Colonial territory is not in any way unwise." — Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Restraint is apparently the duty of every citizen except the tax-gatherer, and inflation must be eradicated everywhere save in the home of its chief beggetter, which is Whitehall." — Lord Bracken.

"Only the Africans are the people" — Mr. Muimi, an African member, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Notes By The Way

In Praise of Colonialism

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has made another forthright statement to the stockholders; it appears on other pages of this issue, and I commend it to the attention of readers, for it is very much more than a domestic survey. Mr. Crossley is an unrepentant Imperialist (using the term in its best sense), a supporter of the "colonialism" which he defines as "a living and growing influence carrying the traditions of established civilization to an insecure world". What, he asks the critics, would they put in its place. Suggesting that the "colonialism" which Russia is practising in Eastern Europe would scarcely appeal to them, he continues: "Yet the mere granting of constitutions without political and economic preparation would be a sterile policy. As other vital economic aid alone, without any parallel training for self-government, must bring at best instability and at worst a form of serfdom."

Parliamentary Democracy

THEN FOLLOWS THE REMINDER, which cannot be too frequently repeated, that the British form of parliamentary democracy may not flourish in alien soil in the way the theorists expect, that it will need careful tending if it is to survive, and that even where it has been long established it can develop "odd characteristics". The Socialists hate to be reminded of their hysterical and inexcusable behaviour in the House of Commons at the time of the Suez incident, but their repeated demonstrations of instability at that time were no credit to the "democracy" of which they prate so glibly, often as if it were the finest flower of Christian civilization.

Woolly Thinking

THERE ARE SOME FAULTY COMMENTS about the United Nations Organization. A system which cannot even recognize the seizure of an international waterway as a breach of international peace, let alone penalize the offender, is useless, says Mr. Crossley, adding: "Clearly much remains to be done to diminish the attractions of aggression; until a security organization can contrive to show that infringements of this sort simply do not pay, all foreign investments must remain hazardous". U.N.O., he says, was neither designed nor equipped to clear up the kind of mess which exists in the Middle East, and it is therefore futile to lay all the blame upon them; "the blame rests rather upon those who have brought themselves to believe that by some mysterious means U.N.O. could extricate them from the consequences of their own woolly thinking". These excerpts will give some indication of the views of the head of one of the great banks of the Commonwealth, an institution which has now 1,072 branches in 40 countries. The annual report is delightfully illustrated by 16 photographs in full colour.

Miss Fletcher's Latest Criticisms

MISS EILEEN FLETCHER, who for some months has been engaged in controversy with the Government of Kenya through the Press and from public platforms, has made a bitter attack in the *Daily Worker* on the new Constitution for the Colony arranged by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. So little does she know about the matter that she tells the readers of that Communist organ that "a few liberal-minded European and Asian members of the

Legislative Council resigned before the Secretary of State's visit in order that he might have a free hand". The truth is that not one European or Asian member of the Legislature has resigned from that body. What did happen was that when Mr. Lennox-Boyd's second visit to Nairobi was drawing to a close all the elected Ministers, European and Asian, resigned, not from the Legislature but from the Council of Ministers, so that a new Constitution could be introduced — one which is certainly not "very little different from the Lyttelton one", as Miss Fletcher asserts. The differences are great and fundamental.

Excusing Mau Mau

THEN COMES THE RECKLESS ASSERTION that "the injustices and frustrations caused by white domination and supremacy gave rise to the bitterness resulting in Mau Mau". If that were a true diagnosis, it would not have been confined to the Kikuyu, for all Kenya's tribes are under the same "white domination and supremacy"; nor, if the allegation were justifiable, would the Kikuyu rebels have slaughtered in cold blood many thousands of their tribesmen. They murdered, tortured, raped, and otherwise intimidated their fellows for the simple reason that the little groups of power-hungry extremists who meant to take control of the country recognized that they could not do so until they first bludgeoned into submission the vast mass of Africans who trusted the "colonialism" which Miss Fletcher so persistently denegrates.

Paramountcy

PRESUMABLY FROM IGNORANCE, she charges the Secretary of State with breach of the 1923 undertaking of a British Government that when the interests of the races in Kenya conflict those of the African shall be paramount; the *Daily Worker*, using that charge as a headline, wrote that "By stipulating white supremacy the Tories go back on a 34-year-old promise". Miss Fletcher should read what the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, composed of Conservative, Labour, and Liberal members of both Houses, wrote about "paramountcy": they were unanimous in the view that it must not be understood to infringe the justice to which non-Africans are entitled. In other words, they dismissed the notion of "paramountcy" for any section of the community as unacceptable, because it would imply less than natural justice for other sections. But those whose volubility is far more noticeable than their knowledge continue to misrepresent the facts of the matter.

"Africation"

THE WORST NEW WORD to come under my notice for a very long time, one which ought to be strangled at birth, is "Africation". It has occurred in an article from the Kampala correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News*, who wrote: "Africization of the Civil Service is not going fast enough, say most Uganda Africans: 'It is going a darn sight too fast', say most non-African civil servants. Africization — it's no good; I cannot go on using that horrible word; why not call it 'Africation'?" I agree that "Africization" lacks attraction, but it is intelligible and has forced its way into the ordinary man's vocabulary by frequent use. "Africation" would mean nothing to many people who would at least understand "Africization". To me it is much more repellent.

Inspiration to All Aspects of Sudanese Life

Tributes to Life and Work of Bishop Gwynne

THE RT. REV. BISHOP LLEWELYN HENRY GWYNNE, Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan from 1920 to 1945 and Bishop in Egypt from 1945 to 1946, who died last week in hospital in Epping, Essex, at the age of 94, was one of Africa's great missionaries and one of the outstanding bishops of his generation.

Born in South Wales on June 11, 1863, he was educated at Swansea Grammar School and prepared for ordination at St. John's Hill, Highbury, now the London College of Divinity. His first curacy was at St. Chad's, Derby; there he played Association football regularly for Derby County, for most of the time as the only amateur in the team, appearing once in the semi-final of the F.A. Cup. After another curacy in Nottingham he became vicar of Emmanuel Church in that city, and it was while there that he decided to leave for the Sudan as a missionary.

Arriving in Omdurman one year after the battle of Omdurman, he was one of the first two missionaries of the Church Missionary Society to reach the country. In 1900 he was appointed chaplain of the British forces in Khartoum, which he left five years later to lead a party of six C.M.S. missionaries up the White Nile to open the first mission station in the Southern Sudan. For three years he was Archdeacon of the Sudan, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Khartoum in 1908, the Sudan then forming part of the vast diocese of Jerusalem and the East.

On the outbreak of the first world war he offered his services as a chaplain, and in 1915 went to France as Deputy Chaplain-General, a post which he held with distinction throughout the war. After hostilities ceased it was generally assumed in Army circles that he would be the next Chaplain-General, but he refused to allow his name to be considered because he was determined to return to the Sudan. To the gratification of people of all races in the country he became Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan when the diocese of Jerusalem and the East was divided in two in 1920.

Episcopal Work Zealously Discharged

For the next 25 years he most zealously discharged his episcopal work over an area extending from the borders of Uganda to the shores of the Mediterranean. In such a vast diocese his chosen method of travel was inevitably by air, though civil aviation was still in its pioneer stage. The R.A.F. was always eager to give him lifts, and when orders were given that no civilians were to be carried in military aircraft an exception was made in his case, a remarkable and deserved tribute to a remarkable man.

British officials in the Sudan normally retired between 50 and 55. Bishop Gwynne was still active at the age of 80, even then continuing to fly across the 2,000 miles of his diocese. When he retired in 1946 the diocese was split in two: Egypt and the Sudan. Until his death he maintained an active interest in the Church in the Middle East and undertook preaching engagements whenever possible. As recently as April of this year he was appointed to be vice-chairman of the Church of England's Council on Foreign Relations by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

He held the Lambeth D.D. and an honorary D.D. of Glasgow. In recognition for his work in France he was made O.M.G. in 1917 and C.B.E. in 1919. The University of Cambridge conferred on him an honorary LL.D. in the following year.

No other man had so long and influential a term in the Sudan, which he saw developed from destitution to

a modern State. His name became a household word, and his character and way of life were important contributory causes of the high standards of the British Administration, second to none in history of the British Empire. Three permanent memorials stand to his 47 years of missionary service and spiritual leadership—the cathedrals in Cairo and Khartoum and the Bishop Gwynne Divinity College in the Sudan.

He was a brother of Mr. H. A. Gwynne, for many years editor of the *Morning Post*. Bishop Gwynne did not marry.

THE RT. REV. A. MORRIS GELSTHORPE, Assistant Bishop of Southwell, and formerly Bishop in the Sudan, writes:

"Though 94 years of age, Bishop Gwynne continued in active service until two days before his death. His funeral was on Saturday at Epping Upland, Essex, and his body was then cremated. The memorial service in London is to be held after Christmas.

"Blewlyn Gwynne was born in 1863. His father was a schoolmaster. Llewelyn was the only son of four, who did not go to a public school or university. But he always spoke with pride and affection of his training at Swansea Grammar School, and later for the ministry at St. John's College, Highbury.

Played For Derby County

"While curate at St. Chad's, Derby, he played regularly for Derby County in the forward line with the celebrated Steve Bloomer. Then he became curate at St. Andrew's, Nottingham. There are still men who belong to his famous 'top hat' Bible class, for young men wore top hats in those days. It was, however, as Vicar of Emmanuel that he made his greatest impression on the city and surrounding region.

"In 1899 he became the first C.M.S. missionary to the Sudan. There were still unpleasant remains on the battlefield of Omdurman. He made straight for the Moslem city and prepared to preach; but he was seen by two of Lord Kitchener's Scouts who took him to the Palace. Kitchener told him that he had promised the Sudanese that he would not allow evangelization in Moslem communities: but he suggested that Gwynne should become chaplain to the Government officials and soldiers on the ground that all British people needed to be at their best to fulfil the 50 years' task which lay before them. For the next 46 years Gwynne regarded the British personnel in the Sudan as a channel through which Christianity should permeate to the Sudanese.

Permanent Memorials

"In 1911 Bishop Gwynne's first cathedral was consecrated in Khartoum; in 1938 his second was consecrated in Cairo. It is proposed that the cathedral being built at Juba in the Southern Sudan should be his third by becoming the Bishop Gwynne Memorial Cathedral.

"In 1946 he retired from the Bishopric of Egypt, having said farewell to his beloved Sudan on the division of Egypt and the Sudan Diocese two years before. Since that time he had lived at Epping Upland, Essex. All through these last years he has seldom failed to do full duties on Sundays. Every June he made his journey by air to Birmingham, where he stayed while his remaining friends in the Midlands came to see him. His gratitude to the R.A.F. was great; but he quietly complained that he had wanted to fly in a jet!

"Perhaps the Bishop's great powers of leadership developed most rapidly during the 1914-18 war when he was Deputy Chaplain-General in France. But he

never wore his war decorations and medals except when he preached before The King. That was partly because he was sensitive to the criticism from some who said he ought to have remained in the Sudan. During the Second World War he was a tower of strength to the forces in the Middle East. He had considerable personal influence on Field-Marshal Wavell and Field-Marshal Montgomery, as also on thousands of the rank and file now scattered over the face of the earth.

SIR ANGUS GILLAN writes:—

"A very great man, who influenced very many lives, has gone from among us. Those of us who had the privilege of Bishop Gwynne's friendship cannot but miss him, but we cannot mourn his going. Rather must we be thankful for all he was and did, and that he went full of years but still full of interests, still regularly preaching and with his mental faculties still undimmed.

"One can touch on only one or two of the memories which crowd one's mind as one looks back on 50 years of friendship. One sees him joking at the children's Christmas party, chatting to the sundry at the Officers' Club, presiding at the Unity League, playing on the tennis court, and putting his heart into all these and a hundred other activities. It mattered not to him to what denomination we might belong at home; to him all the British in the Sudan were his flock, and there were few who were not glad to accept him as their shepherd.

Astounding Memory

"His memory was astounding. Meeting old friends at home, he would ask by name for all their children, whom he might not have seen for 20 years. To all who were his friends the memory of him will remain a happy benediction all our lives".

"He was very fond of repeating some words from St. John 8.51. 'If a man keep my saying he shall never taste of death'. It is believed by his friends that he lived so close to God that he barely noticed the change as he passed into the Eternal City of God.

LORD RUGBY, who was Governor-General of the Sudan as Sir John Maffey, has sent us this tribute:—

"A sense of vocation pervaded the administration of the Sudan in all its branches and gave its officers a coherence and a prestige perhaps without parallel in Britain's record overseas. Many factors can be suggested as making for that result. First, the Sudanese themselves. When in 1926 I went to the Sudan from India I was struck by the fact that this was a land of smiling and welcoming faces, a people happy by natural disposition and all the more happy and grateful no doubt at the passing of a long shadow of tyranny and the dawn of even-handed justice.

"For the British officers there was the inspiration of rolling back the years, reversing that tragic verdict of the eighties, 'Too Late'; when the rescuing steamers had glimpsed the broken Palace at Khartoum and turned away sadly to the north to carry the news which shook England and broke a Government.

Timeless as Old Nile

"Nobody with a sense of atmosphere could fail to link that spirit of service with the inspiration which Bishop Gwynne brought to all aspects of public and private life in the Sudan. He came in the earliest days. No offer could tempt him to go elsewhere. Others came and went. He stayed, bridging the gulf between Cromer and Faruk, timeless it seemed as Old Nile.

In that personal way he seemed to feel himself to be a chosen instrument for justifying all that General Gordon had done and suffered. The verdict of history has not all been kind to Gordon, but reverence grows into the thing revered, and in defence of a noble tradition

Bishop Gwynne built up a simple eloquence which stirred old echoes in all our hearts.

"Within a few paces of Gordon's old palace stands the clergy-house where Bishop Gwynne lived with his deputy and *alter ego*, Canon Harper, the unforgettable 'Uncle Harper' to all and sundry. That house was a centre of good will to all, of optimism in dark days, of welcome to the British soldier looking for a friendly handshake, of happiness for children. It was no preserve of race, class, or creed.

"Indeed, such was the *aura* of Bishop Gwynne that at a time of drought a group of Muhammedan farmers came to solicit his prayers for the much needed rain! Who can forget the Bishop's kindly smile? I remember the one he gave me when I made bold to ask if the prayer had been answered, and he replied 'Abundantly!'

Total Dedication

SIR STEWART SYMES, likewise a former Governor-General of the Sudan, writes:—

"I first met Bishop Gwynne in Khartoum in 1906. (He became a Suffragan Bishop two years later.) Even in those early days his complete integrity and sympathetic personality had gained the allegiance of a British community that was predominantly masculine and military in composition. In homely language, by precept and example, he called for the reflection on the meaning of a Christian profession. For him, a natural leader with a practical bent of mind, its implication was clear: it required the dedication of all his faculties and abundant energy to the service of the Cross.

"That was the source of his inspiration and the guiding motive of his life and labours. His approach to his fellow men was always an individual one, with a kindly tolerance of human frailties and the conviction that they could be overcome. His personal appeal was as counsellor and friend rather than censor. To countless men and women he lent a helping hand in time of stress. To countless others the example of his life and tireless ministry gave hope and encouragement. All who knew him will mourn the passing of a unique personality, true Christian and beloved pastor.

Active Life Until the End

THE BISHOP OF BRADFORD recalled that Archbishop Lang once described Bishop Gwynne as 'one of the greatest saints in the Church of England'. He added:—

"Last month I spent a night with Bishop Gwynne at his home at Epping Upland, where he was devotedly cared for by his housekeeper and her mother. We talked long that night, his mind active and his interests keen. Next morning I heard before 7 a.m. the voice of the Bishop singing in his room 'Praise to the Holiest in the height'. When I went to see him before leaving after breakfast he was busily writing.

"His voice was strong, almost stentorian, as he gave me his blessing. Thousands will recall that 'Go forth into the world in peace, be of good courage', which was at once a benediction, a challenge, and a command.

"It is fitting that the College of the Southern Sudan, which trains Sudanese for the ministry of the Church of England, should be called after him. He was a Christian warrior first and last, and rejoiced to see his beloved Sudanese occupying strategic places in that warfare.

"When I was in Khartoum in 1955 I was shown the Gordon Memorial Chapel in the north side of the Cathedral, and there seemed little doubt after whom the chapel on the south side would be named. What could be more fitting?

"If a man keep My saying, he shall never notice death'. So Gwynne used to render the famous words of St. John. Of few can it have been truer than of this gracious old warrior of Christ.

"The first thing I heard about the Federation was that it was full of white ants and Scotsmen". — Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, speaking at the St. Andrew's Night dinner of the Nyasaland Caledonian Society.

