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Thursday, March 6th, 1958

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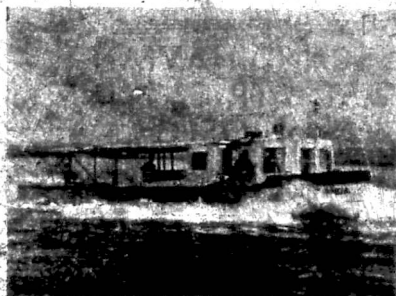


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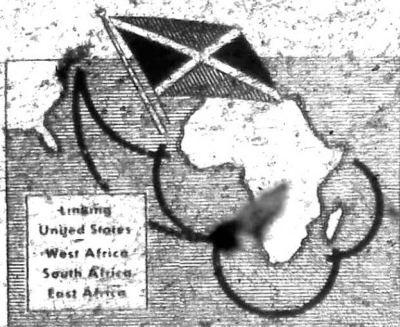
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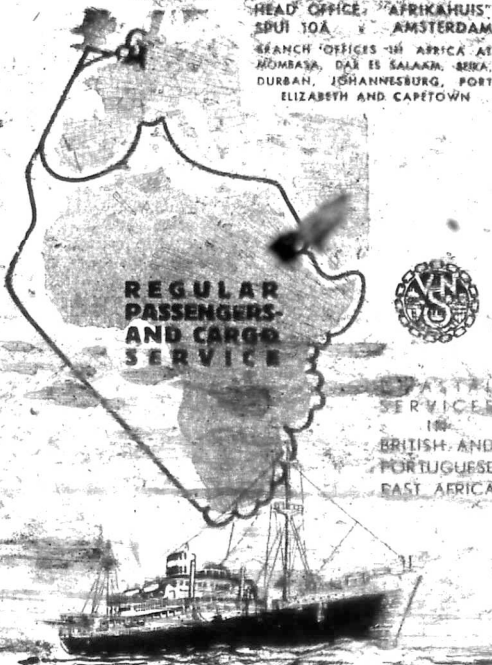
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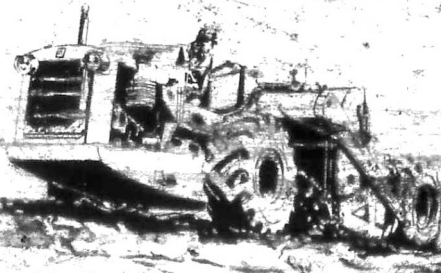
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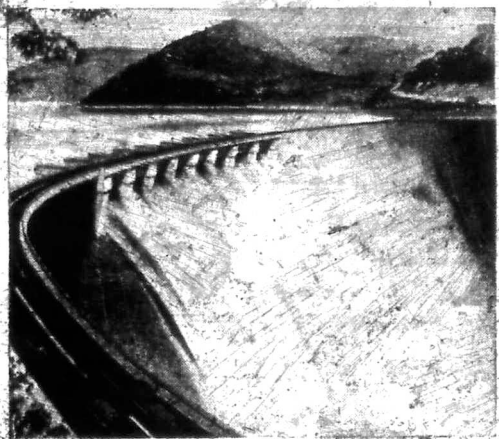


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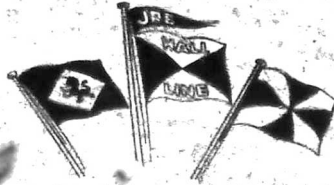
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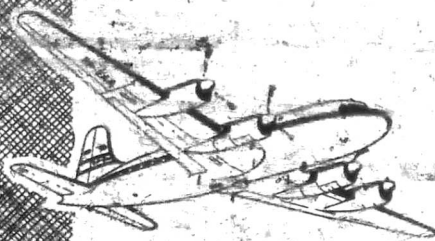
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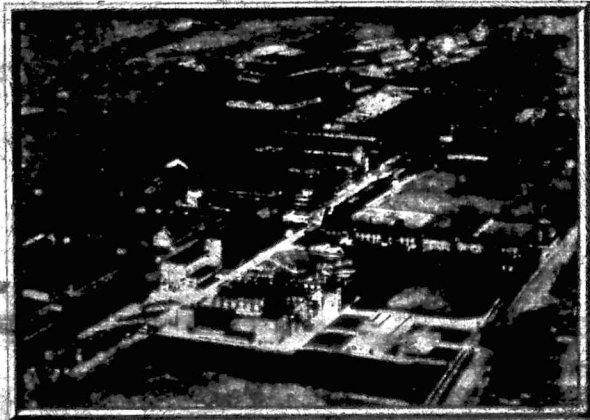
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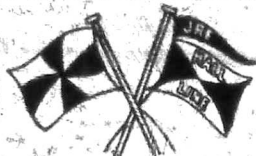
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1958

Vol. 34

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LABOUR PARTY, after weeks of private discussion, has said in the House of Commons through its deputy leader, Mr. James Griffiths, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it welcomes the Lennox-Boyd Constitution for Kenya, which in its view represents a very important advance; the statement referred to the need to secure the co-operation of Africans, particularly in regard to the new Council of State, and recorded that both political parties in the United Kingdom hoped that the Africans of Kenya would co-operate in making the new Constitution a success. With the obvious purpose of softening the blow to the African extremists, Mr. Griffiths concluded by asking for a repetition of the formal official announcement that "the ultimate control of Kenya and its destiny still rest with Her Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State", to which request Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied with an "absolute assurance". As our readers know, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has for a long period pleaded with the Labour Party to lend its support to the general principles of policy in East and Central Africa, since there can otherwise be no expectation of political stability. So far as Kenya is concerned, a major reason for our campaign for a bi-party policy has been the need to show Mr. Mboya and the other African elected members of the Legislature that there is no justification for their belief that the Socialists sympathize with their extravagant ideas, including their boycott of the new Constitution. Now, months too late, they have been told that the Parliamentary Labour Party endorses the plan on which Mr. Lennox-Boyd decided after days of hard negotiation during his visit to Kenya in the autumn. If that statement by the Opposition had been made before Christmas it would have been much more valuable, for

then it might have dissuaded Mr. Mboya from the attitude of stubborn resistance which he has meantime advertised so often that he probably feels that he cannot now retreat. He and the other extremists have certainly assumed that a Socialist Secretary of State would be sympathetic to their demands (which include universal adult suffrage and objection to the Council of the State), and they have now to reconcile themselves to the fact that they must abandon that expectation.

Though deprived of much of the value by procrastination, the Labour Party's statement is still important because it will force the African elected members to do one of two things: (a) drop their bitterly critical and non-co-operative attitude, or (b) maintain their unconstructive posture in the knowledge that that course will annoy those on the political left in Britain to whom they have looked for sympathy, and from whom they are now told that they cannot expect fulfilment of their desires if and when a Socialist Government returns to office. The dilemma of the African politicians is evident, and salutary. If they do not accept the recommendation to work for the success of the Constitution they will quarrel with both parties. While they have not hesitated to flout a considerate and conciliatory Conservative Minister, it will be less agreeable to them to reject the counsel of an Opposition which they expect to see restored to power at no very distant date. Yet to follow the advice now given by the Labour Party will involve the African members of the Legislative Council in loss of face, for they have vowed that nothing will persuade them to work for the success of the new arrangements. At this very moment they are using the elections in six African constituencies to advertise their intransigence.

— which would assuredly have been modified, and possibly avoided, if the Socialist leaders had been less dilatory in accepting the duty which they have now acknowledged.

It is also most unfortunate that two Socialist ex-Ministers should have contradicted one another on the same matter in the House of Commons on the same day. During the debate on the

Socialists Speak With Two Voices

Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Labour's spokesman on Commonwealth affairs (as distinct from those affecting the Colonies for which Mr. Callaghan is responsible), claimed (with considerable licence) that the new Constitution for Kenya sprang from proposals made by a mission on which he served in 1954, when they might have been accepted by Africans. "We are now too late; Africans are insistent", Mr. Bottomley said in an unhappy and unprofitable aside. Such remarks inevitably weakened the assertion of bi-party solidarity made a little earlier by Mr. Griffiths. Moreover, they invite Mr. Mboya and his associates to quote a leading Socialist as having said that "these very worth-while proposals" for Kenya are "now too late".

Mr. Bottomley, for whose generally objective attitude to African affairs we have considerable respect, must have known exactly what Mr. Griffiths was to say. Indeed,

Solace for Extremists

it is to be assumed that he participated in the lengthy discussions which led to the decision to make the statement. Yet he was to undermine it with words which dilute the affirmation of all-party support for Kenya's new constitutional structure, and which offer solace to the African extremists whom Mr. Griffiths had by implication warned that they must not look to the Labour Party for support of their obduracy. Every wasted month and botched opportunity increases the need for bi-partisanship in the main Colonial issues, and, in view of what has just happened in the Commons and what threatens in Kenya, it is to be hoped that the Socialists will promptly say again, preferably in a statement by the leader of the party, that they entirely endorse the new Constitution for Kenya and that they agree that that country must remain with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom as far ahead as can be foreseen. That affirmation, unequivocally and authoritatively made, would be of real value to Kenya and East Africa.

Notes By The Way

Spirited Leadership

THE SUDANESE LEADERS have shown that they differ from most politicians in the Western world by refusing to appease envy and covetousness and by insisting on identifying and repelling aggression. If that same spirit had been shown by United Kingdom Ministers in the twenties and thirties of this century Hitler and Mussolini would never have emerged from obscurity, and if that spirit had informed British policy and administration in East, Central, and West Africa as recently as a dozen years ago their political problems would have been enormously reduced and their plans for social and economic advancement correspondingly eased. Recognizing that the first step in the wrong direction had to be promptly checked, Sayed Abdullah Khalil, the Sudanese Prime Minister, and his colleagues (some of whom have never tried to hide their Egyptian sentiments) wasted no time in idle discussion when the Egyptian dictator infringed the territorial sovereignty of their country, but set themselves zealously to the task of defending its territorial integrity. That is what would have been expected of the Sudanese by their former British mentors, but Nasser and his crew, who have consistently misjudged their southern neighbours, were evidently taken back when their bluster failed.

Another Raranoic?

PERHAPS THE KEY to the promptitude and vigour of Khartoum's reaction is to be found in a few direct words spoken to the special correspondent of the

Daily Telegraph by "a highly-placed Sudanese", who said: "This at the beginning of a general Egyptian assault on the independence and sovereignty of the Sudan. We believe that Nasser is now so carried away by his Soviet arms and his absorption of Syria that he is ready to apply the technique used by Hitler in pre-war Europe to establish himself as dictator of the Arab world". Those words closely resemble some of the recent public statements of the Prime Minister (and perhaps the Nasser clique forgot that he had served for many years in the Sudan Defence Force and reached the rank of brigadier before he turned to politics). It is fortunate for the Sudan, and the other territories in Africa on which Nasser has designs, that a man of that background and of Mr. Khalil's manifest determination should be at the head of the Government at so critical a period. It would be sad, and surprising, if the general election now in progress were not to confirm him in that office.

Zambezi Floods

THE TRAGEDY to the great hydro-electric scheme in the Kariba gorge has called world attention to the recent Zambezi floods of last year and this. Though the level of the river below the Falls is higher than it has been for more than half a century, the rainfall over the areas which feed it, though heavy in places, has not been unprecedented. European old-timers and many Africans in Northern Rhodesia have known worse rainy seasons than those of the past two years. Why, then, has less rain brought such unexpectedly high water? One

reason is that the rain has fallen in an abnormally short period, especially in the valley of the Sanyati, which flows into the main stream well below the Falls, thus bringing a heavy spate into the Kariba Gorge. Are the local Africans surprised? Not at all. 'We told you not to offend the river god.' Now you see what happens to the food! That epitomizes their attitude.

Retribution

A THEORY which, so far as I am aware, has not found its way into print is that the settled conditions established by the *Pax Britannica* have resulted in great expansion of African agriculture along the Zambezi and its tributaries, that the poor cultivation methods of Africans have caused the rapid erosion, and that heavy loss of soil into the rivers has increased silt, especially where reeds grow in profusion, so that the main waters flow more fiercely through a narrower main channel (though in places the river may be wider). Since the Kafue joins the Zambezi well below Kariba, no attention need be paid to the suggestion which has been widely reported that the high waters in the gorge are partly due to the extermination of hippo in the Kafue and consequential clogging of the channel. That argument may, however, apply elsewhere. The Chobe River joins the upper Zambezi after traversing a large marsh in the Kaprivi Strip which used to be the home of vast numbers of hippo, which kept open channels through the swamp clear. Hunting has immensely reduced their numbers in recent years, and because the old channels have grown thick with papyrus the area no longer acts as a sponge to suck water from the rainy season flow, thus checking the volume and force of the current.

Good Man Wasted

THE LUNCH-TIME JOINT MEETINGS in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies bring together well-informed, experienced, and indeed distinguished audiences, and the speaker for the day, however well versed in his subject, may find before him several of the outstanding authorities upon it. Because he will also certainly face a number of people with wide knowledge of the problem chosen for discussion, an unguarded statement is unlikely to escape challenge, and the half-hour of questions is often the most interesting and rewarding part of the function. Colonial Governors and Ministers have often spoken at these gatherings, and so have leading non-officials—politicians, businessmen, missionaries, mining magnets, journalists, and others, but Mr. George Baker, who addressed the last meeting on "The United States Discovers Africa", was one of a very small number of relatively junior officials who have been invited to be a guest speaker. Few district officers can, I suppose, speak as well as he. His notes were disregarded; he hardly hesitated for a word in the 40 minutes of his address; his phraseology was direct and graphic; he balanced information with some light-hearted stories, and he answered the questions most effectively. In short, he discharged his task admirably.

Nonsensical Posting

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT had seconded him to Washington for eight months as assistant to the Colonial Attaché in the British Embassy, and, since Tanganyika is a Trust Territory, he naturally paid some attention to the United Nations, and, in particular, the Trusteeship Council. But the general public was much in his mind, and in their last 53 days in the United States Mr. and Mrs. Baker addressed 60 meetings during a motor tour of 10,000 miles. The understanding of American attitudes thus acquired should be valuable to

a Territory which has been much criticized, usually undeservedly, by Americans, and it ought to be safe to assume that the information and insight acquired by Mr. Baker since the spring of last year would be put to the maximum use by the appropriate departments of the Tanganyika Government, which would mean that he would be posted to Dar es Salaam at least for a period. It is unsafe to assume anything of the kind, for once again colonial administration has gone out of its way to demonstrate its irrationality. Mr. Baker has been sent to Tukuyu, one of the most isolated administrative posts in the whole Territory. No business house would thus waste the special knowledge of a member of its staff who have been especially picked to acquire it, and I hope that this nonsensical posting will cause protests in the Legislative Council.

Starved But Fed Up

I SYMPATHIZE with Sir Eric Harrison, High Commissioner in London for Australia, in his protest at a meeting of the Institute of Public Relations that Commonwealth realities were too much taken for granted in the United Kingdom, that even big business executives were "crassly ignorant", and that the people of the Commonwealth were "completely fed up" with the lack of publicity for their countries in the English Press. More candour of that kind might in time have been displayed even in Fleet Street and its environs. I should have thought it astonishing, and discreditably so, that not one national daily newspaper in the whole country has a special Commonwealth feature, some pride themselves on a daily column or more from the United States, and quite a number have one or more columns a week from Paris, in both cases to supplement major news stories telegraphed from North America and France. Yet, I repeat, no paper devotes even a column a day to the Commonwealth and Empire. Thus the United Kingdom's best partners are not kept day by day under the notice of the Mother Country, which is starved of Commonwealth news; and the Commonwealth, as Sir Eric Harrison justly said, is "fed up" with this inattention. The point must have been mentioned to me thousands of times during the past 33 years by friends home from East or Central Africa, who naturally resent such seeming indifference.

Resisting the Stock Exchange

MR. HARLEY DRAYTON, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., and other companies with a total capital of about £100m., is a bonny fighter with a strong sense of the obligations of directors to the shareholders for whom they act, and on whose behalf he is resisting the London Stock Exchange. The point at issue is the propriety or otherwise of supplying in confidence to the Stock Exchange advance proofs of anything which a board intends to send to the shareholders. Mr. Drayton agrees that allotment letters, application forms for shares, and particulars of any new issues ought to be submitted for approval before publication, but he declines to accept a ruling that all communications to stockholders should first be seen by the Stock Exchange.

My view is that the first duty of the directors is to the stockholders, and that no one, whoever they are, has any right to information, confidential or otherwise, before the stockholder has it. Mr. Drayton said last week, adding that the companies over which he presides will post any circulars simultaneously to stockholders and the Stock Exchange. No commercial company has such a wide spread of interests in Africa, North, East, Central, and South, as the Mitchell Cotts Group, and the many readers of this paper who know Mr. Drayton and his representatives overseas will, I think, approve his stand against a bureaucratic claim for which there appears to be no justification.

United States "Explosively Interested in Africa"

Mr. G. W. Baker's Address on "America Discovers Africa"*

MOMENTOUS HAPPENINGS IN AFRICA since the war have started Americans into finding that across the water from them lies a vast land-mass almost four times the size of their own country, with a population already a third larger than that of the United States, which in another generation is likely to be twice as large as theirs.

Voyages of discovery are being made by politicians, businessmen, writers, serious students, and teenage tourists of 20th century America. These journeys in the modern idiom, by air on the city-a-day, country-a-week system. Most of the Americans who are discovering Africa must inevitably see it by means of these rapid tours. In Washington a very distinguished public figure describes race discrimination in East Africa, although he had earlier confessed that he had only flown over Tanganyika and that much of his contact with the ground had been limited to tarmac runways at the airports.

Adequate Information Necessary

Colonial affairs are important in Anglo/U.S. relations, and, if this new-found American public opinion is to be based on adequate study of the facts, we must keep them well supplied with information from the field, at what they call working level.

Typical boy and girl students at a college in Los Angeles who plan to visit Africa this summer explained that their reason for getting me to the college, and the purpose of their voyage was to find out how Americans could by personal effort play a part in solving the great problems of Africa. We had discussed the Vice-President's report on his African tour, in which Mr. Nixon said: "The emergence of a free and independent Africa is as important to us in the long run as it is to the people of Africa."

These two rather different expressions of outlook illustrate the wide range, from young to old, from ordinary citizens to national figures, of this tremendous explosion of interest in Africa — which is spreading through the United States as fast as nationalism is spreading through Africa. I call it an explosion because it is sudden, it releases powerful pent-up forces, its reverberations will affect people far beyond those in immediate contact with it, and because if it is to be beneficial its energy must be studied and harnessed to definite purposes.

We often hear of the speed with which events have moved in Africa in the last decade, yet how little one has heard of the American march on Africa, which is moving with equal speed and may prove in the end to be of equal importance, late though it is.

American Questions About Africa

As a summary of where America stands now in relation to what she had hitherto known as the Dark Continent, I would make these points: (1) Americans have got to learn more about Africa and do more about it; (2) what can we do, and what will it cost?; (3) what are the Communists doing about it?

As assistant to the Colonial Attaché in the British Embassy in Washington for eight months it was my job to study these questions, and try in a small way to influence them. I emphasize my capacity as a seconded District Officer because when we spent a day at Stanford University near San Francisco the university newspaper billed me as a former Governor of Tanganyika. An uncomfortable five minutes are in store for me if a copy of that paper gets into Sir Edward Livingston's hands.

My all-too-short assignment was rounded off by a two-months speaking tour of the States extending over 10,000 miles. My wife was shaken to find that she had to do her stuff almost as much as I, because there was so much interest in the women's angles on life in a colonial territory. We spoke to chambers of commerce, foreign clubs, associations, world affairs councils, women's clubs, Rotary clubs, Lions,

*Being a much abbreviated report of an address in London to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies by Mr. S. W. Baker, an administrative officer in Tanganyika.

Kiwanis, students and faculty members in colleges and universities, the Press, radio, and television, and people in their own homes.

At a service club luncheon in Cincinnati I was preceded by the original Aunt Jemina of parable fame, a worthy coloured lady sponsored by some flour millers, who gave us 20 minutes of delightful music-hall songs accompanied by an accordion. I found it quite a task to get the audience from patcakes down to the level of colonialism.

Newspaper interviews were a constant problem. Although you might take care what went into reporters' notebooks you could never tell what would come out. In the same city a whole hour was spent in a serious discussion of colonial problems with three newspapermen, one of whom kept bringing the conversation round to African tribes dancing. His contribution to his next edition bore the headline "Tanganyika or U.S. It's the Same Rock 'n' Roll".

Journalist's License

At a women's college in Ohio the student newspaper had an advance write-up which said: "Since 1926, the college has aided by a nominated legislative council, formerly called the executive council". In 1926 I was nine years old!

An article in a Kansas newspaper was the outcome of an interview the women's page editor had with my wife. The photograph printed with it was of a totally different woman. We never found out what the good lady, whoever she was, thought of seeing her picture alongside an article describing her exploits in Africa.

Criticism and misunderstandings were not lacking amongst the people we met, but everywhere our reception was one of the utmost charm, courtesy, and friendliness. Only once did I come across a man who was clearly bent on sticking to his prejudices. The dominant impressions were of a deeply sincere interest in the progress of dependent territories and the future of Africa as issues of the greatest importance to the world, and of a real desire to be better informed about them. I doubt if one could as easily find audiences in England with the same degree of eagerness for knowledge and the same strength of convictions, especially amongst those sections of the community not engaged in academic work or public affairs.

If these experiences were typical, as I believe, it is hard not to believe that the bogey of anti-British feeling in the traditional American anti-colonialism has not perhaps been a little exaggerated, and that the remedy lies with us if it derives from nothing more than their lack of knowledge of our doings.

Disconcertingly Detailed Knowledge

The people, both men and women, who are well informed on world affairs, amongst whom the Mormons rank high, are more numerous proportionately than in England, and perhaps at times we are inclined to underestimate the tremendous energy and relish which such people devote to seeking out knowledge. Even in the most out-of-the-way places folk would reveal an almost disconcertingly detailed personal knowledge of parts of Africa and comprehension of its problems. Talking practical administration to them was a most stimulating and rewarding experience.

Of course, enthusiasm for Africa was in many cases not matched by knowledge. Let me tell you an entirely true story to illustrate that side of the picture.

The telephone operator in the British Consulate-General in Houston, Texas, rings the information officer, and says: "Can you take this call? This woman wants a map of Africa". She picks up the phone and answers: "Good morning. I understand you want a map of Africa. We'll certainly help if we can, but the one we have here may not serve your purpose awfully well, because only the British territories in Africa are shown in detail. What part are you interested in?"

The voice at the other end replies: "The bit around the Holy Land". When the discussion went on something like this:

Information Officer: "Oh, that's a bit further up, and to the right. Perhaps another map might help?"

The Voice: "Well, I don't know. I want that bit around the Ganges".

I.O.: "I see. That was last heard of pursuing an easterly course across India".

V.: "That's where the oil troubles are, isn't it?"

I.O.: "Er — Iran or Persia, I think".

V.: "Where's that?"

I.O.: "After supplying the required geographical information: "Do you still want a map of Africa?"

V. in a huff down the phone: "Well, it's not even one of course", and slams down the phone.

The information officer asked the switchboard: "Who on earth was that?", and was told: "I don't know. She only said she was a school-teacher".

When Americans think of colonialism they think of Africa and instinctively of the British in Africa. They think of Africa and colonialism as synonymous. Ironically it is the area about which they know just about the least. Much of their opinion is founded on prejudice, particularly against colonialism on principle. Many of them will argue automatically from the premise that "colonialism as an institution is inherently bad", therefore nothing the British can do about their record or objectives in the colonies will justify it.

Fervour of Educated American Youth

It is often said that this prejudice springs from the early history of the United States. The Boston Tea Party is not yet forgotten — they have made several new films about the era recently — but that view can be given too much emphasis. The fixed ideas derived from a prejudicial emotional outlook on such things as adult suffrage, racial tolerance, and self-determination were more common among the young people who emigrated to North America far back than history than among the older folk. It seemed to me that a more powerful influence than history was the fervour with which educated American youth seizes upon problems of human equality and its missionary faith in the United States as a champion of that cause.

Lack of knowledge is the biggest barrier to mutual understanding and, whatever its origin, its consequence is to give American public opinion in the mass a hopelessly out-of-date picture of empire upon which to base its view of colonialism. Adlai Stevenson says in a magazine article published a few weeks ago that the American attitude springs more from our revolutionary history as a colony than from an extended understanding of contemporary colonialism.

Few ordinary people are aware of the change that has come over "colonialism" in the last decade or realize the pace at which we have been forcing the steps towards self-government. It is significant that it should take a man of the calibre and standing of Mr. Stevenson to "discover" the main features of British colonial administration which he lists as three sorts: (1) the handing on of Western humanities and government to people who lacked them; (2) the provision of capital and technical assistance to their countries and the safeguarding by armed power of the peace necessary for their full employment; and (3) arising from all this the development of world trade and the creation of a global economy from which America derived much of the benefit for little of the cost.

Harnessing Natural Resources

Some arguments or viewpoints Americans are disinclined by instinct to accept, and they are therefore lines to avoid. First, particularly in relation to the harnessing of natural resources is the remark that it cannot be done at present in Africa. They believe anything can be done if we try hard enough, quoting their own country as an example. They telescope history by forgetting that it has taken the United States 350 years to get where they are now, and they pay scant attention to the problem of where the capital is to be found.

The American way of life is a form of evolution not found anywhere else, and we have, to understand their viewpoint I was standing taking photographs one day on the Aurora bridge, a very high structure over the Union Lake in Seattle, when a police car tore up to investigate me. As a pedestrian I had been a suspicious character, and someone had reported me to the police, who had promptly sent a patrol car along by radio to find out what I was doing on my flat feet when the normal method of propulsion over that bridge was on wheels at something like 50 m.p.h. People who live that sort of life are bound to think that others can and should move as fast also. We must allow for it.

Paternalism in colonial administration they still regard as the hallmark of colonialism rather than the partnership conception. They have a fierce conviction that people know best what is good for themselves and have an impatient desire to choose their own destiny, for better or for worse.

That is akin to the third point, that "universal suffrage is not yet possible". They quote India, and claim that even she should have the right to vote, whether literate or not, and whether capable or incapable of understanding the issues in an election. They cheerfully ignore history, including the Mau Mau.

The fourth is that "the country is not ready for self-government". They believe that any dependent territory is ready for self-government when it asks for it, and tend to look upon the attainment of nationhood as simply the logical and pronounced, abra-cadabra-fashion, of a political possibility which is cut the colonial tail at one stroke. Even they do not

believe that. There are many complex projects, involving a considerable quantity of government resources, which are in progress in this respect that I believe the dependent territories will be of more use in making use of them.

The British have been pulling out of the colonies. The consequences of this "expansion" goes deep, and I am sure that the British Treasury imposes a heavy burden on some peoples. They find it hard to believe that some of the things which by mercantile advantage Scotland has been accustomed to be what they are depicted in the sensational news and films which appear to be the American public's stock diet on Africa.