Lord Hailey's Analysis of "Africanism" At Work

Sub-Saharan States Must Now Take Account of North Africa

LORD HAILEY spoke on "Tomorrow in Africa" at last week's annual meeting in London of the Africa Bureau.

Developments in Africa involved race relations to a greater degree than elsewhere. In India the ethnic differences between Europeans and the indigenous people had been far less apparent than in Africa; nor had the contrast between their traditional institutions and those of modern Europe been so striking as in Africa. Asia had displayed nationalist sentiments and demanded freedom from external control, but the satisfaction of that demand had not so far been accompanied by racial tensions comparable with those which were so prominent in modern Africa.

A second important point was that any forecast of the future evolution of Africa could not afford to overlook those regions lying to the north of the Sahara. It was necessary to take account of the present racial tensions in Algeria and the effects of the influence which Egypt was seeking to exert over the indigenous peoples to the south. Though there were many differences between the countries lying to the north and the south of the Sahara, they had one common characteristic—the emergence of what some observers termed "nationalism," but what Lord Hailey preferred to term Africanism.

Everywhere the indigenous people of Africa were taking a more pronounced interest in shaping the political institutions of their countries, at one time a phenomenon confined to the settled European communities. Moreover, the objectives of the two communities were almost invariably different.

The Effect of Historical Accidents

Historical accidents had time and again joined together in a single unit of government a collection of African peoples with no ethnic affinities and no common tradition. The formulation of political ideals by progressive Africans was also coloured by experience of the political philosophies of the Colonial Powers controlling their countries. Thus the aspirations of peoples who have been nurtured in the British tradition that self-rule was the goal of colonial policy might differ widely from the objective as seen by Africans imbued with the French philosophy of integration with the institutions of Metropolitan France.

Because of these factors the rising spirit of Africanism did not express itself in any co-ordinated movement or possess any common objective. It would continue to press for a strengthening of indigenous representation in the political sphere, for the Africanization of the administrative services, and for priority of indigenous interests in all projects of social and economic development. But was there any evidence of a pan-African movement?

The Pan-African Congress held in Manchester in 1945 produced the National West African Secretariat, the institution which brought into prominence Dr. Nkrumah, who had recently claimed that Ghana had become the lodestar of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa. "But there is little evidence of the success of his efforts to bring together other sub-Saharan peoples in any form of political union. The more closely one examines the facts, the more is one impressed by the lack of common purpose among the leaders of peoples thought in the different countries."

In the Union of South Africa the determination of the leaders of the Nationalist Party to carry their policy of segregation into actual practice had produced a stronger sense of leadership among progressive Africans. But the relatively high standards of living enjoyed by a large proportion of the African peoples in the Union are due primarily to the share

they take in the economy of the European community. They seek, and they may in due time succeed in securing, a better position within that economy. But that does not mean that they aspire to replace the European economy. At the moment their ambitions do not seem to go far beyond the hope that they can compel Europeans to make concessions which will allow Africans to take some reasonable part in political institutions.

In the High Commission territories, which retained some of the character of Native States, they might reasonably hope to achieve the most extensive measure of internal self-rule to which they openly aspired. "But they recognize that a measure amounting to complete independence might lead to their absorption in the Union, a fate which they themselves would be the first to deplore."

In the two Rhodesias large numbers of Africans were dependent for their standards of living on the share they took in the European economy. Nevertheless, sections of the African community, particularly in Northern Rhodesia, had aspired and would continue to press for a form of African government.

Demands in Nyasaland

Nyasaland did not suffer in any degree from Africans dependent for their standard of life on participation in a European economy, and the progressive elements were likely to continue their pressure for a constitutional break away from the Federation, since that would enable them to attain self-rule under a form of government in which African interests would correspond with their numerical superiority.

In Lord Hailey's view that issue had much more than local significance. In the short term its result would depend on the extent to which the European community in the territories were ready to give practical proof of the reality of the principle of partnership. "I am here, treading on a tightrope and will limit myself to the hope that the European community will succeed in avoiding the division in opinion within their ranks which, at times to threaten their allegiance to this principle." On a long term view, the issue had a much wider range, for it was of fundamental importance to the future of Tanganyika and Kenya.

In Kenya the African community had for the first time begun to realize its potential strength. A few years ago African leaders agreed to take part in a multi-racial form of government in which their community had a defined place in the legislative and executive fields, though a place inferior to that of the European community. Africans had now been allowed to exercise the franchise on a limited basis, with the result that the community had emerged from recent elections with a stronger organization and a new leadership. They now demanded a franchise which at some future date would secure a voting power exceeding those of the combined European and Asian groups.

The position in Tanganyika was in one respect similar, for in the past African leaders had seemed ready to accept a system of parities by virtue of which all three communities had equal representation in the non-official membership of the Legislature. The African community now appeared to be reorganizing itself under new leadership, and seemed likely to exhibit some of the attitude of the Kenya Africans towards any scheme of multi-racial government.

The Core of the Problem

Up to 1923, the year in which Southern Rhodesia achieved responsible government, Britain was prepared to grant that status to a colonial territory on terms which left the European community to decide the tempo and the measure in which the franchise was extended to the African community. But in the Devonshire White Paper of the same year the Government made it clear that it would not in future concede that power to the European community in Kenya or elsewhere. But it has shown itself unwilling to contemplate that the European community, responsible for so much of the economic and social advances achieved, should be submerged by the vote of a predominantly African majority entirely unversed in working modern political institutions.

Therein lies the core of the problem involved in the creation of a multi-racial form of government. In its search for a solution the British Government has sought to secure a balance of power between the various communities concerned which will be sufficiently stable to afford a hope of its continuance for a reasonable period if and when all external control is removed. But experience shows how precarious in fact such a balance can be. If it is maintained only by the exercise of external control it is open to attack as a

denial of the responsibilities of self-rule. If it depends for its maintenance on the good will of the communities concerned, it is subject to all the hazards of intransigence on the part of one or other of them."

Uganda had no large settled European community, and African leaders had the assurance that the Protectorate would in due course be granted an African form of government. For the present they seemed to be mainly interested in local issues.

Lord Hailey then moved to British West Africa, and, in dealing with the British territories there, confined himself to one observation. "Spectacular as has been the success secured by the African organization for achieving self-rule, it is still to be seen whether self-rule in its present form can maintain itself against the force exercised by the local antagonisms deeply rooted in past traditions. While external aid might unite a number of peoples with any common interest, the prospect of its removal might revive, often in acute form, latent antagonisms among those whom it had formerly united.

In French Equatorial and French West Africa there had recently been a change in the policy of the French Government, which, if it did not contemplate self-rule in the same way now attached to that term in British Colonial policy, had features which pointed in a direction different from the former policy of integration with Metropolitan France. Opinion was divided on the ultimate aim of the change. Some thought that if France were to be successful in affecting a settlement in Algeria there might be a swing back towards the policy of centralization and integration. Others held that the grant of legislative powers to local Assemblies, though at present limited in scope, was bound to stimulate the spirit of nationalism and focus demands for further advances towards self-rule. Lord Hailey inclined to the second view.

In the Belgian Congo there is no provision for the representation of either the European or the African communities,

but it was wrong to assume that the country stood apart from the currents of opinion flowing in neighbouring territories. Still less was it possible to believe that it could be isolated in the future.

"I do not believe that there will be any great enthusiasm among Africans for participation in that process of 'matriculation' which the constitution now provides for progressive Africans as a counter-attraction to the expression of a sentiment in favour of self-rule and its implication of a potential separation of the colony from Belgium."

In Angola and Mozambique, where the Portuguese had shown an even more ardent attachment to the principle of integration than France, the political rights, enjoyed by Portuguese citizens were shared by only a relatively small group of Africans and coloureds who could show that they possessed the rigidly defined cultural and property qualifications entitling them to the privilege. That system deprived the African community of its natural leaders, and it would therefore be some time before there would be a demonstration of the spirit of Africanism comparable with that to be found elsewhere in Africa.

While he had hoped to present a picture from which it would have been possible to base some anticipation of the shape of political developments in Africa in the foreseeable future, Lord Hailey said that all he had done had been to present a patchwork from which no coherent pattern emerged. There had been a striking variety of political and social conditions, but the achievement of political advance was not an end in itself.

"It will have failed of its full objective if it does not bring with it the attainment of higher standards of social and economic life and all that we include in the concept of social justice. It will be for those who come after us to judge in what measure this result will actually have been achieved. We can only pray that nothing may occur to frustrate the hopes we entertain for its achievement."

Kenya's New Constitution Just to All Group Captain Briggs on the Settlement

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS, European Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, revealed in his constituency last week that it was he who took the initiative in persuading the other elected Ministers to resign in order that Mr. Lennox-Boyd might have a free hand to make what constitutional changes he considered desirable.

Addressing his constituents, Group Captain Briggs said:—

"I think the new constitution a most genuine attempt to design a pattern for the future, one that provides security and opportunity for all races. The Council of State will safeguard the interests of the African just as much as those of the other communities.

"The selected seats introduce a new concept of non-racial representation which, although novel in its application to our Legislative Council, has nevertheless been used for years as a means for the election of aldermen in, for instance, such important municipal bodies as the London County Council.

"This new constitution will not, of course, appeal to those Europeans who favour an all-European Government and Legislature, nor will it appeal to those Africans who seek what they call an undiluted democracy. But, generally speaking, I consider that the Secretary of State by his action has introduced a Constitution which is fundamentally just to all communities.

African Members' Attitude Unfortunate

"It is unfortunate that the African elected members have refused their co-operation. The responsibility rests as much, I believe, on their advisers in this country and out of it as it does on them. But in the light of the fact that they have now emerged into the open to declare their aims, which can only imply complete domination of the country by one group—Africans—their action is perhaps only what might have been expected.

"Everything has been done to meet the African demands with reason, generosity, and justice, but the Africans are unfortunately clearly not actuated by reason but by emotion; and it may be partly as a result of bad advice from people in Kenya

and also overseas. It is a tragedy that they should be so profoundly unconscious of the problems—and particularly the economic problems—with which we are faced. All party political theories absorb their minds, and they either cannot understand or do not want to understand the disastrous economic results which would follow the attainment of their present aims.

"Time and again in Legislative Council they demand action from Government to provide more education or more services of one kind or another, all requiring finance; but they never consider where the money is to come from, and by their political antics they are doing their best to stop the flow of finance into Kenya.

African Agricultural Policy Condemned

"Within the past fortnight we have witnessed the African elected members condemning African agricultural policy and voting *en masse* against it. I cannot believe that the members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes who have benefited immeasurably from the Government's policy would support that attitude. Were agricultural advice, finance, and assistance withdrawn, the Africans would be the losers, and the taxpayers would be the only ones to benefit.

"Is it too much to hope that the future elections will bring forth an African who will have the courage and vision to tell the truth to the African masses, who for the most part at present hear only the views and misrepresentations of the African racialists? Such men exist, and if they can speak freely and without fear of intimidation they could make a valuable contribution to the peaceful progress of Kenya and the welfare of the African masses in particular.

"However, so far as long-term policy is concerned, the Secretary of State made it clear that it is the intention of H.M. Government that the Government will remain in responsible hands. It has also been made clear that the Government will not tolerate subversion or violence and that it will continue to govern whatever course the African politicians adopt.

"I hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that we shall find before long a willingness on the part of the African elected members to accept their responsibilities both to their people and to Kenya and not to evade them as they are now doing. They would be wiser to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the Government and thereby gain the knowledge and experience which can alone fit them for positions of such responsibility.

"I will briefly summarize the events which led up to the resignation of the elected Ministers. It is necessary that the facts should be recorded, for I see that an African elected member has claimed that they broke the Lyttelton Plan and

(Continued on page 492)

Bipartisan Policy Necessary, Says Retiring Commissioner

Irresponsible Africans Encouraged from the United Kingdom

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in the United Kingdom, was the guest of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week at a luncheon over which Mr. W. H. Du Buisson, chairman of the section, presided.

Mr. Du Buisson said that the memory of Kipling, who had so splendidly told the story of the services to India of the sons of Britain, was fading fast, but that the work of those of whom he wrote should be ever remembered, without the form of government and the code of justice which they had established there could have been no question of an independent India. The Indian Civil Service had consisted of hand-picked men from this country, selected for their character and leadership. The speaker's guest that day had been a member of that fine service. When it disappeared in 1947 he had gone to East Africa, where he became Controller of Imports and Supplies and then Member for Finance in Kenya.

He had come to London in 1952 as East African Commissioner, and ever since he and his organization had given the Chamber of Commerce all possible assistance. After his annual tours he had presented clear, factual, and interesting reports of what he had seen, and, not less important, of what he thought likely to happen. He had attended many other meetings, and it could be said without exaggeration that his advice had been of inestimable value. With his return to East Africa business men in London would feel that they had a great friend there.

Mutual Confidence Necessary

Exact information was more urgently needed here and there than ever before. The next five years would be crucial, and it was essential that there should be mutual confidence. With his knowledge of the methods of government and of trade and finance, Mr. Matthews should be one of the best men to engender that confidence.

Mr. MATTHEWS said that during his five years in London there had been immense changes in East Africa. In 1952 import controls had suddenly become more stringent, and throughout much of the period there had been serious congestion in the port of Mombasa, so serious that ships had at one time to wait for between 30 and 40 days before they could be unloaded, and there was a backlog of cargo on the shipping registers in the United Kingdom of up to 18 months.

The East African Governments and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration had spent many millions of pounds on harbour and railway works, with the consequence that the picture had been transformed, now there were empty berths at times and the railway was more than capable of moving all the traffic. New deep-water berths had been built and more were being added. The same sort of change had happened elsewhere in East Africa, and the intention was to provide facilities to match the expansion which would come if there were political stability.

Between 1950 and 1955 the net imports of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had risen from £70m. to £133m., but the share of the United Kingdom, which had been just over 50% in the first year, fell last year to 44% — a matter which needed attention. Exports, which were worth £74m. in 1950, had totalled £144m. last year, though lately the price of many commodities had fallen on world markets. Shipments of coffee, for instance, had risen from about 70,000 tons in 1950 to 110,000 tons, worth £29m. five years later.

The geographical national income of Kenya had

jumped from £103m. to £159m. between 1951 and last year, and a 60% rise in half a decade was an amazing achievement. Though there were no comparable figures available from Uganda or Tanganyika, Mr. Matthews believed that an identical picture of expansion could be provided from those two countries.

An important aspect of the matter was that much of the increased trade was the result of changes in the life of the African, great numbers of whom were moving from mere subsistence agriculture, the products of which they themselves consumed, to the basis of cash and commercial crops which brought a new spending power and provided traders with the opportunity of supplying the consumer with other goods which would absorb the surplus cash.

There was a great sentimental attachment to Great Britain in East Africa, a sentiment which expressed itself in a preference for goods with this country; but it needed to be constantly cultivated, especially by personal contacts.

Apprenticeships For Overseas

When recently visiting a great motor vehicle factory in the Midlands he had been struck by the fact that the company had given great care to an apprenticeship system under which young men from overseas (including Africans and Asians) were invited to spend a period in the works. Some of those people would become chief engineers in organizations which would buy chassis or trucks from the U.K. Was it not highly likely that their choice would be for the products of a great group which had shown interest in them?

East Africa needed a change in the way in which it conducted its economic life, away from the waste of effort and energy involved in fractious quarrels. Mr. Matthews continued: "Opinion in this country and the attitude of mind in this country are perhaps even more important than that in East Africa itself, for it is important to East Africa to know that care is being taken here."

"I have been extremely pleased to know that the London Chamber has broached the question of bipartisan policy in colonial affairs between the two great political parties. Some of the less responsible elements overseas put their faith and their hopes in a change of Government here because they think that what is out of court today may be possible tomorrow. That encourages irresponsibility, which in its turn prejudices the ever increasing investment which is so necessary in the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth."

"Many people here believe that the under-developed countries are ready for independence and encourage Africans to clamour for it. They are not ready for independence, and to make them believe that they are merely promotes irresponsibility and reduces the flow of investment which would yield sums for expanded social services. So the very people, many of them quite sincere, who think that they are helping Africans by encouraging their political ambitions are in fact their worst enemies."

Light Conclusion

The Commissioner ended on a light note. Soon after his arrival in London, he recalled, he had been invited to attend a great banquet in connexion with the anniversary of coffee. The day before it was due to be held the Brazilian Ambassador, who was to have responded to the toast of the coffee producing countries, was taken ill, and the organizers asked him to fill the gap.

Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are important growers of coffee. Mr. Matthews continued, "but that did not mean that I knew much about the crop. Great Britain is an immense producer of coal, but I wonder whether anybody in this room could, without some research, reply to a toast about coal. So I sent for a book about coffee, and, to my great satisfaction, found that it was very good. Better still, it contained plenty of good cracks suitable for an after-dinner speech. So off I went to Grosvenor House with a mind relieved."

"The then Minister of Food, Major Lloyd-George, was to propose the toast. When he had been speaking a few minutes my blood began to run cold, for he was making the speech which I had prepared. It was evident that he knew as little as I about coffee; that he had sent for a book about it, that his secretary and mine had produced the same volume; that he had luckily discovered the good stories; and that nothing of the speech I had prepared for an august audience would be left. It wasn't. But I had spent three years in the Legislative Council of Kenya. Only at the moment did I realize its value."

Investment Prospects in Tanganyika "Race Relations Deteriorating", Says Governor

THE FORTHRIGHT STATEMENTS of the Secretary of State during his recent visit to Tanganyika were just what was needed, said the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, at the Caledonian Dinner in Dar es Salaam, adding: "I hope they will be kept in the forefront of people's minds and smother any doubts regarding the British Government's intentions towards Tanganyika."

"The emergence of political life must bring its own troubles, but it is unfortunate that in Tanganyika, because of the activities of certain politically-minded people, the good race relations for which Tanganyika has been celebrated are being damaged and are deteriorating.

"The activities to which I refer are, of course, the activities—usually by distortion and exaggeration—of any grievance—genuine or not, or, in fact, any other matter which these people think they can turn to their political advantage. Their efforts seem to blind them to the harm they may do. I see no reason why the political life of this country should not proceed in an orderly manner, and those who go out of their way to damage sectional or racial relations are doing the Territory a bad turn.

Inopportune Time for Borrowing

"Public interest has been aroused on the subject of investment of capital in Tanganyika, although with the Bank rate at 7% it is not a very good time because going to market just now would mean buying money at very high prices. Two particular points are usually made: that Government should have a development corporation, and that it is no good having an official in charge of such matters and that a non-official with commercial training and experience should be appointed.

"A development corporation has been considered, and two or three years ago we even had the chairman of one of the best-known finance houses in London to advise us. As we had and have no adequate surplus capital to invest in such a corporation, it is not really a live subject.

"But Government does support various economic projects by direct investment or by guaranteeing a loan from one of the banks. We have thus supported nine undertakings, including the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, the Nyanza Salt Mines, Tanganyika Packers, East African Airways Corporation, and the company that owns all the coal in Tanganyika; while recently Legislative Council approved a guarantee for the capital of a new hotel which we hope will be built on the Berlin Mission site. Government has also guaranteed £600,000 for the Makonde Water Corporation, and £160,000 has been made available through the Local Councils Board for the Njombe wattle scheme. The total of these investments is considerably over £2m.

Investment Policy

"The Colonial Development Corporation, another source of Government finance, has invested £24m. in four schemes in the Territory. Government has also set up a Land Bank with a capital of £700,000 and has created three funds for loans to Africans for agriculture, industry, and housing.

"The first field of investment is obviously land, the foundation of wealth in the Territory. Government is often criticized for having what seems to be a very restrictive land policy and being slow to alienate land for development. On the other hand, we are accused of alienating vast areas to the detriment of the settled population. Neither criticism would bear serious examination.

"It is Government's policy to have regard to the needs of future generations of all races who have made their homes here, and to alienate land to newcomers only in special circumstances and when it is in the best interests of the territory. In the alienation of land it is normally necessary to obtain the agreement of the local Native authorities, and when this is not forthcoming the Secretary of State's approval has to be obtained before the land can be alienated. Altogether some 2,376,000 acres of land, or 1.6% of the useful land available, has been alienated.

"Admittedly the land legislation is in need of revision, but

this must wait until a final decision can be taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the most important of which relating to land is that native land titles should be registered and should be negotiable. It is possible that public opinion is not as yet far enough advanced to accept this proposal, which would obviously be of great benefit in that it could well make credit available and thus attract more capital. In due course proposals on these lines will be placed before Legislative Council.

"The second field for investment is mining. We have a large number of companies concerned with mining or exploration. A recent consortium of 12 mining companies, including one American, with international reputations, has been formed to explore 34,000 square miles in western Tanganyika. Throughout Tanganyika the total area at present held under exploratory licences is 56,000 square miles. We are now negotiating with another consortium of international mining concerns to examine a further area of 71,000 square miles. This is most impressive. I doubt whether our present arrangements could be bettered, as we seem to have attracted the interest of some of the best mining companies in the world.

"People wonder why we have been slower than our neighbours in attracting secondary industries. We have a number of great importance, but we should like more. The Northern and Tanga provinces and the Southern Province of the Lake Provinces have, on account of lower transport costs, a natural economic pull towards Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Kampala, rather than towards Dar es Salaam; and those are the areas in which more than half the total value African cash incomes of the Territory is generated.

"Government is most anxious to build up the consumer market which is dependent on the Central Railway economy system and the Southern Province. As prosperity increases in those large areas it will be easier to attract industries to Dar es Salaam.

"The public utilities—the electricities, undertaking the oil companies, the bus and public transport services, hotels and hotels—have during the past few years invested a very great deal of capital in Tanganyika, and part of their investment programmes for further investment of very substantial sums.

"Government is spending about £1m. a year on capital works. This is about as much as we can lay our hands on, about as much as we can afford at the present level of our economy, and almost as much as the spending departments can efficiently operate.

Government Anxious to Attract Capital

"Government is most anxious to attract capital, particularly for productive purposes, and since we are in touch with more than 20 finance houses, not only in the United Kingdom but on the Continent of Europe, and we have explored, and will continue to explore, other possibilities of obtaining money from the American market, there is little more that we can do.

"We recently had a visit from Mr. Dymond, the new United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Nairobi, who showed great interest in our economic development, and I expressed to him the hope that it might be possible for the United Kingdom to establish a branch of his office in Dar es Salaam, as I felt sure that it would be of great benefit to the trading community and would be another means of drawing the attention of industrialists in the United Kingdom to the prospects in Tanganyika.

"One more economic matter which I should like to mention is that we have been closely examining a large number of African productivity schemes which have been received as a result of a petition which the African non-official members submitted to me a year ago. Twenty-nine of these schemes have now gone forward, and if we can obtain the £250,000 needed to finance them during the next two years it should lead to an ultimate increase in the cash incomes of the African farmers in the areas concerned of over £5m. a year.

"I do not think there is any need for people to take a gloomy view of the future of Tanganyika. The indications are all promising, but we must not expect to achieve the millennium in a short space of time. It is, indeed, undesirable for our progress to be spectacular; it should be sure, though not too slow.

Chagga Tennis Club

THE MANGI MKUU, Chief Thomas Marealle, said when he held a party at Ramountney Lodge, Moshi, recently to inaugurate the Chagga Council Tennis Club that its object was primarily to introduce the sport to a few selected Chagga, but that European and Indian friends would be invited to join, so that the club might provide yet another means of bringing the races together in Moshi.

"Pendennis Castle" Named Shipwrights' Strike Prevents Launching

LADY ROTHERWICK, wife of the chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., named the new Union-Castle liner **PENDENNIS CASTLE** at Belfast on Tuesday. She could not launch the liner owing to a lightning strike of shipwrights.

The 29,000-ton vessel will be commissioned in a little over a year's time. It will be the largest of the company's eight ships engaged on the weekly mail run from Southampton.

Sir Frederick Rebbeck, chairman and managing director of Harland and Wolff, the builders, said at a luncheon that on the previous afternoon a small group of shipwrights had held a meeting lasting one-and-a-half hours. Its duration indicated that many of the men were not in favour of strike action, but the shop stewards eventually obtained a majority by a show of hands for an immediate strike and a wage claim were granted.

"The district delegate told us," said Sir Frederick, "that there would be no launch unless we settled. The men who would have launched the ship are not concerned by this unjustified claim by others. We refused to negotiate with a pistol at our heads".

Viscount Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, said that the **PENDENNIS CASTLE** was the 54th Union-Castle ship built at Belfast. After the blitz he had thought that no other ship could ever be built at Belfast, but a magnificent yard had been recreated.

Lord Rotherwick described Harland and Wolff as the world's greatest shipbuilders, for whom the Union-Castle Company had a warm regard, and with whom it hoped to place future business, giving a preference if

tenders were comparable with those of other businesses. He had been disappointed that the launching was impossible, but fully understood the position.

Sir Frederick Rebbeck recalled that the yard had built 65,000 gross tons of ships in 64 years for the Union-Castle line and its predecessors. He then presented a diamond wristlet watch to Lady Rotherwick.

Lady Rotherwick said: "When I looked up at the fine ship above me at the launching platform, the most costly and largest our line has ordered, I thought of the men who had created her and who were denied the pleasure of seeing the fulfilment of their task".

The **PENDENNIS CASTLE** will carry about 200 first class and 480 tourist class passengers, for whose additional comfort stabilizers are to be fitted. Every first class cabin will have a telephone, which can be used at sea either for service purposes or for ship-to-shore calls by radio telephone.

The arrangement of the first class rooms off the promenade decks will be new. There will be open-air swimming pools for both classes of passengers. Adjacent to the main saloon will be a private dining room suitable for luncheon, dinner, and cocktail parties.

Mr. Bernard Cayzer, a director of the line, has undertaken special responsibility for the general furnishing and decoration, which will be modern in character and designed to create a feeling of spaciousness, light, air and comfort. Specialists of wide and varied experience in this country and America have been commissioned for this end of the work.

Dining Saloon Murals

Murals in the dining saloons will come from Mr. Alistair Maynard and Mr. Sidney Smith, and Mr. Lin Tissott, a glass designer of world fame, is engaged on a special feature for the vessel which will be executed in Venice.

The ship will have an overall length of 763 feet and a breadth of 83 feet. There will be seven holds for general and refrigerated cargo totalling some 600,000 cubic feet.

The turbines will drive two screw shafts through gearing, and a reserve of power will be provided, so that the voyage to Cape Town can if necessary be made in appreciably under the schedule time of 134 days.

Accommodation for the crew, numbering 420, will be of an exceptionally high standard, and will incorporate some of the designed features developed in the passenger section.

Those who travelled from London to attend the launching were:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. S. Barr, Mr. G. F. Bedford, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bird, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Bloxam, Mr. & Mrs. H. Leslie Bowes, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Burke, Miss G. Burke, Miss P. Burke, the Hon. H. Robin & the Hon. Mrs. Cayzer, the Hon. M. Anthony R. Cayzer, Sir Nicholas & Lady Cayzer, Miss M. B. A. Churchard, Captain & Mrs. M. E. B. Colvin, Mr. Clive Cordera, Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, Mr. P. Deane, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Finnis, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M. Fitt, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Gilchrist, Mr. & Mrs. V. Graham, Mr. & Mrs. W. Graham, Mr. I. A. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Gosskopf, Mr. E. C. Holl, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Howard, Mr. & Mrs. A. Irving, Miss L. V. M. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Jeffries, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Joelson.

Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mr. H. Lawson, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. H. Lees, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Melville, Captain & Mrs. H. R. N. Menzies, Mr. G. Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Mouton, Mr. & Mrs. R. Munton, Mr. & Mrs. D. Murdoch, Mrs. I. R. Naisby, Mrs. E. A. Naylor, Mrs. R. F. Naylor, Mr. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. A. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Pemberton, Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Proctor, Captain J. H. Quick.

Mr. A. H. Robson, Lord & Lady Rotherwick, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Shepherd, Viscount & Viscountess Simon, Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. John Stephenson, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Steward, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Thomashoff, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Captain W. M. Tomkins, Mr. R. A. Osborne, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. W. Ward-Jackson, Mr. E. J. Warman, Mr. H. S. H. Wells, Major & Lady Nora Wingfield, Miss Wingfield, and Mrs. Wyldbore-Smith.

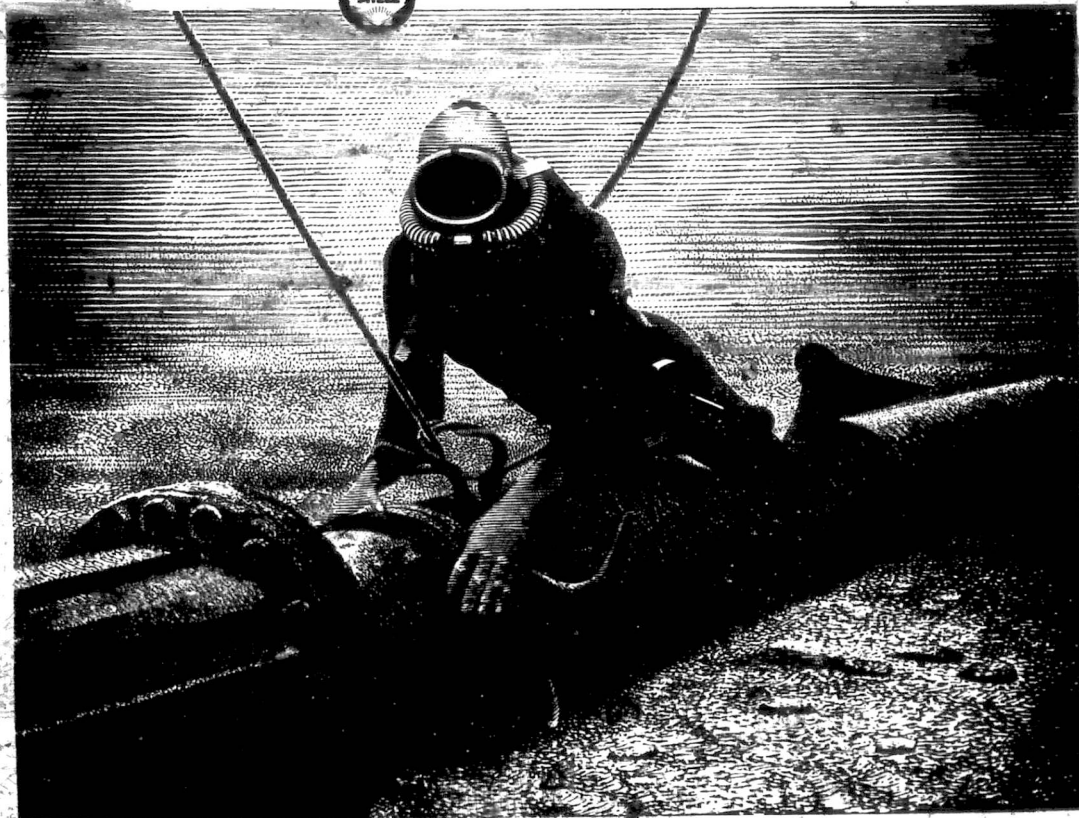
Others present, apart from Sir Frederick E. Rebbeck, chairman and managing director of Harland & Wolff and other directors and senior officials of the shipbuilding company, were Viscount Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Mr. A. J. Kelly, secretary to the Cabinet of the Government of Northern Ireland, and Mrs. Kelly; Mr. W. M. May, Minister of Education in Northern Ireland, and Mrs. May; Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland; Lady MacDermott; and Sir Kenneth Sinclair, chairman of Belfast Harbour Commissioners, & Lady Sinclair.



at beck and call...

Shell's world-wide resources are at the command of East Africa

The operations required to ensure that 'Fill her up' is obeyed quickly and efficiently, are many and varied. From the bowels of the earth to our petrol tanks — a long and complicated journey involving drillers, research chemists, chemists and a hundred and one other professions, trades and crafts. Even the diver has his part to play.



The flexible hose connections of a 16-inch diameter pipeline being inspected by a diver. This pipeline speeds the discharging and turn-round of tankers.

PERSONALIA

MR. E. MUSPRATT has left for Kenya.

SIR MURDOCH MACDONALD left personal estate of £43,470.

MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE left London Airport on Friday to fly back to Salisbury.

SIR MILES THOMAS has been elected deputy chairman of the British Productivity Council.

THE RT. REV. MARK WAY, Bishop of Masai, left London last week to return to Tanganyika.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has just paid a brief visit to Zanzibar.

THE REV. R. W. GILL is on his way to the Southern Sudan as a recruit to the Church Missionary Society.

MR. A. J. KERR, Commissioner for Community Development in Uganda, is on long leave, pending retirement.

MAJOR GENERAL I. M. KIRKMAN, Commissioner-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, is visiting East Africa.

MR. A. J. SHINDLER, an agronomist in New Guinea, has been visiting East Africa to study agricultural development.

MR. J. O. WHITMEE and MR. W. B. BOOTH, of the Tate and Lyle group, left London by air on Saturday for Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH has accepted the presidency of the Empire Forestry Association in succession to the late Earl of Athlone.

MR. S. H. HENSTRA, General Manager for South and East Africa of the Holland-Afrika Line, recently paid his first visit to Nyasaland.

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya held its 33rd annual dinner in Nairobi last Friday. This year's president is MR. J. H. LEWIS.

BRIGADIER AHMED ABDULLAH HAMAD and BRIGADIER MOHAMMED AHMED IRWA recently visited Greece as a military mission from the Sudan.