The British and the New in Constitutional Conference in London and the independence of the Federation of Malaya were points of profound significance to Americans and the effect was accentuated by the statements of Commonwealth students in the United States who now number thousands. No longer are they accused of delaying tactics; in fact, some Americans are beginning to think that it is possible to do too fast. The slogan of "good faith" has set the seal on the recognition of colonialism as a phase of history which will soon have to count.

They realize too that the international power will be the emphasis of the future. The colonial umbrella of interests of issues which will be the central problem for the free world instead of the prime headache of Great Britain. As the American press has been in Africa, they point the finger that it ever wore to become the great power of Africa will do it. The United States will lead in the world, and the continent will lean as it gains coherence and strength.

Interest in Communism

It is a reminder of the Communist threat in Africa. It is not surprising to find that only a few years ago it was considered for whom could other people be responsible. It is a reminder of the Communist threat in Africa. It is not surprising to find that only a few years ago it was considered for whom could other people be responsible. It is a reminder of the Communist threat in Africa. It is not surprising to find that only a few years ago it was considered for whom could other people be responsible.

There is anywhere in Africa where one can find a lack of interest in Africa. Africa is a continent which will be widely read, schools, for colleges, voluntary collections of books to send their conferences, seminars, and research studies are sponsored, and exchange programmes organized. African sections are created in libraries; and the State Department sets up a new Bureau of African Affairs. The Americans have seen us keeping our promises, and they are established, and this is the time for us to get across together to use their own idiom. They want this done by people from what they call "working level" in Africa. They believe in the rest-to-people approach. A great nation for studying techniques in any form of work. They are more interested in the details of how a job is done than in the reasons why it has been tried the old, now they want it passed on to the young.

Strike Rules

A Bill is to be introduced in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature to amend the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance. Its principal objects are (1) to ensure that a conciliation procedure is either followed or attempted and a secret ballot held before a strike or lock-out is called off; (2) to minimize the possible adverse effects of a closed shop agreement upon the members of a trade union by requiring a two-thirds majority of a union to endorse such an agreement; (3) to give a right of appeal to a person expelled or suspended from membership of a trade union which is a party to such an agreement; and (4) to make it a criminal offence for a party to such an agreement to call a strike or lock-out which is not protected under the provisions of the Ordinance. In short, the Bill would give the force of law to the recommendations of the Honeyman Commission which fed into recent industrial unrest in the territory.

Catalogue of Egypt-Sudan Border Dispute

Official Sudanese Account of Negotiations

THE SUDAN EMBASSY in London has issued a summary of Egyptian statements about the border dispute with the Sudan, together with some candid comments.

When the Sudanese Foreign Minister, Sayed Mahgoub, visited Cairo for discussions with President Nassef and senior officials, he was told that Egypt had not expected the Sudan Government to refuse to hand over the disputed areas, especially as the Sudan had returned Gambia to Ethiopia. The Foreign Minister replied that there was no comparison in the two cases.

(1) The areas claimed by Egypt formed part of the Republic of the Sudan as confirmed by the Transitional Constitution.

(2) For those 22 years those areas had been under the jurisdiction of the Sudan Government.

(3) The 1953 Agreement included the Transitional Constitution and the constituencies which included the disputed areas formed part of the Constitution. Moreover, the 1953 Agreement was implemented under the supervision of the Government General's Commission of which Egypt was a member. Furthermore, the elections for the first Parliament, as laid down by the Constitution, were conducted by an international commission on which Egypt was represented. Egypt did not then oppose the inclusion of the disputed areas in the Sudanese

Army units, which had entrenched themselves, moved back. The Egyptian force was variously estimated between 200 and 300.

Mr. S. H. STRICKER wrote from Scarborough recently to *The Times*:

I question the oft-repeated statement that since 1902 Sudan has administered the area along the Red Sea. In 1919, when I was seconded for service with the Egyptian Government's Frontier Districts Administration, I was instructed to keep a small detachment of Egyptian troops at Mersa Halah and include that area in my patrols. This arrangement was continuing when I left Egypt in 1922.

Maps and atlases of that time (for instance, the 1922 edition of W. and A. K. Johnston's *World-Wide Atlas*) showed the 22nd parallel as the boundary between the two countries. Am I being misled? If so, by whom?

Let me be thought pro-Egyptian, I admit, but I suffer indignantly through Colonel Nassef's actions, and although I like the average Egyptian, I prefer the Sudan.

Mr. Philip Broadbent replied:

The answer is that the Egyptian Army garrisoned both Egypt and the Sudan up to 1924 while the Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan was the Governor-General of the Sudan resident in Khartoum. The Egyptian Army left the Sudan in 1924, but the Condominium status was again emphasised in 1936 by the posting of an Egyptian Army battalion to Khartoum and a coastal battery to Port Sudan.

There is nothing mysterious about the arbitrary line of the administrative frontier. Before 1899 the district including Awan, was administered from Wadi Halfa and it was convenient that the few villages along the river up to Faras should continue to be so administered. To the east the frontier dipped southwards to include the well centres of the Egyptian Ababda tribe based on Darraw. Near the Red Sea coast the frontier went northwards to include the well centres of the Sudan Bisharin and the fishing port of Halah.

What the outcome of a legal battle would be I do not know, but to me the Egyptian withdrawal implies no loss of face, but simple a realization at the top level that the question of whether these few people voted for an Egyptian President or for a Sudanese Parliament is of purely academic interest.

1902 Agreement Over Grazing Areas

Mr. S. W. Murray wrote from Rimhan, Milltimber, Aberdeen:

The *de jure* frontier between Egypt and the Sudan is the arbitrary line of latitude 22 deg. N. but at a meeting at Awan in 1902 the military governors of Aswan Province (Egypt) and the Berbers Province (Sudan), both Englishmen, agreed for their convenience on a modification, apparently still in force, by which the grazing grounds of the Bisharin tribe were left entirely in the Sudan and those of the Ababda wholly in Egypt. Apart from the domestic affairs of the tribesmen the central Government ignored this.

This (I speak from memory) a request to excavate the site of Ahdab about 1927 was referred from Khartoum to the *Service des Antiquités* in Cairo, and similarly, one to prospect for gold went to the Egyptian Mines Department. Annual visits to Halah to buy camels were paid by officers of the Egyptian Frontier Administration.

In 1919, when Captain Sirecter (as he then was) and I visited the area, we did not meet the Sudan police till we came to Dongonab, much farther south, but in 1926, when I mapped the area for the Egyptian Government, I found Sudan civil police at Halah and the Bisharin-Amar Ar Inspector of the Sudan Government on his rounds.

The survey of Egypt showed both political and administrative frontiers on their maps till about 1948 when by King Farouk's wish the administrative one was omitted. The latter however, was the only one shown on maps of the Sudan Survey Department, an attitude which caused some irritation. As a former Director of Desert Surveys, Egyptian Government, I speak with what was once authority.

Quick Work

THE NYASALAND INFORMATION SERVICE published last week, on February 25, the annual report of the Protectorate for 1957. It is a volume of 171 pages comprehensively describing the country.

Why Egypt Failed to Claim in 1953

Gambia was in a totally different category, for it lay 75 miles inside the Ethiopian frontier. It had been used by the Sudan Government for commercial purposes, being leased by Ethiopia to the Sudan under an agreement drawn up between Ethiopia and Britain on behalf of the Sudan. That agreement stipulated that Gambia should be handed back to Ethiopia on the termination of the Condominium rule; nevertheless, Ethiopia discussed the matter with the Sudan and gave her almost a year to hand over the territory.

The Egyptian Government replied that it had not claimed the disputed areas at the time of the signing of the 1953 Agreement because that agreement gave the Sudan the chance of becoming an independent State or entering into a close relationship with Egypt, and Egypt hoped she would choose the latter alternative.

Sayed Mahgoub thereupon emphasized that Egypt had not put forward her claim when the Sudan declared herself independent or at any time afterwards until January 29, 1958. He asked the Egyptians to withdraw their plebiscite officials and guards so that the Sudan could conduct its elections, and said that negotiations could be resumed after the Sudanese Parliament had been elected and the new Government formed, as only a few days remained before the elections.

The Egyptian Government did not agree to that suggestion and specified that no Sudanese elections should be held in constituencies within the disputed areas and that the plebiscite should not take place there either. The Sudanese Minister refused that request because since Egypt became independent in 1922 she had not held elections in those areas even after the Sudan became independent, and the Egyptian plebiscite for the Presidency of the Republic and elections for the National Assembly had not been conducted in those areas. On the other hand, the Sudan, in exercise of her sovereign rights, had held there the 1948 elections for the Legislative Assembly and the 1953 elections for self-government, in which the people of the area had voted as Sudanese citizens.

Egyptian Government's Suggestions

The Egyptian Government then suggested that both the plebiscite and the elections take place in conditions that the ballot boxes for both countries be placed outside the disputed area. That proposal was rejected by the Sudan Government for the reasons applying to the previous offer.

Sayed Mahgoub then proposed that no Egyptian plebiscite should be held in those areas and that the Sudanese elections should take place according to schedule, but undertook that the Sudan Government would not allow that to prejudice Egypt's case. He promised that the Sudan would start negotiations after the elections. Egypt did not attend the meeting terminated.

The Egyptian flag hoisted on February 21 at Abu Ramada, 15 miles north of Halah on the Red Sea Coast and some 80 miles inside the boundary of the Sudan, was hauled down last week, and the Egyptian

T.A.N.U. "Misdescribed" in U.N.O. Mission Report

H.M. Government Refutes Statement that it is Multi-racial Organization

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION has been misdescribed in the recent report of the United Nations Mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. Drawing attention to that fact in its official observations, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority for Tanganyika Territory writes:

The mission records that the president of T.A.N.U. indicated to the Trusteeship Council in June, 1957, that T.A.N.U. was prepared to open its membership to representatives of all races who would sincerely accept in practice the promotion of African interests on the basis of equality and the achievement of their self-interest as the Administering Authority is aware. Membership of the T.A.N.U. is limited to Africans. The president has not repeated his statement in the Territory, and there is no indication that any steps are being taken to give effect to his declared intention; nor has any intimation been given either by Government or to the public that any such steps are contemplated.

T.A.N.U. Statement Disputed

Later this correction appears:

The statement attributed to T.A.N.U. that the area of 18,000 acres in the Bahaya district was "the ancestral lands of the people of the Mtwene chiefdom and of Bahaya District Council is incorrect. The facts are as follows: When the proposal was first put to the Bahaya Council, which advises the supreme Native authorities in the district, the council referred the matter to the gombele and chiefdom councils. These recommended that land which was unoccupied, should be alienated, and their recommendation was adopted by the Bahaya Council by a substantial majority. The Secretary of State for the Colonies then gave his approval to the grant of a right of occupancy. It should be noted that there is no district council in Bahaya.

Among other statements are the following:

The report refers to the claim of the Meru Citizens' Union that it has a membership of 6,000 out of a total of 30,000 members of the tribe. This claim is grossly exaggerated. Membership of the union is almost exclusively confined to adult males of whom there are not more than 7,000, and of these 7,000 taxpayers but more than 1,000 are members of the Meru Citizens' Union.

The statement that the great majority of Africans hold clerical posts in the subordinate service, a non-responsible lower grade category, is inaccurate. In fact of the 1,775 Africans employed as Clerks in Government service, only 329 are on subordinate service terms. The remainder are pensionable, and are paid on the higher scales. The vast majority of posts in the subordinate service are non-clerical.

The number of Africans occupying posts with semi-salarial scales has now risen to 155. In addition, there are 25 Tanganyika Africans occupying comparable posts in the High Commission services and 13 Africans serving in comparable posts with local government bodies and Native authorities.

Africans in Responsible Employment

Moreover, an ever-increasing number of educated and qualified Africans prefer, and have secured, responsible employment with large commercial and trading concerns, co-operative societies and other substantial enterprises. The Administering Authority is of the opinion that it is equally important to encourage the employment of Africans in responsible positions in these fields and that it would not be in the best interests of the Territory if all educated and professionally qualified Africans were to be employed by Government.

Thus the number of Africans occupying responsible posts in central Government and local government is only one of the criteria by which this matter should be judged, and does not in itself serve as an accurate barometer for measuring the advancement of educated and qualified Africans in the Territory. It is the definite and declared policy of the Administering Authority to fit Africans for

advancement in all fields of economic endeavour and to equip them to replace those of other races whenever possible. In most instances it is to be expected that Africans to take over, as soon as may be possible, the responsibility for the affairs of such organizations as e.g. the Mtwene Water Corporation. It is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage the development of trade unionism in Tanganyika on the British pattern. The Government recognizes that if the African worker is to emerge from his subsistence economy and exchange the security of his land for the security of a modern wage economy, he will have a natural urge to establish himself in unions or associations in order to create and preserve his security.

Although the Labour Advisory Board is a statutory body, the members of which are to be appointed by the Governor, the Federation of Labour declined to co-operate with Government by submitting a model set of terms from which the representatives of employers might be expected to start. As a result the formal constitution of the board has not yet been declared for January 1957 and is pending.

One consequence of the fact that the Labour Advisory Board has not yet been established has been a delay in the proposed Trade Union Ordinance. The Administering Authority is aware, therefore, that when for the first time the Federation has been presented with the opportunity of representing employees' interests on a statutory body, its attitude has been allowed not only to impede the establishment of the Labour Advisory Board but also to delay a review of the Trade Union Ordinance which is now being drafted.

The Administering Authority is aware of the fact that the minimum wage for the Territory is in general set at a level below the subsistence level, and that a single minimum wage for the whole Territory should be introduced at once. To fix a minimum wage territorially would be to ignore the considerable variations in the cost of living in the various parts of the Territory.

Local People and Commercial Enterprises

The mission suggests that consideration should be given to the question of associating the local inhabitants with these enterprises in order to reduce such opposition as may arise. It is the declared policy of the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika to associate the local inhabitants with these enterprises in every possible way, but it is not always practicable to do this as regards those who are actually displaced from the area required for alienation. For example, a displaced person usually requires ready cash with which to establish himself elsewhere.

Secondly, since mining companies do not and cannot guarantee by payment of dividends the possession of share certificates in such enterprises might not be particularly attractive to local Africans. The Mbeya Exploration Company has, however, agreed that when a mining company is formed for full-scale production, 10% of the share capital of that company shall be offered for subscription in Tanganyika. There will therefore be an opportunity for the inhabitants of the Territory, including local Africans, to subscribe.

There is no "closed shop" in agriculture in Tanganyika, as is evidenced by the encouragement given by European farmers to the establishment of an African pyrethrum industry. There is a slow but steady increase in the number of African yeoman farmers, farming 200 to 300 acres each in various parts of the Territory—and encouraging development which should not be overlooked.

Strikes

LABOUR UNREST has spread rapidly in Kenya of late. There has been the threat of a strike on the railway, and strikes have occurred at the East Africa Tobacco Co., Ltd., at the East Africa (Africa) Ltd., and Ideal Cements (East Africa), Ltd., all in Nairobi. Strikes have also been threatened elsewhere in the country. The Kenya Federation of Labour of which Mr. Tom Mboya is the general secretary, has publicly repudiated a statement of Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek, an African barrister in Nairobi, that recent strikes have been inspired and organized for political reasons.

In Reply to Mr. Nyerere

The Truth About Education in Tanganyika

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, has said on more than one recent occasion that educational progress in the Territory had been "shamefully slow" and that it had produced only one African district officer in the last 40 years.

The Government has issued a reply containing the following passages:

"In 1920, when British rule was established, education was virtually non-existent except for a few primary schools run mainly by Christian missions, and for years the greatest difficulty was experienced in persuading African parents to send their children to school. There were then only about 30 African school children in the whole country. By 1925 three Government district officers had arrived, and a few Government primary schools employing teachers trained on German days had been opened. The emphasis in the early days had to be on the training of teachers.

"By 1938 the foundations of our education system had been laid by a small band of missionaries and Government officers. In spite of shortages of money caused by the economic slump of the period, and the great reluctance of parents in most parts of the country to see that their children attended school regularly, nearly 1,800 primary schools had been opened, teaching 21,000 children, and over 1,500 boys were attending secondary schools and teacher-training centres.

No Mean feat

"Remembering that it takes at least 12 years even in the most advanced countries for the cleverest boy to pass through school to his School Certificate at standard XII, it was no mean feat to have 14 students at Makerere College that year, only 18 years after the beginning of British rule had seen the attempt to build an educational system from scratch.

"At the end of the Second World War further progress had been made in spite of the great handicaps necessarily imposed by it. Most mission schools were aided by Government, since the burden of continued expansion and the construction of expensive buildings for secondary and middle schools had become too great for their resources. Nearly 120,000 children were at school, including several thousand girls, despite fierce opposition to female education in some quarters.

"Progress was greatly speeded up with the launching of the 10-year education plan in 1947, and on its completion at the end of 1956 truly spectacular results had been achieved. There were over 365,000 children in school, including some 2,500 at 26 secondary schools and over 27,000 at 245 middle schools.

"At Makerere were 167 students, the bulk of their expenses being met by Tanganyika Government. This number was 10 times as many as in 1938; and the total increases yearly.

"In addition, Africans were being trained as teachers, nurses, hospital assistants, and technicians at numerous establishments throughout the Territory. That year (1956) Government spent over £24m. on education, compared to £18,000 in 1925 and £72,000 in 1934.

"Today 80 African students are receiving post-secondary education overseas, 33, financed by Government bursaries, attending United Kingdom universities or institutions. Three are attending Irish universities on scholarships from other Governments and official bodies.

Taxpayers' Costs and School Fees Compared

"In 1957 it cost the taxpayer, African and non-African, 78s. to maintain each primary school child; and the maximum school fees were only 10s.

"It costs Government 454s. to maintain a pupil at a middle school for one year; the average school fees paid by middle school pupils is 139s. Secondary school children cost the taxpayer 1,450s. a year to maintain; the average fee paid is only 220s., leaving 1,230s. to be met by the taxpayer.

"If more money could be paid in school fees more schools could be built for other children who do not now have the opportunity to receive education.

"Government is not satisfied with the educational progress made. No Government ever is. But these facts show beyond doubt that, within the limits of our financial resources and difficult conditions, the educational effort during the last 37 years of Government and missions is one of which Tanganyika can be proud.

"In fact, it is safe to say that the progress from less than 1,000 primary school children, to more than 350,000 today

constitutes an unparalleled educational revolution. Mr. Nyerere and his friends represent some of the first-fruits of the system.

Mr. Nyerere suggested that there was only one African district officer in Tanganyika. There are two district officers and two district officer cadets on courses at Cambridge, and two more have been selected subject to passing their final degree examination at Makerere in March.

Mr. Nyerere also forgot to mention that there are 38 African assistant district officers, some of whom it is hoped will be promoted district officers. In any case, district officers cannot be produced by magic, any more than a coconut tree can produce its finest coconuts immediately.

"Our system has already produced 166 Africans holding senior Government posts which were previously normally held by expatriate officers.

"Of the millions of pounds spent on this great educational effort, a considerable amount has been paid by the British taxpayer in Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants, and it goes without saying that the bulk of mission expenditure was contributed by their followers in Europe and America."

Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke's Address New Plan for Kilombero Sugar

MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, Minister for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika, said when he addressed the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations last week that public opinion in Tanganyika had been especially glad that a considerable part of the Territory had been Mission recently sent to the Territory by the United Nations had been devoted to a study of the economic and financial problems facing the country, and that there was widespread satisfaction at the mission's general endorsement of the Government's policy in political advancement at the centre, in local government, and in the development of the Civil Service.

"The recognition by the mission that "much ground has yet to be covered in a Territory where the great majority of the people still live under primitive conditions before self-government can be achieved" would provide a spur to vigorous effort to overcome these difficulties.

Referring to the grant of an exclusive licence to the Tanganyika Sugar Co., Ltd. to investigate the suitability of certain parts of the Kilombero Valley for that crop, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said:

"This is a multi-racial company with representatives of all the three main races on the board of directors, and it is the intention of the promoters to form a public company in due course and to offer to the people of Tanganyika the opportunity of subscribing a large proportion of the share capital. The company plans in due course to initiate a scheme of African tenant farming for the growing of sugar.

"This is the first time that a scheme has been drawn up by private enterprise in Tanganyika which offers full participation and partnership for Africans, not only financially but as active members of the company, in a large-scale commercial undertaking."

The representatives of the Tanganyika Government elaborated points in the official "observations", and gave the facts about African holders of senior posts in the Civil Service which are included in the Government's reply to misstatements by the president of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Constitution Party Congress

AT ITS FIRST CONGRESS, held in Kitwe, the Constitution Party accepted the principle of multi-racial education at all levels. Its draft education policy had called for multi-racial education in secondary and technical schools only. Intensive agricultural development, tax holidays for young industries, and full-scale war on living costs are the main features of the party's Federal economic programme. Dr. Alexander Scott, Independent Federal M.P. for Lusaka, was re-elected leader.

Lord Milverton on the Overseas Service Colonial Office Should Sit Up, Not Sit Back

UNHAPPINESS IN THE OVERSEAS SERVICE was the theme of a speech made in the House of Lords last week by Lord Milverton, who said, *inter alia* :—

"The officers know that India enacted discriminatory legislation against its expatriate pensioners; they know what is being said today in Singapore; they know the financial difficulties which exist elsewhere. While it may have been advantageous to a person at Copenhagen to put a telescope to his blind eye, it is quite wrong for the Colonial Office to pretend to turn a blind eye in this connexion.

"If there is sufficient determination, anything can be achieved, and the fact that after all these years so little has been achieved makes everybody wonder how great is the will behind it. It is clearly much easier for the Colonial Office to sit back and let people rather than sit up and do something very strenuous and definite to keep them where they are.

Lord Milverton's Suggestion

"Why cannot everyone in the old unified services be put into the Overseas Service on some such basis as the following? All Colonial 'establishments' would be transferred to the United Kingdom and held in the U.K. for secondment to the Colonies; the pay for the establishment would be remitted in a lump sum to the U.K. by payment by the U.K. to the individual officers concerned. This would not cost this country anything, but it would make the officers feel that the U.K. was interested in them and their fate. Colonies could pay the appropriate pension contribution at the same time, as they do now in the case of seconded officers.

"It would probably be advantageous at this stage also to create a standard basic pay for the service, and to augment it as necessary by allowances appropriate to the territory concerned. That would overcome the difficulty of expatriation pay, which is so detested by the Colonies.

"One might even use Colonial Development and Welfare money to assist in getting staff, because, after all, it is no use spending C.D. & W. money on building new hospitals if they will stand empty because there are no doctors to walk them.

"If a territory becomes independent and the Colonial Office cannot find jobs for the officers in it, compensation, as now, would be paid, but again in a lump sum payable to H.M. Government for subsequent payment to the officers concerned.

"In my early days I was seconded to work under the last of the charter companies as their Governor in North Borneo, and arrangements like that were made. The chartered company paid these sums periodically to the Malayan Government, to whose service I returned.

"An unemployment bureau ought to be set up at once. It should consist of Colonial Service officers who have retired; it would be quite simple to get such officers to serve on a voluntary basis for the sake of helping officers in need of employment.

Commonwealth Relations Office Responsibility

"If the Overseas Service is to have a future it should go, I suggest, to the Commonwealth Relations Office, where it would have a chance of expanding. The C.R.O. would then lend officers to the smaller Colonies, rather than the reverse process as at present.

"In addition to setting up an employment bureau, a high and interested officer might be put into the Federation of British Industries.

"I see no sign that the Colonial Office is contemplating its own disappearance. There is no suite passion to immobilise itself on the funeral pyre of the expiring Colonial Service. On the contrary, as the Colonial Empire contracts, the staff in Whitehall multiplies. Surely, the Commonwealth Relations Office should be contemplating a future in which it will take over most of this work as a minor offshoot. I look forward to a time when the Colonial Office, or such function as is left to it then, will be a small appendage of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

"I suggest that the process followed should be revised, instead of its being the promotion of Protected Territories to the status of Colonies, the Colonies who are promoted after the bigger ones have obtained independence may well be promoted from being Colonies to the position of Protected Territories under the Commonwealth Relations Office. They might be poor relations, but at least we should get rid of the term 'Colonies', which has been so misused and now has such a bad meaning. I commend this suggestion also to those who try

with the idea of a Commonwealth Service, as an alternative method of approach to that idea.

"If the smaller dependencies cease to be called Colonies and become Protected Territories, with wide local Government powers, they could fit into the Commonwealth Relations Office and perhaps could attract attention, and possible financial assistance, from members of the Commonwealth other than the United Kingdom which would be withheld from them as Colonies under the suspect control of the Colonial Office.

"Much in the proposals in the White Paper reminds one of the faith healer of Deal, who said that

"Thought the pain isn't real,
When I sit on a pin
And it punctures my skin,
I dislike what I fancy I feel!"

Africanization of the Public Service Mr. J. T. Simpson Disagrees with the Policy

AFRICANIZATION of the public service as quickly as is consistent with the maintenance of efficiency is the intention of the Uganda Government, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, the Chief Secretary, said in the Legislative Council. Local people appointed to particular grades of the service must be qualified to do the work of those grades.

"I agree," Mr. Hartwell said, "that after a degree of self-government in Uganda has been reached there will probably be a large number of expatriate members in the service. I certainly hope that that will be so. I do not think, however, that it is practicable to contemplate a state of affairs in which self-government has been almost reached and all senior posts in the service are still held by expatriate officials." The advance to self-government should be by stages, and the Africanization of the service, consistent with the maintenance of proper standards.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, had said that Africanization had a great support but that he doubted the wisdom of the policy.

"The strength of a country and its Government lies in its Civil Service and civil servants. I would envisage this country achieving self-government and retaining for many years a substantial number, if not a majority, of expatriate civil servants. I think that is the ideal at which we should aim."

It would be the politicians who would be in the Legislative Council, and politicians were not in general men or women of great academic qualifications, though they were usually people of sound judgment. That applied to Parliament in most parts of the world.

In his policy speech on January 13 the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, had said that he had been giving special attention to Africanization of the public service, and that one of the main tasks of the Government was to prepare a sound local civil service, so that when self-government eventually came Uganda would not lack men of previous and well-tryed experience, high standards of administration, and devotion to their calling.

African to Direct U.T.P. Work Threatened by Lack of Finance

THE SOLE CAUSE of the resignation of Mr. Brian Willis from the office of general director of the United Tanganyika Party was its financial position, he said in Dar es Salaam last week.

Sheikh Hussein Juma, chairman of the party, said that its work would now be conducted by the executive committee, which was facing serious financial difficulty because various promises of aid had not been kept. In its first year the party had received about a quarter of what was needed, and in the year just ended it had received even less. Whereas there had been plans to place some 300 agents throughout the Territory, it had never been possible to employ more than five either full-time or part-time representatives.

Mr. J. Baydon, president of the party, who expressed pleasure that Mr. Willis was to begin business as a public relations consultant, said that he had made the party a most generous gift of £1,500.

Mr. Willis left Dar es Salaam early this week for Nairobi to report for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the visit of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to open Nairobi's new airport.

PERSONALIA

PROFESSOR LEO SILVERMAN has arrived in the Sudan from East Africa.

H.H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has returned from his sea trip to Cape Town.

H.H. THE AGA KHAN left London last week for Switzerland on his way to India.