MR. JULIAN GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, visited Blantyre Limbe recently to meet the executive of the Nyasaland division of the Federal party.

MISS FRANCES BROWN, who has been a nurse at Maseno Hospital, Kenya, for the past 45 years, has resigned from the C.M.S. on grounds of health.

Owing to ill health MR. THOMAS H. MCLAREN has resigned from the board of Low and Bonar, Ltd., a company with East and Central African offices.

SIR JOHN FORSTER, Q.C., who was chairman of two commissions of inquiry into conditions on the Copperbelt, has been elected treasurer of Gray's Inn for 1958.

MR. D. J. PILBROUGH and MR. A. M. HAWKINS have been elected chairman and deputy chairman of the Students' Representative Council of Rhodesia University College.

MR. A. L. G. DU BOIS, resident director in Tanganyika of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., who recently arrived in London from the Territory, will return in January.

MR. KENNETH DE COURCY, who has Rhodesian interests, has dropped his plan to stand as Independent Conservative candidate in South Bucks at the next general election.

A memorial service for SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER will be held in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields London, W.C.2., at noon on Tuesday next, December 17.

MRS. ANGELA CHRISTOPHER, of Thomson's Falls, has succeeded MR. C. N. L. FERNANDES as chairman of Aberdare County Council. Mr. Fernandes is shortly to take up duty in the East African Office in London in connexion with the encouragement of settlement in Kenya.

MR. M. N. UNADHYAYA, a teacher in the Mwanza Indian School, and MR. B. H. JOSHI, of the Indian Central School, Tabora, have gained the London University Diploma in Education.

MR. PAUL NORBERT, of Lindi, was chairman of the biennial meeting of the Southern Province Chiefs' Conference of Tanganyika, of which LIWALI A. E. MWANJESA, of Tunduru, was secretary.

THE VEN. L. G. and MRS. AMEY, the REV. DR. and MRS. J. M. LEA, the REV. J. R. B. and MRS. McDONALD and DR. P. B. SPARKE have left England to resume work in the Upper Nile Diocese of the C.M.S.

MR. DUNCAN OPPENHEIM, chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., was one of seven guests of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at a private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

DR. H. M. FOREMAN, physician superintendent of Sully Hospital, Cardiff, and lecturer in tuberculosis at the Welsh School of Medicine, will spend about three months in East Africa and Somaliland early next year.

MR. RIBERT KAWA, who has been promoted to Nyasaland Railways, who has been promoted to assistant station master at Luchenza, is the first African in the Federation to hold a post of his responsibility on the railways.

EDMUND BLACKBURNE was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. LADY BLACKBURNE was also received by the Queen.

MR. S. G. B. WILLIAMS, president of the Southern Province Association of Nyasaland, said at the annual meeting at which only one African was present that African members would be warmly welcomed by the association.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY, Socialist M.P. for Dundee West, who visited East Africa in connexion with the Tanganyika groundnut scheme when he was Minister of Food, has had a mild heart attack and has cancelled his engagements.

MR. HARRY S. OPPENHEIMER has been elected chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. He has also been appointed to the board of Union Acceptances, Ltd.

MR. T. G. C. VAUGHAN-JONES, Commissioner for Rural Development in Northern Rhodesia, is to retire. As director of the Department of Game and Tsetse he was responsible for the creation of most of the territory's game reserves.

BRIGADIER C. A. L. FARWELL presided over the inaugural meeting of the advisory board set up by the Nyasaland Government to study and recommend rates of pay and conditions of employment in the building and civil engineering trades.

MR. NAVAL JAL MAHABLESWARWALLA, an income tax clerk in Blantyre, is one of eight non-European civil servants in the Federation to be promoted into Branch 1 of the Federal public service on a parity with Europeans. He is the only one who is not a teacher.

Two Africans, MR. CHAUNCY CHIKOKATA and MR. FRANK MKATA, are shortly to be ordained to the diaconate by the Bishop of Nyasaland, the RT. REV. FRANK THORNE. Mr. Mkata, a Yao, is the first member of that tribe to be ordained for over 25 years.

SUPERINTENDENT LESLIE ELLIOTT, who has just taken over the duties of commander of the Kenya Police General Service Unit, a highly mobile and para-military section created to deal with emergencies, spent four years in the Royal Marines in the last war, for half of the time in the Commandos. He took part in the invasion of Normandy and was also on service in India, Ceylon, and Hong Kong. He joined the Kenya Police during the Mau Mau rebellion.

The most authoritative book ever written about British East and Central Africa is about to be published

THE CO-AUTHORS INCLUDE—

**Three Prime Ministers,
Two Secretaries of State,
Eight Colonial Governors,
and nearly
Forty Other Outstanding Authorities**

No part of the Commonwealth has, we believe, ever been described in one volume by so distinguished a company, among whom are—

SIR WILLIAM ADDIS
P. C. ALDRIDGE
L. F. G. ANTHONY
SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE
SIR EVELYN BARNES
THE RT. REV. L. J. BEECHER
SIR ARTHUR BENSON
LORD CRANWORTH, K.G.
SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD
GORDON DEEDES
PROFESSOR BERNARD
DE BUNSEN
EARL DE LA WARR
LT.-COLONEL H. B. EVERARD
W. D. GALE
COLONEL E. S. GROGAN
LORD HASTINGS

C. HELY-HUTCHINSON
SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK
THE EARL OF HOME
ARTHUR HOPE-JONES
SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON
SIR BRUCE HUTT
F. S. JOELSON
SIR ARTHUR KIRBY
LT.-GENERAL SIR GERALD
LATHBURY
THE RT. HON. A. T.
LENNOX-BOYD, M.P.
SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART
VISCOUNT MALVERN
LORD MILVERTON
G. R. MORRISON
SIR THEODÔRE PIKE
SIR EBOO PIRBHAI

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY
THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH
SIR HENRY POTTER
SIR RONALD PRAIN
SIR RICHARD RANKINE
SIR GILBERT RENNIE
SIR GODFREY RHODES
SIR ELLIS ROBINS
GERALD E. SCHLUTER
PETER SPEARING
THE HON. R. S. GARFIELD
TODD, M.P.
SIR EDWARD TWINING
L. C. YAMBE
E. A. VASEY
SIR ROY WELENSKY, M.P.
DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON

This book, to be called

“RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA”

will mark the completion of one-third of a century of publication of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* under the active editorship of its founder.

SPECIAL OFFER to direct subscribers, including new subscribers

Whereas the book will be priced at 35s. (not including postage), each direct subscriber who applies immediately may have one copy post-free for 18s. 6d. and a second copy for 25s. for anyone in his immediate family.

This offer will lapse on publication. Acceptances should therefore be posted at once.

The offer is made because we feel that every regular reader of the paper should have this third-of-a-century book.

TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 GREAT
RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.1

I accept your special pre-publication offer for the book Rhodesia and East Africa

- (a) as a paid-up direct subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
- (b) as a new subscriber to the paper, whose first subscription is enclosed.

THE ATTACHED REMITTANCE COVERS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS—

(Please strike out the items which do not apply in your case)

First copy of the book

Second copy of the book

Subscription (if new, due, or shortly due) at the rate of £4.5 for air edition to East or Central Africa

£1.17.6 for surface mail edition to any destination

Please also enter subscription(s) for name(s) on attached sheet as Christmas gifts, notifying recipient(s) of the name of the donor

£	s	d
18	6	0

THE FIRST COPY OF THE BOOK IS TO BE POSTED ON PUBLICATION TO

Capitals
Please

NAME
POSTAL ADDRESS

THE SECOND COPY IS TO BE POSTED TO

Capitals
Please

NAME
POSTAL ADDRESS

Signature

Reception for Sir Robert Tredgold

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie, gave a reception last week at Rhodesia House, London, for the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Tredgold, Q.C., Chief Justice of the Federation.

Those who accepted invitations were:

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Agnew, the Earl & Countess of Airlie, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beard, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Bertram, Sir Archibald Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Braine, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Sir Arthur & Lady Bromley, Miss D. L. Bruce, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Callaghan, Mr. C. F. & Lady Hermione Cobbold, Lord & Lady Colgrain, Mr. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. T. J. Cullen, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Cutting, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, the Earl & Countess De La Warr, Mr. R. W. Dell, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Elston, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Fitt, Mr. & Mrs. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Freeman, Lord & Lady Godber, Mr. & Mrs. V. Graham, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, the Earl & Mrs. A. J. Haile, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Harmond, Colonel & Mrs. J. Harwood Harrison, Lady Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Haskley, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hone, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. H. Hone, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Hunt, Sir Nuteom & Lady Hume, Mr. & Mrs. S. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson.

Mr. F. S. Jocelyn, Mr. & Mrs. A. Creech Jones, Sir John & Lady Kennedy, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Sir Reginald & Lady Leeper, Col. the Hon. & Mrs. Richard Lyttelton, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Sir Eric Mautheig, Sir John Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. D. P. M. Marriott, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Miers, Sir James & Lady Milne, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Mogridge, the Hon. & Mrs. J. Mulholland, Mr. J. E. McColl, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McNeill, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Spencer Nairn, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Nairn, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. H. George Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Lt.-Gen. Sir William & Lady Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Parker, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Mr. J. Pollock, Sir Charles & the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. A. G. Prentice.

Sir Jeremy & Lady Eisman, Sir Ellis & Lady Robins, Mr. C. H. B. Rose, the Marquess & Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. N. Sanders, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Sayers, Lord, and Lady Sinclair of Cleve, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa & Mrs. J. E. Holloway, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Thomson, Miss J. Vickers, Major & Mrs. P. H. B. Wall, Mr. Sheriff S. & Mrs. Walker, Mr. J. H. Wallace, the Rev. & Mrs. R. M. L. Westropp, the Rev. & Mrs. Austen Williams, Mr. E. Wilmoth, Mr. & Mrs. Edward & Lady Wilshaw, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Wilson, the Hon. and the Hon. Mrs. Richard Wood, and Sir Kenneth & Lady Roberts-Wray.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Leaves Over £3m.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has left an estate of £3,600,470. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the sole heir named in the will, which was filed on Monday. It refers only to estate in South Africa. It is understood that provision for Lady Oppenheimer was made in Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's lifetime. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer has stated that he will give £1m. to an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust for the benefit of the peoples of the Union of South Africa, South West Africa, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially in the sphere of education. In making the announcement Mr. Oppenheimer said that his father had frequently expressed the wish that the donations which he had given for charitable purposes should be continued in some form after his death.

Mr. G. R. M. Morrison

WE REGRET to announce the death on Tuesday night of Mr. G. R. M. Morrison, who until his recent retirement was a member of the editorial staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. A memoir will appear next week.

"It amalgamation is ruled out by the desire of all the inhabitants of the Federation, clearly Dominion status is ruled out, because we cannot have Dominion status which contains within it two protected States". — Mr. James Griffiths, M.P.

Obituary

COLONEL E. E. B. MACKINTOSH, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 77, was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1899, joined the Egyptian Army in 1906, was one of the engineers engaged on the construction of Port Sudan, and was A.D.C. to General Sir Reginald Wingate, Governor-General of the Sudan, for three years from 1908. He commanded a field company, R.E., in France in the 1914-18 war, retired from the Army in 1933, and became director of the Science Museum, South Kensington, an appointment which he held until 1945.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON WATSON, a former manager of the Broken Hill Mine, has died in Northern Rhodesia, aged 63. He arrived in the territory in 1921. Known affectionately as "Mr. Football", he had played for Queen's Park, the Scottish team, and was at one time president of the Northern Rhodesia Football Association and deputy chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Colours Board. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

MR. H. C. KIRK, who has died in Kenya, went to that country from South Africa just half a century ago and began farming on his own account near Sergoit in 1908. Later he acquired another farm near Kimini. Soon after the 1914-18 war he was elected to the Legislative Council as the first member for the Trans-Nzoia. He also established a land agency business.

MR. R. W. BUSSELL, who has died in Kenya, was a well-known amateur rider in Kenya before the war, in which he served in France in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry and the Royal Flying Corps. He held the Albert Medal for gallantry. He had been chairman of Eldoret Race Club.



Share
in
Permanent
Prosperity

6½%
62

ASSETS
EXCEED
£11,000,000

SHARE INTEREST
No Income Tax Deductions

FIRST PERMANENT
Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia under the Building Societies (Acts, 1974/1975)
BUILDING SOCIETY

Write for Investment
Prospectus and other
details

General Manager - H. M. DOUGHTY
Head Office
PERMANENT HOUSE
P.O. Box 420, LUSAKA, N. Rhodesia

Civilization Test for Africans Dominion Party's Franchise Proposals

RECENTLY PUBLISHED DOMINION PARTY proposals for a federal franchise envisage two voters' rolls and include a civilization test. All non-Africans in the Federation are considered civilized, and thus qualify for the main voters' roll, subject to certain qualifications.

The A roll — the common roll — would include all "civilized" people of all races who satisfy certain educational and financial qualifications; the B roll would include all who satisfy the common educational and financial qualifications, but cannot show themselves to be civilized.

Ordinary Federal M.P.s. would be elected by the A roll, and the specially elected African members by the B roll. Europeans with special responsibilities for African interests would be elected by voters on the two rolls voting together.

Civilization Test

The civilization test would consist of recommendations by personal sponsors and an interview with a board of examiners. The African aspiring to become a full voter must submit testimonials signed by, say, 10 registered voters on the main roll and a magistrate or Native commissioner to the effect that he had lived in a civilized way for 10 years, was educated to the implications of a liberal democracy, and was of good character. The applicant would then appear before a board of examiners of five appointed by the Governor-General to whom that he was a suitable person to be registered. Two adverse votes out of the five in a secret ballot would disqualify.

The party's memorandum states: "What is in question is the voter, and of this a suitable board of examiners would be the only satisfactory judge until the verdict of history comes to be passed".

It rejects a suggestion that a certain income means that its possessor is civilized and has the qualities which fit him to vote.

The A roll is defined as "a quality of accomplishment which qualifies or fits a person for some office or function," and of

being "on the whole tolerant, fair, reasonable, and liberal-minded".

The common roll would contain the names of all non-Africans who had satisfied the requirements of the B qualifications, as well as those Africans who measured up to the A and B requirements. A special (African) roll would contain the names of those Africans who complied with the B requirements only.

The memorandum states: "The whole history of the Bantu races and tribes suggests that the idea of a 'tolerated opposition', which is essential to our conception of democratic, representative parliamentary government, is entirely alien to them, certainly for the present, and possibly for generations to come".

Jeopardising Democratic Government

Putting Political Cart Before Economic Horse

THE PREMATURE GRANT of political rights, before a reasonable national productivity was achieved might well bring the Federal economy to a grinding halt. Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister of the Federation, told the Que Que Rotary Club recently.

The Federal population of 10 million had a very long way to go before it could really be termed productive, although an increasing number of Africans were showing ability, adaptability and initiative. While they would advance rapidly, the great majority would take very many years to reach living standards comparable with Britain.

One had to be realistic about this, said the Prime Minister. But realism became increasingly difficult when, throughout Africa, the pattern was to give political rights before a reasonable national productivity was achieved. "This is not a course which we can pursue in the Federation, for I believe it could well bring the whole economy to a grinding halt."

European Initiative

Up till now all development, including the substantial rise in African living standards, had sprung from European initiative. "Where today the difficulties are great and development is slower than we would wish, if conditions became unsafe for European workers, and unsafe for capital, the future would be desolate and progress would cease. We, as a liberal people, hold to the democratic way of life, but we must have sufficient hard-headed realism not to place in jeopardy the whole future of establishing a sound democracy within the Federation."

One of the great dangers threatening the world today was the dissatisfaction of great numbers of people with their lot. The Federation was one of the countries in danger, said Mr. Todd, and it was vitally important that the country did not open the way for the building up of political pressures which could worsen the economic situation. "Here lies the great danger of universal suffrage, the vote for all, in a country where the great mass of people are not only not educated, but not productive. As great a danger lies in economics as in the lack of education," said Mr. Todd.

Mr. Garfield Todd has welcomed the decision of the Federal Party congress to support fusion with the United Rhodesia Party, which he leads. The Prime Minister said: "Opportunity is now provided for all responsible people of moderate political outlook to come together so that we may enjoy a full measure of political stability. I believe that in the next five years there will be more significant decisions to make throughout the whole of Southern Africa than we have met before in a five-year period. Under such circumstances safety and security, along with sound development, will depend upon our ability to provide strong and responsible government."

Leadership in Africa

GHANA'S REPRESENTATIVE at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Delhi, Mr. Casely-Hayford, declared at one of the sessions last week that as India had assumed leadership in Asia, so Ghana would assume leadership in Africa "until every part of our continent is entirely free". He was followed by a Nigerian who said that Nigeria's accession to independence in 1960 would be only "the beginning of the struggle for the independence of the indigenous peoples of Africa".