SIR GODFREY THOMAS has been appointed an extra equey to the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK left London Airport last Friday to return to Tanganyika Territory.

SIR JOHN HAY, chairman of Guthrie and Co., Ltd., has returned to London from a visit to the East.

BARON and COUNTESS DE LA WARR have returned to London from their visit to East and Central Africa.

LORD DE LISLE and DUDLEY V. are visiting the Federation. He is a former Secretary of State for Air. A portrait of the Duke of Gloucester by Mr. ERNEST HAYES has been presented to the Fan Makers Company.

MR. ROBERT ALFORD, lately Chief Secretary of Zanzibar, assumed office as Governor of St. Helena last week.

MR. H. R. MOORE, of Philip Hill Higginson and Co., Ltd., who have a Rhodesian subsidiary, has left London for Southern Africa.

MR. E. J. F. C. KNIGHT, deputy chairman of Lombard Banking Ltd., and MRS. KNIGHT have just paid a short visit to the Federation.

MR. and MRS. F. S. JOELSON sailed yesterday in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE for Genoa, whence they will return in the DURBAN CASTLE.

LORD LATTYMER, chairman of the Ottoman Bank, which has recently begun business in East and Central Africa, flew to Bahrain last week.

THE RT. REV. LESLIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda, has arrived in this country. He is one of the earliest arrivals for the Lambeth Conference.

MR. SIDNEY BOLSTER, a director of the Uganda Co. Ltd., flew to East Africa a few days ago to visit the company's interests, particularly its estates.

MR. J. C. WHITTAKER and MR. J. E. WILLIAMS of David Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., who have a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia, flew to Salisbury last Friday.

SIR KNOX HELM will preside at a lunch-time meeting of the Royal African Society today when the Tunisian Ambassador speaks on "Current Events in Tunisia".

A British engineer, MR. GORIN, has arrived in Khartoum to take charge of the Industrial Section of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply of the Sudan.

Next week LIEUT. COLONEL B. G. SPURLING will assume command of the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia, on the retirement of LIEUT. COLONEL H. JACKSON.

MR. J. G. STURHOFF, Dutch Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health, has said on returning from a visit to Rhodesia, that the Netherlands hoped to send more emigrants to the Federation.

MISS E. L. HAMER has retired after 31 years' service for the Church Missionary Society in Egypt and the Northern Sudan. Since 1950 she had been principal of Omdurman Girls' School.

A dinner in honour of SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY ARMITAGE will be held in London on April 15 under the auspices of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

LORD HASTINGS and MR. PATRICK MAHER, M.P., are two of a five-member delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which will tour the West Indies in April and May.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, is to be the guest of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council at lunch on Wednesday next.

MR. L. SCOTT and MR. B. W. MEADEN have been appointed directors of Arusha Plantations, Ltd. SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, MR. E. W. BOVILL, and MR. R. W. BYRON have resigned from the board.

MR. H. G. MATHESON, formerly of the Hunting-Clan group, has been appointed manager of the aviation department of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., managing agents in East Africa for Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd.

After 35 years' service as secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, MR. A. DE V. LEIGH, will retire on September 30. MR. W. J. LUTON, secretary of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to succeed him.

MR. C. B. TABERER, managing director of the Lytton Tobacco Co., Ltd., has returned to Salisbury after a fortnight's visit to the United Kingdom. MR. I. HARRISON, last manager of the company, is on a business visit to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

The Rev. O. T. E. and Mrs. STORACE, who have served in Kenya with the C.M.S. for more than 20 years, mainly among the Kikuyu, have resigned for family reasons. Lately they had created and developed the Christian leadership training centre at Kigali.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, attended a meeting of the Joint East and Central African Board on Monday and will address the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council this evening.

MR. S. J. OLIVIER, who is about to retire from the staff of Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. OLIVIER are giving a cocktail party next week to welcome MR. J. F. BOWLES, lately Commissioner for the Federation in East Africa, and MRS. BOWLES. Mr. Olivier, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland and secretary to the Military Government in British Somaliland from 1943 to 1947, has been a Counsellor at Rhodesia House since 1954. Mrs. Olivier is a daughter of SIR WILLIAM ORPEN.

EDUCATIONAL

PARENTS who wish their children to receive education in the U.K. should write for particulars of our Guardianship Service. Our organization provides an introductory service for students of all ages to every branch of education. Both in term time and during the holidays parents can ensure that their children are receiving all the care, supervision, and guidance which they would ordinarily receive at home. — Overseas Students Advisory Service, 79 Burton Court, Franklin's Row, London, S.W.1. Telephone SEOne 9557. Cables, OSAS, London.

SOUTHERN IRELAND

FOR SALE: Delightful old Georgian-type mill house with 3/4 mile river frontage (trout) and approximately 10 acres land in unspoilt country, yet only 3 miles from Cork, recently completely modernised to provide maximum comfort. Fine through-hall, 3 reception (one 20ft. x 24ft.), 4 bedrooms, all with fitted wardrobes, 2 basins, dressing room. Mains electricity. Outstanding garden bisected by mill stream. Small orchard, wooded glen, magnificent barn, 50ft. long. Ground floor used as garage, workshop and profitable small mushroom-growing business, first-floor sitting room. Owing to health, ex-East African offers this most attractive property at modest price, fully furnished, if required, including fitted carpets, etc. — Owner, Mill House, Dublin Pike, Cork, Eire.

Passengers for East Africa

Passengers for East Africa who left London last Friday in the S.S. KENYA include:—

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. N. S. Bean, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Bedingfield, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Bewley, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Bickley, Mr. & Mrs. D. Cartwright, Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Cary, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Craik, Mr. & Mrs. K. O. Damsley, Mr. C. H. Doublett, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Fox, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. S. Ganniciffe, the Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Steed, Mr. L. S. Hargreaves, Mr. J. D. Hutton, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Jarrett, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Kench, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. L. Law, Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Lees, Mr. & Mrs. A. St. J. Long, the Rev. & Mrs. D. Livingstone, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Long, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Longfellow, Mr. K. G. S. Lyons, Mr. J. A. MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Marr, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Mather, Mrs. V. G. Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. McAusland, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. W. Miller, Mr. A. Morgan, Mr. M. D. R. O'Hanion, Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Outbridge, Dr. & Mrs. W. J. Payne, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Rankin, Mr. & Mrs. D. Hanson, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Sutherland, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Sudd, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Sutherland, and Mr. S. A. Temple.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. A. Ballard, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. H. Clark, Mr. L. Herbert, Mr. & Mrs. I. S. Paton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wall, and Mr. W. B. Williams.
Betra.—Lady Bull, the Hon. Alastair Erskine, the Hon. Mrs. Alastair Erskine, Mr. & Mrs. H. Knight, and Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Wickham.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who left London yesterday in the DUNNOPTAR CASTLE include:—

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. F. Collier, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Cram, Mr. & Mrs. H. Davis, Mr. A. H. Emmerton, the Rev. L. Fitzharris, Mr. H. Ford, Mr. & Mrs. W. Gilgass, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Hamilton, Dr. P. Hossep, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. W. Johns, the Rev. J. G. Kavanagh, Mr. & Mrs. D. Kerfoot, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. W. Payne, Dr. & Mrs. A. G. Penrose, Mr. & Mrs. A. Charles, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. A. Warwick, and Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Wright.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. J. Lloyd, and Mr. & Mrs. W. D. E. McNish.

Betra.—Mr. L. P. Bedwell, Mr. P. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. T. Evans, Mr. C. V. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Macintyre, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. T. Munnoch, and Mr. B. Paytz.

Reception for Mr. John Roberts

A RECEPTION FOR MR. JOHN ROBERTS, M.L.C., Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, was given at Northern Rhodesia House, Haymarket, London, last Thursday by the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Kiggell. The following accepted invitations:—

Mr. L. F. Anthony, Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Sir Harold Banwell, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. K. G. Bradley, Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. R. S. Burles, Mr. R. P. Bush, Mr. J. Callaghan, M.P., Cdr. C. A. R. Charnaud, Mr. W. Coldrick, M.P., Lord Colgrain, Mr. J. E. Coventry, Mr. B. E. Crawford, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, Colonel Fawcett, Mr. D. M. S. Ebbett, Mr. J. M. Fett, Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke, M.P., Mr. A. F. B. Glenhie, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. J. A. Gray, Lord Hailey, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Mr. W. H. Hammond, Colonel J. H. Harrison, M.P., Mr. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. A. H. Hicks, Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., Mr. L. W. S. Hunt,

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. James Johnson, M.P., Sir Arthur Kirby, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Mr. C. N. Lawrence, Mr. H. Leishman, Major J. G. Lockhart, Mr. J. E. MacColl, M.P., Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Lord Milverton, Mr. J. C. Morgan, Mr. P. G. Nicholson, Mr. M. Newman, Mr. G. A. Pargiter, M.P., Mr. J. C. Philip, Mr. J. Pollock, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, Mr. H. Reed, Mr. T. F. Sandford, Sir George Seel, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Major R. Spearing, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. Jack Thomson, Major P. H. Wall, M.P., and Mr. David Wallace.

Queen Mother's Entourage

DURING HER VISIT to Kenya this week to open Nairobi's new airport Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will be attended by Lady Jean Rankin, the Hon. Mrs. John Mutholland, Lieut. Colonel Mr. J. Gilliat (private secretary) and Major John Griffin.

New Judge

MR. J. WICKS, a district judge in Hong Kong, has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya. Born at Colnbrock, Middlesex, he was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Guildford, King's College, London, and Christ Church, Oxford. Called to the Bar (Gray's Inn) in 1938, he served in the R.A.F. from 1940 to 1945, being three times mentioned in despatches. First appointed to the Colonial Legal Service as Crown counsel in Palestine in 1946, he went to Hong Kong as a magistrate in 1948, and was promoted to his present post five years later.

Mr. A. J. Gilmour

MR. ALAN J. GILMOUR will leave London Airport today for Dar es Salaam to join the United Kingdom Information Office which was recently opened in that town by Mr. R. H. Young. Born in 1911 in Wiltshire, Mr. Gilmour was educated at Eilesworth College and University College, London, and then joined the journalistic staff of a London news agency. Throughout the last war he served with the Royal Tank Regiment. For part of the time in North Africa and Italy, and after demobilization he held journalistic and public relations appointments until he went to the Ministry of Works as information officer in 1953, later transferring in similar capacities to the Ministry of Education and then to the Scottish Office.

I.O. in the Federation

LIEUT. COMMANDER P. D. WALL (P.N. Reid) is on his way by sea to Salisbury to take up duty as information officer for the United Kingdom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Central Africa is new ground for him, but while in the Royal Navy he was at one time on the South African station, and then visited Kenya while serving in H.M.S. LOWESTOFT. After the last war he joined the Commonwealth Relations Office and was appointed secretary in the U.K. Information Office in Canada. Four years later he went to Ceylon as information officer, and he held a similar post in Karachi from 1952 to 1955, when he went back to Ottawa. Commander Wall intends to travel as much as he can in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is accompanied by his wife.

Obituary

MR. ELIAZ MTEPULA, who a few months ago was appointed editor of the newly-launched *African Times*, Lusaka, has died in Northern Rhodesia, aged 39. The son of a Nyasaland mission teacher, he began his journalistic career on the Northern Rhodesian Government's newspaper *Mutema* in 1940. Later he edited the *African Weekly* in Salisbury, but resigned in opposition to federation. Shortly afterwards he came to London, where he worked for the *Observer*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and the *Daily Mirror*, leaving the last-named to take up the appointment with the *African Times*.

MRS. ELLEN AUGUSTA COPELAND, proprietor of the Lilongwe Hotel, Nyasaland, has died after a long illness, aged 74. Born in Port Elizabeth, she settled in Nyasaland in 1904 with her husband, who was one of the first tobacco planters and hoteliers in the Southern Province. She leaves three daughters.

MRS. MARY ANN MILNE, an early Rhodesian settler and widow of Mr. G. R. Milne, a former member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, has died in Salisbury, aged 90.

MR. EDWARD ROLAND JACKLIN, a former director of marketing and registrar of co-operative societies in Southern Rhodesia, has died in London.

*Letter to the Editor***The 11th (E.A.) Division in Burma
Commanded and Inspired by General Fowkes**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Last night's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. was a moving and worthy tribute to the East Africans who lost their lives in the Burma Campaign whilst serving with the 14th Army. However, I was left with the impression that the commentator regarded General Dimoline as having commanded the 11th (E.A.) Division during the advance to Kalewa.

General Dimoline took over the division at Ranchi from General Mansergh after the division had returned to India. He did command the 28th Brigade on a separate operation. The division was commanded, led, and inspired by General Fowkes, and to him is due a great measure of the credit for the success of the campaign.

General Dimoline spoke in the course of the programme, and I feel sure that he would be the first to wish this error to be rectified.

Yours faithfully,

Kitale,

IAN W. SINCLAIR

Kenya.

Points from Letters**Bad Example to Africans**

WHETHER PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY is the best system for African territories is often questioned, and my own doubts have been greatly increased in the past two or three years by the very unedifying record of the House of Commons, presumably the best body of the kind in the Western world (though I know friends from the outer Commonwealth who have a higher opinion of some Dominion Chambers). Heaven forbid that politically-minded Africans should take the House of Commons as their model, yet practically all of them do, I fear. You emphasized the disgraceful scenes in the House day after day at the time of the Suez crisis, and since then there have been other occasions of unseemly uproar. The Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times* began his report on the two-day debate on the findings of the Bank Rate Tribunal with the statement that 'both sides hurled unintelligible epithets at each other', and the first heading a 'little lower down the column read 'A Silly Stunt'. The political correspondent of the *Spectator* wrote that 'the Opposition behaved at times like a colony of imperfectly house-trained orang-utans'. Such is the behaviour in an assembly of men who are charged with the destiny of what remains of a great Empire.

Subversion from Cairo

ARABS IN EAST AFRICA who recognize the value of British administration are increasingly worried about the evil influences of Egyptian propaganda upon the young politically-minded men of their race. Radio-Cairo is now broadcasting in Swahili as well as Arabic (and I understand in Somali), and outrageous assertions are made against British rule in African territories. This so-called Voice of Free Africa must be doing a great deal of damage.

Welcome Hand

WELCOMING HAND COMMITTEES in Beira now detail members to meet every boat train reaching Rhodesia from Cape Town, so that new arrivals may be greeted and helped. In Salisbury, a similar service is performed by members of the New Rhodesians Club.

**Federal Citizenship Law in Force
Passports and Visas Effected**

THE FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP ACT and an Act of the United Kingdom simultaneously came into force on March 1. Under them certain functions of the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the United Kingdom which were delegated to the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have lapsed.

These include the naturalization of aliens and British protected persons; the registration as citizens of the U.K. and Colonies of British subjects who are also citizens of other Commonwealth countries and certain other British subjects, and the registration as citizens of the U.K. and Colonies of wives and minor children of U.K. citizens. The issuing of passports to Federal citizens and U.K. and Colonial citizens has also been transferred to the U.K. High Commissioner in the Federation.

Any alien or British protected person in the Federation wishing to be naturalized must now apply to the Federal authorities. Those wishing to become citizens of the U.K. or the Colonies by registration should apply to the U.K. High Commissioner.

Hitherto certain people have been able to obtain the status of a citizen of the U.K. and Colonies because they had resided for a given period in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and possessed other qualifications. Such a person no longer counts towards obtaining this status. It will, however, count towards obtaining Federal citizenship.

The Federal Government has already begun issuing passports to Federal citizens, while the U.K. High Commissioner becomes the sole authority in the Federation for the issue, renewal, etc. of U.K. passports and for the grant of visas for the U.K. and its dependencies.

Many who became Federal citizens on March 1 lost their rights of citizenship of another Commonwealth country. There are, for example, many U.K. and Colonial residents in the Northern territories who will acquire Federal citizenship by virtue of enrolment on the voters' rolls. They will not lose their British citizenship as a result.



Darling —

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

Split in Ranks of T.A.N.U.

Tanganyika Must be an African State

MR. ZUBERI M. M. MTEMVU, a leading member and former provincial secretary of the Tanganyika African National Union, has denounced its policy of moderation and declared that if it does not advocate "Africa for Africans only" he and other prominent Africans will form a new nationalist party.

In a long memorandum he states: "We demand Tanganyika to be declared an African State and seek self-government now. Trusteeship is an office which must be occupied by an African. We advocate Africa for Africans only. To those who have been waiting for extreme African nationalism we say: 'Here we are'.

"We will endeavour to capture all the African seats in the forthcoming elections, and our participation in the forthcoming Constitutional Conference will mean internal responsible self-government with only three Ministries under British expatriates — the Ministries of Defence, Justice, and External Affairs. This should be in 1962.

Independence Next Step

The next step will be to negotiate complete independence. The decision of joining the Commonwealth will depend on the present attitude of the British Government towards our movement. We are certain of responsible self-government in 1962. The British Governor will still then have his usual reserved power and can rest assured there will be no mismanagement.

Owners of ex-Custodian Enemy properties might well ask us: "What about economic policy?" Our reply is that our giant co-operative societies are prepared to take over all such properties at any time at any cost, and if necessary street donations among the Africans will be organized to assist the move. If the Mwadui diamond tycoons ask us what we think of the late Dr. Williamson mines we have the answer.

"A foreigner is a foreigner whether he is black, brown, or white. We are black nationalists and we are not ashamed of this.

"T.A.N.U. is nearer to the U.I.P. than it is to the masses. We want the people of Tanganyika to develop this country as the first truly indigenous modern State to emerge on the African Continent, and we want it now. We want to accept from the white and brown men all those things which are useful to us but reject those things which we cannot absorb in our own way of life."

He dismissed the report of the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as "rubbish which ought to be thrown into the dustbin."

University Colleges Compared

DR. WILLIAM ALVES, director of the Federal Government's malaria and bilharzia research laboratory, who recently visited West Africa on behalf of the World Health Organization, said on his return that he was forced to contrast the University College in Rhodesia unfavourably with its counterpart in Ghana. With the population not much larger than that of the Federation, Ghana's university college had a student population of 310 in 1955-56, when its recurrent income/expenditure account was of the order of £750,000 per annum; the Government made a capital grant of £3m (additional to £34m of capital and £2m in endowment grants previously made) and the Cocoa Marketing Board gave £1m, in addition to £2m given earlier for agricultural purposes. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, however, was working in its first quinquennium on an average annual recurrent grant from the Federal Government of £150,000. It had received a capital grant of £1.4m. from the British Government, and in the past 50 years about £700,000 had been received from local sources, official and private.

Carnegie Grants for the Commonwealth Strengthening Higher Education

DURING 1956-57, the Carnegie Trust spent \$578,660 in the Commonwealth and \$6,620,309 in the United States. Its annual report states that the Commonwealth grants were devoted largely to the strengthening of higher education through support for research and teaching and the provision of fellowship and travel grants.

The travel grant programme, under which individuals, chiefly faculty members of Commonwealth universities, visit North America, continued to hold a central place in the Trust's activities in the Commonwealth. Some \$405,000 were appropriated for this purpose, \$190,000 for 1956-57 and \$215,000 for 1957-58.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was helped to establish a Central African Institute of Education, and the Royal Technical College of East Africa received assistance in the development of its library.

Mr. D. A. Robinson, Assistant Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, and agricultural extension services in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica under a Carnegie travel and study grant, Mr. G. B. Carlisle, Minister of Social Services in Uganda, studied the pattern of higher education in the United States, and Mr. C. G. O. Oduor, of the Education Department in Kenya, observed the methods of teacher training and the teaching of English to foreign students in the U.S.A.

Some 200 libraries in the Commonwealth have received from the trust sets of 350 books about the United States. The libraries include four in the Federation, four in Kenya, two in Uganda, and one in Tanganyika.

The trust has made grants totalling \$1,000,000 since its establishment in 1911. Its capital assets are now valued at cost. Grants are made only from the income of investments.

"Christians ought to enter political parties and do all they can to see that their parties respect truth, justice, and freedom for all men." — The Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Uganda.



TANGANYIKA



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"McCarthyism" in British Africa

Appeal Bill for Prohibited Immigrants

UNDER THE TEN-MINUTE RULE in the House of Commons last week, Mr. DISOLE FOOT, Labour member for Ipswich, introduced a Bill to allow British protected persons who have been declared a prohibited immigrant in any Dependency to appeal to an advisory committee set up to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which might also hear the case of colonials refused a passport.

Quoting from the 1946 Kenya Immigration Ordinance, as typical of all East and Central African regulations, Mr. Foot said that the decision of the Governor in Council of Ministers "shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned in any court".

The provisions applied not only to those desiring to enter the Colonies but to residents. Sometimes they were applied to those who had lived in a Colony for many years but under the ordinance were suddenly required to leave. No reason was ever given.

"The prohibited immigrant has no means of knowing the grounds on which he has been condemned. He has no appeal and no redress. Even if he comes to a Member of this House it is of no avail to him, because the Secretary of State says that he is not prepared to interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the local Government. Even in the abstract those grounds are open to the very strongest objection, but there has in recent months been a growing uneasiness among M.P.s and people outside at the way in which they are being used."

After commenting on the cases of Mr. Basil Davidson and Mr. Maris (an architect who had lived in Nairobi for five years and was now required to leave without any reason being given), Mr. Foot said that answers to parliamentary questions revealed an "ominous increase" in prohibited immigrants.

Some were excluded because of suspected political opinions. In the issue of passports there were arbitrary and capricious

decisions. Last November I drew attention to the cases of three African leaders, one in Nyasaland, one in Northern Rhodesia, and one in Uganda, who had been refused passports to attend an international socialist conference in Bombay.

"These powers are being used for political reasons, the nature of which this House is not allowed to know. Why should there be decisions which rest upon the unfettered discretion of officials? It is no answer to say that the decision has to be approved by the Governor in Council; even Colonial Governors are not infallible. There is no reason why we should tolerate McCarthyism simply because it appears under a Governor's hat."

Mr. Foot said that the Bill proposed an advisory committee whose chairman would inform the person concerned of the reasons for his being declared a prohibited immigrant or for the refusal of a passport, furnishing him with sufficient particulars to present his case. "If the man was in the United Kingdom, he would have an oral hearing; if not, he could make his representations in writing."

Sudanese Refugees in Uganda

News of Recent Happenings

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS at the end of January, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in reply to a question that no Sudanese in Uganda had been arrested in November or December, that none had then been convicted or released, but that on January 6 this year three Sudanese were arrested on charges of murder and attempted murder; one was released and the other two remained in custody pending application for their extradition to the Sudan.

Major Patrick Wall asked as a supplementary question: "Are you aware that there is a certain degree of disquiet at the fact that Sudanese are held under arrest in Uganda for political crimes which they may have committed in the Southern Sudan during the unrest there a year ago? Can you assure me that, as your answer seems to indicate, this is not the case?"

Mr. Lennox Boyd replied: "I am also concerned about the delay in settling this matter, due to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary documents and evidence from the Sudan, but we are anxious to behave as good neighbours to the Sudan."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA now learns from Uganda that on December 23 two Sudanese who had been in custody since March of last year under the Control of Refugees from the Sudan Ordinance of 1955 were brought before a magistrate who ordered their case to be heard on January 6, three weeks earlier an order for their arrest (though they had not been released) had been made by the Chief Secretary under the Alien Fugitive Criminals (Sudan Emergency) Rules of 1955.

One of the men was discharged on January 6 because he was not identified on the parade, and, after evidence had been given, judgment was reserved as regards the other man until January 14. He was then discharged on the ground that the depositions had not been properly certified.

On that same day, however, the Crown filed an application for revision, and the man who had just been released was promptly re-arrested. On February 16 a full bench of judges (the Chief Justice and two others) dismissed the application for revision, upholding the decision of the magistrate.

The Crown, we are informed, now proposes to inform the Sudan authorities of the position with a view to re-opening the case against the man who has already been a prisoner for nearly a year.

More than a year ago the Crown briefed Colonel A. A. Baerlein to act in a test case for the extradition of two Sudanese who entered Uganda after the mutiny in the Southern Sudan in 1955. His application against extradition was upheld, with the consequence that about 200 Southern Sudanese have remained in Uganda.

"Surely justice should come before good neighbourly conduct," writes our correspondent.

"I have been told by a very responsible Mugaada that as soon as self-government comes the people will probably try to drive out the Church as being a foreign institution and as upholding a view of marriage which is not acceptable to the Baganda" — The Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Uganda, quoted by the *Church Times*.

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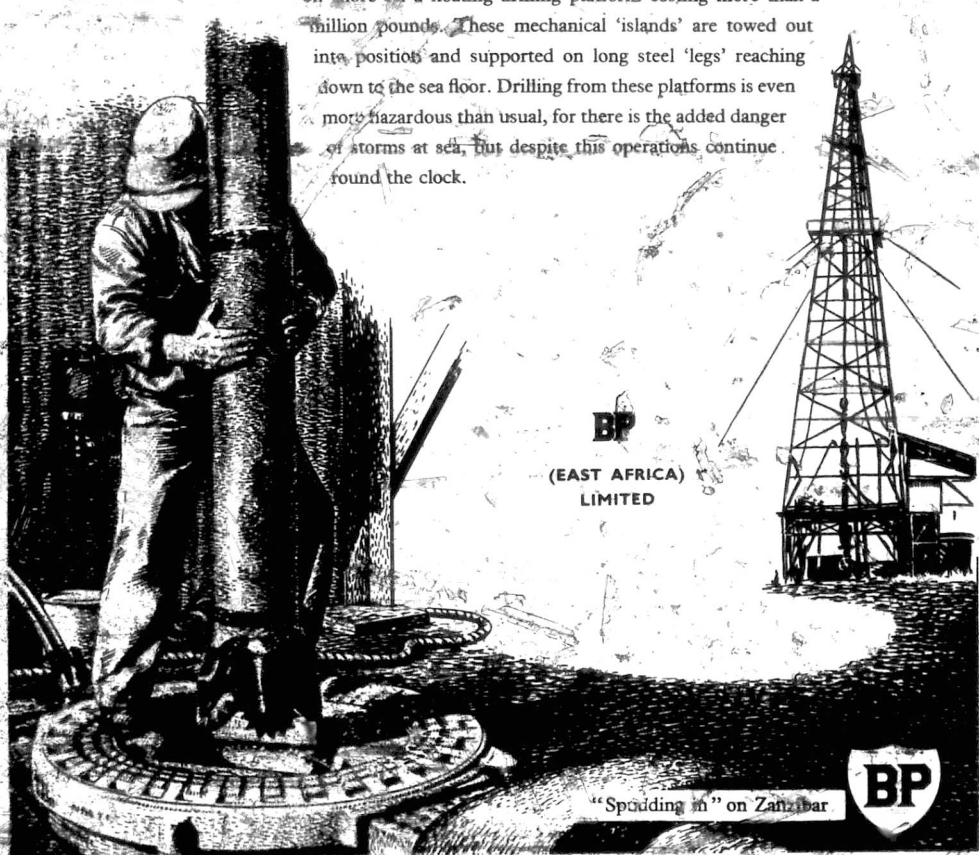
DRILLING—for all the science and technique in exploration that the Oil Man has developed since his search began, he still cannot be certain that oil exists underground until he has drilled for it. In the early days of the Oil Industry, when drilling was confined to proven regions, one in every three wells drilled produced oil in commercial quantities. Now, as remote and unproven areas are opened up, this figure has fallen to one in every six, and to keep pace with ever-growing demand for fuel wells must be drilled each year.

When the first well was drilled by 'Colonel' Drake in Pennsylvania in 1859, oil was struck at 69 feet; today's wells often reach down several miles (the deepest is over four miles) into the heart of the earth, and the cost of drilling has become enormous. The deep test well BP completed in 1957 at a depth of 14,281 feet on Zanzibar cost £50 a foot to drill—but no oil was found.

Drilling to such depths even in civilized countries requires a formidable outlay in equipment—drilling rigs nearly 200 feet high, vast engines and pumps, expensive tools, workshops, transport, and the skill of hundreds of trained men.

But today's largest producing areas are situated miles from points of civilization—in the waterless deserts of the Middle East, the jungles of South America and the Far East, and many fathoms under the sea.

In the Persian Gulf, BP has carried the search for Oil miles off-shore on a floating drilling platform costing more than a million pounds. These mechanical 'islands' are towed out into position and supported on long steel 'legs' reaching down to the sea floor. Drilling from these platforms is even more hazardous than usual, for there is the added danger of storms at sea, but despite this operations continue round the clock.



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"Spudding in" on Zanzibar



Bishop on U.S. Aid for Africa Africa the Continent of the Future

GOD HAS PLAYED on the white keys long enough; in the future God will play on the black keys to produce a new melody and a new culture. We of the West have been superior because we have been Christian, not because we have been white. The moment we lose that faith we lose our superiority.

Those words were spoken in a Washington hotel ballroom a few days ago by the Rt. Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of New York, who also said:

"The future continent is Africa. In 150 years from now Africa will be industrially as the United States is today.

It is the loss of the spiritual which makes us think solely in terms of the economic and this makes us susceptible to the Sovietists.

"The Sovietists would have the world believe there is only hunger of the belly. Our great country, which has risen to prosperity because it holds that God has endowed men with certain unalienable rights must recognize that not by bread alone doth man live. This is the crux of the question of foreign aid.

"We must avoid seeking to win other peoples into our orbit by economic means alone. To do this would be to put ourselves on exactly the same basis as the Sovietists, namely, materialism. Denying it in theory, but affirming it in practice, we should thereby assume the basic Marxian principle of the economic determination of history; and we should be doing it to ourselves who themselves refuse to accept the primacy of the economic.

The Sovietists have one fear — our belief in God, the dignity of the human person, the freedom of conscience, and the principle that the State exists for man, not man for the State.

"When we go along with the Communist line that matter alone matters, we are weak and they are strong. When we give economic aid on the basis that matter alone does not matter, they are powerless and we are strong.

"Along these lines, recognize that there exists what might be called a third world Power, which, despite fundamental

differences with Christianity and Judaism, nevertheless does believe in God and prayer. One out of every seven persons in the world is a Muslim; 375m. of them in the world constitute a great supra-national force.

"Already the anti-God forces of the Soviets have won over some of their Governments — largely because we have been silent on the fundamental difference between them and the Soviets. Islam can be made sympathetic to the free world more by recognizing its belief in God than by mere economic aid which ignores that belief. Because of our insistence on the economic we have placed ourselves on the same level as the anti-God forces.

"The United States should utilize the great forces of service and charity which are at present scattered throughout the world. I refer to the thousand agencies of social betterment of Christian missionaries (and in some instances Jewish workers) who live with the underprivileged people, who speak their language, share their hunger, and are identified with the people.

"Protestants spend \$44m. annually in education, agricultural farms, hospitals, leprosaria, dispensaries in the underprivileged countries of the world. Why should not some foreign aid be funnelled through these agencies for social and medical care of the underprivileged? Should aid be given for exclusively social purposes, it would relieve the stigma attached to foreign aid and it is given solely for political and military purposes."

Buganda Raises More Difficulties Chiefs and the Registration of Voters

A UGANDA GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN stated a few days ago that, although direct elections to the Legislative Council were being organized in accordance with the expressed wish of the Buganda people, disagreement had now arisen between the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government over the part which the Chiefs should play in the registration of voters.

In 1954 the Hancock Committee recommended that the representatives from Buganda in the Legislative Council should be elected by the Lukiiko by secret ballot, but the Kintu Committee later proposed that the Buganda representatives should be directly elected by the people. That recommendation was accepted and incorporated in the Buganda Agreement of 1955.

During 1956 and 1957 representatives of the Protectorate Government and the Buganda Government worked together and agreed on the qualifications and disqualifications for voters and candidates. In July last their recommendations were accepted by the Lukiiko, and in October the Legislative Council (Elections) Bill became law — the Kabaka's Government raising no objections.

Chiefs Refused to Co-operate

Since the beginning of February Protectorate Government officials have been touring the rural areas of Buganda to explain to the people the electoral system which this law set up. They have advised the people to apply to be registered as voters during the registration period starting on March 1, so that they may vote later in the year. In some areas preparations for registration have gone smoothly, but in others chiefs of the Kabaka's Government have objected to the procedure and declined to co-operate in setting up the registration machinery.

Their objections have been twofold: (1) that chiefs of the Kabaka's Government should not be appointed assistant registration officers by officials of the Protectorate Government; and (2), that taking the oath prescribed by the Elections Ordinance not to reveal information which reaches them in the course of their duties as assistant registration officers would be in conflict with their oath of allegiance to the Kabaka.

During recent discussions with the Ministers of the Kabaka's Government the Protectorate Government has made proposals which would take into account the position of chiefs in Buganda and at the same time overcome the above objections, but these proposals have not so far been acceptable to the Buganda Government.

The Lukiiko is likely to meet soon to discuss whether or not the members wish to proceed with the organization of direct elections. Meantime, officers of the Protectorate Government will continue with the organization of these elections, which the Government understands the Buganda people want, but the difficulties described above may delay the start of registration of voters in Buganda, and that might delay the holding of the elections.



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Animal Air Lift

A CONSIGNMENT of 140 animals for Chester Zoo arrived at London Airport last week from Northern Rhodesia in a Hunting-Clan aircraft. Among the 60 separate species were red lechwe, which have never before left Africa, a young buffalo, a sable antelope, reed buck, a rare weasel, crocodiles, a bateleur eagle and other birds, and several varieties of snakes. Mr. P. W. J. Whitehead, a game officer, travelled with the animals.

English Preferred

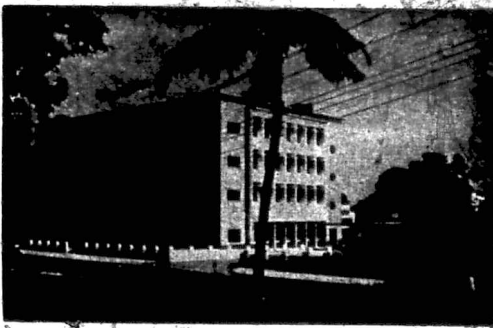
SOUTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICANS prefer books in English, and their most popular choices are works on education and law. The Southern Rhodesia African Literature Bureau reports that in a recent popularity poll on African reading habits and choices 77% indicated that they preferred their reading to be in English.

Too Much Politics

MR. S. KULUBYA, secretary of the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce, is reported to have said: "African businessmen should concentrate more on their businesses and devote less time to politics. Too much emphasis has been put on politics, at the expense of building a sound economy for the country."

Hotel Incident

MR. P. J. RAO, the Indian Press Attaché in Salisbury, was asked to leave a European-owned hotel near Mazoe Dam on Saturday. He had gone there for tea with his family and another member of the staff of the Indian Commission. Mr. Rao has reported the incident to his Government.



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News Items in Brief

Over 240,000 acres of bush will be cleared in the Kariba Lake area by the end of 1960.

The British Empire Service League has changed its name to British Commonwealth Ex-Services League.

Nyasaland's Agricultural Society will not hold a show this year, as its new ground at Chichire has not been completed.

Nearly half of the trained African hospital staff in Nyasaland have stated that they will transfer to the Federal service.

The United Congress Party in Uganda has said that any of its members elected to the Legislative Council will resign and that none will accept a ministerial post.

The Lake Province Native Authority in Tanganyika will build this year 10 new veterinary centres, three new cattle markets, and 11 cattle dips at existing centres.

Ten young Tanganyikans recently appeared before the territorial selection board in Dar es Salaam as candidates for the Queen's commission in the King's African Rifles.

The Royal African Society's annual meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on April 30 in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone will preside.

The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee, of which Mr. C. H. Baxter is director, has moved from temporary premises in the City to 60 Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1 (telephone: TRAF 33467).

The annual general meeting of the Empire Industries Association and British Empire League will be held at Royal Empire Society's headquarters in London at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 13.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is preparing a report entitled "Ecological Survey of Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems in Northern Rhodesia" — a standard work issued some years ago.

An American best-seller, "A Nun's Story", is to be filmed in the Belgian Congo, where another American company is preparing to make a picture called "The Roots of Heaven" from a novel by Mr. Romain Gary.

In the next six years the Federation is to re-organize its prison services so that they will be as modern and progressive as any in the world. New prisons are envisaged at Broken Hill, Livingstone, Kasima, Marandellas, Gatooma, Khami, Kitwe, Fort Jameson, and Mangu.

An African servant, Mwangi Macharia, has been imprisoned in Kenya for eight months for assaulting Mr. Jasper Machelonye, the illusionist. Mr. Machelonye, who is working with a Kenya film company, said that Macharia had attacked him after being told not to lean on his car.

The Governments concerned have been asked to agree to an economic survey of the proposed Cape to Nairobi road. Mr. C. W. W. Dix, president of the Rhodesia Road Federation, said at the annual meeting in Salisbury. He and Mr. J. H. Durr, Commissioner for Road Traffic, urged the need for a road fund in Southern Rhodesia.

Kariba Bridge Swept Away

AFTER THE FLOODS of the Zambezi had fallen slightly last week a new flood peak, some 4 ft. higher than the previous one, has carried away the foot suspension bridge over the river, despite strenuous efforts to save it. Altogether it had been raised 12 ft. above its original height. Since the road bridge was carried away earlier, the only means of transferring men and materials from the south to the north banks is by Blondin cable. The flow rate has reached a record 450,000 cubic feet per second — equivalent to 15,000 tons of water per second — against last year's maximum of 290,000 cubic feet per second. The entire length of the coffer dam upstream has now been submerged. It is reported that rain is still falling in the area. While the main dam wall is not thought to be in danger, there is a possibility that the coffer dam foundations have been damaged and that before work can be recommenced extensive repairs will have to be carried out. The Northern Rhodesian mining companies are lending their helicopters to fly-in supplies to the workers at Kariba (some 3,000 Europeans and 7,000 Africans) since the airstrip on the site is under water and there is a danger that the main access road will be cut. Royal Rhodesian Air Force Dakotas are to be used if the situation deteriorates.



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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Commonwealth and European Trade****Board of Trade Manages Both**

THE PRIME MINISTER was asked, in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Frank Bestwick (Lab.) whether he would appoint a Minister with special responsibility for the expansion and integration of Commonwealth trade. Mr. Macmillan replied that the expansion of trade in the Commonwealth and in Europe was the responsibility of the President of the Board of Trade.

MR. BESTWICK: "Is there not a danger that we take Commonwealth trade too much for granted? Is there not at least a case for putting as much effort into the integration of trade within the Commonwealth as is currently being done for European trade?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I have ever been ready with that purpose. The Minister is responsible for the conduct of a special group of negotiations now taking place. We have the Commonwealth Economic Conference organized for the autumn. The meetings of the experts will take place quite soon, and we hope that the preparatory work will be efficiently done so that there will be an effective conference."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Labour) asked whether the Government knew of labour troubles and growing unemployment in Harcaisa, British Somaliland.

MR. BESTWICK replied that a 10-day strike of daily casual employees of the P.W.D., supported by some privately employed domestic servants, occurred in Harcaisa in January. Discussions between Government and representatives of the strikers led to a resumption of work. Wage increases, pending at the time of the strike, were announced shortly afterwards. There has since been no further unrest. The employment position was better than usual for the time of the year.

Pectacrete

A NEW PRODUCT of the research at Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, by a team of scientists led by Sir John Ramsden and Major C. L. Walsh, both of whom have been connected with East Africa for many years, is pectacrete, the name given to ordinary Portland cement after each particle has been given a protective coating of a water-repellent chemical which can be removed only in the presence of water in a concrete-mixer. Pectacrete then hardens in the same way as ordinary cement. Being waterproof during storage and while in transit, even in conditions of greatest humidity, this new type of cement has manifest advantages, especially in countries of heavy rainfall, in which cement has increased its weight by as much as 63% after a day's exposure to the atmosphere. Under exactly similar conditions pectacrete adds only 5%. It is now in full-scale production.



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Nyasaland Railway Jubilee

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of the Nyasaland Railways, is visiting Nyasaland in connexion with their jubilee celebrations. The first train reached Blantyre from Chisomo on March 31, 1908. On March 29 a plaque will be unveiled at the new Blantyre station, and an old engine, the Thistle, one of the first to be used, will draw in a train of old rolling-stock. One of the very latest G-class engines, pulling modern rolling-stock, will also be shown. It is expected that Mr. E. A. Eastwood, M.P., Federal Minister of Transport, will attend. To mark its jubilee the company was recently awarded a grant of arms. Mr. E. A. Short, the company's London secretary, accompanies Mr. Codrington.

Attracting Foreign Capital

"IF WE ARE TO ATTRACT foreign capital effectively, privileges afforded by the Government and faith in the word of the Government itself are not by themselves sufficient. There must be equal care in the words, standards and integrity of our individual businessmen and firms. Our record has been excellent, and I am sure our businessmen will in future maintain the high standards for which they have always been renowned." — Sayed Mirghani Hamza, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan, speaking at the Khartoum Rotary Club.

Tanganyika Railway Dispute

THE TRADE DISPUTE between the Tanganyika Railway Union and the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration is to be referred to an arbitration tribunal. The arbitrator will be appointed by the Minister for Social Services. As authorized by the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance of 1950, the Minister has extended by seven days the statutory period of 21 days during which lock-out and strike action is prohibited.

New Treacle Factory

SAYED HAMAD TEWFIG, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supply in the Sudan, has opened in Khartoum a treacle factory owned by the Agricultural Company of the Middle East, Ltd., the majority of whose shares are held by Egyptians. Experimental sugar cane growing has been undertaken on the banks of the Nile in the Khartoum Province for rather more than three years, and the area under the crop is now some 600 fedans.

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Uganda Company's Report

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD., after providing £117,395 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £228,081 for the year ended August 31, last, compared with £128,814, in the previous year. Of this, £116,253 is retained by subsidiary companies; the interim dividend of the parent company absorbs £41,314, and the proposed final dividend £75,743, leaving a carry-forward by the parent company of £7,976 (£7,265), and £31,811 (£274,041) by the group.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,197,519 in 10s. shares. Capital reserves stand at £891,999, and revenue reserves and unappropriated profits at £25,380. Current liabilities and provisions total £471,769, fixed assets are £281,902, trade investments £11,362, interests in subsidiary companies £2,259,474, and current assets £33,909, including £33,324 in cash.

Referring to the company's plans whereby Africans might become issuing shareholders, the chairman states that the Finance Bill, 1957, necessitated a changed plan since it enables African residents to purchase Overseas Trade Corporation shares without leaving United Kingdom income tax. The company, seeking chiefly to attract shareholders in the Protectorate, is planning an East African issue of 2,100,000 which will be open to all East African residents. Since it would be contrary to company aims if all the shares were subscribed by European and Asians, a block may be set aside for an agreed share for African subscribers.

The Capital Issues Committee's consent has been obtained for a bonus issue on a seven-for-10 basis, which will bring the capital to £2,035,782. An extraordinary meeting is to be held at the annual general meeting to pass the necessary resolutions.

The directors are Messrs. J. F. Eccles (chairman), D. A. J. Buxton, S. Bolster, C. J. Holland-Martin, and E. H. Marland. The 1957 annual general meeting is to be held in London in April.

Commonwealth's Smaller Share of World Trade

THE COMMONWEALTH'S SHARE of world trade in 1956 was the lowest since immediately after the war, states a memorandum on Commonwealth trade in 1956-57 published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee. Commonwealth countries accounted for 25% by value of world exports and 30% of world imports, in each case a slightly lower proportion than in 1955. The level of world trade in 1956 was higher than ever before, and although most Commonwealth countries showed an increase over 1955, the rate of increase was slower than that of world trade as a whole.

The United Kingdom continued to be the largest market for nearly all Commonwealth countries, but imports from such sources at £1,741m. in 1956 showed a fall of £47m. U.K. exports to the Commonwealth rose from £1,415m. to £1,458m. In the first six months trade of most Commonwealth countries was appreciably higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In several countries imports rose much faster than exports, thereby causing a deterioration in their balance of payments. That was particularly true of the United Kingdom, Canada, Ceylon, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, India, and Pakistan. Commonwealth trade with Western Europe increased markedly in 1956, as did sterling exports to Canada and the United States. But the Commonwealth share of the Canadian market declined.

Liebigs Extract of Meat Company

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., a company with interest in East and Central Africa, after providing £853,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £334,877 for the year ended August 31, compared with £580,013 in the previous year. General reserve receives £70,000, interest on the 5% preference stock absorbs £28,750 and on the 4% preference shares £25,875, both less tax. The 4% interim dividend on the ordinary stock required £80,000 and the proposed final dividend of 7% both tax free, will take £140,000, leaving a carry-forward of £234,576, compared with £235,188 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. of 5% cumulative preference stock, £1m. of 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares, both of £1 denomination, and £2m. of ordinary stock. Share premium account is £686,837, capital reserves £832,415, and revenue reserve and undistributed profits £1,204,576. Reserve for future income tax stands at £49,000, 4% unsecured loan stock 1975-80 at £500,000, provisions at £251,632, and amounts owing to subsidiaries, less dividends receivable, £2,621,375. Current liabilities are £1,861,518, fixed assets £1,204,576, and current assets £5,841,299, amounts owing by subsidiaries £973,229, and current assets £4,068,829, including £193,169 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Kenneth M. Cahill (chairman) and joint managing, Mr. K. R. M. Christie (general manager) and managing, Sir Francis Glyn, and Messrs. J. G. Phillimore, William J. Gunther, J. V. Cooper, and J. R. Stourton.

The 1957 annual general meeting is to be held in London on March 20.

Bad Export Record

"Gone Down" was the title given by the *Financial Times* a few days ago to a leading article which said:

"Britain's share in world trade is still going down. Since 1951, when this share amounted to 22%, it has fallen steadily to its present 18.2%. No other major exporter of manufactures has lost ground with such monotonous consistency. The situation is too dangerous to hope for a cure without thorough examination and diagnosis. Trade statistics can only underline the fact that British exports are lagging. They cannot say how far this is due to bad salesmanship, delivery delays, high prices, or any of the other explanations commonly put forward. It is time the Board of Trade came forward with some firm answers."

£1m. for Africa

FIVE YEARS AGO a revolving loan fund for industry and agriculture was set up in Great Britain with the consent of the United States Government, and into it was paid the product of sales of American materials sent to this country as part of American economic aid. It was agreed that industry might call on £700,000 and agriculture on £300,000 of the so-called counter-part funds. The balance, amounting to about £1m., is now to be used for similar purposes in British African territories.

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British Oxygen Report

THE BRITISH OXYGEN CO. LTD., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, after providing £3,215,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £2,440,265 for the year ended September 30, compared with £2,260,906 for the previous year. £497,238 was retained by subsidiary companies and £750,000 transferred to general reserve, and the ordinary dividends, less tax, absorbed £580,212, leaving a carry-forward of £1,060,137, compared with £918,379 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 6½% cumulative preference, £1m in 5% cumulative second preference, and £1m in 4% second cumulative second preference shares, and £17,047,366 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital and reserves stand at £8,709,560, and reserve for future taxation £529,060. Debenture stock loan totals £10m, current liabilities and provisions are £2,519,620, fixed assets £74,809, investments in subsidiary companies £29,017,891, trade investments at cost £33,550, and current assets £2,129,096.

The directors are Mr. J. S. Hutchinson (chairman), Lord Kershaw and Messrs R. W. McCrone and John L. Hardie. The executive directors are Mr. T. E. Pelts (managing director), Mr. J. H. Sykes, and Messrs L. S. Kinnear, F. G. S. L. Levan-Harris, and J. Strong.

The 72nd annual general meeting will be held in London on March 25.

British India Results

BRITISH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., after providing for depreciation, earned a group net profit of £2,243,694 in the year ended September 30, 1957, compared with £1,904,616 in the previous year. Capital reserves receive £1,100,000 and general reserve £850,000. Preference dividends absorbed £83,375, the 10% ordinary dividend £431,250, and the carry-forward is increased by £33,360. During the greater part of the year the group enjoyed exceptionally favourable trading conditions, a temporary scarcity of tonnage at the time of the Suez crisis producing a pronounced rise in open market freight rates which more than kept pace with steadily increasing operating costs. Before the close of the financial year the freight market had weakened to a serious extent, with little prospect of an early recovery.

Commercial Brevities

Application for office space in a Bulawayo building that will not be ready until January, 1960, have already been received by the Central African Building Society. Plans for the £150,000 building have been completed, tenders will be called for in May, and work is expected to begin in August.

A Masai Mau terrorist known as "General Duke", said to be the fast gang leader in the South Nyeri area of Kenya, has been captured.

At last week's London auctions 2,988 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 7.22d. per lb., compared with 2,424 packages averaging 3s. 8.72d. in the previous week. Total sales to date are 26,155 packages averaging 6.88d., compared with 22,556 packages averaging 4s. 8.78d. last year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 2½d. was for a consignment from Kasim, Tanganyika.

Bags of kenaf, the fibre obtained from hibiscus cannabinus, are now being manufactured by the East Africa Bag and Cordage Company. The fibre is grown on the Uvea/Uvea irrigation scheme, started by the Kenya Government as a Masai Mau rehabilitation measure, and other parts of the Colony.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., have decided to stop the practice of paying interim dividends. A special dividend of 10% last year is to be paid out of the profits for future U.K. income tax, that fund being no longer required as a result of the provisions of the Finance Act, 1957.

Bichanga, Ltd., tea growers in Nyasaland, report trading profits for the year ended September 30 of £12,171 (£15,988), subject to tax of £3,367 (£4,800). There is a carry-forward of £1,000.

Mandala Motors, Ltd., are now assembling trucks in their Blantyre works, the engines and chassis being imported from the United Kingdom and the bodies from Southern Rhodesia.

A goods and parcels delivery and collection service has been introduced at Kampala by East African Railways and Harbours.

Southern Province Blue-cured tobacco has suffered severely from continuous heavy rain in Nyasaland.

A strike at Nairobi Glass Works has ended with the re-engagement of all the strikers.

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MINING

Rearranging Bancroft's Finance Rhodesia Anglo American Issue £4m. Loan Stock

IN ORDER TO FUND the present short-term capital of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., and to provide the additional £4m. needed by the company, the board, subject to the consent of shareholders, has accepted the proposal that the existing loan facilities of £3.5m. provided by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., shall be replaced by loan facilities of £4.5m. available until April 1, 1959, at 6% per annum. The £3m. of 5% notes shall be extended to the new date. The loans and notes will be redeemable by Bancroft either in cash or by the issue in exchange of 7,500,000 £1-redeemable participating preference shares.

In consideration of the provision of this finance, Bancroft will also grant the companies providing the extended loans the right to subscribe for 3m. Bancroft 5% shares at £1 per share at any time up to March 31, 1963.

To meet the capital requirements of the Rhodesia Anglo American, mainly to finance Bancroft, the company has decided to issue £4m. of 6% registered loan stock at 95% per cent. Ordinary shareholders in the company will be offered £3.5m. of this stock by way of rights in the proportion of 13 of loan stock for every 10 ordinary stock units held. Subscribers to the loan stock will also receive options to take up ordinary shares at any time up to March 31, 1963, at 80s. per share, in the proportion of one option for every £4 of loan stock subscribed. Holders may take up the new shares by cash or by tendering loan stock of the same value.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LTD., after providing £2,731 for bonuses, earned a profit of £28,766 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £25,492 in the previous year. Investment reserve receives £17,900, and the proposed dividend of 41d. per share less tax absorbs £17,200, leaving a carry-forward of £12,865, compared with £14,307 in the previous year. The issued capital consists of £169,846 in 3s. shares. Revenue reserves stand at £132,865, investments at cost £302,766, current liabilities £17,744, and current assets at £17,689, including £12,370 in cash. The directors are Major Sir Cyril F. Entwistle (chairman), and Messrs. F. R. Peters (managing), C. S. Goddard, M. W. Parrish, and W. L. Taylor. It is proposed to change the name to Nigel Finance and Investment Corporation, Ltd.

Copperbelt Technical Foundation

THREE TEACHING CENTRES of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation have been opened in Mutfuhira, Chingola and Luanshya by Mr. David Symington, director of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and chairman of the foundation's board of governors. The four large mining companies each gave £100,000 to launch the foundation. Last year 800 students were enrolled. In January, 1957, the foundation assumed responsibility for the theoretical training of all apprentices on the Copperbelt.

Oil Prospecting

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has approved the grant of an oil prospecting licence covering about 2,000 square miles in the Northern Province of the Territory to an individual applicant. The B.P. Shell Company of Tanganyika, Ltd., decided recently to put down another deep test hole in the coastal area, this time near Kitwa.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Corp.

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £446,151 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,159,674 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £1,793,676 in the previous year. In addition, a capital profit of £422,558 was made by the sale of property.

General reserve receives £800,000, capital reserve £444,072, and dividends already declared absorb £226,000, leaving a carry-forward of £3,608, compared with £29,807 brought in. Mining assets total £7,339,826, investments at cost £774,721, current assets £1,587,208 (including £161,655 in cash), and provisions and current liabilities £1,685,440, including an overdraft of £198,311.

Fresh plans have been put in hand for the exploration of the copper-lead-zinc orebodies on the Sanyati property in Southern Rhodesia, which Messina acquired last year from Sanyati Mines (Private), Ltd. During the past year, further diamond drilling has increased the total calculated zinc reserves at Sanyati to 15,100 tons, copper to 1,350,000 lbs., and lead to 285,000 tons. Exploration is now to be carried on by underground development, and a three-compartment shaft is to be sunk.

Messina has also secured options for the purchase of claims covering a strike length of 22 miles from the Iron Mountain. Five boreholes have proved the existence of a zone of variable thickness and quality.

Consolidated Mines Selection Co.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD., after providing mining interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, after providing £28,795 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £93,602 for the year ended December 31, compared with £155,823 in the previous year. Mining assets total £102,729, and dividends, less income tax, absorb £28,332 (interest of 1s. per unit £54,337, and proposed final of 1s. 6d. per unit, £81,300), leaving a carry-forward of £13,291, compared with £20,961 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £45,000 in ordinary 10s. units. Capital reserve stands at £675,000, and revenue reserve and unappropriated profits at £285,595. Current liabilities total £180,267, investments stand at £1,787,211, interest in a subsidiary company at £212,000, and current assets at £94,651, including £44,346 in cash.