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

Modern communications have you here in a matter of hours.

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

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



THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION,
STANLEY HOUSE, P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI.
London Office
The East Africa Tourist Travel Association Grand Building
Trafalgar Square, LONDON, W.C.2.



Equipment for Bradwell

All the switchgear comprising the main 132-kV air-blast circuit-breakers, 6.6-kV, 3.3-kV, and 415-volt air-break equipment for auxiliary supplies, together with its associated control apparatus for Bradwell Nuclear Power Station is being supplied by Reyrolle who are responsible also for the reactor control-rod heads, the fission-products detection equipment, and the machining of the graphite blocks.

Reyrolle specialists

in switchgear



and control-apparatus

A. Reyrolle & Company Limited · Hebburn · County Durham · England

Group Capt. Brigg's Statement

(Concluded from page 481)

forced the resignation of the elected Ministers. That statement is totally incorrect.

Despite repeated attempts to bring the elected members of all races to the conference table, it became obvious after the Secretary of State's return to Kenya that the Africans were not prepared to join in discussions except on their own terms. It therefore seemed to me that the alternatives were to wait in a state of uncertainty until 1960 or to free the Secretary of State to take such action as he thought fit. The former course could only have been harmful to Kenya and particularly to the economy, which depends so much on confidence both here and in the City of London.

Therefore I formed the opinion that the best course to pursue would be for the elected Ministers to resign in order to pass the initiative to the Secretary of State and bring about a breakdown of the Lyttelton Plan. My elected colleagues readily accepted this proposal, which also gained the support of the European Elected Members' Organization.

As you know, our resignations were accepted, and the Secretary of State produced the new constitution, which is not subject to either acceptance or rejection. But you are, of course, entitled to condemn or approve the action of your elected members in terminating the Lyttelton Plan, and I must accept my full share of responsibility for the outcome in the light of what I have told you.

T.A.N.U. Convictions

FIVE PEOPLE, all members of the Musoma branch of T.A.N.U., were recently found guilty in the Musoma Resident Magistrate's Court of being concerned with an unlawful assembly at Nyamsisi Village, Ushahisi, Tanganyika. They were fined 200s. or two months' imprisonment in default. The two ringleaders were also found guilty of directing the meeting and collecting subscriptions without the consent of the District Commissioner. They were sentenced to four months' and three months' hard labour on each charge.

Africans With Closed Minds

Immaturity of So-Called Leaders

AN AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR in Nyasaland told Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, that "my mind is closed". The *Nyasaland Times* has commented editorially:

"This attitude of the M.L.C. reflects the ridiculous position into which the so-called African leaders have manoeuvred themselves in their campaign against federation. Their inability to argue the point and refusal to face facts is childish. Like a crowd of sulky children, they tell people such as Lord Home that they will not listen to any other side of the question apart from their own, and, like ill-mannered children, they refuse even to meet the man who represents the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky."

"It is certainly true the mass of the African people of Nyasaland realized how their name for good manners and courtesy is being damaged by the behaviour of their self-appointed leaders. This 'stone wall' is carried to absurd extremes by some of these people to the extent of refusing to acknowledge Federal officials. Yet there is no question of the same people refusing to use facilities the Federation offers them, hospitals and so on. The Anti Federation delegations dress themselves in grass skirts and grass skirts voice their protests to officials. One can only wonder what sympathy for their cause they hope to gain from this dancing at charades."


"Their mental approach to Federation is more lamentable. This small group of noisy people oppose Federation and refuse to hear any arguments in its favour. 'Our minds are closed', they say, believing that if they ignore the hard truth, eventually, in some magic fashion, their way will come."

Home from Home

The new owners of No. 29 Palace Street, Westminster, a gracious Georgian house, are five Rhodesian tobacco farmers. Bidding as a syndicate, they paid £11,700 for it at a London auction last week. It was formerly the home of the late Richard Stokes.

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

<p>†BARRISTER CITY OF ROCHESTER</p> <p><small>*Mosel Bay with or without transhipment.</small></p>	<p>S. Wales</p> <p>Glasgow</p> <p>Jan. 6</p> <p>†Not Mauritius or Lobito.</p>	<p>Birkenhead</p> <p>Dec. 17</p> <p>Jan. 17</p>
--	---	---

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

<p>Vessel</p> <p>BARRISTER CITY OF PHILADELPHIA</p> <p><small>*Beira cargo by special arrangement</small></p>	<p>Newport</p> <p>Glasgow</p> <p>Dec. 24</p>	<p>Rec's Birkenhead</p> <p>Dec. 17</p> <p>Jan. 3</p>
---	--	--

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.

Princess Margaret's First Degree

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, as Chancellor of the University of London, conferred upon Princess Margaret last week the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. The public orator said that the degree was conferred "in the full knowledge that the Princess is a connoisseur of music and a performer of skill and distinction, her taste being catholic, ranging from Mozart to the calypso and from opera to the songs of Miss Beatrice Lillie and Tom Lehrer." Perhaps it was in music that she found her greatest satisfaction and delight. The Princess said that for her it was an exciting and important day, important because she was receiving her first degree, and exciting because it enabled her to experience the feelings sensed by graduates of the University College of North Staffordshire when she, as its president, conferred degrees upon them.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer

REV. M. C. T. THOMAS, who conducted the funeral service for Sir Ernest Oppenheimer in Johannesburg last Thursday, said: "Power is apt to corrupt and wealth to make us proud. Here was a man who had great power and great wealth, and neither had the slightest power to make him proud or corrupt him. In all his successes he was a humble man, and in all his power he was utterly sympathetic. Power to him was merely an opportunity to be of greater service to his day and generation." A number of Sir Ernest's friends flew from Rhodesia for the service, and there were wreaths from the Government and the Prime Minister of the Federation.

Nkana By-Election

MR. GERRY STEVENS, a mine ventilation officer, has been nominated as Federal Party candidate in the Nkana Electoral Area by-election for the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. James Botha. Mr. Stevens was a fighter pilot in the South African Air Force. His opponent is Mr. George Hovelinger, a Kitwe auctioneer who is standing as an Independent. Polling day is December 20. At the General Election in 1954, Mr. Botha held the seat for the Federal Party with a majority of 209 over the 559 votes polled by Mr. A. B. Hunter, who stood as an Independent.

Support for African M.L.C.s.

THE AFRICAN M.L.C.'S REJECTION of the Lennox-Boyd constitution has been unreservedly endorsed by African leaders from many parts of Africa at a nine-hour conference in Nairobi on Monday. The conference was called after the elected members had offered to resign and seek re-election to prove that they were fully supported by African opinion. The M.L.C.s had earlier challenged Mr. Lennox-Boyd's statement that they did not enjoy the backing of their community in rejecting the constitutional proposals.

More Tribesmen Killed

MERILLE TRIBESMEN from across the Ethiopian border last week killed 23 Turkana tribesmen in the Northern Province of Kenya. Last month over 100 tribesmen were killed, since when two companies of the K.A.R. have been stationed in the area. In their latest raid, the Merille penetrated beyond the line to which the Turkana had withdrawn from the Sudan after earlier clashes.

"Rhodesia's tobacco crop could provide every Briton with 1,400 cigarettes a year" — Mr. B. F. Maodona, vice-chairman of the Royal African Society.

News Items in Brief

Membership of the Federal Party, hitherto limited to persons registered as voters, is now open to people of all races without that stipulation.

Thirty-three African chiefs from Mashonaland recently flew to Kapfya to see for themselves the "mouth across the river" — their name for the vast project on the Zambezi.

The keel of a 38,000 ton mailship for the Union-Castle Line, to be called WINDSOR CASTLE, was laid at the Birkenhead yard of Cammell Laird on Monday. The largest passenger liner to be built on Merseyside, she is due to be completed in 1960.

Heavy fog over the Thames kept the British India liner UGANDA at anchor off Southend last week with home-bound passengers, and the BEDFORDSHIRE CASTLE had to remain in the London docks for two days after embarking her passengers for Africa.

The National Archives Bill, which will be presented to the Federal Parliament during its forthcoming session, provides for the custody, control and disposal of public archives, and the records and judicial records of the Federal and three territorial Governments.


A Foreign Office spokesman said in the House of Commons last week that the Government favoured the idea of a conference of users of Nile waters but that the date of the conference has not yet come for such a gathering. Useful preparatory work is being done meantime by technical experts.

Addressing the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Delhi last week, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Socialist M.P. for Southwick, pleaded for a new approach to the whole question of the sterling area. He considered the idea of London as the sole banker to be completely out of date, and that there should be a co-operative bank for the Commonwealth.

A five-member delegation, headed by the Sudanese deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Irrigation, has arrived in Cairo for negotiations with the Egyptian Government on revision of the 1929 Nile waters agreement and on the question of compensation to the 30,000 Sudanese who would have to be resettled by the inundation of Wadi Halfa and of the riverside territory by the waters of the 400-mile long lake (150 miles of it in the Sudan) which would be formed by the Aswan High Dam. The Egyptian estimate of the compensation is £10m. to £15m.

SALES **FORD** SERVICE

TANGANYIKA



A LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORD PRODUCTS IS ALWAYS CARRIED. FORD PARTS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE IS WELL ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

RIDDACH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

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

Kafue Pilot Polder Scheme

"First Round of a Vast Experiment"

IN SPITE OF SOME SETBACKS and disappointments, the Kafue pilot polder scheme has come successfully through its first year, and the second year's programme has begun in Northern Rhodesia. "We are completely satisfied with the first season's work and we are going ahead with every confidence on the next stage", Mr. Klein Lankhorst, of Netherlands Engineering Consultants, said recently.

Netherlands Engineering Consultants are consultants to the Rhodesian Selection Trust, which inaugurated the pilot polder scheme. It is expected that experimental work will continue for at least five years before any major scheme is embarked upon. If it is successful it would make 500,000 irrigable acres available for intensive development and settlement. This would take half the flow of the Kafue River, leaving the other half for hydro-electric projects.

"Nowhere in the world," Mr. Lankhorst said, "will you find a river with such a constant supply of water in a similarly arid area. This can happen only where you have rivers originating in tropical or glacial areas. Furthermore, the Kafue River is low during the rainy season, because of the time lag before the effect of the tropical rains is felt. This means that one can drain by gravity during the wet season and then use gravity to irrigate during the dry season. This is an advantage which even the Nile does not have. Our first year's experience has given us every confidence that we can grow the crops successfully."

At the end of the experimental period, if the full scheme is decided upon, it is at present envisaged that 500,000 acres will be divided into 100,000 acres for Europeans and 20 acres for Africans. The African farms will use simple forms of mechanization, but the European farms will use much more machinery. The 90 acres of wheat and 40 acres of maize sown last season have all been reaped. The barley was a failure due mainly to insects, and the wheat yield was not as high as is hoped for in subsequent years. "But," said Mr. Lankhorst, "the reasons were so apparent and so clearly capable of being overcome next year that we are extremely optimistic. This is only the first round of a vast experiment."

Nyasaland Axes Development Plan

Draught of Falling Copper Price

BETWEEN £1M. AND £1.5M. is to be pruned from Nyasaland's four-year development plan. Most Government Departments are affected. The Financial Secretary, Mr. H. E. I. Phillips has said that Nyasaland would be "feeling the draught in the next few years, as will other territories in the Federation, through the fall in the price of copper which has been greater than expected and because of loan difficulties. We are not wasting any time in economising on our proposed spending in the next four years."

Mr. Phillips, speaking at the St. Andrew's Night Dinner in Blantyre, said that as a result of shortage of money in the traditional markets the Federation had been unable to borrow for over two years in London. "Where we had been expecting to spend more than £12m. over four years on capital development, it was clear that this would have to be reduced by anything between £1m. and £1.5m."

Discussing current expenditure, Mr. Phillips said that one quarter of the country's revenue came from copper. This, however, related to profits when prices were high. "Next year we shall feel a draught and in an effort to meet it department heads have been instructed to really produce something in the way of saving."

Barclays Bank D.C.O. Report

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. has reported a net profit of £1,161,473 for the year ended September 30, compared with £1,261,189 in the previous year. Reserve fund receives £500,000, the interim dividend absorbs £292,442 as does the proposed final dividend, both less tax, leaving a carry-forward of £543,009, compared with £476,420 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £12,932,250 in £1 shares, and reserve fund stands at £9,500,000. Current liabilities are £582,969,986, and assets appear at £683,945,245, including British, Dominion and Colonial securities at £120,653,172, other quoted investments at £6,027,179, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. at £5,000,000, premises at £11,785,914, and £67,720,730 in cash. The directors are Mr. Julian Stanley Crossley (chairman), Mr. Anthony Charles Barnes and the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Colvane Gibbs (deputy chairmen), Mr. Arthur Stephen Aiken and Mr. Frederick Seeborn (vice-chairmen), Sir E. G. Eric Gustav Machtig, Viscount Portal of Hungerford, Colonel Sir Thomas Ellis Robins, Capt. Derek Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Arnold Tiffany Dudley, Paul Vychan Emrys-Evans, Cuthbert Fitzherbert, Richard Evelyn Fleming, Alexander Ludovic Grant, George Frederick Lewis, George Gilbert Money, Harry Frederick Oppenheimer, and Edgar Vernon Whitcombe. The secretary is Mr. C. F. S. Pringle. The 32nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on January 3, 1958. The text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., a subsidiary of Barclays Bank D.C.O., earned a profit of £190,630, after providing for taxation and for transfers to contingencies reserve in the year ended September 30, compared with £171,290 in the previous year.

General reserve receives £50,000. The proposed dividend of 4% less tax on all shares ranking for dividends absorbed £115,000, leaving a carry-forward of £44,684, compared with £19,054 brought in. The issued capital consists of £7,000,000 in £1 and £5,000,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. General reserve stands at £250,000, profit and loss account at £44,684, and 4% unsecured loan stock at £1,000,000. Current liabilities are £948,432, investments £1,032,078, and loans and other accounts £6,929,426. The directors are the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Colvane Gibbs (chairman), and Messrs. Julian Stanley Crossley (deputy), Anthony Charles Barnes, Richard Evelyn Hon. Sir Geoffrey Colvane Gibbs (chairman), and Messrs. Julian Stanley Crossley (deputy), Anthony Charles Barnes, Richard Evelyn Barnes, and Charles Howard Goulden Millis. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31.

LYKES LINES

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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
S.S. "Elizabeth Lykes"	late Nov./ mid Dec.	mid/late December
S.S. "Lettitia Lykes"	late Dec./ mid Jan.	—
S.S. "Lealie Lykes"	late Dec./ mid Jan.	mid/late January
S.S. "Reuben Tipton"	mid/late January	—
S.S. "Ruth Lykes"	late Jan./ early Feb.	mid/late February
S.S. "Mason Lykes"	mid/late January	—
S.S. "Charlitta Lykes"	late Feb./ early March	mid/late March

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

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.
KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO., LTD., MIKINDANI.

Nchima Tea and Tung Estates

NCHIMA TEA AND TUNG ESTATES, LTD., a company with properties in Nyataland, after providing £25,733 for taxation, earned a profit of £44,154 in the year ended June 30, compared with £35,676 in the previous year. Taxation previously over-provided adds a further £4,195. Estate development reserve receives £25,000, dividend, equalization reserve, £5,000, and staff contingency reserve, £1,000. A 5% interim dividend less tax absorbed £3,258 and a second interim dividend of 10% £7,736, leaving a carry-forward of £10,492, compared with £8,660 brought in. The issued capital consists of £134,200 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves stand at £102,612; fixed assets at £221,681, trade investments at £10,019, and net current assets at £185,112, including £39,608 in cash. The directors are Mr. H. Rolf Gardiner (chairman), the Hon. C. O. W. James, Miss Margaret Gardiner Bessie, and Messrs. W. E. Hiley and J. W. A. Calver. The 48th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Kamna

KAMNA, LTD., which has sisal interests in Tanganyika, after providing £11,745 for taxation, earned a profit of £8,116 in the year ended October 31, compared with £8,314 in the previous year. Dividend of 30% on ordinary shares and both less tax absorbed £6,900, leaving a carry-forward of £11,300, compared with £12,000 brought in. The issued capital consists of £44,250 in 2s. shares. Capital reserve stands at £8,269, revenue reserve and profits at £23,300, current liabilities are £19,041, fixed assets, £71,495, and current assets £26,808, including £13,150 in cash. The directors are Messrs. H. Garton Ash (chairman), A. S. P. Neish, J. H. S. Tranter, and John Garton Rasli. The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Mariba Co. Report

THE MARIBA CO., LTD., which has coffee and sisal interests in Uganda, made a consolidated loss of £461 for the year ended March 31, compared with a loss of £18,544 in the previous year. Depreciation and amortization, £29,615, and interest £1,368, leaving a carry-forward of £29,326, compared with £56,473 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £80,075 in 2s. shares. Current liabilities are £7,611, investments in subsidiaries, £85,000, and current assets £7,406, including £2,020 in cash. The directors are Messrs. George A. Todd (chairman), J. Larlarvis, and E. G. A. Palmer. The 49th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

North East Rhodesian Tobacco

NORTH-EAST RHODESIAN TOBACCO, the tobacco sold in the Salisbury auction floor totalled 1,285,587 lb. for an average price of 30.73d. per lb. This was a considerable improvement despite the wet season, and the average yield per acre of about 630 lb. was probably the highest ever reached by the Fort Jameson District, according to Mr. B. Pretorius, Senior Tobacco Extension Officer.