Through the year, the company subscribed further funds for the three companies in which it has interests which are carrying out intensive prospecting in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and South Africa. It also invested in Western Exploration Co., Ltd., which is prospecting in Tanganyika over an area of 34,000 square miles.

The directors are Mr. A. C. Wilson (chairman), Lord Balfour, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and Messrs. E. C. Baring (alternate), B. W. Pain, W. E. Groves, I. O. Hamfroy, A. E. Lewson, F. O. McDermott, R. H. Oppenheimer, and F. A. Rogers.

The 62nd annual general meeting will be held in London on March 25.

Mining Dispute Notified

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN CHAMBER OF MINES has notified the Government that a dispute exists between the Copper mining companies and the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union. The companies have asked the Governor to appoint a conciliator.

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Company Report

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 20 at Thames House, Queen Street, London, E.C.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, Mr. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:

"The year's results are disappointing. The reduction in profits arises mainly in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe and can primarily be attributed to two principal causes—first, a large and increased cost of raw materials; secondly, an increased expenditure on advertising and sales promotion. A further important factor has been a heavy write-down of stocks of products and packing materials as a result of the closure of the Sudan factory.

"Against these adverse movements, better returns were recorded from South America and there have been no heavy exchange losses to face as was the case in the previous year.

"Steps were taken some months ago to improve the overall position by increasing selling prices in the United Kingdom and on the Continent where such increases could no longer be deferred. There has also been a reassessment of expenditure on advertising and sales promotion in those cases where it appeared to have overstepped the limits of economic return.

"I am, therefore, justly confident that, in spite of the uncertainties clouding the general economic situation, results for the current year will show improvement.

Oxo Limited

"The Oxo Company has had a year of intense activity on every side of the business. It has also been a year of progress and of consolidation after two years of re-organization.

"It is fair to claim that we make products of quality, that these products are sold at reasonable prices, and that the trade, on which we rely for support, is always ready to take them. There is abundant evidence that the public is conscious of the value of what we have to offer.

"In the course of his review of the group's world-wide activities, the chairman said:

Central African Federation

"An outbreak of foot and mouth disease during 1957 in the area of our ranch in Southern Rhodesia, resulting in the movement of livestock in Southern Rhodesia, resulting in a reduction in the number of cattle handled by the factory at West Nicholson. Supplies for our factory were, however, supplemented by the purchase of chilled beef from the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission.

"The pilot plant at Casket came into limited operation towards the middle of 1957 and its products, consisting of preserved vegetables and jams, are now being marketed in the Federation.

"Early in 1957 we purchased the share capital of Sunco Ltd., which is an established business, with a factory at Limbati, equipped primarily for the dehydration of vegetables, and a small ancillary canning plant at Chipinge.

"With these three factories in the Eastern Districts, we are now in a position to take vegetable and fruit produce from a large area. We hope that, with the satisfactory development of markets, these activities may also bring some measure of prosperity to the farming community.

"Central African Food Corporation, the sales organization in the Federation, continued to make steady progress and is now active in handling the increased range of products coming from the additional factories referred to above.

"On the ranch, the development of fencing and watering facilities has continued, together with the infusion of Zebu blood throughout the herds from stud stock recently imported from the United States of America.

"Physical results have been somewhat better, but it is premature yet to form an opinion on the profitability of the development expenditure which has been and still is being undertaken. There are indications, however, that the improved watering and fencing facilities combined with a more up-to-date and scientific approach, are bringing results in the form of higher carrying, lower mortality and smaller losses from disease.

"We exhibited for the first time at the Bulawayo Livestock Show where our entries were highly commended and, among other prizes, gained the Reserve Championship for Junior Bulls in the A class.

Union of South Africa

"Our sales force has been active in the face of increasing competition in nearly all our traditional lines, but currency restrictions have again limited our trade in canned beef from South America.

East Africa

"TANGANYIKA: The Dar es Salaam factory of Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., has had a better season in 1957 and, through improved methods of purchasing and handling cattle, the pumber brought to the factory has been higher than during recent years, resulting in a larger output.

"The Arusha factory, which was originally built for freezing fresh beef, has for a number of years been operating a small canning department only and work has been on too small a scale to cover overhead expenses. The original project was based on the policy of channelling through Arusha all cattle for slaughter in the northern areas of Tanganyika, by the closure of certain important stock routes in an endeavour to control disease. When it became apparent that the Government were unable to carry out this policy, the need for the factory disappeared. The company decided, therefore, to cease operations at the close of 1957 and the site, buildings, plant and equipment have been purchased by the Tanganyika Government.

"KENYA: Oxo (East Africa), Ltd., has continued to supply the local market with its comprehensive range of goods. Although the withdrawal of the armed forces, at the conclusion of the Mau Mau troubles, tended to reduce the turnover, I am optimistic that we can extend our activities in other directions to make good this lost market.

General

"It is a matter of very keen regret to me that the profits reported to you on the eve of my retirement should be the leanest we have experienced for several years. I am hopeful, however, for the reasons given at the beginning of this statement and provided no adverse circumstances supervene, that it will be the privilege of the new chairman to lay before you improved results at next year's annual general meeting.

Company Report

Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

Satisfactory Progress in all Departments

MR. E. W. BOVILL'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on February 27 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Mr. A. F. S. SYKES, presiding in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. E. W. BOVILL.

The following is the statement by the chairman which was circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

The consolidated profit and loss account for the year ended June 30, 1957, shows a profit of £3,000 after charging all expenses, including £15,103 for rotation planting and £29,044 for depreciation. The board recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½% less tax. After credits of £2,368 over provided for taxation in previous years, £2,450 for taxation equalization account, and £3,507 depreciation of land and buildings, written back by the subsidiary company, the credit balance carried forward to the current year will be £55,937, of which £8,253 is in the accounts of the parent company. The corresponding figures brought forward from the previous year were £42,281 and £10,000.

Most satisfactory progress continued to be made in all departments throughout the year, and the production of 3,034 tons exceeded the estimate by 234 tons.

Our large development programme is going forward according to plan during the year under review. We have planted 163 hectares. In the current year, out of a total estimated capital expenditure of £60,000, development will absorb about £21,000. In the face of these figures and the depressed state of the sisal market, the need to conserve our cash resources needs little emphasis from me.

In 1956-57 our average selling price fell by more than £8 per ton compared with 1955-56. Since the close of our financial year on June 30, 1957, the quotation for No. 1 sisal has not been above £74 per ton. The average selling price of all grades of sisal and tow is, of course, several pounds less, depending on the proportion of each grade produced and the price differentials between the various grades. So far our average c.i.f. selling price for the current financial year is about £3 per ton less than it was for the whole of 1956-57, and you will appreciate that the margin of profit left to us after providing for depreciation is extremely small. The estate staff are aware of this and are making every effort to reduce costs as far as possible without impairing efficiency.

The continued weakness of the sisal market is due to production exceeding consumption. While Indonesian production has dwindled to an insignificant figure, that of Brazil, which enjoys a very substantial Government subsidy, has gone ahead rapidly, and now totals about 100,000 tons a year. East African producers are particularly hit by Brazilian sisal in the very important North American market.

The excess of production over consumption is not great, but until the comparative figures are reduced, low prices must continue. Although there are no prospects of an early recovery in the market, I do not despair of the present unhealthy position correcting itself. At present prices some of the smaller planters are finding it impossible to continue replanting on a scale sufficient to replace old areas as they reach the

production. The tendency, though not a very marked one, is therefore towards lower production in East Africa in two or three years' time.

Meanwhile, there is an increasing demand, albeit not a great one, for sisal, especially in the expanding plastics industry, which uses sisal for reinforcement. Unfortunately the East African sisal industry was for many years so divided on the question of whether expenditure on research for new uses was justified that virtually nothing was done about it in common with I believe all other London companies. Your directors have always regarded research as essential if future prosperity is to be ensured. It is with a sense of great satisfaction for us that the industry is now making for the need for market research as a preliminary to sales promotion.

A most valuable initial survey of the American plastics industry has just been completed and is being energetically followed up. But here, as in all other matters, caution against early but spectacular returns is an undertaking which is essentially a long-term one.

The labour position on our estates is satisfactory, but there have been some disquieting symptoms of unrest. Subversive and self-seeking African politicians are causing a certain amount of trouble in the Territory. Our hope is that before long properly constituted trade unions for African workers will come into being, and I am glad to say the Government are taking steps to that end.

In the meanwhile on our own estates a consultative labour council has been established, which is enabling our general manager and his staff to keep more closely in touch with trends of thought among our labour, to whom the labour council gives a measure of official representation through which to voice any grievances they may have. Grievances are often petty, or even imaginary, but we are not so unwise as to assume that the lot of our workers cannot and should not be improved. In this respect we pride ourselves on having established a high standard.

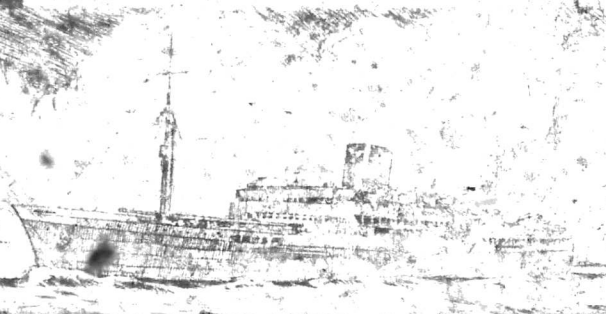
I am about to leave for the estates, and while there shall give very close attention to the labour situation, and should be able to report on it fully on my return in time for our annual general meeting on February 27.

All who are connected with Tanganyika will regret the coming retirement of Sir Edward Twining from the governorship of the Territory. Our debt to him for wise administration during a very difficult period is immeasurable. His long term of governorship has been marked by a high degree of peaceful progress, such as has been largely denied our neighbours in Kenya and Uganda. For this we have to thank Sir Edward Twining. Happily he is to be succeeded by Sir Richard Turnbull, whose appointment inspires universal confidence.

In conclusion, I must record the confidence of the excellent members of our general manager, Mr. C. A. Sorensen, and his staff. The depressed state of the market, a certain amount of political unrest, the completion of an ambitious development programme and the imperative need to keep costs at a minimum combine to place them all under a severe strain. Our debt to them is very great.

The report was adopted and the dividend of 7½% approved.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



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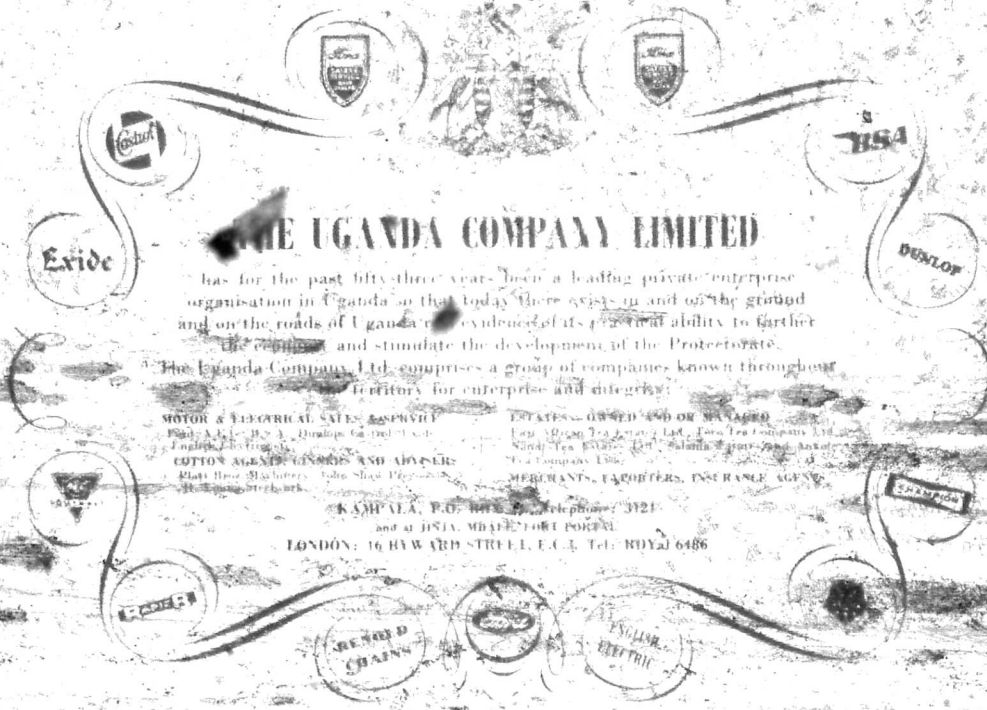
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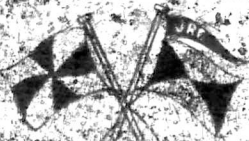
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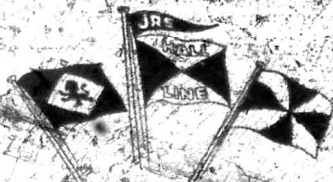
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROPAGANDA which is being disseminated each evening in Swahili from the Cairo wireless station which calls itself *Sahil ya Africa* has at first treated with contempt by most Europeans in East Africa. But men of long experience in the territories who are certainly not alarmists have for some time felt increasingly anxious. The programmes are as vicious as ever—sometimes inciting Africans to cut the throats of "the white dogs" and they are always tendentious and unreliable, so that the cumulative effect must be harmful. Moreover, in a number of areas at any rate, and perhaps in most, increasing numbers of Africans now listen to these pernicious broadcasts, for which small crowds sometimes gather outside shops in trading centres. Loyal Africans, as well as Asians and Europeans, are becoming disturbed at the failure of the Governments to take positive action. Among those who are eager for the mischief to be stopped are officials and missionaries who think only in terms of protecting the true interests of Africans.

A powerful jamming transmitter to cover the whole of East and Central Africa is surely needed. There is much to be said for the plans for improved and increased transmissions from stations in the British territories, but it is

Broadcasts Which Should Be Jammed.

we suggest, more important and urgent to stop the injection of this poisonous stream into minds which are mainly immature and therefore susceptible to ideas which would be dismissed with contempt by more sophisticated communities. The traitorous broadcaster Joyce failed to influence the British public in the last war because he was universally scorned and

scolded as Lord Haw-Haw. The similarly subversive outpourings heaped from Egypt (6 millions of Africans are not intuitively assessed as nonsense and dismissed with contempt). It is entirely legitimate to have free speech in general and yet to be against toleration of the abuse of it by those who are bent on wrecking law, order, and good relations. Broadcasts from Greece which were designed to lead to an extension of terrorism in Cyprus were neutralized by jamming on the orders of Her Majesty's Government, and there is no less strong a case for that action against Cairo's daily endeavours to inflame the minds of Africans against their Governments and the immigrant races dwelling among them.

Because a British administration tolerated anti-British propaganda in the Kikuyu country, Kenya has had to endure the horrors, the anxieties, and the grave losses caused by the Mau Mau rebellion. Because many African teachers are fanatical adherents of the African National Congress, anti-European doctrines are being spread today in many African schools, especially in Nyasaland. Dangerous as these movements were and are, they could prove to be trivial in comparison with the efforts of Nasser and his associates, among whom some astute and experienced Communist organizers are now to be numbered. For that reason alone it would be prudent to assume that the broadcasts from Cairo will become less amateurish and more effective in their unscrupulous intent; and that prospect strengthens the case, really unanswerable in itself, for regular jamming of programmes which are deliberately designed to undermine civilized administration in Africa, and therefore the well-being of

The Need for Prompt Action.

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Notes By The Way

Duties, Not Rights

THE DEAN OF SALISBURY, the Rev. Geoffrey French-Baylham, has written an article from which passages were quoted in a recent issue that interest partnership in the Federation depends on the recognition by Europeans and Africans that no man has a right but that all men have duties to one another. "Because politicians will not drive home that truth, he considers it to be a responsibility which the Church should assume. And I believe the Federation is the key to the future of Africa, so I believe the Church is the key to that federation," says Mr. French-Baylham. Many liberal-minded men, not all of them professing or practicing Christians, would endorse that view, but many Church leaders including many missionaries and some bishops have rejected outright the suggestion that the Church should in any way involve itself in politics.

The Church and Public Life

MORE THAN 40 years have passed since I first discussed this question in a prisoner-of-war camp in German East Africa with two missionary friends (one of whom became a bishop and the other a scarcely less prominent Church leader), and since then I have often put the point that, if the Church is dissatisfied with the state of public life, the obvious remedy would be to encourage some of its wisest leaders, clerics and laymen, Europeans and Africans, to participate. I could point on my fingers those parades who have shown sympathy with the idea, though its express purpose would be to raise standards, remove some of the impediments and facilitate inter-racial contacts. Had that been done, the influence of such men would, I believe, have been beneficial and far-reaching.

Missionary Legislators

GOVERNORS IN EASTERN AFRICA at one period usually invited a missionary to sit in the legislature as a representative of African interests. While there were cases of splendid service, some of the men selected for that responsible duty felt themselves inhibited by reiterated suggestions that they should confine themselves to the advocacy of an African point of view, with the consequence that some of the European laymen in the Councils tended to regard them as dividers of the reed rather than as bridges between them. Not all were highly regarded from a political standpoint, but almost without exception these missionary members were esteemed as men by all who knew them, and if they had been encouraged to accept a wider conception of their opportunities and responsibilities, they could I am confident have done much to smooth the way for the social revolution which could even then be foreseen and which is now developing so widely that the risks that are in the race are manifest.

Poor Export Advertising

THERE WAS ONE MORE IMPOLLAN (spelling?) to convince overseas buyers that it is worth the while to come to this country, and near was a firm necessary for the United Kingdom to demonstrate this. The value of that course has just been strikingly shown by the visit of some fifty of the leading representatives of the commerce and industry of Canada. They were immensely impressed, and many of them developed a new eagerness to buy British and to ask their business friends that in many lines the British market was great attractions over the American. Their common complaint was that British manufacturers were not doing enough

in their export advertising. That is certainly true of a large quantity of British houses, though there are a few splendid exceptions. I never cease to wonder that so many such corporations with an excellent advertising staff in the home market are so indifferent to the need for their own products in the rapidly developing markets of East and Central Africa.

Abandoned or Suspended

ALTHOUGH ONE of 109 trade associations in the United Kingdom have, by special certificate, been specialized fairs instead of continuance of the British Industries Fair, and that section of the B.I.F. of Cambridge, which has been organized since 1947, has been abandoned, the London Chamber of Commerce has therefore been abandoned and has merely suspended its A.I.C.F. Chamber of Commerce in the committee which ran the 1957 fair, suggested at the meeting called to wind up the affairs of the exhibition. He attributed his cessation to "lack of adequate leadership at national level."

Proposing Sir Bruce Murray to assist with one in the field of specialized fairs, and to bad publicity for the London section of the B.I.F. over a period. Aylmer expressed a hope that overseas buyers would not be so likely to come to Britain for specialized fairs as for a great national exhibition. Mr. Clayton was I think justified so far as East and Central Africa are concerned. Another important factor is that the B.I.F. provided an annual contribution to the national press.

The British in Uganda

THE DEATH OF SIR RUDOLPH of the Kabaka of Buganda, Mr. Mysore Parma, is reported to have said at a public meeting, "I pity the British; their days here are coming to an end." If he did not make that statement, the report should be denied. If he did, the Protectorate Government should demand its public withdrawal, for what a private secretary of the Kabaka says will be considered by many Buganda to reflect the view of his master—who is supposed to be a constitutional monarch and therefore not concerned with political issues. If British administration were about to end in Uganda, the people to pity would be the African inhabitants, and in particular the non-Buganda, who would be the chief sufferers. Indeed, it is primarily for the protection of African interests in general that the maintenance of British rule is important, for competent administration could certainly not be provided by Africans in the calculable future.

Indigenized

A word which will, I trust, be rejected by common consent has been used by a well-known member of the Legislative Council of Uganda. The term "indigenized", new to me, will presumably be unlikely to appeal either to those who would offer an "indigenized" Civil Service to the Government and other people in Uganda who will have the same of paying their salaries. Some day there will be an indigenized Civil Service, but then there will be no more need to give such a label than there is in Canada or Australia now. The principle of recording as many Europeans, Asians, and Africans on the spot as can be found with the requisite qualifications is obviously right, but surely it would be better to speak of a "fully recruited" rather than an "indigenized" service. Only the others may a visitor referred to a "fully recruited" service. To me another horror cannot be more simplicity in these matters.

Greater Political and Economic Stability the Aim

Mr. John Roberts Reviews the Situation in Northern Rhodesia

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government and leader of the non-Native members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, spoke at a recent meeting in London of the Joint East and Central African Board and reviewed developments in the Protectorate.

European activity was, he said, a springboard for African advancement, and in any realistic assessment it had therefore to be placed to a large degree of importance and stress been given to local authorities, and that were more fully developed municipal councils, some of which had already applied for city status. Land had been allocated to them and they were selling it at the market value, and analysing the revenue from such transactions to fund development within the area. That was a sound and sound financial policy.

In order to encourage Europeans to make their homes in Northern Rhodesia the Government was subsidising 70% of the cost of house building financed through building societies, and for civil servants there was a plan to advance 95%. Although the scheme had operated for only a year, there had been 27 applications in Lusaka alone, and many more applicants wanted to live on their lives in the country. Something similar was being done by the mining companies, which had previously provided all accommodation, now they gave monthly housing allowances roughly equivalent to the cost of repairing housing loans.

Mtshishi Land Settlement Scheme

A most important land settlement scheme in the Mtshishi area, some 70 miles from the nearest railway, and on the Great North Road by Tanganyika Territory, has just been started on a quarter of a million acres of Crown land. It was a most carefully planned project. There had been aerial surveys, the Soil Conservation Service had cut up the land into properly planned units, district and access roads had been built, and the new farmer found 40 acres of his land stumped and water provided either from a borehole or a dam. He could drive up to the spot where he would build his house, put in a crop without delay, and begin to earn revenue the same year from tobacco, it being excellent country for good quality Virginia leaf. Mr. Roberts believed that this will become one of the largest, boldest and most successful land settlement schemes in the Federation. The eventual European population would be some 600 men, women and children, employing perhaps ten times that number of Africans. The area would be largely self-contained with its own administrative, advisory and township services.

Land at Mtshishi had been valued at 7s. an acre and the cost of the initial development was being added. Newcomers were given 30-year leases, and from the seventh year they could acquire freehold titles by paying off the cost, or, if they preferred, they could defer purchase for any time up to 30 years.

The question of law fifteen urban areas was highly important, and was a main reason for Mr. Roberts' visit to London. In Northern Rhodesia 99-year leases were given for industrial and commercial purposes, and quite naturally investors, industrialists in any number were not ready to put their money into Northern Rhodesia as cash holders when they were offered far better opportunities in Southern Rhodesia.

It was the deliberate policy of the Government and of the United Federation of Rhodesia which Mr. Roberts is

leader in Northern Rhodesia to give every opportunity and encouragement for Africans to attain greater skills, better living conditions, and generally in themselves for happy and productive membership of the community, but the pace must of course be governed by local circumstances and, in particular, the availability of finance and teachers and other instructors, plus the capacity of industry to absorb them.

Africans residing in municipalities are to have their own area boards, to which the municipal council would allocate funds and delegate certain executive powers. In that way Africans were acquiring more experience of the operations of local government, and at the same time these areas could become wards with elected representation on the main council. That was a better plan than direct nomination of an African member, since he was an African.

Two or three miles outside most municipalities there were African townships accommodating self-employed Africans, growing their own houses. Except the district commissioner, all members of the township board were Africans. They could even borrow to borrow for the necessary services, and make loans for house building.

A by-product was the general avoidance of political agitation. In one area some agitation was started about a month ago, and the Government was promptly asked by the African residents to make an order to keep such people out of the area. We had to tell them that a social democracy did not do that sort of thing.

The African Housing Board, established only a year ago, was doing splendidly, and had already brought down the cost of a £350 house to £260. It has its own town planners and engineers and its own manager. The board had African membership to advise on the type of house which Africans will be most likely to want.

Mr. Roberts also said: "In the eight-year period 1948 to 1956 Northern Rhodesia's annual expenditure on African education has risen from £277,000 to almost £14m., which is 14% of our budget. We have plans for three large African teacher training colleges which will have an annual output of about 250. They will also provide refresher courses and training to better standards for present teachers."

Four-Year Plan

"Our four-year development plan will cost £27m., of which more than £12m. will be required for loans to local authorities. Of the balance of just over £14m., African education is to have £4m. So the education of Africans has more than its fair share of the cake."

"There are posts available to Africans in the Civil Service, now carrying a salary of £2,200 a year, and on the Copperbelt many Africans receive £50 a month. A fortnight ago the manager of one of the largest mines told me that every African employed over his company £1 a day on wages, housing, and other benefits."

"The change in the earnings of Africans will be evident from the fact that at Lusaka we are to launch a scheme providing housing for Africans to a standard up to £170. They are offered 99-year leases. As a start 70 are being built."

"We want to create a class of African businessmen, for whom we have provided money at low rates of interest to build and stock their shops. Owing to inexperience, however, some of these are being done in competing with existing traders, the majority of whom are Asian."

"For some years past Africans in the Trust areas were governed by the power of the chiefs, which was reduced, with the consequence that individual Africans became increasingly gaily swayed by class political tactics. The chief is the spiritual head of the tribe and its leader in material things, and is to be determined to obtain the position for the sake of Africans in general, so that they might enjoy a fair degree of responsibility in the administrative, financial and judicial field. The Native authorities have been given more powers, more staff of good calibre, and more funds, and individual land tenure is introduced in Native areas, which can only be done gradually, the title should bear the signature of the Native authority as well as that of the Government."

Chiefs and councillors are now given instruction in local

East African High Commission

A Decade of Steady Progress

IN A FOREWORD to the tenth annual report of the East African High Commission, the chairman, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, points out that the High Commission exists not to promote or oppose political development, but to provide certain services which the separate East African countries can most efficiently deal with jointly. In ten years a most valuable structure had been built up, and the two tier system of research—whereby territorial officers deal with immediate problems and scientific of the Commission concentrated on long-term research—was of great value to East Africa.

During 1946-57, the self-contained services of the High Commission—except the railways and post office—cost £4,358,766, of which research work absorbed £854,343, desert locust work £479,750, civil aviation £511,664, meteorology £341,381, and revenue collection £1,354,385. A sum of £917,083 went on administrative and general expenses. The British Government provided £1,168,240, Tanganyika 190,000, Uganda £17,214, Zanzibar £37,379. The balance came from other African countries which benefit from High Commission services.

As to the separate departments of the High Commission, the income tax authorities issued 101,400 assessments and collected £18,947,000 in tax, and secured £1,000,000 from 190 cases of attempted tax evasion. Revenue from import, export and excise duties and other collections totalled £6,087,000. A new Custom House was built at Mombasa, and an investigation branch formed to deal with valuations and prevent smuggling.

Veterinary Research

The veterinary research organization at Mguga had become widely recognized as a reference centre on disease carrying ticks, and American scientists, backed by the United States Department of Agriculture, were working there on animal virus diseases. The rinderpest virus vaccine section manufactured nearly 4,600,000 doses, and 800,000 doses of pleuropneumonia vaccine were produced at Mguga. Control operations against the desert locust in areas north of Kenya—a service undertaken by the High Commission—was a nerve-racking occupation, due to truculent tribesmen, bad roads, and abnormal rains, but young locusts had been slaughtered in great numbers during the year under review.

Britain and the Commonwealth

THE EMPIRE WAS ITSELF a great expansion and all the little Englanders and left-wingers throughout the ages have been jealous of it. Had they had their way, there would be no old Empire to grow into the modern Commonwealth", said Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, at a Conservative Party Rally in London last week. He continued: "The Commonwealth is expanding, not contracting, and by consent not by compulsion. Here we have something unique, which has never happened in the world before, and something of which we in the old country are not sufficiently aware and not yet sufficiently proud. This is an equal partnership. But make no mistake, our partners look to Britain for leadership and guidance. We have a right and a duty to give both."

Parliament

Constitutional Progress in Central Africa

"Proposals Not For Some Time"

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN asked for a statement on constitutional progress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. A. T. LENNOR-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a written reply: I do not expect to be able to make a statement for some time. The Government of Nyasaland is not likely to formulate its proposals before the late summer. The Northern Rhodesia Government hopes to be able to keep to the timetable requested by the Legislative Council and to make a statement towards the end of this month.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked for a statement on the recent meeting held between Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. H. Nkumbula, President of the African National Congress, regarding the Congress plan for proposed constitutional advance in the Protectorate.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, in a written reply said that the meeting was one of a series of confidential consultations which the Government has been holding locally with representatives of all groups in Northern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika Elections

Replying to MR. JOHNSON (Lab.), MR. PROFUMO stated that 28,629 voters had registered in the five constituencies where elections were to be held in Tanganyika this year. In the other five, where elections are due in 1959, so far 8,204 voters had registered. The Minister added that as the elections were on a common roll, the registration form made no provision for recording the name of an applicant. The most that can be said is that Africans greatly outnumber all other communities together", he said.

Civil Servants

MR. PROFUMO stated that there were 422 civil servants employed at the Colonial Office in 1947; 1,245 in 1947; and 1,247 in 1957. Factors responsible for the increase were the implementation of Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, the impact of the United Nations, its agencies and comparable international bodies on Colonial territories, and the new and complex problems presenting themselves as territories approached self-government. He was replying to Sir Waverley Wakefield.

Transition Difficulties

ABOUT 60 NORTHERN RHODESIAN civil servants have retired on pension after refusing Federal Government terms of service, and another 60 have returned to the territorial civil service after a period of secondment to the Federal Government. Altogether some 200 civil servants in Northern Rhodesia have retired on pension on abolition of office terms since the start of Federation. In Southern Rhodesia 139 have not been re-absorbed into the territorial services and have retired prematurely on pension. About 3,000 civil servants in the Federation have accepted the Federal Government's terms, some 2,500 of these being from Southern Rhodesia.

Government Apologizes

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has apologized for the recent incident when the Indian Press Attaché in Salisbury, Mr. P. Y. Rao, and his family were asked to leave a European-owned hotel near the Mazoe Dam. Mr. Rao reported the incident, and few days later an official apology was handed to the Assistant Commissioner for India. It said that the hotel manager claimed he asked the Rao family to leave to avoid the possibility of an embarrassing incident. He denied he was rude.

Future of United Federal Party

Sir Roy Welensky Holds the Key

THE MAIN ISSUE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA is still unresolved, states the *Central Africa Examiner* in a leading article. This was the split within the ranks of the United Federal Party.

Sir Edgar Whitehead might be able to command a majority in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly. But the leader of the United Federal Party was Sir Roy Welensky, who, as the paper had already pointed out, represented a faction within the party which had been resolutely opposed to Mr. Todd and his policies, fearing they would effect the attitude of the predominantly white who had the key to the party's future.

Mr. Todd has declared his loyalty to Sir Roy. But to us it seems that the big question is does Sir Roy himself really share the views of his right-wing supporters, or is he waiting until after the next general election before he comes out in favour of more liberal policies? There is a real danger that Sir Roy, by listening too much to the more conservative elements among his supporters, is going to play into the hands of the Dominion Party.

Unity and Stability

There are two parties that appear to hold similar views — and the widespread belief among Africans that there is no important difference between the Federal and Dominion parties is revealing — and one of those parties shows signs of cracking, the voters will turn to the party that seems to offer unity and stability. This is what happened in South Africa more than 25 years ago when a section of the Nationalist Party under Hertzog joined forces with the United Party under Smuts. In terms of the Federation, the United Federal Party is in danger of losing much of its right wing to the Dominion Party and its left wing to the Constitution Party or any other similar group.

It was evidently in order to forestall this danger that a powerful group in the Federal Party conspired to rid the U.F.P. of Todd's influence. In the event, they have only succeeded in strengthening the Todd faction while at the same time gravely weakening the party as a whole. There are many reasons behind this split. One, which we discussed in our last issue, is a fundamental difference in approach to the racial question. The other, which hinges on this in a fundamental difference between federal and territorial politics. Sir Edgar Whitehead has hardly touched down on Rhodesian soil when he shrewdly drew attention to this. The territorial government, he pointed out, is largely concerned with African affairs, which do not fall within the federal purview. Any Southern Rhodesian government therefore (and indeed this applies equally to the other two territories) is bound to incur the suspicion of placing too much emphasis on African affairs.

Under Pressure

Welensky's great error, then, was this. As leader of the Federal Party, he allowed the party to exert undue pressure on territorial affairs, and underestimated the importance of territorial politics in the Federation. He still has time, before the Dominion Party gathers its forces to spot this right, by firmly placing the Federal Party policy more in line with that of the United Rhodesia Party — and by paying more attention to liberal thought in the South, and less to the reactionaries and the over-cautious.

The present party alignment will have to change. The broad division is between conservatives and liberals. Welensky's only hope is to rally the liberals to his banner. Mr. Winston Field will take care of the conservatives. The politics of the Federation will then assume a more stable form, and a 'purified' United Federal Party will emerge and prosper. But Welensky's immediate task is to align himself with Whitehead and Todd.

Some of the fat — perhaps some of the unhealthy fat, from the industry's point of view, gathered in the middle 1950s — has got to be sweated off. — Mr. O. B. Bennet, general manager of Rhokana Corporation.

No Despondency in the Federation

Mr. Anthony on His Recent Visit

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, has returned from a five-week visit to the Federation greatly impressed with the general sense of stability, confidence, and enterprise.

Not even on the Copperbelt did he find despondency about Bancroft although the mine will be closed for about a year; the general feeling was that the underground development which is to be continued will greatly improve the position and that there is a big future for the property. Many of those who have lost their jobs are already in other employment, and, contrary to general expectations, a high proportion of the miners, having from the Union of South Africa have indicated that they want to stay in the Federation.

Instead of bemoaning the sharp fall in the price of copper, many traders spoke of their satisfaction that the artificial boom was over; though spending has been somewhat reduced, their view is that business will be much sounder in future.

Luxury Trade

Naturally, that is not the outlook of those who had catered for luxury spending. In one Copperbelt town, a restaurant which would have been likely to succeed a year or two ago was unfortunate enough to open as the price of copper fell away to well below the line of comfort for the industry, which today would be reasonably happy with the metal at about £200 per ton, rather than the £240 basis which was confidently regarded as the low base line a year or two ago. One enterprising firm had provided a new dinner-dance restaurant of the kind to be found in the fashionable areas of European capitals, a venture which would almost certainly have prospered in better times.

Industrialists who had previously refused to open on the Copperbelt because of the risk that their staffs would be drawn into the mining industry by the high wages and copper bonus payments are already inclined to change their minds. African miners in general have accepted the situation philosophically as the white miners, saying that the work was good and very well paid and that bad times may not last long.

Mr. Anthony was greatly impressed with the spirit at Kariba, where the Italians engaged on the main construction contract were working in trying climatic conditions with a zest which has infected many of the Africans employed in building the dam. An attractive hotel is being built, and already there are good medical, scholastic, shopping, and club facilities.

Specially Elected Members Boycotted

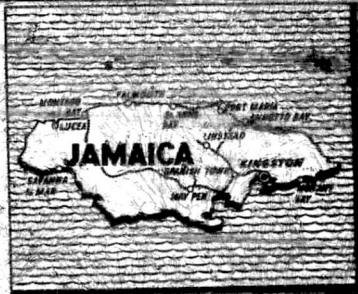
THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council have announced that they will boycott the Council on the days when the specially elected members provided for under the Lennox-Boyd constitution are nominated and elected. They will not co-operate, recognize, or work with any African who accepts nomination or election as a specially elected member. In an issued statement, the African members recall their demands that Africans must be granted universal adult suffrage based on universal franchise, and state that these remain their objectives. Consequently, they reject the specially elected seats.

Neither do they see or accept the need for a Council of State in the present circumstances. The African members have always expressed the fear and suspicions of the minorities; the statement continues, "but must repeat that for the moment they enjoy maximum security through the reserved powers of the Governor. As to the future, some special arrangements may be made, which will depend on circumstances prevailing at the time. Such arrangements will largely depend on good will, but must exclude any fiddling with the franchise."

An article printed in *Rock*, a new magazine published by the Christian Council of Kenya, expresses "profound concern" at the present political stalemate. The author, the Rev. Stanley Booth-Clibborn, who has been in Kenya for 16 months, writes of a "desert of frustration and bitterness" and calls for a firm guarantee that the Colony will develop along "normal democratic lines towards a society of peace and justice."



KINGSTON—the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The damage was so extensive that a new town was planned and a 200-acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—progressed slowly at first, but the fire of 1703, which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.



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

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



PERSONALIA

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER has been appointed a director of Tanganyika Concessions.

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, M.B.C., is to be nominated for the presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

MAJOR and MRS. CHARLES TAYLOR, of Nairobi, will be in England until mid-July. They are staying in Berkshire.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. R. ALSTON, chairman of Manica Trading (London), Ltd., and MRS. ALSTON are visiting South Africa.

LORD and LADY ROTHERWICK have returned home from Adm. Lord Rotherwick's convalescing at Seawood Park, Horsa.

MR. J. A. R. KING has been elected chairman of the Nairobi district committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

In honour of Mrs. F. K. Wilson, founder of Wilson Airways, Nairobi West Airport has been renamed Wilson Aerodrome.

MRS. DA ROBB, of the Nutrition Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER, Chief of the Imperial General Staff is to visit East Africa for talks and inspections from March 25 to 31.

MR. G. S. WILSON, Commissioner of Police, Sarawak, has been appointed to the same post in Tanganyika. He succeeds Mr. R. E. FOULGER, who retires in May.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., will speak on "The Somali Question" at a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on May 1.

MAJOR JOHN MORRISON, Conservative M.P. for Salisbury, and chairman of the Conservative 1952 Committee, and the HON. MRS. MORRISON are visiting Kenya.

MR. A. DUDLEY, who recently retired as manager of the Union-Castle Southampton office, and MRS. DUDLEY are making the round Africa trip in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE.

LADY ARMITAGE has arrived in London by air from Nyasaland. SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, will fly home on leave on April 10. They return in August.

MR. B. W. ANDREZIEWSKI, who undertook linguistic research in Somaliland during 1950-51, is now investigating the Borana language spoken in northern Kenya and southern Somalia.

MR. TOM MBOYA, leader of the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, is visiting Ghana for about a fortnight.

DR. T. H. C. TAYLOR, Deputy Director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, and MR. F. R. STEVENSON, Director of the Desert Locust Survey, have been visiting the Somaliland Protectorate.

COLONEL C. H. APTHORP, Police Commissioner of Nyasaland is making a series of farewell inspections before retiring. The new Commissioner, MR. J. V. MULLIN, is expected to arrive early next month.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C. East Africa Command, took the salute at the passing out parade of Effendis who had completed an intensive course at the Training Wing of the 5th Bn. K.A.R. at Nakuru, Kenya.

MR. G. M. WARREN, local director and former export sales manager of Aveling-Barford, Ltd., has been appointed general sales manager. Mr. D. H. Allan, until recently overseas sales representative of the company, has been made assistant general sales manager.

DR. P. HESSE, who has been a soil chemist at the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, Muguga, near Nairobi, has been appointed to the West African Rice Research Centre in Sierra Leone.

MR. BENJAMIN GOLDBERG, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, was recently involved in a car accident about 50 miles from Umfali, Southern Rhodesia. He was taken to hospital with facial injuries.

MR. A. R. REDDIE and MR. J. E. FEITELBERG have been appointed representatives of the Ford Motor Company for East Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles and Aden. They are to make Nairobi the centre for their operations.

COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINS, president of the British South Africa Company, Lady Robins, and MR. E. D. HAWKLEY, secretary of the company, will leave London Airport on April 18 for Rhodesia. They will be away about two months.

MRS. VALERIE DE KOCK has been nominated for the forthcoming Blantyre-Limbe Council elections. If returned, she will be the first woman to sit on the combined town council and the first to sit on a local council in Nyasaland for some years.

MR. IVOR BULMER-THOMAS, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who for four years directed the work of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust, has accepted an invitation to become secretary of the Ancient Monuments Society.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON, arrived in this country last week in the PRETORIA CASTLE. Among other passengers were MR. W. J. GORDON, who recently retired as director of Gray, Dawes and Company, and MRS. GORDON.

PROFESSOR D. P. JACK, Professor of Economics at Durham University, who was a member of the East Africa Royal Commission, will leave London in the middle of March to undertake an economic survey of Sierra Leone, the Government of which has asked him to make recommendations for practical measures of development.

MR. RASEBOLAI KGAMANE, African authority of the Bamangwato tribe, MR. SERETSE KHAMA, and MR. TSHEKEDI KHAMA, have been received by LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, for a general discussion of the affairs of the territory on the eve of their return to Bechuanaland.

EDUCATIONAL

PARENTS who wish their children to receive education in the U.K. should write for particulars of our Guardianship Service. Our organization provides an introductory service for students of all ages to every branch of education. Both in-term time and during the holidays parents can ensure that their children are receiving all the care, supervision, and guidance which they would ordinarily receive at home. — Overseas Students Advisory Service, 79 Burton Court, Franklin's Row, London, S.W.3. Telephone SLOane 9557, Cables, OSAS, London.

SCHOOL VACANCIES

VACANCIES exist at Frensham Heights, Farnham, Surrey — co-educational school for children 8-18 years. Good academic standard to University Entrance. Many other activities. Family atmosphere. Holiday homes arranged. Apply Headmaster.

Kenya's New Chief Secretary

Mr. W. F. Coult's Appointment

MR. W. F. COULTS, Education Secretary and Minister of Education, Labour, and Lands, Kenya, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Colony. He succeeds Mr. R. G. Turnbull, who has been appointed Governor of Tanganyika.

Mr. Coult's was born in Aberdeen in 1912; and educated at Glasgow Academy and St. Andrews University. He was first appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1936, and was transferred to St. Vincent, Windward Islands, as Administrator in 1949. He returned to Kenya in 1955 as special commissioner on the method of electing Africans to the Legislative Council, and was appointed to the present post in the same year.

Commission Candidates

THE KENYA SELECTION BOARD have selected five candidates for training with a view to entry to Sandhurst and the subsequent granting of commissions in the King's African Rifles. They are, Mr. Appinary Mango, Mulhya, Mr. George Corream, a Goan, Mr. Surinder Singh, Mr. Suresh Khanna, Hindu, and Mr. Noel V. Champion, a European. Assistance by the military authorities depends on the candidates passing an Army medical examination, after which an intensive course of training begins at the Outward Bound School, Loitokitok, followed by military training in England and East Africa.

New Chairman

MR. J. B. ROSS, deputy secretary in the Federal Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of the Prime Minister, has been appointed chairman of the Interim Federal Public Service Commission. He succeeds Mr. D. A. Wilson, whose contract expires on May 31. Mr. Wilson was seconded from the U.K. Civil Service in 1955, and is expected to leave Salisbury towards the end of April. Mr. Ross joined the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service in 1928, and has served in London as Deputy High Commissioner. Before Federation he was Civil Commissioner and Magistrate at Fort Victoria and Umtali.

First European Ordained

THE REV. PHILIP QUINN, formerly of Mufulira, is the first European resident of Northern Rhodesia to be ordained a Roman Catholic priest. After seven years' study in Rome, he returned to the Copperbelt for ordination by Bishop Francis Mazziere, Vicar Apostolic of Ndola, who said that in his 27 years in Africa he had had never previously ordained a European. Father Quinn, who is now in Rome, will go to Oxford University in the autumn to take an arts degree.

Arbitrator Appointed

THE TANGANYIKA MINISTER FOR SOCIAL SERVICES, Mr. J. P. Attenborough, has appointed Mr. Justice Abernethy arbitrator in the trade dispute between the Tanganyika Railway African Union and the East African Harbours and Railways Administration. The arbitrator will be assisted by two assessors, one nominated by each of the two parties to the dispute. Mr. R. C. J. Maslin, M.L.A., has been nominated by the latter and Mr. Michael Kamaliza by the former.

Happy in His Work

MR. ALAN LENNOX, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said when he arrived in London from Venice last week: "I am not going to resign and I am perfectly fit. I am very happy in my work". There were rumours of his resignation through ill-health when he left for a short holiday.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

will be the most authoritative book ever written about British East and Central Africa.

Its contributors include

THREE PRIME MINISTERS,
TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE,
EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,
AND NEARLY FORTY OTHER
OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

The Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd
Secretary of State for the Colonies
writes:

I suppose that my most important task in East and Central Africa at the present moment is the elimination of fear—fear on the part of the European that he will be swamped by the African and fear on the part of the African that he will be kept permanently in the position of an inferior race, denied rightful opportunity for advancement.

Surely what is needed is a renewal of confidence amongst the immigrant races—confidence in the rightness of what they are doing and in the permanence of their future in the homeland of their choice. If an individual or a people ceases to believe in itself, its aims and ideals, other, with firmer aims and beliefs, will climb into the saddle.

I am not one of those who think that we in London have a monopoly of virtue or that Britons leave behind their liberal instincts when they sail from these shores. For this reason I am confident that the old idea of trusteeship, namely, the duty of the administering Power to protect the interests of the indigenous races, can with reality give way to partnership. This must be the only sure solution to the problems of countries such as those in East and Central Africa which contain races at very different stages of advancement.

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

The book is now at the printers
Its price will be 35s.

Racial Partnership in Federation

Roman Catholics Plan Co-ordinated Drive

A CO-ORDINATED DRIVE to make a reality of partnership in the Federation is being planned by the Roman Catholic Church. The current issue of the *Shield*, the Catholic monthly journal in the Federation, publishes a letter over the signatures of five Northern Rhodesian bishops, the Prefect Apostolic and the Vicar Delegate.

It says: "Nothing short of a multi-racial society in Northern Rhodesia under which different groups are permitted to live in harmony, to co-operate in schemes for the common good, and to share the same political, social, educational, professional, and cultural facilities will have the approval of the Roman Catholic Church."

"We appeal to all Catholics to think, speak, and act in conformity with their belief in the unity of mankind and not to pay exaggerated attention to accidental differences within the human family, particularly colour differences. Since the human race is essentially one, all men possess the same basic human rights."

Agreed in Principle

NO pastoral letter on segregation has been issued so far by Roman Catholic leaders in Southern Rhodesia, but it is stated officially that they naturally subscribe to the principles set out in the letter by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Northern Rhodesia.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Salisbury, Monsignor F. Markell, commented: "I fully agree with the Northern Rhodesian bishops. We are committed to work for complete racial partnership, as opposed to the Union of South Africa's policy of apartheid."

The Central African correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote last week: "The Roman Catholic stand comes at a time when considerable publicity, both inside the Federation and outside it, has been given to three incidents in Southern Rhodesia involving non-whites in hotels and restaurants traditionally patronised only by whites."

B

Sympathy For African Affairs Board

The Rev. Andrew Doig Defends His Visit to London

"HAD THERE BEEN A FREE VOTE in the House of Commons, I believe the Federal Electoral Bill would not have been approved", said the Rev. Andrew Doig, Federal M.P. for Nyasaland and a member of the African Affairs Board, when he returned to Nyasaland from London.

Interview by the *Nyasaland Times*, Mr. Doig said: "It was heartening the amount of sympathy I found for the point of view of the Board. But, of course, with a three-line whip on, the result was inevitable."

"The depressing thing was to find so many Conservatives prepared to concede we might be right but who followed it up by saying 'But, of course, the British Government could not go against the desired measures of the present Federal Government'."

Answering criticisms of his visit to London, Mr. Doig said: "It was perfectly reasonable and right for me to go to London to the place where the action of the African Affairs Board was to be constitutionally reviewed by the Houses of State. It was my duty to bring to the notice of my colleagues and others that the franchise proposals of the Federal Government were not only disadvantageous to the interests of Africans in the northern territories but also, we believe, detrimental to the best interests of the Federation itself."

Mr. Doig said he could not see now any hopeful future for the Board in African confidence as the "impregnable safeguard" it was described to them by the Colonial Secretary in 1952. "This is particularly true in regard to those measures which have been called, in the Press, 'agreed measures' between the Federal and British Governments before ever the Board was in a position to comment on them," he said.

Sudanese Election Results

No Party With Overall Majority

WITH THE RESULTS in 145 of the 173 constituencies in the Sudanese elections known as this issue closed for press, the Umma party has a clear lead over the other parties but not an overall majority. Results of the first day's vote counting were: Umma party 54 seats; National Unionist party 37; People's Democratic party 19; Liberals 21; others 14. Results in a further 28 seats have still to be declared.

Despite the efforts of the main parties to win support in the southern provinces—Ismael el Azhari, former Prime Minister and leader of the main opposition party, the National Unionist, had sent the party's vice-president and his two principal lieutenants to the three provincial capitals in the south—the election results clearly show the desire of the southerners to see new blood in the Government for all three southern Ministers in the last Government and many former M.P.s failed to secure re-election. The candidates in favour with the southern voters were the first mentioned after the 1955 rising and their sympathisers.

The results appear to indicate that no single party will be able to form a Government. The election commission is to announce the names of the successful candidates, but not their party affiliations, the explanation of this being that some winning candidates may change parties before Parliament convenes next week. To avoid incidents, the Government has banned all meetings for a month, so that Ministers and villages alike have to rely on Omdurman.

Uganda Congress Officials Charged

Conspiracy Against Kabaka and Advisers

JOSEPH WILLIAM KIWANUKA, chairman of the Uganda National Congress has appeared before a Buganda Native court at Mengo, charged with inciting an African to murder the Kabaka and four of his chiefs or advisers. Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. B. Kibirige, head of the Kabaka's bodyguard, alleged that an African, Ahamazane Kisitu had been offered a £550 bribe to kill these persons because they are hindering the country's development.

Mr. Charles Serukera, a sub-chief, said that he was approached by Kisitu and two other men on January 13 and told they had discovered a conspiracy, in that Kiwanuku and the president of the Uganda National Congress, Mr. Ignatius Musazi, had tried to bribe him to kill the Kabaka and his chiefs.

The sub-chief then issued warrants for the arrest of both men, on the condition that arrests were only to be made if they were found to be paying money to Kisitu. He was later informed that Kiwanuku had been arrested while paying him £28. When Mr. Kiwanuku asked Mr. Serukera whether he knew that Kisitu and his friends were employed by the Buganda Government as informers at 250 shillings a month, he replied in the negative. The hearing was adjourned.

Land Confiscation in Kenya

TWO ORDERS under the Kenya Forfeiture of Lands Ordinance, one revoking land confiscation orders against certain Mau Mau terrorists in the Nyeri district and the other confiscating the land of 35 terrorists in the Fort Hall area have been published. The first revokes Native Land Rights Confiscation Orders made during the active phase of the Emergency against a total of 35 terrorists, who for various reasons were not active after the operative date or who were subsequently found to be either landless or owning fragments too small to justify them being set apart. A total of 611 confiscation orders remain operative in the Nyeri district and confiscation there is now complete. In the case of the second order, there was no connexion with the recently proscribed secret society, Kiama Kia Maighi. Confiscation orders were made against Mau Mau terrorists who had failed to surrender after a specified date.

Queen Mother Flies Home

Stranded for Three Days in Mauritius

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER was due to arrive at London airport this morning from her Australian tour. The last lap was in a sense the most exciting. For Kenya it proved to be deeply disappointing.

On its way to Mauritius on Saturday the aircraft bringing the royal party from Australia developed engine trouble 400 miles from land over the Indian ocean. For 90 minutes the pilot, Captain Robert Uren, an Australian, flew on three engines before landing in Mauritius. The original programme allowed only one hour there for refuelling. As it turned out the Queen Mother was stranded for three days, an involuntary guest of the Governor, Sir Robert Scott. The delay prevented her from opening Nairobi's new £24m. airport, the last engagement of the royal tour.

Although a spare engine was available in Mauritius, there were no facilities for repairing the cowlings damaged when the cylinder head cracked. Spare parts were immediately flown from Sydney, but a cyclone prevented the aircraft carrying them on the Cocos Islands, which delayed the Queen Mother another 48 hours.

Qantas Airways, owners of the Constellation, have advised that one of the engines of the Queen Mother's aircraft "exploded" while on its way from the Cocos Islands to Mauritius. A spokesman said the trouble was a cracked cylinder, which in turn cracked the cowling. The pilot, realising this, stopped the engine. It was perfectly safe, the spokesman stressed, to fly on the remaining three engines. At no time was there any danger.

Meanwhile, in London a B.O.A.C. Britannia airliner flew to Nairobi on Monday evening to bring the Queen Mother home if necessary. An Argonaut of East African Airways' was to have flown her to Nairobi. However, the Super Constellation was repaired, and the royal party left Mauritius on Tuesday.

On the ninth-hour flight to Entebbe further trouble developed, delaying the aircraft in Uganda for several hours while mechanics rectified an ignition fault to the same engine which held up the plan in Mauritius.

The Queen Mother radioed ahead to the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, that she would like to pay a short visit to Government House during the stop. Again it turned out to be longer than she expected. Her aircraft landed at 1 a.m. on Wednesday, but did not take off until 2.30 p.m. After a stop at Malta to refuel, the royal aircraft was expected to arrive at London Airport at 10 a.m. this morning. The Queen and Princess Margaret were expected to meet their mother.

The Britannia, which stood by at Nairobi, followed the Constellation to Entebbe. It was to have stood by at Rome until the Constellation took off from Malta for London. In effect, the Britannia had shadowed the Queen Mother's aircraft from Nairobi to London.

Nairobi's New Airport Opens

Governor Arrives by Helicopter

IT WILL GO DOWN in Kenya history that a chance in a million, a cracked cylinder head in an engine of a Super Constellation aircraft, deprived the Queen of the pleasure of a visit from Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and Nairobi's new airport of the privilege of a royal opening.

When the news reached Nairobi on Saturday that the Queen Mother's plane was grounded in Mauritius with engine trouble, the ceremony was postponed until Sunday. It was not until it was finally confirmed that the Queen Mother would be stranded on the island over the week-end that the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, decided to perform the formal opening in her place on Sunday.