Sisal Outputs for November

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 1,388 tons of line fibre and tow, making 1,418 tons for five months, compared with 7,277 tons in the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations Ltd. — 87 tons of sisal and tow, making 931 tons for eleven months, compared with 1,338 tons in the same period in 1956.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. — 545 tons of sisal, making 4,158 tons for the eight months to date, compared with 4,352 tons last year.

Commercial Brevities

The quality of Kenya's coffee in the 1957 season was far below that on which its name had been built. Mr. C. R. Devonshire, chief liquorier to the Kenya Coffee Board, said when he addressed Nairobi Rotary Club recently. About 8,800 tons of the current crop, estimated to be 21,000 tons, had been sold at an average price of £453 per ton, realizing nearly £4m. The 1955-56 peak crop of 26,000 tons had realized £13m.

The current issue of "Sudan News" reports increasing demand for British goods and equipment in the Sudan, which has spent over £13m. in the U.K. this year so far. In the first eight months of the year imports of British road vehicles at £1.6m. were almost double the 1956 figures, and entries of agricultural tractors nearly trebled at £370,000. Chemical imports almost reached £1m., an increase of about 50%.

Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd. reports that in 1956 the net-profit fell to 685,810 Dutch florins, compared with 1,730,000 fl. in the previous year, the cause of the fall being increased competition in the East African markets, lower profit margins, a reduction of about 5% in goods imported, and a considerable rise in costs. The directors are, however, optimistic about future developments in East Africa.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., provisionally estimate profit for the year to June 30, 1957, at £1,927,000, against £1,927,000 subject to taxation of £2,000,000. After various adjustments the consolidated net profit, subject to taxation, is about £650,000 (£702,300). The year's dividend on the ordinary shares is unchanged at 25%.

An unofficial dock strike began in Dar es Salaam on the 1st of last week because some African workers objected to the way in which a port official had allocated their work. Work was resumed next day after an appeal by union leaders, who said that negotiations on grievances were to start immediately.

Robert Hudson Ltd., a company with large East and Central African interests, had group net profits after tax of £1,000,000 last year. The chairman, Mr. Kenneth Hudson, and Mr. R. Hinton visited the Rhodesias, Angola, and South Africa some months ago.

Wheat grown by an African farmer, Mr. Shange arap Choptungon, was of such good quality that the senior judge at the Elgeyo-Marakwet District Agricultural Show suggested that he should keep one bag to exhibit at Kenya's next Royal Show, where he thought it might win an award.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., reports a profit for the year to March 31 of £406,320 (£391,577), subject to tax of £154,908 (£225,858). Dividends amount to 20% (the same), requiring £240,000. The carry-forward is £263,636 (£278,472).

The National Bank of India agreed unanimously at an extraordinary meeting in London last week to change the name on January 1 to National Overseas and Oriental Bank Ltd.

Kenya's agricultural exports increased from £21,388,000 in 1955 to £23,626,000 in 1956, representing 83.2% and 81.4% respectively of the country's total exports.

At the Mincing Lane sales last week, African teas averaged 2s. 11.83d. per lb. The highest price paid was 4s. 1d. for a consignment from Siret, Kenya.

The Central Bank of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi has raised its discount rates. They now range from 4.75% to 6.5%.

The Cimentation Co., Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, is to issue 4m. ordinary shares of 5s at 6s. 3d.

A jaggery factory for African sugar growers has been opened in the Kabras location, Nyanza. The Kenya Government's local loan of £10m. was substantially over subscribed.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Madani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Tokar and Juba. Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.

(Jeddah)

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

1 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3
Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

Highest Quality Products

CABLES

V.I.R. Taped and Braided. Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES

Silk and Cotton Braided Tough Rubber Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Rotherhithe 223/4

Telegram: Wandle London

Agents: Messrs. LOCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY

MINING

Financing Mangula's Copper Claims Messina (Transvaal) Development's New Issue

THE MESSINA (TRANSSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD. is offering for sale five million ordinary stock units of 5s. each at par in M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd. payable in full on application. Messina holds over 80% of Mangula's £5m. authorized share capital, of which £44m. is issued.

The offer is made to share and option certificate holders in Messina registered on November 22. It is not being made by way of rights and has not been underwritten. The offer opened on Tuesday and closes on January 3. Applications have been made to the London, Rhodesian and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges for dealing facilities in all the 18m. issued stock units of Mangula.

Mangula was incorporated in Southern Rhodesia in 1947 to develop copper properties in the Lomagundi District of Southern Rhodesia. In the Malibou section, which is now being worked to full production, the calculated ore reserves are 23,140 short tons sufficient for a minimum life of 24 years at the present production rate of 1,080,000 short tons per annum. The production target for the first quarter of 1958 is 4,700 short tons per day rising 7,200 short tons by early in 1958. Concentrates are already being shipped to overseas refineries and the mine has thus reached the revenue stage nearly 18 months earlier than estimated.

Overall mining costs are put at £55.00 per long ton. Overseas refining, freight and other charges will total about £21 per long ton of concentrates containing 90% copper. On the basis of full production of 23,140 long tons would result in a net profit, after allowing for royalties, of approximately £38,000 at a copper price of £480 per ton, £610,000 at £590 and £932,000 at £720.

It is estimated that a further £590,000 will be required to bring the mine to full production but this will be financed by loans from Messina.

At a meeting in Johannesburg on Monday Messina was authorized by holders of its loan stock to increase the company's borrowing powers and to increase the interest rate on the loan stock from 6 to 6½% from January 1 next.

Turner and Newall's Good Year

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., after providing £7,599,678 for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit of £5,857,227 in the year ended September 30, compared with £5,876,800 for the previous year. Provision for taxation no longer required adds a further £349,368 and profit made on the sale of investments £581,353.

Depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant receives £2,752,728, development of mining properties £620,109, and amortization of mining properties £79,100. Amounts written off quoted investments totalled £131,121, expenses in connexion with increases in capital and reorganization £175,465, and interest on bonds issued by Turner and Newall (Overseas) Ltd. £77,000. £14m. has been reserved for depreciation of fixed assets and £24m. is placed to general reserve. Preference stock dividend absorbs £58,132, a 5% interim dividend on the ordinary shares £314,660, and the proposed final dividend of 2½% less tax, on ordinary stock £1,573,303, leaving a carry-forward of £650,132, compared with £2,348,095 in the previous year.

Copper Bonus in Northern Rhodesia Africans on Same Basis as Europeans

THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES in Northern Rhodesia have announced that the following amendments to their bonus scheme will operate from March 1 next:

(1) Bonus equivalent to 10% of basic pay will be consolidated into the basic pay of European employees.

(2) The bonus will be distributed by a revised method which will apply to all employees irrespective of race.

(3) A fixed percentage of the aggregate surplus, above a certain level of realizations over the costs will be allocated for distribution by way of bonus to all employees proportionately to their basic pay. In calculating this surplus other metals as well as copper will be taken into account.

(4) The method of pay-out will be as follows, the figures being expressed in percentages of basic pay: the first 5% will be Christmas bonus; the next 10% will be leave bonus; and anything in excess of 15% will be paid out in cash once a year.

"African employees will be included in the same scheme as Europeans, and thus all the employees of the companies will receive a bonus measured by the same yardstick of prosperity.

"Although the amendments are of important nature, they are such that if the present operations and relationship of basic wages and salaries throughout the Copperbelt and the present level of production costs remain unchanged, European employees will receive substantially the same total emoluments as they would if the existing rules had not been amended, taking into account the 10% consolidation and subject to the effect of bringing other metals into the scheme."

Re-Election of Directors Opposed

SHAREHOLDERS of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., in the Transvaal, in London last week accepted the accounts and proposed to adopt the directors' report. The chairman demanded a poll, which is to be taken. On a show of hands two of the directors, Mr. Theodore Marks and Mr. A. J. Harvey, failed to obtain re-election, and the chairman, Mr. Eric M. Lloyd, asked for a poll on that issue also.

Dividend Declaration

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., has declared a 10% dividend, equivalent to 3d. per share.

Progress Reports for November

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.—340,252 tons of coal and 20,760 tons of coke, compared with 364,811 and 21,000 tons in the previous month.

Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd.—25,000 tons of ore milled, yielding 3,527 fine oz. of gold and an operating loss of £5,898.

Cam and Motor Gold.—23,500 tons of ore milled, yielding 2,112 oz. of gold and a working profit of £36,480. Pickstone mine: 7,186 tons of ore milled, yielding 1,181 oz. of gold and a working profit of £4,000.

Coronation Syndicate.—Arcturus mine: 6,950 short tons of ore milled, yielding 2,112 oz. of gold and a working profit of £9,003. Muriel mine: 4,178 tons of ore milled, yielding 2,041 oz. of gold and a working profit of £10,000.

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—6,900 tons of ore treated, yielding 5,899 oz. of gold and a working profit of £52,967.

Mazoe Consolidated.—2,819 short tons of ore milled, yielding 904 oz. of gold and a working profit of £3,501.

THE **MANICA**
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

BEIRA P.O. Box 14
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
GWELO P.O. Box 447
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 360
LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557
LUSAKA P.O. Box 1200

Established over 60 years.

Company Report**Barclays Bank D.C.O.****Changes Needed in United Nations Organization****Praise for "Colonialism" on the British Model****Seventy-Seven More Offices Opened by Bank in Past Year****MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. will be held on January 3, 1958, at 12, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by MR. J. S. CROSSLEY, the chairman of the Bank, which has been circulated to stockholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1956:

"The Bill which was laid before Parliament this year to amend the Colonial Bank Act of 1925 has now been passed. Its terms were approved by stockholders at an extraordinary general meeting following our annual meeting last year. This Bill gives us power to increase the authorized capital from £12 millions to £30 millions, allowing us to hold annual meetings within six months of the end of our financial year, instead of having to hold them during the same calendar year, and has enabled us to revise our articles and incorporate all the amendments approved by the stockholders from time to time since 1925. It also gives us the power to issue shares of higher value if and when the law permits, enlarges the section of the previous Act dealing with the Bank's power to sell properties, and permits us to have four vice-chairmen instead of two. These are the principal changes effected by the Bill, which received Her Majesty's assent on June 6 of this year.

Changes in Boards Overseas

There has been one change in the constitution of the board since the annual meeting last year at which Sir Ellis Robins was elected a director. Mr. G. N. M. Law, who was the chairman of our Egyptian board, having been appointed deputy general manager (staff), has accordingly resigned from the board of the Bank on taking up his new post.

There have been changes in the boards overseas, and I must first refer with sincere regret to the death of the Hon. N. C. Havenga, who was for so long a leading public figure in South Africa and latterly a member of our South African board for two years. He will be greatly missed by many friends throughout the Union as well as in this country, and not least, I think, in the City of London, where his remarkable record as South Africa's Minister of Finance will long be remembered. For many years he was a close friend of Mr. F. C. Goodenough, the founder of this Bank. For this reason as well as for his great personal qualities, it was particularly gratifying for us to have Mr. Havenga associated in this way as a member of our South African board for the last years of his life.

"Our Rhodesian board has also suffered a great loss through the sudden death of Sir Harold Gartmel-Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E. He joined the board in 1949, and we shall greatly miss his wise counsel and his special knowledge of Northern Rhodesia.

"You will have been pleased to see that Mr. S. M. Fechny, chairman of our Rhodesian board, was awarded the C.B.E. for his services to the Federation, and I should like to take this opportunity on your behalf of sending to him our sincere congratulations. Sir Andrew Strachan was appointed vice-chairman in succession to Sir Ellis Robins earlier this year when the latter took up residence in England. Sir Andrew's long experience of Rhodesian affairs will be of great value

to our Bank in Rhodesia. I am glad to be able to tell you also that Mr. C. H. L. Savage, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. D. Lewis, of Limbe, Nyasaland, joined our Rhodesian board on October 1. Their long personal connexion with those particular territories will have a special value for our board in Salisbury.

"Mr. J. V. Deane, until recently our senior manager in Jamaica, has been appointed a local director in New York.

"A new administrative control centre was set up at Accra in 1956 to control the Bank's branches in the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Since then Ghana has become a full member of the Commonwealth, and in March last two of our directors, Lord Peel and Mr. Richard Fleming, represented the Bank at the celebration in Accra to mark the arrival of independence. During their visit they were able to see numerous branches of the Bank, Mr. Fleming also visiting some of our branches in Nigeria.

Visits to African Branches

"There have, as usual, been many other visits by directors and senior officials, and I was able to do a visit myself to some of our South African branches. I also visited Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, returning via Nairobi, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo.

"We have had the pleasure of seeing at head office in recent weeks two of our directors from South Africa, Mr. Aiken, chairman of our South African board, and Mr. Oppenheimer.

"It may be of interest to stockholders to know that earlier in the year we established a general manager's office in Johannesburg, and following upon this move, Mr. Entwistle has taken up residence there, Mr. Jones remaining in Pretoria. We believe that this arrangement will not only have advantages for the Bank but will be appreciated by its customers.

Development Corporation's Successful Year

"Our Development Corporation this year shows an increase in paid-up capital, resulting from the capitalization of the remainder of the share premium account amounting to £1 million. It seems to us that a clearer picture is presented by showing the whole of the capital funds which have been put at the disposal of this company, namely £6 millions, in this form. The reserve fund, which, unlike the share premium account, is fully available to meet any contingencies, now stands at £250,000. This fund has been built up entirely out of earnings, and in addition to this the Corporation has accumulated sundry internal reserves which we believe to be sufficient to cover existing known contingencies. You will see from the accounts that the Corporation has experienced another successful year with a further increase in earnings.

"For the first time we have to produce our accounts without the figures relating to the Egyptian section, which, as I mentioned last year, represented slightly more than 5% of the total business of the Bank. Last year's balance sheet included credit balances at Egyptian branches of £35.2 millions, advances to customers and bills discounted of £17.6 millions, the balance of £18.2 millions being represented by cash and

local investments in the form of Egyptian Government Treasury Bills and short-term Government obligations. It is necessary to subtract these figures from the totals of last year's balance sheet in order to make a fair comparison with this year. This shows that there has been an increase in the figure for current deposit and other accounts of £3.2 millions and an increase of £22 millions in the total of discounts and advances to customers. In other words, the loss of the Egyptian section of the business has been made good in the balance sheet by expansion elsewhere. It is, fortunately, not often that a Bank is subjected to the expropriation of an important section of its business, but to suffer such a loss as this and to restore the whole position in the same year must be a rare event.

The Bank's liquidity has been maintained throughout at a satisfactory level, and we have not been faced with the need to sell investments. The chief feature of the year, nevertheless, has been the continuing tightness of money—a feature which appears to have persisted in most monetary centres not only in Europe but also in Canada and the United States. The high rates ruling on Treasury Bills in London and on short-term Government debt had led in 1956 to an increase in the rate of interest being paid on fixed deposits here and in certain overseas territories. The full force of this was felt during the year under review. I am not referring here to the measures introduced in September when the Bank rate was raised to 7%. These measures came too late to affect earnings this year, though not too late to register their full impact on our balance sheet. They resulted in a sharp fall in the market value of virtually all British Government securities, both short and long dated.

Net Profit of £1,661,473

"Stockholders will recall that in May last we published for the first time, a figure showing our estimated net earnings for the first half of the year under review. The fact that they were less than one-half of the previous year's total may have prepared you for some falling off in the earnings for the full year as compared with 1956, especially as there has been no contribution from the Egyptian section. The full figures for the year show a net profit of £1,661,473 which is some 8% below the figure for 1956.

"Nevertheless, I can assure you that the reduced profit is not due to any falling off in the Bank's business apart, that is to say, from Egypt. Elsewhere the Bank has continued to expand; 77 more offices are open now than were open a year ago, and although it may be some time before any substantial proportion of them is contributing to the credit side of the profit and loss account, they afford an indication of growth and point the way to future expansion. The number of accounts on our books has increased at a rate which compares very favourably with previous years. The basic cause of the reduced earnings in our case, therefore, is not a decrease in the volume of business. It is due to an increase in operating costs, which is a feature commonly enough met with today in company reports covering a wide variety of industries in which reduced earnings are usually attributable to a narrowing of profit margins. The problem of the continually mounting expenses of running almost any form of business today is formidable. In the case of a bank by far the greatest factors are the increasing cost of salaries and wages, and also of pensions.

"While the results shown by almost all sections of our business overseas, as well as in England, have suffered, though in varying degrees, from increasing costs, it should be borne in mind that some of the overseas areas are also peculiarly vulnerable in another respect: the economies of many of the 'producing' territories which we serve are keenly sensitive to

commodity price fluctuations, and the progress of the Bank's business in those areas is consequently affected. Although over the year up to September 30 there was not any decisive trend affecting all commodities and many prices remained firm, notable weaknesses had developed in certain instances, particularly in metals.

"It is usually dangerous to generalize, but I think it can fairly be said that during recent years most primary producers have fared tolerably well. The recent course of prices must serve as a reminder that such conditions cannot be regarded as permanent. The weaknesses which have recently emerged in some commodities may be due to a variety of causes, but there are two which I think may have a general application. The first is the level of business activity in the U.S.A., which, while still maintained at a high rate, has not fulfilled the highest expectations placed on it; the second is the severe capital shortage to which I referred last year, and which, through its influence on money rates, has increased the cost of carrying stocks.

Problems of Countries Reaching Independence

"Some of the countries now reaching the blessed state of independence, including several emergent countries of the Commonwealth, may therefore feel that they have been born into a hard and rather unfriendly world. Ready lenders may seem less numerous on the horizon, buyers less clamorous in their markets, and the early dawn of independence somewhat chilly. It is certainly true that hard facts have to be faced, and these new countries have our sympathy in reaching their promised goal at a time when economic conditions are so unfavorable. Nevertheless, it is in times of adversity that valuable experience is learned, and if present difficulties bring home the fact, for it is a fact, that independence for any country is a relative term, much may be gained.

"For the truth is that in a complex, highly-integrated world there is no single country that can be said to be wholly independent. Each and all, whether old or new, are inevitably affected by happenings in the others. Even in such a matter as the shortage of capital it is a fact that almost all the countries of Europe and North America alike are today similarly affected. Their high rate of consumption leaves little to spare in the form of real savings available to finance developments elsewhere.

Britain's Responsibilities to the Commonwealth

"Unless the democracies of the mid-twentieth century, however, can show the degree of discipline required to eliminate some of the wasteful expenditure in which they indulge today, they will, I believe, be found to have been failing in their duty, not only to themselves, but to the new States that are emerging and which still need help in many different ways. This applies with peculiar force to Britain, with her special responsibilities and obligations towards the British Commonwealth countries overseas.

"The significance of saving is now clearly so vital that I make no apology for referring to it again this year, for, in the long run, if we do not save we cannot invest or lend abroad. If Britain and other Western countries wish to see something akin to their own political systems and ideologies prevailing in the new countries, they must be able and willing to invest capital or give them credits, or both. Such help, moreover, is likely to be particularly needed during the critical formative period following the birth of these new States. Clearly some measure of political stability is necessary in the new States themselves, but external help to maintain it may be required for a time.

"It must be acknowledged that the sums which Britain has invested in Commonwealth countries since the war are large, not only in themselves but also in

relation to her resources. She cannot reasonably be expected to meet all demands from every quarter. Unless her reserves can be buttressed by increased savings they will prove inadequate to meet the rapidly growing demands that are now coming. The present high level of domestic expenditure does not leave enough margin for this purpose, with the result that in times of strain money rates may have to be sharply raised or special measures taken which subject other countries of the Commonwealth to sudden shocks. A heavy responsibility falls upon this country as the banker for the sterling area. Over-spending at the centre has been a cause of the decline and fall of more than one empire.

"Unless in this country we can increase our savings by more efficient production or in other ways, we may have to spend rather less on ourselves. This should mean no more than a temporary slowing down of the rate of increase in our living standards, especially if we can eliminate wasteful expenditure. For example, since the war nearly 3,000,000 houses and flats have been built mainly for local authorities and even probably some £5,000,000. Few will deny the urgency of the post-war housing needs, yet it is widely recognized today that these were greatly aggravated by the continuance of an obsolete Rent Restriction Act which ignored hard economic facts and caused many properties to fall into disrepair. As a result, the bill for new housing has been heavier than it need have been.

Lamentable Episode of Suez

Even a fraction of the sums spent on housing would, if used, have gone far to meet investment demands elsewhere. Stockholders in this Bank, when they agreed to set aside £5 millions for the purpose of capitalizing Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, were at that time foregoing immediate reward. They are now receiving proof that investment in the Commonwealth, while desirable for many reasons, can also be profitable.

"The fact that we have to present our accounts for the first time without the Egyptian business vitiates comparison with previous years. It must also raise in the mind of certain interested overseas trade many serious questions. There are some who feel that no good can come of discussing the lamentable episode of Suez, but we are not likely to learn much by glossing over what has happened as if it had never been. Unfortunately, there appears to be already an atmosphere of resignation and complacency in some quarters. It is possible now, however, to see the Suez episode in perspective. The failure to align Anglo-American policy as it has been euphemistically termed, has presented Russia for the first time with a foothold in the Middle East. That is the plain lesson which we shall do well to remember. Our Bank is closely concerned with part of this area in which the efforts of the United Nations unfortunately were directed towards restoring the *status quo* rather than to removing the deep-seated causes of trouble. Not a single major problem was solved.

Woolly Thinking About U.N.O.

"After such an experience it is surprising to find political leaders still expressing the opinion that their country should have no policy except through U.N.O. Equally, it is futile to lay all the blame on that body and to expect it to clear up the mess, a job for which it was neither designed nor equipped. The blame rests rather with those who have brought themselves to believe that by some mysterious means U.N.O. could extricate them from the consequences of their own woolly thinking.

"For those who sincerely feel that the only hope for the future must lie in international co-operation the

question to decide is whether U.N.O. as at present constituted is helping or hindering this aim. It should be apparent by now that resolutions of U.N.O. do nothing to deter Governments that are not answerable to Parliament, and that the present system accordingly operates to the perpetual disadvantage of those that are so answerable. The events of last autumn have illustrated the weaknesses in the existing world security organization, and those countries that have chosen membership of U.N.O. for their protection must now feel that what is needed for the future is something more practical and less cumbersome in operation. A system which cannot even recognize such a matter as the seizure of an international waterway as a breach of international peace, let alone penalize the offender, is useless. Clearly much remains to be done to diminish the attractions of aggression. Until a security organization can contrive to show that infringements of this sort simply do not pay, all foreign investment must remain a hazardous business.

Past Services to Egypt

"Business concerns operating in Egypt will no doubt always be subject to special risks and problems. Certainly, in this Bank we have had no reason to complain of a trouble-free existence, but the tragedy of the past year has been deep indeed. We have lost an old and much prized business; many close friends and happy associations have been cut off from us. The history of our Bank in Egypt, the oldest bank in that country, and for many years the leading commercial bank covers nearly a century. There are many today who will remember the assistance rendered there during the war, but the story in the main has been one of service to the people of Egypt, not to the foreign interests of wealthy merchants and landowners alone, but to many small cultivators and traders throughout the entire country. It would be surprising if all this could be terminated so harshly without causing deep wounds and creating much suffering. Stockholders will, I think, hardly wish me to pass over in silence such an incident, involving, amongst other things, the total loss of a remunerative business. Although nothing can restore the damage done, we hope that recognition of our claim for compensation for the events in Egypt will not long be delayed. We have as yet no progress to report in the matter.

Loyalty of Staff

"You will be glad to know that all our British staff came safely out of Egypt, and many of them have been absorbed into other sections of the Bank. Ways and means have also been found to help many other members of our staff who have since been expelled. As for the remainder, they are, for the most part, working in the Bank of Alexandria, a new company which was formed by the Egyptian authorities for the specific purpose of taking over our business in Egypt from the Egyptian official sequesterator. To those 1,600 men and women who served us to the end I would like to send your thanks for their loyal service. It was no fault of theirs that some should become fugitives in Europe and others should have to serve new masters who may be less congenial than the old. More than a few members of our Egyptian staff had enjoyed periods of special training in England. Their many friends in the Bank here will, I know, wish them well.

"It is not to them alone, however, but to the whole staff of the Bank that I should like once again to express our thanks for another year of work covering much fine achievement. There has, I think, never been a year in which the recuperative power of the Bank has been better demonstrated, thanks not only to the flexibility of the organization but also to the high

morale of the staff wherever they serve. These are not empty words, for I have ample opportunity of judging from first-hand experience at home and overseas.

"It is just over thirty years since I made my first visit to Africa. The amalgamation of the three banks — all with great African interests — had only just taken place. In spite of many subsequent visits over the intervening years I found myself this year making comparisons with the Africa and its problems of thirty years ago. The most obvious changes, as might be expected, are such things as the growth of the big cities and the vastly improved roads and means of travel. Air transport hardly then existed, and for those who have experienced the superb road system of South Africa today it is hard to remember that in 1926, except near the big towns, the roads in the rainy season were often difficult to find, let alone to use. Even the Limpopo was not bridged, while in Rhodesia itself, except to few professionals, the "Copperbelt" was still unknown.

Impacts on Central and Eastern Africa

Yet far exceeding these physical changes has been the change in the African himself. The impact of European civilization on Central and Eastern Africa, and on much of West Africa too, is close to our own times; too close perhaps for us yet to form a proper judgment about it. So, too, is the impact on Africa of the British colonial system. During most of the last thirty years, Lord Lugard, who founded modern Nigeria and played a part also in opening up Uganda and Tanganyika, was a member of the board of this Bank. It was in fact not until 1947 that he died.

Lugard's Africa was the Africa of a primitive tribal system based on agriculture at a bare subsistence level. The achievements of our colonial administrators have to be measured against a background in which tribalism is by no means dead. They have had to build alongside it and often contend with it. In the development of agriculture, for instance, it is not only the farming methods but the ancient system of land tenure itself that have been found inimical to progress. By slow and difficult processes of education and training many thousands of Africans have been brought to a new conception of life — a life almost as different from the old as that which we find in the emerging butterfly. The modern "economic man", an individual earning his living by a money wage, has been to them a revolutionary concept.

Transformation of Thirty Years

"When considering the rate of development in colonial territories we should not overlook the speed at which so much that is quite new has had to be assimilated. The rate of progress is not uniform. In many African territories there are backward regions, but so it is in other parts of the world. The African, on the other hand, has had compressed into the space of two, or perhaps three, generations changes which in other parts of the world have taken place only over the centuries.

"Where, thirty years ago, virtually no means of education existed apart from the mission schools, there are now thousands of schools giving primary education. The immediate objective today in Uganda, for example, is to provide four years' schooling within walking distance of the homes of all who want it. Makerere College, opened as a Government technical school in 1921, now enjoys a special relationship with London University through which it can provide London external degrees. It was a fascinating experience to revisit the college this year.

Spectacular Spread of Education

"Africans holding a Makerere diploma are recruited into the agricultural and educational departments of Governments throughout the whole of East Africa at rates of pay comparable with those in Europe, while in

commercial firms African clerks now receive a starting salary well in excess of that paid not so long ago in the City of London to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

"But it is not only in the British colonial territories that the spread of education is spectacular. Both in the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland great forward strides have been made. Perhaps one of the most significant events of the year was the opening by H.M. the Queen Mother of the new university in Salisbury. Money for this purpose, in addition to private subscriptions, was made available by a substantial grant from the United Kingdom Treasury.

"Already a surprising change has come about in the appearance and general well-being of the African, for it is not only on education but in the health services and in housing that very substantial sums are being spent. Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have materially aided the progress. The picture of general poverty which seemed prevalent in 1926 is rapidly giving way to a picture in which there is both light and shade. Poverty still exists, but well-fed and well-clothed people are no longer the exception.

Increased Incomes of Africans

"The links between better health, wider education, and greater economic needs were never so apparent as at present. The impact of these forces is rapidly making itself felt. For example, the East African territories have now become the largest coffee producers in the Commonwealth. Most of this coffee is African-grown. In the areas around Victoria Nyanza there has developed one of the biggest cotton producing areas in the whole of the Commonwealth. All of this again is African-owned and grown. The total value of the trade of the three East African territories, which in 1926 was roughly £20 millions, has today grown to £250 millions.

"Through the rapidly expanding co-operative movement another stage has been reached whereby the African, formerly only a producer, is now obtaining a share in the processing of the raw product and is operating both cotton ginneries and coffee curing factories. Agricultural and farm planning units have been established to give advice and guidance, while institutes for training students to farm on their own account and to teach in schools have also been established. In many areas the plough and the tractor are rapidly replacing the Native hoe. That ubiquitous weapon, nevertheless, seems likely to die a slow death.

"In all this development, both economic and social, your Bank has played a part. We have opened offices in remote areas to make our services better known and understood, to bring banking to the African, and to inculcate the saving habit. We have even produced films for use in West and East Africa, to explain pictorially to African audiences what services the Bank can render them. Our returns indicate that the African has not been slow to learn, and the rate of increase in recent years, particularly in savings accounts, has been striking. This progress is seen in varying degrees and forms throughout the whole of the Commonwealth.

In Praise of "Colonialism"

"This then is "colonialism" on the British model. It makes no claim to be a perfect system. It is nevertheless a living and guiding influence, carrying the traditions of established civilization to an insecure world. Those who have criticized it for going too slowly — and more recently for going too fast — should say what sort of system they would favour in its place. That form of "colonialism" now in vogue in Eastern Europe would scarcely appeal to them, yet the mere granting of constitutions without political and economic

preparation would be a sterile policy. On the other hand, economic aid alone, without any parallel training for self-government, must bring at best instability and at worst a form of serfdom.

"Today the work of our Colonial administrators, which has consciously aimed at creating stable self-governing communities, is being put to the test. We should not be hasty in passing judgment, for we have moved far beyond Lugard's theory of the dual mandate. Our particular form of parliamentary democracy, when planted in alien soil, may not flourish so readily as some suppose and will need careful tending if it is to survive. Even in places where it has long been established it has been known at times to develop odd characteristics.

Pride in Past Work

"We should remember with gratitude the selfless work of those public servants who are now passing from the scene. Some of the finest tributes ever paid them have come this year from Ghana, Nigeria, and Malaya, from those very people whom we have helped. They are helping to bring to national stature. They are entitled to a feeling of pride as they see these new countries of the Commonwealth taking their places beside the old. While we may share this pride we must remember that the work is not completed. Nothing quite like it has ever been attempted before. We should show our faith in this great conception and back that faith with all the resources we can spare.

I have spoken earlier of Lord Lugard. Some sixty-four years ago, writing of his work, he said: 'It behoves us then to take heed to the small beginnings of these great things and, in laying the foundations, to ensure that the greatness of the structure shall not suffer from lack of realization on our part in the present.'

Nyanza Textile Industry

Why the C.P.A. Withdrew

THE UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has agreed to the appropriation of £792,172 from Protectorate balances to enable £942,922 to be invested in Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd. The difference of £150,750 was an unallocated balance standing to the credit of the Local Investment Fund.

Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, Minister of Finance, said during the debate that the textile mill at Jinja was one of the most modern in the world. There had already been encouraging successes in training Africans in the acquisition of new skills, and Nytil products, made from fine Uganda cotton by the mill, were beginning to be known on the local market. Government believed that there were prospects of quickly reducing losses, and that as the country would enjoy indirect benefits by keeping the industry in being, there was justification for taking a financial risk.

Three Shift Basis

The factory was to be planned on a three-shift basis, at which level it would have a chance of working economically. However, a number of technical difficulties at this stage of development contributed to the high cost of production, but they were likely to be temporary factors. They were not the factors which had influenced the Calico Printers' Association Ltd. to withdraw from financing the scheme.

It had been shown that even Africans with very little education could acquire the necessary skills if there was proper selection of staff. The rate of labour turnover was "worrying"; three months previously it had been as high as 100%, but that figure had been reduced to 60%, and for the more highly skilled operatives it was considerably lower than the average.

The compelling reason for the withdrawal of the Calico Printers' Association was that since the project started the price of imported textiles had fallen. Had prices remained at the 1952 level the present difficulty would not have arisen.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1922	1938	1956
Undertakings	2	11	20
Number of Consumers	1,544	11,093	62,838
Annual Consumption	11 million units	21½ million units	300 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 30099, Nairobi.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki

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

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Ifara, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi,

Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

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

London Office:

66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2046.

Company Report**The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd.****Group Turnover Now Exceeds £16,000,000****Trading Profits Increased from £193,145 to £230,724****CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LIMITED, was held in Kitale on Friday last, December 6.

CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, the chairman, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the report of the directors and the accounts for the year to July 31, 1957.

"A copy of the directors' report, balance-sheet, and accounts has been issued to each shareholder and I propose with your concurrence to take them as read and to restrict my remarks to important developments which have taken place during the year under review.