Sir Evelyn flew in a helicopter from Government House to the £24m. airport. In a greatly modified ceremony, before a crowd of several thousands gathered for an air display, the Governor read a message from the Queen Mother conveying "my warmest congratulations to all those who have been engaged in this project and I look forward to the day when—on another voyage which I hope will not be too far in the future my aircraft will land at your airport."

The Governor in his own address said that modern airliners had brought about a revolution between Kenya and the outside world. Nairobi was well placed at the cross roads of international air routes. The site of the new airport, he had been assured, was as good as any in the world.

The airport became operational on Monday, as planned.

London to Salisbury in 16 Hours

The Vickers V.C. 10, to be introduced on the Federation-Britain route in 1964, will bring Salisbury within 16 hours of London. Mr. Derek Gloyer, general manager of Southern Routes, B.O.A.C., who has been visiting the Federation to consider problems connected with the use of jet aircraft on these routes, described the Vickers V.C. 10 as the "ultimate in civil air transport design in the sub-sonic range". The aircraft travelled at 575 m.p.h., and would bring Salisbury within 16 hours of London, and Nairobi within 12 hours.

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The Case for Diesel Traction

Some Problems of East African Railways

SOME OF THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS facing East African Railways were discussed by their former general manager, Sir Arthur Kirby, in London last week.

Addressing the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Arthur, who has recently taken up his duties as East African Commissioner in London, said that if traffic increases over the densest sections of the system in the next 10 to 30 years were anything comparable with those of the last decade, East African Railways would be faced with the immense problem of coping with congestion and decreasing water supplies. Decisions arising from this situation would have to be taken immediately to avoid a serious situation in a few years' time.

Between 1946 and 1956 the gross trailing tons from Mombasa to Nairobi rose from 1.4m. to nearly 2.9m. and from 1m. tons to 24m. between Nairobi and Nakuru, giving an overall increase in each case of about 105% and an annual increase of 7 1/2%.

Short-Term Palliatives

The purchase of new rolling stock and certain technical improvements enabled the railways to handle the heavier traffic. "But the limit has been reached whereby such measures could materially increase capacity over the densest sections, except to a marginal extent, by better signalling and larger steam locomotives, which could be but short-term palliatives," said Sir Arthur.

Discussing methods of relieving strain on the railways, the Commissioner said that one interesting possibility was the construction of a pipeline between Mombasa, Nairobi and Nakuru for the transmission of white oil products. Traffic in this accounted for about a quarter of the railway's total traffic in the up direction from Mombasa.

Sir Arthur continued: "A comprehensive examination of all possibilities of alternative methods of increased capacity brought us back to the inevitable conclusion that the only methods of any substantial long-term increase in capacity was a change in the type of traction power."

The question was: electrical or diesel traction. Either would provide the required capacity for the next 30 or so years. But capital costs for electrification were considerably higher than for diesel traction, although running costs were comparable. "It was the need to find greater capital which was the dominant factor in deciding to adopt diesel," Sir Arthur said. Tenders had been invited for the first 10 main line diesel locomotives.

The economic case for electrification depended on a given minimum sustained tonnage, whereas diesel could be more easily fitted to the actual growth of traffic. But should there be a marked change in traffic conditions over the next few years, or if there was a substantial increase in oil prices, or a marked improvement in the techniques of electrical traction, a revision might be justified. In fact, Sir Arthur added, the decisions which had been made were subject to these reservations.

Mr W. L. Du Buisson, Chairman of the section presided.

Visitors from the Federation

Recent visitors to the Northern Rhodesia Office, London, have included: Miss R. D. M. Allen, Miss A. Annfield, Mr. K. Bentham, Mr. E. G. Blandford, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chambers, and Miss L. Chambers, Mr. M. M. Chona, Mr. S. J. Davis, Miss K. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. G. Dunn, Mr. D. M. S. Ebben, Mrs. V. M. Eccles, Mr. I. M. Eldridge, Mr. P. J. Frankel, Mr. B. W. Gardner, Mr. A. F. Gray, Miss P. A. E. Hodges, Mr. R. W. Holderness, Mr. W. E. Holmes, Rev. J. C. Houghton, Mr. Edward Luck, Mr. E. H. Mackay, Mr. D. St. E. Mitchell, Mr. P. M. Mosse, Mr. A. C. North, Mr. O. Owen-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Paterson, Mrs. E. M. P. Smith, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. G. J. Rouse, Mr. J. R. A. S. Smith, Mr. G. J. C. Spurway, Miss F. Tapson, Mr. D. D. Thomas, Mr. P. L. Tresham, Lady Waddington, Mr. J. Woodward.

"The return of paganism in Buganda has been very marked indeed in the past two years". — The Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Uganda.

E.A.T.T.A. Inadequately Supported

MR. J. A. HILTON, chairman of the Nairobi area branch of the East African Tourist Travel Association, said at its annual general meeting that the association had already built up a tourist industry worth more than £4m. but nevertheless received scant support from the Government. The grant of £10,500 annually was only about one quarter of 1% of the income earned by the country from tourists, whereas many countries, including the United Kingdom, granted about 1% for similar work. A Government which pleaded inability to find a few thousand more pounds spent £500,000 on new offices. Through its incompetence the one site in the centre of Nairobi suitable for a large modern hotel remained unutilized year after year. The hotel situation in the capital was worse than ever, one hotel having been sold to a bank, while half another would be out of action for two years during rebuilding. Kenya Mr. Hilton said, was losing thousands of tourists a year who might be attracted to the country.

Uganda Power for Kenya

THE 250-MILE TRANSMISSION LINE between Tororo on the Uganda-Kenya border and Nairobi was officially opened when Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda recently threw a switch in his territory and the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, pressed another switch to supply Nairobi consumers. Sir Philip Mitchell, chairman of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., and Sir Andrew MacTaggart, chairman of the Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., also took part in the ceremony, which was broadcast.

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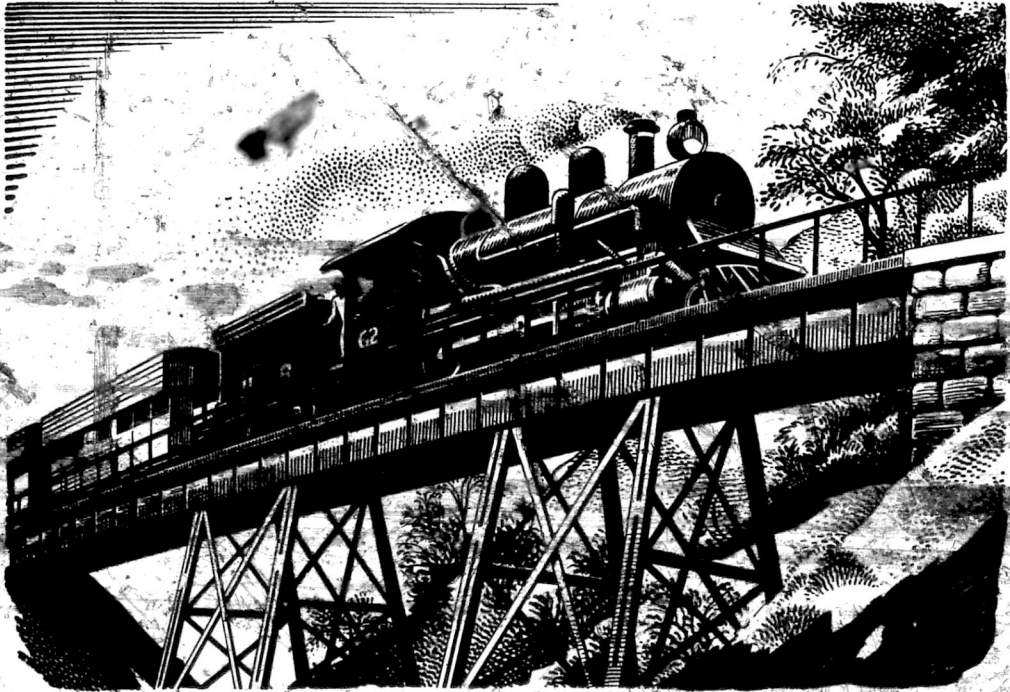
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" The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya . . . The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown "
Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa in 1895. In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India, which has since amalgamated with Grindlays Bank, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, before continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

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

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

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In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika,

Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

Britain Does Very Well By Kenya

MR. E. A. VASEY, Kenya's Minister for Finance, paid tribute to the generosity of the British Government when he returned to the Colony after his visit to London for discussions on financial aid to Kenya.

Mr. Vasey said: "In the light of the position in Great Britain, they have done very well by us at a time when they are cutting many of their own votes, including their defence establishments."

"While in London I continued talks which I had started some time ago about the possibility of contractors financing and carrying out extensions of the Kenya road programme. However, the possibility of this must be placed against the difficulty of contractors raising the necessary finance," he said.

N.R.A. Competition

Northern Rhodesia, captained by Dr. G. A. Smith, has won the "Duke of Gloucester's" challenge cup for the team making the highest aggregate score with rifles in the Overseas Rifle and Revolver Postal Matches organized by the National Rifle Association last year. The Protectorate were also runners-up in the "Empire Day" Challenge Cup, won by British Guiana. Thirty teams entered for the rifle match, 25 for the revolver match. But the highest place secured by the other East and Central African teams was seventh in the revolver match by Kenya. Northern Rhodesia's victories were the first for Central Africa since before the war. Kenya, however, won the rifle competition in 1954.

Self Help Offer

AFRICANS LIVING in the southern division of the North Nyanza district of Kenya have volunteered to contribute towards the cost of building and running a new day secondary school in the area. The proposal is now being considered by the Ministry of Education. The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. A. C. C. Swanik, has announced that while the Government sympathized with the request, finance was short, and if the project was to be proceeded with immediately, the entire cost would have to be met locally. The capital cost was likely to be in the region of £20,000, and recurrent costs, mainly for teachers' salaries, £3,000 annually.

African-Owned Housing

TO RELIEVE THE AFRICAN HOUSING SHORTAGE in the main urban areas of Nyanaland, the Government is planning properly laid out estates near the towns so that Africans may build their own houses and employers houses for their employees. As an experiment two small estates have been begun at Namwali and Sazi near Zomba, and 300 African-owned houses have already been constructed and occupied. Three similar estates are being started near Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba. Yearly tenancies will be offered to those building in temporary materials, while for houses of more permanent construction long leases will be granted.

White Fathers

THE WHITE FATHERS have now 567 mission stations in Africa, an increase of 167 in the last decade. In that period the number of White Fathers on the missions has risen from 1,145 to 1,960, of brothers from 208 to 293, and of sisters from 905 to 1,590. African priests, who numbered 309 in 1947, totalled 587 at the end of last year when the numbers of African brothers and African sisters were 331 and 4,603 respectively. Ten years ago there was one African bishop in the missions of the White Fathers. Now there are five.

News Items in Brief

Six Africans armed with knives escaped with a £1,000 payroll in a raid on a Nairobi factory last week.

The next meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council is to be held at the Karimjee Hall, Dar es Salaam, on May 6.

For administering Mau Mau oaths, three Meru tribesmen were given sentences totalling 40 years at Nanyuki, Kenya, last week.

Nyasaland's annual report for 1957, just published, was the first Colonial report issued that year. Uganda, however, ran it a close second.

The presbytery of New York, which controls 65 churches with a membership of 30,000, has elected the Rev. E. G. Hawkins as its first Negro moderator.

Eighty-six African students in Northern Rhodesia, among them seven girls from Chipemba Girls' School in the Central Province, have passed the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examinations.

Gatundu, in the Kiama district, has become the first division of the Central Province of Kenya to complete its land consolidation programme. Tea will be planted on the first time during the coming rains.

Two Somalis have been remanded on bail accused of rioting following an incident last week when a crowd stoned a district commissioner's car during a visit to Bebera by Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., and Mr. Austen Albin.

A group of Africans belonging to various organizations in Lusaka are to start a scholarship fund in memory of the late Chas. M. Mtenuka, editor of the *African Times*. They feel that the scheme should assist African students in the journalism in Britain.

Sixteen Africans have been recruited by the Federal Survey Department as map draughtsmen. They will assist Europeans for more complicated map compilation and will enable the Department to step up the annual map production by more than four times. It is also seen as an opportunity to introduce Africans into the simpler stages of map drawing.

Since February 1 last, 98,667 people in six electoral districts in the Northern and Western Provinces of Uganda have registered as electors for the first African direct elections to the Legislative Council, due to take place later this year. This figure represents 24.7% of the estimated total of those eligible to vote. Registration in these areas continues until March 31.

Last year, the Uganda Game Department shot 875 elephants on control operations. Agricultural and forest development necessitated the continued high level of shooting. Scientific research, however, indicates that it is well within the reproductive rate. Elephant shot on licence totalled 250. No really outstanding tusks were obtained, although there were the usual few around the 100 lb. mark.

More Crime in Uganda

CRIME IN UGANDA GENERALLY has increased by 7%, according to Mr. A. J. Poppy, Senior Assistant Commissioner of the Uganda C.I.D. In the Kampala area the increase was less than 1%. A considerable proportion of the general increase, 44%, involved offences against the person (murder, manslaughter and assault), mainly common assaults.

The total number of crimes reported to the police was 33,536, a rise of 2,268 over the previous year. Thefts and unlawful use of cars in the Kampala area continued at a high level, thefts from cars increasing by 50%, from 617 to 925. There was much stealing of car tyres, batteries, and tools.

Fewer thefts from property in the Kampala area were attributed to the beat patrol system being reorganized and extended and the success of the "999" call service, which resulted in 351 criminals and suspects being arrested during the year.

Education Conferences

THE LEVERHULME TRUST FUND has agreed to finance annual conferences for representatives from university colleges and other centres of higher education in Africa covering the area south of the Sahara and north of the Limpopo. The conferences will be organised by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and will normally be held in Salisbury.

BY AIR

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BY SEA

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Agricultural Production in Federation

Hindered By Inadequate Use of Nitrogen

THE FEDERAL STANDING COMMITTEE on agricultural production has concluded that the inadequate use of nitrogen is undoubtedly one of the great limiting factors to agricultural production in the Federation. Its report, compiled in collaboration with Professor Sir Frank Engledow, of Cambridge University, was issued recently. It is expected to be the corner-stone of agricultural policy in the Federation for years to come.

The report, covering the whole range of agricultural production in the three territories, makes far-reaching recommendations. It says that the benefits to be expected from increased application of nitrogen in both European and African agriculture present the greatest hope for future development, and recommends that the Government should give further consideration to the possibility of subsidising local production. It has also recommended that a steady increase in output, especially of meat and milk, must be a firm principle underlying agricultural policy in the Federation.

Among its other recommendations are that farmers should receive special protection against short-term fluctuations in prices and markets. That all good agricultural land lying wholly or partially undeveloped should be developed as rapidly as possible. That with State-provided capital strictly limited, its partition between peasant or small-scale and large-scale agriculture requires careful study. That detailed study of the changing food consumption trends of the African is required. That no obstacle should be allowed to impede the voluntary and permanent resettlement of families from over-populated African areas into other agricultural areas or the industrial and urban centres. That periodical re-examination should be made of the economic viability of holdings in African areas. That the possibility of splitting up unused parts of large holdings for sale or for renting by their owners to people working their way up the farming ladder should be investigated in detail.

Strategic Reserves

The report states that for both sociological and economic reasons the allocation of resources to the development of the larger type of African farms as opposed to the ordinary run of smallholdings in the African area, needs fresh thought. The possibility of storing strategic grain stocks on the farm in preference to central storage requires further examination.

The aim must be to treat the three territories, each with its European and its African agriculture, as a unit and to develop fully every opportunity for mutual advantage. Consideration is invited on the need for conducting an agro-ecological survey of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Plans should be drawn up for the further study of rainfall incidence and the interpretation of available data from an agricultural as opposed to a meteorological point of view. A searching inquiry must be made before agricultural production is recommended for export or before attempts are made to displace food imports.

Export possibilities deserving immediate attention are citrus fruit, ground-nuts, flower and vegetable seeds and castor beans.

Tea Prospects in Tanganyika

THREE REPRESENTATIVES of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, who have been touring East Africa, were favourably impressed with the tea growing potentiality of Tanganyika. They are Mr. John M. Sanderson of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, Mr. D. Dow, president of the Scottish organization, and Mr. L. N. Russell, a tea expert who is superintendent of the Indian tea estates of the joint organization of the two societies. Mr. Sanderson stated that he and the other members of the party had been most impressed with the enthusiasm and vigour of those people already operating tea plantations in the territory, and with the opportunities for investment in Tanganyika.

U.K. Will Buy More Rhodesian Tobacco Manufacturers to Stockpile Standard Grades

BRITAIN PLANS TO BUY more Rhodesian tobacco. The Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade estimates that it will require 85m. lb. of Rhodesian tobacco in 1958, 1959, and 1960—an increase on previous estimates. The figures are contained in the annual report of the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board. These higher estimates, are due partly to the fact that the United Kingdom fell short, especially in standard grades of its desired target from the 1957 crop.

Manufacturers are not yet using 85m. lb. of Rhodesian tobacco a year. The Tobacco Advisory Committee says that it cannot say whether they will be using these quantities by 1960. The United Kingdom manufacturers are short of standard grades and are anxious to build these stocks up gradually as soon as the present quality of the Rhodesian crop permits them to do so. In accordance with the arrangement between the Tobacco Advisory Committee and the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board, the committee will review the estimate for 1959 and 1960 during this year. At the same time it will give a preliminary estimate for 1961.

The Tobacco Advisory Committee has said that the Rhodesian Government that because of the fluctuations in 1955, 1956 and 1957, United Kingdom buyers were unable to obtain their quota (1m. lb. to 7m. lb. of green tobacco a year). The committee said, however, that it is willing to buy this quantity of tobacco from each of the 1958, 1959 and 1960 North-Eastern Rhodesia crops subject to the usual conditions. These conditions are that there should be an appreciable fall in the total U.K. usings of fire-cured tobacco and that North-Eastern Rhodesia fire-cured tobacco of suitable quality is available at reasonable prices.

The estimate of the United Kingdom requirements of Rhodesian leaf is based on the assumptions that the U.K. total home trade consumption is maintained at its present level over the next three years; that the total export trade usings of Rhodesian leaf can be sustained at its present level; and that adequate quantities of standard grades are available at reasonable prices.

The Tobacco Advisory Committee said that two uncertainties in the export trade must be recognized. The first is the possibility that more manufacturers may transfer their businesses to overseas territories (some in recent years have opened factories in Australia). The second is the problem of meeting competition in foreign markets from brands that use only dollar tobacco.

In the past season, the United Kingdom purchased 287,467,022 lb. of tobacco from Southern and North-Western Rhodesia compared with the previous year's 27,700,070 lb. Purchases from North-Eastern Rhodesia totalled only 508,443 lb. compared with the previous year's 248,682 lb.

Federation's Import Bill

FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1957, the Federation's import bill rose by £152m., compared with the corresponding period of 1956. Exports were down by £21.6m.

The Central African Statistical Office states that increases in imports included £52m. in respect of metals and manufactures of metals, £24m. for fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel, £18m. for drugs, chemicals, etc., £13m. for electrical energy (previously not included in the trade statistics) and £1m. each for two groups of merchandise oils, waxes, resins and paints, and leather, rubber, and manufactures of these.

On the other side there was a major decline in metals and manufactures of metals, amounting to some £25m., mainly because of the fall in the price of copper. Foodstuffs exports, however, showed an increase of £3m. There were small increases in most other groups.

Umfatic House

A FIVE-STORY BUILDING under construction in Nairobi to house the staffs of Galley and Roberts, Ltd., the United Africa Company (Kenya), Ltd., and the Moxlem Construction Co., Ltd., is to be called Umfatic House.

Union Castle Reorganisation

DUE TO THE SPREADING UP of the Union Castle's round Africa and intermediate services, the 13,054-ton DUNNOFFAR CASTLE will become redundant after August 1, 1958. Though this service will then be operated by only six ships as against seven at present, the vessels are to be used more intensively, making 23 voyages a year against the present 20.

The passenger capacity offered, however, will fall by about 10%, though the number of berths provided on the United Kingdom-South Africa run will still be 4,500 greater than two years ago, due to extra cabins being provided in the tourist class on both mail and intermediate boats.

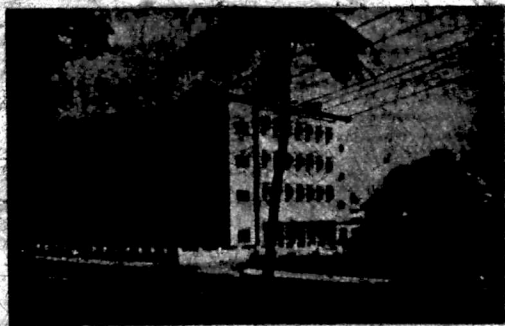
The number of berths on the west coast route will be increased when the PENDESAR CASTLE replaces the ARUNDEL CASTLE at the beginning of 1959 and again when the WINDSOR CASTLE replaces the CARRIVON CASTLE in the following year.

The withdrawal of the DUNNOFFAR CASTLE and the reorganisation of the round Africa and intermediate services are the first steps in the company's plan to obtain a higher utilization from their passenger fleet.

African Wages

ALMOST ONE-THIRD of the ticket-paid African employees of the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia, and about half of their African staff employees are now paid more than £15 monthly. The Government of Northern Rhodesia recently announced that more than 26% of the African clerks employed in the building industry earned over £15, and that some bricklayers were drawing similar wages. The lowest wage fixed by a wages council is 95s, and rather more than half the Africans in employment in the Protectorate are paid more than that figure.

Electricity generation in Uganda during February totalled 14,787,920 units, compared with 10,687,957 units during the same month last year. In addition, 6,436,000 units were exported to Kenya, making a total of 21,436,000 units.



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Uganda's Favourable Trade Balance

Good Coffee Crop Tips the Scales

UGANDA'S TOTAL TRADE for 1957 is likely to exceed £70m. in value, leaving a favourable trade balance of between £16m. and £17m.

Imports are likely to be about the same as 1956—around £22m., but exports should be some £5m. more, totalling about £45m. The probable increase is attributed to the good coffee crop.

General economic conditions were better in 1957 than in the previous year, due to increased payments made to African cotton and coffee growers. Final coffee payments were about £11½m. and cotton about £13¼m. This was about £3m. more than in 1956.

Towards the end of 1957, renewed trade restrictions and changes in the Bank rate resulted in further declines in private building and other construction work. By the year ended, the building industry was working well towards its full capacity.

In the sphere of African trade, many more applications for loans were made than in 1956, and mainly for the purpose of participation in the African Loans Fund for the first time. Another important factor in the development of African trade was that by the end of the year 80 traders' associations and buying groups had been formed.

The total turnover of co-operative societies in Uganda during 1957 was about £5m. The number of societies rose to 1,407 during the year—an increase of 141.

Small Sudan Cotton Crop

THIS SEASON'S COTTON CROP in the Sudan is likely to be the smallest for several years. Of last season's record production of 620,000 bales, the Gezira crop accounted for 420,000. Estimates of the yield in the Gezira for this season have been reduced from 4 cantars per feddan at December 1 to 3.4 cantars at February 1, and again to 2.09 cantars at March 1. It is stated, moreover, that the yield may eventually prove to be more than 1.5 cantars per feddan with a total production for the Gezira of only some 98,000 bales. In a statement, Saïed Abdullah Khalil, the Prime Minister, said that if the lower estimates were correct the country's economy would be in a bad position. It would be necessary to cut expenditure considerably to safeguard reserves.

Sugar Productions

WHEN THE KYLE DAM irrigation scheme begins in about two years, Rhodesian producers will be able to supply 50,000 of the 55,000 tons present annual requirement, of which 90% is now imported. Work has already begun on the new £325,000 spray irrigation scheme, believed to be the largest single block of overhead spray irrigation in the world. It now waters 3,600 new acres of sugar cane, bringing the total acreage under cultivation up to 5,000. Although last year's sugar production totalled 4,671 tons, this year's will be considerably less as a large proportion was used to plant out new areas and to replant already established lands. The 1958 crop, however, is expected to produce a record minimum of 15,000 tons of sugar.

Mission to Tanganyika

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT has announced its sympathy in principle with the proposal that it should send a survey mission to Tanganyika to undertake an expert study of the progress and prospects for economic development in that territory. This suggestion was originally proposed by the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, in his address to the Legislative Council last September, since when negotiations have been in progress with the Bank, which now intends to send representatives to London and Tanganyika to discuss the scope, composition and timing of such a mission.

National Overseas and Grindlays Bank

NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD. After providing for taxation and transfers to contingencies reserves, out of which provision has been made for diminution in the value of assets, earned a consolidated net profit of £427,490 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £432,835 in the previous year. The first interim dividend of 7½% absorbed £122,973; the second interim (same) £122,974, both less tax; £100,000 was transferred to premises account and £80,000 to contingencies account, leaving a carry-forward of £355,589, compared with £354,016 brought in.

The issued capital of the National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. (incorporated in India) (immediately prior to its amalgamation with Grindlays Bank, Ltd.) consisted of £2,311,561 in 12½% fixed interest preference funds were £3,144,477 and unappropriated profits £2,534. Current liabilities and provisions were £125,068,460, current assets £136,116,563 including £18,349,503 in cash, interest in subsidiary companies £2,276,160, and fixed assets £2,904,160. The issued capital of Grindlays Bank, Ltd., consisted of £500,000 in 5% shares. Reserve fund was £350,000, and unappropriated profits £29,963. Current liabilities totalled £26,923,735, current assets £27,399,851, including £2,183,240 in cash, and fixed assets £209,487.

The directors of National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. are Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman), Mr. A. N. Stuart (deputy) Lord Colgrain, Sir H. G. Cooper, Sir Toby Low, and Messrs. T. F. K. Allan, N. W. Chisholm, F. J. Mackenzie, H. W. G. Lely, W. H. Miles, A. M. McGrigor, and E. H. Owen.

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

British India Steam Navigation

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. after providing £1,768,158 for taxation, earned an aggregate net-group profit of £3,243,694 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £1,944,618 in the previous year. Reorganization expenses absorbed £244,103, £129,830 was attributable to minority shareholders, and £274,974 was included in the accounts of the subsidiaries. Tonnage replacement reserve receives £750,000, pension fund reserve £350,000, and general reserve £850,000. Dividend on the 5% cumulative preference stock absorbed £20,125, on the 5½% cumulative preference stock £63,250, the 8% interim on ordinary shares £345,090, and the 2% final dividend recommended £86,250 (all less tax), leaving a carry-forward of £316,924, compared with £280,663 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2,000,000 in 5½% cumulative preference stock, and £7,500,000 in ordinary shares of £50. Capital reserves stand at £14,935,476, revenue reserves at £4,366,823, and the reserve for future United Kingdom income tax at £5,432,878.

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

The annual general meeting is to be held in London on March 26.

British South Africa Company

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, after providing £6,087,645 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £4,830,496 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £7,810,460 in the previous year. General reserve receives £2,500,000, the interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per unit absorbs £629,661, and the proposed final dividend of 3s. 3d. per share, £1,637,149, leaving a carry-forward of £2,086,559, compared with £2,064,017 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11,282,207 in units of 15s., and £1,838,546 in shares to bearer of the same denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £14,086,459, reserve for future taxation at £1,627,798, and staff superannuation at £594,291.

The directors are Sir T. Ellis Robins (president), Viscount Malvern, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Charles C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. F. A. Brangan, M. F. Berry, A. Comar Wilson, Robert Annan, P. V. Emrys-Evans, H. St. L. Grenfell, and H. F. Oppenheimer.

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

Commercial Brevities

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has stressed the need for the retention of income tax on company profits at the present rate of 4s. in the £. That rate compares with 5s. in Kenya and 7s. 6d. in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In Nigeria the Finance Minister has proposed a reduction of the company tax from 9s. to 8s. "as an earnest of our determination to do all in our power to attract the investment we so badly need".

The price paid for maize to producers in Kenya will be 77s. per 200 lb. compared with 39.98s. in 1957, states the Ministry of Agriculture. A new wheat price structure has also been introduced. The various strains have been divided into three groups according to their baking qualities. The price for group 1 premium wheats is 88.50s. per 200 lb., group II 55s. per 200 lb., and group III 50s. per 200 lb.

Domest Long and Co., Ltd. which has 2,865,500 out of the total of 4m. 3s. ordinary shares of 10s. each Long Africa, Ltd., a public company incorporated in South Africa, has arranged that 906,500 be offered for sale in South Africa at 20s. per share. When the offer has been completed the company will own 49% of the issued capital, and will remain in the closest association with the African company.

During the capital of the Uganda Company Ltd. most intelligible with its assets, the directors have recommended an increase in the issued capital from £1,197,519 to £2,035,782 by the capitalization of £838,263 from capital reserves, including the whole of the share premium account, and to issue to shareholders 1,676,326 ordinary shares of 10s. each. At last week's London auction, 3,200 packages of maize at least were sold at an average price of 3s. 10d. per bush, compared with 2,982 packages averaging 3s. 7½d. in the previous 3s. 678d. per bush, compared with 36,000 packages averaging 4s. 7½d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 5s. 1½d., was for a consignment from Kapchorua, Kenya.

Salisbury is still building at the rate of nearly £1m. a month. The total of plans passed between July 1, 1957 and the end of January, 1958, is £6,817,721, of which commercial buildings took the lion's share. The January figure for all kinds of building plans was £1,031,673.

Combined vehicle registrations in Kenya in the last quarter of 1957 exceeded those of the previous quarter by nearly one third, 4,301 vehicles against 1,462. British manufacturers accounted for more than half the total.

To meet Southern Rhodesia's requirements in the foreseeable future, 7m. acres of land will have to be productive forest, of which 300,000 acres should be softwoods, states the Forestry Commission's annual report.

Kenya is to market the bulk of its wool in South Africa instead of London, a meeting of the Kenya National Farmers' Union deciding a few days ago by an overwhelming majority.

Southern Rhodesia's Native Areas provide 60% of all beef consumed in the Colony, according to Mr. J. M. C. Cramer, Under-Secretary for Native Agriculture and Land Husbandry.

An **£80,000 cinema** now being built in Nakuru, Kenya, will accommodate about 800, or rather more than double the number of the theatre which it replaces.

The **Portuguese East African cotton crop**, estimated at 3,000 tons, has suffered an almost total loss through floods, according to reports from Mozambique.

Sisal Outputs for February

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,470 tons of line fibre and tow, making a total to date of 11,738 tons, compared with 11,947 tons in the previous year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—492 tons of sisal and tow, making 5,771 tons to date, compared with 6,334 tons in the previous year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—315 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 3,190 tons for the eight months to date.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—97 tons of sisal and tow, making 202 tons for the first two months of the year, compared with 111 tons in the same period of 1957.

Shareholder Complaints

Mr. A. P. SYKES, who presided at the annual general meeting of Central-Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., in the absence of the chairman, Mr. E. W. Bovill, explained to complaining shareholders that the board had been influenced in reducing the dividend from 10% to 7½% by the further fall in the price of sisal. The company was now selling below the average price realised last year. The company was in the midst of developing a vast new area, and though their liquid position was very strong, ample cash was necessary. The new development would reduce factory running costs and would

MINING

Falcon Mines Report

FALCON MINES, LTD. after providing £275 for taxation, earned a profit of £103,410 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £115,904 in the previous year. Amount written off unquoted shares totals £4,000, appropriations against expenditure on fixed assets, mine stores, etc., £20,000, the 7½% dividend paid on May 9 amounted £34,043, and the 10% paid on November 8, £45,310, leaving a carry forward of £15,944, compared with £15,944 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £453,903 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve stands at £259,030, profits appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets £51,243, and revenue reserve and unappropriated profits £21,098. Current liabilities are £109,002, fixed assets £1,219,310, mine stores, materials and livestock £1,262,000, shareholdings in other companies £7,048, and current assets £84,598, including £10,310 in cash.

The directors are F. E. Ashley (chairman), Sir Digby V. Burnett (alternate), Mr. J. G. O'Brien, and Messrs. G. Abdinor, S. F. Dwyah, P. A. Jourse and E. B. Papentus (alternate L. A. Jones).

The 48th annual general meeting is to be held in Bulawayo on March 31.

R.S.T. Group Appointments

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS have been announced by the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of companies:

Mr. Hans A. Vogelstein, president of American Metal Clinic, Inc., and Mr. E. J. T. Goudie have been appointed directors of Rhodesian Selection Trust. Mr. Goudie has also been appointed to the Boards of Roan Antelope Copper Mines and Mufulira Copper Mines. He has resigned from the London advisory committees of R.S.P. and Roan Antelope. Mr. A. B. MacLaren and Mr. H. H. Taylor have been appointed directors of Mufulira Copper Mines. Mr. T. H. Bradford, managing director of Selection Trust, has been appointed a director of Chibuluma Mines. He joined the Boards of R.S.T., Roan Antelope and Mufulira last December.

New Bancroft Issue

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF Bancroft Mines, Ltd. is to be held in Salisbury on April 2, to consider a resolution increasing the authorized capital from £5,250,000 to £13,750,000 by the creation of 7,500,000 shares of £1 to be called redeemable participating preference shares. It was announced on February 26 that proposals had been accepted by the board to provide additional funds and replace short term and temporary loan facilities by capital of a permanent nature.

Prospecting in Bechuanaland

THE DELEGATION now in London from the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, headed by Chief Raseloi, has announced that it has had satisfactory negotiations with the Rhodesian Selection Trust in connexion with proposals for the grant of a mineral prospecting concession over the Bamangwato tribal areas. After discussion with the Commonwealth Relations Office, the negotiations will be continued in Africa.

Copperbelt Liaison Committee

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN EUROPEAN MINERS' UNION and the African Mineworkers' Union have formed a liaison committee on matters of common interest. According to reports, this decision arises from the demand made by the Chamber of Mines after the refusal of the European union to accept the chamber plan for increased productivity agreements. The unions, it is said, are trying to achieve internal solidarity and, in the event of trouble, support from the Miners' Federation, which does not recognize racial barriers in the trade union movement.

Ndola Copper Refinery

THE 130,000 TON COPPER REFINERY at Ndola should be ready in a few months, and the first extension, which will double the output up to 110,000 long tons of copper annually, is scheduled for completion early in 1960. The plant is basically a replica of that built at Mufulira, but experience has led to several improvements and modifications.

Interim Dividends

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 2s. per £1 unit, less tax, for the year ending June 30, 1958. Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. is to pay an interim of 1s. 7½d. per 10s. unit, less tax, for the same period.

OTTOMAN BANK
(Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability)



PAID-UP CAPITAL £5,000,000

The Bank offers its services and the benefit of the experience of nearly a century to those having, or contemplating, business with KENYA, where it maintains Branches at:

NAIROBI and MOMBASA

Other Branches throughout TURKEY, CYPRUS, IRAQ, JORDAN and SUDAN. Also at CASABLANCA (Morocco) and DOHA (Persian Gulf).

LONDON

PARIS

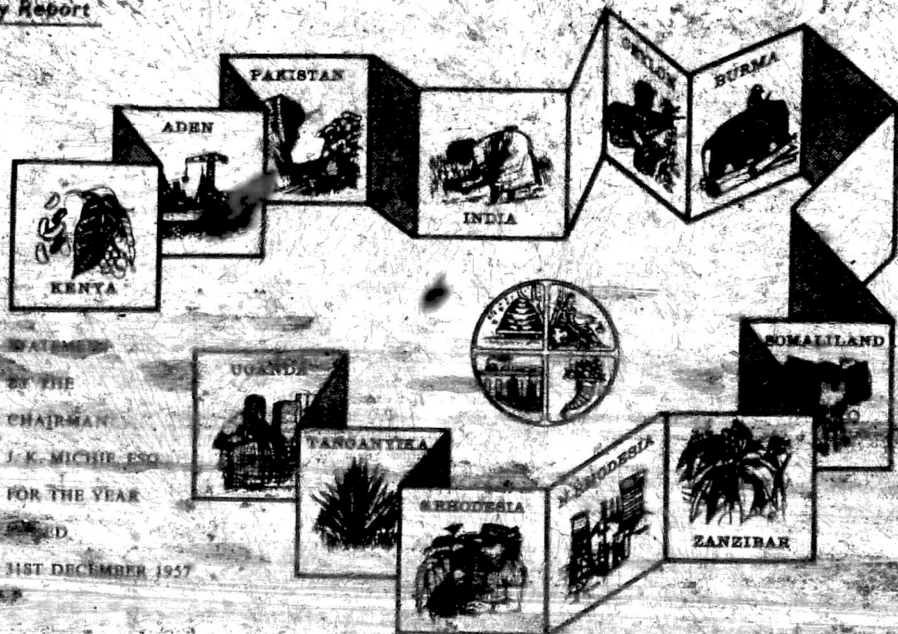
MARSEILLES

18/22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4

7, Rue Meyerbeer, 9e

38, Rue St. Ferréol

Company Report



STATEMENT
BY THE
CHAIRMAN
J. K. MICHE, ESQ.
FOR THE YEAR
ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 1957

National Overseas and Grindlays

The physical amalgamation of the National Bank of India Ltd. and Grindlays Bank Ltd. into the National Overseas & Grindlays Bank Ltd. took effect from the 1st January 1958 so while this is the first report to the shareholders under the new name, the accounts for 1957 performance are presented in the previous form.

Despite the enormous amount of detailed work involved, thanks to the organising ability of those specially seconded to the task and to the co-operation of the staffs of both Banks, the fusion was accomplished with remarkable smoothness and I hope without inconvenience to our customers. In a complex operation of this kind to foresee and anticipate every difficulty would be superhuman but I am satisfied that any outstanding problems will be disposed of with the sympathy and understanding which were the keystones of the whole operation.

We have established a 54 Parliament Street Committee of five members, all of whom were on the Board of Grindlays Bank Ltd. This Committee will assist the Management to deal expeditiously with the large number of accounts which they hold and so maintain the very high standard of service associated with the name Grindlays.

I have to report a change in your Board since our last meeting. Sir Robert Reid who had been a member since 1943 retired on 31st December last. Sir Robert had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service finally as Governor of Assam and his intimate knowledge of the sub-Continent was of great value to us. Incidentally his father was a member of the Board for thirtyone years from 1878 until 1909.

To fill the vacancy we invited Mr. E. H. Owen to join us which he did early in January. Mr. Owen had been a member of the Board of Grindlays Bank Ltd. since October 1955 so already had knowledge of our business. He also has wide interests in the City and I recommend him to you with every confidence.

I also have an impending loss to report. Mr. W. H. Miles, who has very special knowledge of Ceylon and who has been on the Board since April 1946, has intimated that he wishes to reduce his business commitments and his resignation will take effect after the Annual General Meeting. We accept his decision with much regret and shall miss his wise advice not only on matters concerning Ceylon but on the wider aspects of our business.

Before leaving the subject of the Board I am sure you would wish to join in congratulating Sir Toby Low, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen in the 1957 Birthday Honours List for his distinguished services as a Minister of the Crown over a period of six years.

Turning to figures the total of our Consolidated Balance Sheet at £162,105,220 shows a small reduction and our net profit is £5,345 lower at £427,490. As usual this figure is arrived at after full provisions for taxation, bad and doubtful debts and other necessary reservations. Two interim dividends each of 7½% have been declared making a total unchanged distribution of 15%.

During 1957 Government securities again fell considerably in value—a process which fortunately has recently been reversed—but I am glad to be able to report that these temporary reductions in value in the past have been provided against internally.

India

1957 was a difficult year and at the moment prospects for 1958 promise little if any alleviation of her financial problems, in fact, due to a poor monsoon the food situation is less favourable than in recent years and that means more imports and a greater drain on monetary reserves.

When a country is in process of an industrial expansion at a rate far in excess of its own savings this combined with a fall in the values of its basic exports, i.e. Jute products, Tea and Cotton goods, is doubly hurtful. The new investments absorb sterling balances which previously yielded interest; alternatively they are being built with the help of borrowed money on which in some form or another and at some time or other interest will have to be paid. Therefore temporarily there is a large element of inflation in the phase through which India is passing.

Internally money is tight and too cheap and Government have asked Banks to reduce their lendings. This process would be easier if Government itself paid its dues somewhat more promptly and recognised that money too is a commodity which should only be cheap if it is plentiful.

Another major aggravation of India's difficulties has been the lack of public confidence as evidenced by a continued fall in Stock Exchange values accentuated of course by the Mundhra incident. In view of the wide publicity being given to this affair you will be glad to know that our Bank is involved only to a limited extent and full provision has been made in these accounts for any possible loss. It is most regrettable that the involvement of the Life Insurance Corporation in the Mundhra affair has led to the resignation of India's able Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

At this stage it is impossible to give a rapid comment on India's immediate economic difficulties but on the other side of the picture there is no question of the energy and realism with which she is now facing them. Imports are being cut, long credit is to some extent being arranged and a certain amount is being achieved in raising further loans and aid. Equally there is no doubt of the goodwill towards India of the countries and organisations from which funds and other assistance may be secured and I am certain they will strain themselves to help India over her difficulties.

Pakistan

The economy of Pakistan is also under strain. The year 1957 ended with a deficit of £19,000,000 in the balance of payments as compared with £675,000 in 1956.

There have been falls in both prices and production of tea and jute, the cotton crop yield was about the same as the previous one but exports are running at a much lower level. The food situation in East Pakistan

has recently improved considerably and prices have fallen to reasonable levels. In October Mr. Suhrawady resigned the Premier's office after a short period under Mr. Chundrigar was replaced by Malik Siraz Khan Noon who has previously held office in a variety of capacities.

Internally money is in fair supply in Pakistan but as is now much more generally realised it is trade balances and external reserves that really matter and Pakistan has a stern fight ahead of her. Nevertheless prospects for 1958 are more favourable but much depends on food production and the slowing down of purchases of capital goods from overseas. The Sui Gas Scheme is also increasingly helpful by saving imports of fuel.

Ceylon

Last year I was able to report a buoyant economy, good prices for tea and an increased balance of trade, the only clouds being labour relations particularly in the port of Colombo and the continued talk of nationalisation of tea estates.

Since then tea prices have been volatile and generally lower and rubber prices also are lower, while recently conditions in the port of Colombo have been chaotic and have caused a number of crippling hold-ups of exports.

It has been stated officially that tea estates would be nationalised only when it became necessary in the interests of the country's economy and that time has not yet arrived.

To add to the troubles there was a disastrous flood occurring in December which has disrupted communications and slowed down exports even further. The country's most immediate problem is port labour and how it is to be handled. At the moment it seems to be largely out of hand. Other labour is also restless and industrial strikes are threatened. Whatever the causes of this unrest the results are certainly embarrassing and extremely damaging to the economy of the country.

Burma

Last year rice exports reached a post-war record of over 2 million tons, rubber exports were maintained and with the coming into operation of the new auxiliary imports of oil were reduced. There was too, an encouraging improvement in what is called "law and order". In fact portland cement was distinctly encouraging.

Unfortunately 1957 brought the poorest monsoon since 1926 and

Bank Ltd

Burma's rice crop will threaten a 30% more than previous year which means the exportable surplus of around 1 million tons only and a loss of foreign exchange of nearly £50 millions. Foreign exchange reserves are already falling and economies will have to be the order of the year. There is a regrettable movement afoot to restrict and even ban international overdraft facilities to foreign or foreign-controlled companies and firms and this will affect many of our constituents. It is also very doubtful if it will benefit Burma's trade. The difficulties over remittances both personal and of accumulated profits I regret continue.

East Africa

During the past year Branches were opened at River Road, Nairobi and at Gulu in Uganda.

In Kenya, Fort Hall which had formerly been a sub-Branch to Thika became a full-time Branch on 1st July 1957 and, on that date a sub-Branch to Fort Hall was opened at Embu. In the same month a sub-Branch to Nyeri was opened at Karatina.

Kenya

Grain crops were reasonably good while the coffee crop reached an unexpectedly high figure of 22,000 tons and fetched quite good prices. Tea production continues to expand although prices were not as good as in 1956.

The recruitment of Kikuyu and Meru tribesmen involved in "Mau Mau" continues and during a brief visit to Kenya in November I was able to see a part of what it is like doing.

From my observations the building boom in Nairobi and elsewhere is over and particularly as the flow of capital into East Africa is declining it would be a good thing if less money were now to be put into bricks and mortar and more devoted to increasing liquidity.

The Government and other public bodies are finding it increasingly difficult to raise loans either in London or locally and this too has an effect on and is a reflection of the availability of money generally.

Uganda

The two main cash crops, cotton and coffee, gave average to good yields last year although neither reached the figures hoped for. Due to a prolonged drought in August/September prospects for this year are far from good and will mean a great deal less spending in the Protectorate. The cotton crop which partly because of better agricultural methods was at one time expected to reach a record yield of 450,000 bales is now estimated at 310,000, the one satisfactory feature being that but for the improved methods adopted the yield would have been even lower. There is therefore good hope for future years. The yield of clean coffee is now estimated to be 45,000 tons against 67,000 tons last year. Uganda suffers less variation in her rainfall than do her immediate neighbours and given reasonably peaceful political conditions her economy will undoubtedly continue to expand.

Tanganyika

Sisal prices continue depressed and during 1957 went as low as £69 per ton. A satisfactory feature of the industry and a proof of its vitality is that yield is being maintained in spite of the low price.

Tanganyika's cotton crop in the Mwanza area is steadily growing in importance and value and in 1957 150,000 bales were marketed against 120,000 bales in 1956. In 1958 the crop was 41,000 bales only.

Coffee yields in the Kilimanjaro area continue good and acreage is expanding.

Zanzibar and cloves are automatically associated in one's mind and last year's crop of 21,500 tons was an all time record. Coinciding with the troubles in Indonesia which is one of the major markets this vast crop is proving something of an embarrassment as the carrying of a large part of it is falling on the Clove Growers Association, a quasi-Government body created to assist in the financing, storing and orderly marketing of cloves. Madagascar also has a large crop and is marketing actively with a naturally depressing effect on prices. It is most unlikely that there can be two exceptional crops in succession so it is hoped the situation will be adjusted.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland features in our survey for the first time. We now have six offices in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and one agent in Salisbury. The former offices, one in Salisbury and one in Belmont Bulawayo are in train.

During 1957 we were well pleased with our progress, despite the fact that certain credit restrictions were placed on the Bank in Rhodesia so that copper prices were still on the way down.

At the close of the year because of a large reduction in the sterling price of the Federation and the continued depression in the price of copper—the price has fallen by over £100 per ton since 1st January 1957—further restrictions on lending have been imposed on the Banks and generally we must expect a period of relative stagnation.

Tobacco did well in 1957 but because of unseasonable rains prospects for this year are not so good.

Last October, accompanied by Sir Toby Lowe, I paid a number of visits to Southern and Northern Rhodesia in order to get a first-hand view of the situation in the new territories and about our business there. In spite of the difficulties I have already mentioned I brought away an impression of a young and virile country which is determined to develop a part of the world in which there is not only plenty of room but also great possibilities of agricultural and industrial expansion.

At a time of writing the Deputy Chairman Mr. Stuart and Mr. Kerr our General Manager are visiting our Rhodesian Branches and this additional first-hand experience will be of undoubted benefit to our local Management and to the Board.

On the assumption, which I think is a reasonable one, that the present recession in copper and other prices is temporary and that a somewhat higher plane can be expected, there is no reason to be pessimistic of the economic future of the Federation.

Aden

The reopening of the Suez Canal gave the trade of Aden a very definite fillip and it has remained on a fairly high level of activity although there are now signs of overstocking.

Somaland Protectorate

Rainfall has been plentiful this season and exports of livestock which is the territory's chief product have been running at a high level.

A considerable expansion of the harbour facilities at the port of Berbera is now under way.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.

The last year of the Bank as a separate unit was a successful one and the volume of deposits again showed an increase.

Our Finance and Development Corporation

The year's operations again showed a profit which is being retained in the business.

General

The reduction of the Bank of England rate to 5% in February 1957 proved to be an over-optimistic step and, on 19th September last circumstances demanded that it be again raised, this time drastically to 7%. This unpalatable medicine seems to be working although the Governor of the Bank of England has just warned us against being too complacent about our progress. There is indeed no panacea in monetary policies by themselves. If they have the desired effects of making us as a country not only tighten our belts but also grid up our loins then all will be well—otherwise not.

I have commented in each of my last two statements on the disparity between money rates in countries where it is certainly as scarce as it is here and those prevailing in London.

One result of this disparity is a very natural one—for industries and businesses to endeavour to borrow as largely as possible where money is "cheap" and as far as possible when it is not only considerably more expensive but much harder to come by. This fact is not making our role as overseas bankers any easier particularly as competition for deposits is growing in every sphere of our activities. It is therefore with a somewhat sincere hope that I hope for an easier money market in this country and its reopening on a larger scale to overseas borrowers.

It is impossible to foresee other than a difficult year for commerce, industry and their handmaiden banking but that is no justification for pessimism and I look forward albeit not immediately to a resumption of progress.

Staff

As always we are beholden to our Staff and I wish to thank an enthusiastic and able body of men and women for their loyal service.

Company Report**Cable & Wireless (Holding), Ltd.
Record of Progress Continued**

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING), LIMITED, was held on March 7 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C., B.L., J.P., Q.L.D., F.C.I.S. (the Governor), in the course of his speech, said—

"Earnings have again increased; this year by £73,907 to £1,167,732 before providing for taxation, so that in four years we have succeeded in doubling the earnings. No less a sum than £585,317, or 33 per cent more than last year, is required for taxation, so that the net earnings of the group of companies are 42 per cent higher at £662,455.

Once again a final dividend of three-halfpence is recommended, making a total of sixpence per 5s. unit of stock for the year of 40 per cent.

Those stockowners who have been on the register since July, 1950, less than 8 years ago, have had the value of their capital more than doubled and their income has increased almost to the same extent. Truly no mean achievement.

In the directors' report you will see references to the proposed share issues by the company. The first issue, scrip issue, necessitates the capitalisation of £605,000 of the undistributed profits now standing in the general reserve. The second issue, which is being made simultaneously with the issue I have just mentioned, is a

separate transaction and is for the purpose of providing the company with additional funds which the directors are of opinion can be utilised profitably in furtherance of the business of the company and with obvious considerable investment advantage at this time.

Your directors are arranging for new shares not accepted by stockowners to be offered to the officials and staff at the issue price. By this means it will be possible for the staff to obtain, of add to, a share interest in the company.

Future Prospects

"Subject to no unforeseen circumstances arising, I am confident that we shall be able to maintain the payment of dividends at the same rate for the current year, and I trust for some years, on the capital as increased by the proposed scrip and rights issues.

My firm faith in the future is reflected in my implementing at this time my promise that stockowners should participate in the increasing profits of the company by receiving scrip issues rather than increased dividends. Some may think that by making a scrip issue I am putting in jeopardy the maintenance of the regular quarterly dividends at the present rate. My optimism will not let me accept their view. Furthermore, were I not convinced that there are attractive investment opportunities available I could not at the present time to ask you to subscribe a further £1,210,000 of capital for the purpose of increasing our investment portfolio.

The report was adopted and the board's capitalisation and scrip issue proposals were sanctioned.

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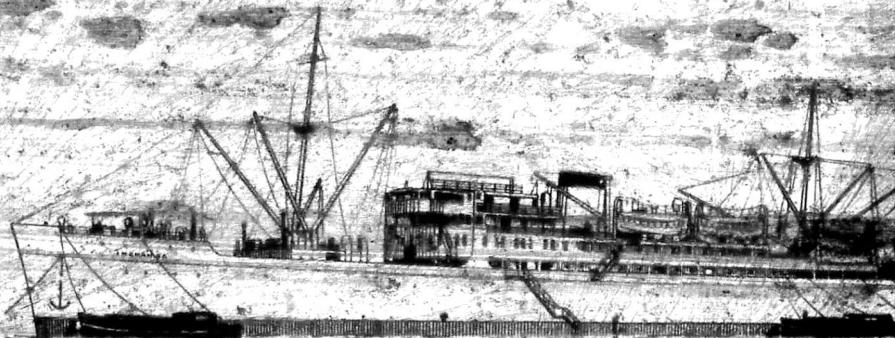
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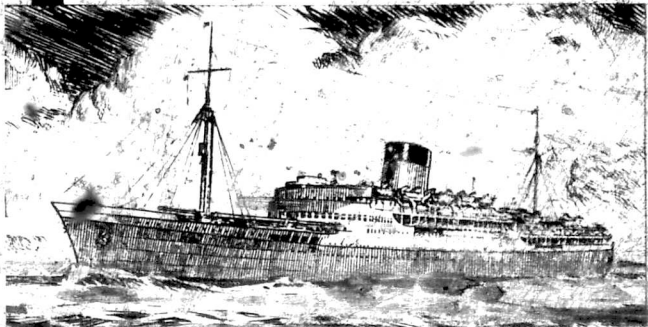
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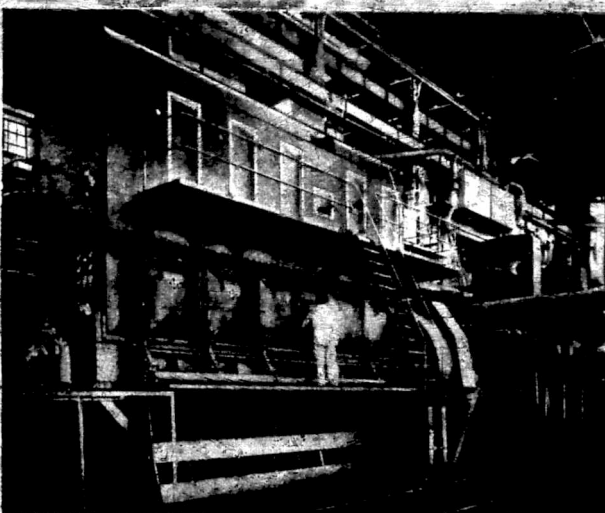
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