Accounts

"There was an increase in turnover during the year, and there has been an increase in the trading profit from £193,145 to £230,724.

"Members' indebtedness shows an increase over last year of £116,133. Of the total figure of £2,115,873 an amount of approximately £600,000 represents a permanent recurring outstanding equal to a minimum seven weeks between the maturity of indebtedness and settlement of accounts. This leaves an approximate figure of £1,500,000 of overdue accounts. Taking these facts into consideration, the overall position is not appreciably different from last year.

"After paying our preference dividend at 7½%, making provision for the ordinary dividend at 10% and a bonus on purchases at 2½% and such other transfers and provisions as your board have deemed proper, we have this year been able to create a re-organization reserve of £35,000. The reason for making this provision I will now explain.

"There has been expansion and development in your business over the last nine years, during which period profits have increased from a loss of £56,325 to a profit this year of £230,724.

"This development and expansion have during the whole of this period put your Association in a position where it has consistently had to strain every nerve to build up the organization to keep pace with the expansion. Your board of directors therefore decided during the year under review that streamlining of the organization had become essential, and Mr. R. E. Anderson, business consultant of Nairobi, was called in to make a report on the organization.

Implementation of Re-organization

"Mr. Anderson's report has now been received, has been accepted in principle by your board, and is being implemented. This accounts for the re-organization reserve.

"The impletion of the report involves the appointment of two extra directors to the board of your Association, a business director and a financial director. The former position has already been filled by Mr. F. L. Walker, who has been with this Association since 1947, and who, prior to his elevation to the board, was acting as our buyer. I am sure you will all wish to congratulate Mr. Walker and to wish him well with his new responsibilities.

"At the time of preparing this speech the position of financial director has not been filled, but it is expected that we shall do so in the not too distant future.

"These two new appointments to the board will take

some of the strain off the shoulders of your managing director, Mr. G. M. Pain, and permit of closer control.

"This was the object of the exercise in view of the consistent expansion and development of your Association's activities to which I have referred.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton

"To enable these two appointments to be made without increasing the authorized number of directors, Mr. Hugh Hamilton, C.M.G., who has for so long been associated with us, very generously offered to vacate his seat on the board. Your board reluctantly agreed to this, but I am very pleased to inform you that Mr. Hamilton has accepted our invitation to resume the appointment of honorary trustee on the board which he had held for many years prior to his appointment as a director.

"I am sure that you will wish to join with your board in extending our sincere appreciation to Mr. Hamilton for his great and generous gesture and in expressing our hope that for many years to come he will continue his association with us.

"I will not deal with Mr. Anderson's report in detail other than to say that his recommendations include the installation of a punched card accounting system and that this is now being installed. I hope that, if any accounting delays are experienced during the change over from the present system to the punched card system, members will understand that they will only be of a temporary nature.

"It is our hope that by the end of the current financial year the majority of the re-organization will have been completed and that the provision we have made for the expenditure in connexion with this will contribute largely to the cost involved. It is expected that in the financial year beginning on August 1, 1958, the benefits resulting from such re-organization will be shown up in the accounts.

Building Programme

"I told you in my speech last year that the Association had been granted the large triangular plot in front of its present buildings in Nakuru. We have experienced a certain amount of delay in proceeding with this project due to the nature of the soil which will necessitate more expensive foundations than we had anticipated. Your board considered the possibility of postponing this project, which was suggested at the last annual general meeting, but has decided that it must be proceeded with without delay. Originally the building was to consist of only four floors, but due to our continuing expansion it has been decided that it would be more prudent initially to construct five floors and to make provision for foundations which ultimately will take additional floors.

Crops and Crop Movements

"The 1956 planted wheat crop yielded some 1,200,000 bags, or approximately the same quantity as the previous year from a much reduced acreage. In my address to the shareholders of Unga Limited, a copy of which all of you, as shareholders, will have received, I have commented upon the serious situation developing because of the increasingly large proportion of soft red wheats now being grown. I refer particularly to Sabanero, 1066, Equator, 13, and Baby Equator. This

is causing deep concern both to millers and to bakers, as it is not now possible to produce good quality baking flour from Kenya wheat only.

Problem of Rust-Resistant Wheats

It is becoming increasingly apparent that until the plant breeding station can produce wheats which are not only resistant to rust but also will produce a good quality flour, we must expect a period during which we must import good quality wheat from overseas to mix with our own wheat if we are to retain our markets.

It would be quite unrealistic, however, to expect the wheat growers to effect a complete change-over in a single season. They cannot afford to take such a risk. The problem needs to be resolved as soon as possible, but it will require the practical co-operation and good will of everyone to do so.

The 1956 planted maize crop produced a surplus for delivery of approximately 900,000 bags, the bulk of which was cleared by the end of August. Present indications are that the 1957 planted crop will be slightly higher.

Following my remarks last year on the future of maize control, discussions have taken place between your board, The Cereals Producers' (Scheduled Areas) Board, and The Kenya National Farmers' Union in an endeavour to find an acceptable basis for the future marketing of maize.

I hope that, with the full co-operation of all those representing producer interests, and in consultation with the Minister for Agriculture, it will be possible to reach a solution to this problem which will be satisfactory to producer and consumer alike.

Barley and Oats

The barley crop from 1956 plantings yielded 120,000 bags for sale. A large proportion went to the maltings and the balance was sold mainly for pig feed. Prices varied during the year, and, as violent price fluctuations are not in the best interests of either growers or consumers, discussions are taking place between ourselves and the Pig Industry Board to see if we can arrive at some stability.

The oats crop from 1956 plantings yielded 32,000 bags for sale. We believe the growers were not dissatisfied with the prices received.

During the year the Association handled 25,571 bags of sunflower seed, most of which was exported. Due to the Suez crisis, the prices received during the early part of the year were extremely good, but fell away thereafter. There has been some slight interest in processing sunflower seed locally, and this is an interest we shall try to foster.

Lucerne and Mustard Seed

Several hundred tons of lucerne meal were shipped to British West Coast ports during the year at satisfactory prices, but, due to heavy grass crops in the United Kingdom at the end of the summer, current prices are not attractive, though there is a possibility of improvement for shipments in the early months of the New Year. Kenya lucerne is of extremely high protein content, and farmers here should not overlook the possibilities of this valuable feed.

Early in the year we sent samples of Kenya-grown mustard seed to Germany, where buyers were extremely interested. If the quality can be maintained, it is possible that a useful market may be built up in this commodity.

Fertilizers

The policy of your board during the year under review again has been to offer to members the widest possible range of fertilizers without indicating any preference for any specified fertilizer, and satisfactory

arrangements have been made to continue this policy for 1957-58, and subject to factors outside our control (such as the Suez Canal incident last year, which resulted in an increase in freight charges), I think I can say that for this coming season there will be no increase in the prices of our main fertilizers, and, in fact, there may be some reductions in the selling prices.

Expansion in African Areas

On May 14 last our first branch in the African areas at Maragua near Fort Hall in the Central Province was opened by the Minister for African Affairs.

Turnover has shown a gradual increase from the inception, and indicates that we are successfully servicing a need there for wholesale trading to the African traders. When we are satisfied that we are established on a sound basis at Maragua, your board will then give consideration to the advisability of further expansion elsewhere. This further expansion will not take place until we are confident that our entry into African areas is economically justified, and any further expansion will be on a gradual basis.

Unga, Limited

This year the financial and other activities of Unga Limited, are again separately reviewed in conjunction with the accounts of that company.

Tanganyika Farmers' Association Limited

The Tanganyika Farmers' Association has completed its second financial year in accordance with the managing agency agreement which was entered into between the Tanganyika Farmers' Association and The Kenya Farmers' Association, and their second general meeting will be held in Arusha on December 16, 1957.

The board of directors is composed of:

Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman)

Mr. A. Kuenzler (vice-chairman)

Mr. L. Stern

Mr. G. M. Pain

Mr. H. W. Lunwick (director and general manager).

During the year Mr. H. S. Smith resigned from the board of the T.F.A., and Mr. L. Stern was elected in his place.

During the financial year directors of the T.F.A. visited all branches in Tanganyika.

Again I should like to express on behalf of the board our appreciation of the valuable work which Mr. Lunwick has done for the T.F.A.

The membership was 524 at July 31, 1957, consisting of 437 Europeans, 19 Asians, and 66 Africans.

In accordance with the managing agency agreement, a dividend of 10% on the ordinary and founder shares will be recommended to the annual general meeting and 2% bonus on all normal trading purchases made by members on their accounts during the financial year 1956-57.

New Building Completed

The new building which was under construction at Moshi has been completed and is now occupied, and I am also pleased to announce that the T.F.A. was successful in its recent tender for acquiring that part of the Moshi storage recently belonging to the Department of Grain Storage, the acquisition of which storage was so essential to the successful control of the Northern Province maize crop on behalf of our members. The maize crop there is run for grain on a pool basis.

The final pool payout this year was Shs. 34/34 per bag of 200 lb. net.

This was the first year in which the T.F.A. has run a maize pool, as this was the first year in which guaranteed prices for maize and allied cereals were

withdrawn; there was temporarily substituted for the guaranteed price an f.o.r. Tanganyika pork support price, but our payout to our members was in excess of this.

"The T.F.A. and the K.F.A. consider that this pool marketing is the true function of a growers' co-operative, and it is gratifying to note how successful we were in the first year.

Federation of Co-operative Organizations

"During the year under review I inquired into the desirability of forming a National Federation of Co-operative Organizations. Contacts were made with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, where federations of co-operatives have successfully existed for many years on a voluntary basis. The object of such a federation is to co-ordinate and strengthen the co-operative movement.

"Your own board has agreed in principle to the formation of a federation. The Kenya Co-operative Creameries is also interested, and the executive committee of the Kenya National Farmers' Union has given support to the proposal.

"In view of this I visited Southern Rhodesia and South Africa in October to inquire into the details of the composition and activities of the federations there.

General

"The number of staff and labourers employed this year as compared with last year is as follows:—

As at July 31, 1956: As at July 31, 1957

Europeans	144	153
Asians	152	156
Salaried Africans	121	126
Labourers	878	866

"Since my appointment as chairman in July 1956 I have had opportunities to be in close contact with our staff, and it is with pleasure that I pay a special tribute to them all for their work and loyalty during the year under review. I am confident that members will wish to be associated with the board in this tribute.

Tribute to Managing Director

"The duties of a managing director of an organization of the size of ours must always be strenuous. With our expanding economy, the perennial problem of rising costs, and the time-consuming intrusion of a major re-organization investigation, the year under review has been even more strenuous and therefore not only do I take this opportunity to express thanks and appreciation to our managing director, Mr. G. M. Pain, for the success of our operations, but also my admiration for the capacity and energy he has applied to the furtherance of our interests.

"Finally, it gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge the loyal support and assistance which I have received from all members of the board.

"I now move the adoption of the directors' report, balance-sheet, and accounts submitted to you, and when this has been seconded, I and the managing director will be pleased to furnish information in reply to questions which members may wish to ask."

Overseas Service Bill

Provisions for a central pool of officers of the Overseas Civil Service for secondment to the colonies, the independent Commonwealth countries and foreign countries, are contained in the Overseas Service Bill, which was introduced in the house of Commons last week. The Bill would give legislative effect to the proposals contained in the Colonial Office White Paper of last May on the reorganization of the Overseas Civil Service.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

Contract Placed for New Factory MR. J. A. LORAM'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on December 3 in London.

Mr. J. A. Loram, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

"The intake of crop amounted to 683,175 lb., being 21,685 lb. in excess of the quantity harvested in the previous year. Apart from a temporary rise due to the Suez incident, prices for our class of tea were not subject to serious fluctuations during the year.

"Unfortunately the new season has begun with a severe drought, and the crop secured for the first quarter shows a considerable decline.

"As already advised the factory building was totally destroyed by fire in July last, and the plant and machinery suffered serious damage. Contracts have been given out for the erection of a modern single-storey drum withering factory, and every effort is made for the factory to be completed in time to manufacture the leaf harvested in the 1958-59 season. The material loss by fire and the consequent loss of profits are covered adequately by insurance.

Tax Over Provision

"The net profit for the year was £30,000, which showed an increase of £6,226 over the corresponding profit of the previous year. Taxation benefits will accrue to companies regarded as overseas trade corporations. Our accounts have been framed after taking into account such benefits, and accordingly the provision for total taxation of £20,200 shows relatively a substantial reduction. Additionally, we now find that there was a substantial over-provision of tax in the previous year's accounts of £10,000.

"After taking the foregoing tax figures into account and including the amount of £4,193 brought forward, there is a total available of £44,272. An interim dividend of 10% has been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a final distribution of 50% less income tax, allocated as to 35% as an ordinary dividend and 15% as a special dividend. The three dividends absorb a net total of £30,727, which together with a transfer of £9,000 to general reserve, will leave the amount to be carried forward at £4,545."

The report was adopted.



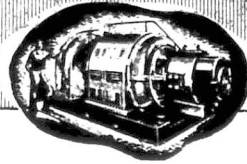
EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.
(AFRICA) LTD.

NAIROBI - MOMBASA - KAMPALA

in association with

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO., LTD.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
(ESTABLISHED 1858)

Electrical Equipment?

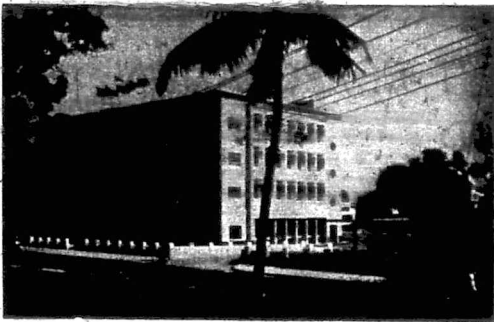


First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**
P.O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Sole Agents for:

**Legg (Industries) Ltd.; Murex Welding
Processes Ltd.; Oldham & Son Ltd.**

Batteries — Charging Equipment — Arc Welding Equipment



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

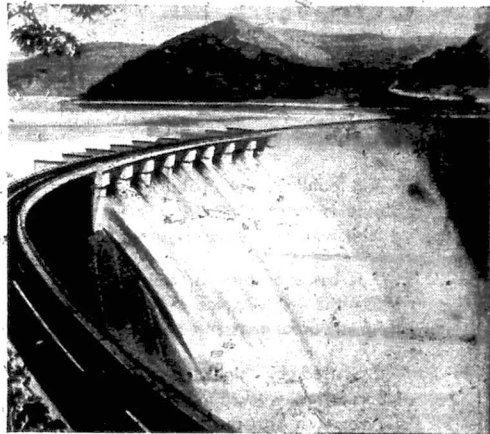
Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

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

Steamship and Airline Agents

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

RHODESIA & NYASALAND



An artist's impression of the Kariba Dam.

POWER for PROSPERITY

Awakening markets in Africa, and increasing
demands for home-produced goods and services, offer
promising opportunities to industrial enterprise.

For information write to—

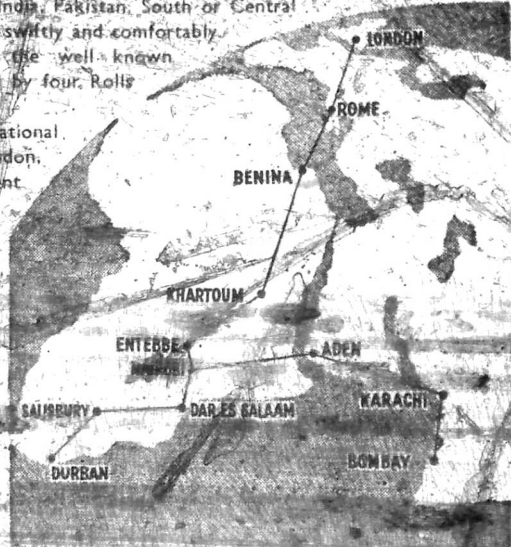
The Office of the
High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2



Fly North East or South with **EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS**

Whether your journey takes you to Europe, India, Pakistan, South or Central Africa, East African Airways can fly you there swiftly and comfortably. All international routes are operated by the well-known Canadairs — fully pressurised aircraft powered by four Rolls Royce Merlin engines.

East African Airways have weekly tourist international flights to South Africa via Salisbury, London, Karachi and Bombay. Your nearest Travel Agent or E.A.A. office will advise you of fare details.



EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

A public limited liability company, with an issued capital of over £5 million, whose object is to promote and assist the further expansion of Uganda's economy by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible.

It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developments since its inception in 1952—the exploitation of copper-cobalt, apatite and pyrochlore deposits, and the establishment of cement and textile industries on the most modern lines, to mention but a few.

Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshops and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

Industrialists and others interested in the potentialities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive facilities provided by the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
P.O. BOX 442

27 REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.