

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

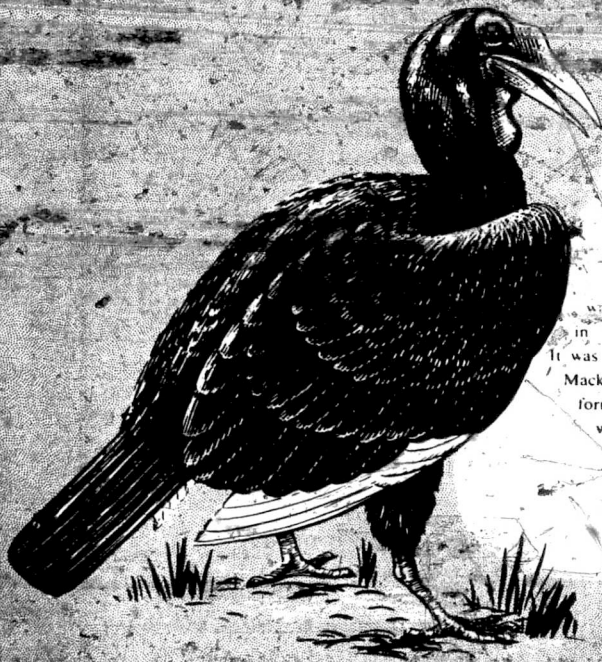
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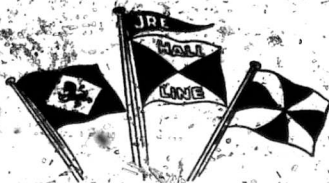
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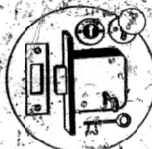
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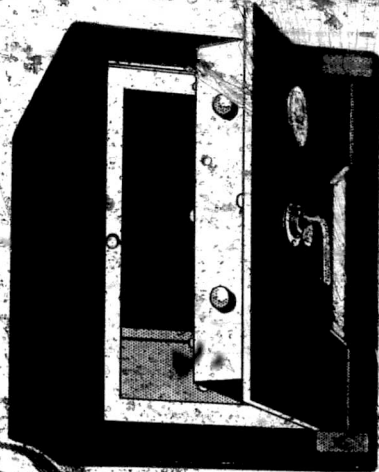
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

PROPOSED by the Northern Rhodesian Government (which have been given last week and in this issue) represent a significant step towards responsible government. The broad principles which they would introduce into the political machinery of the territory are (1) that politics should be encouraged to develop on party and not racial lines; (2) that a move should be made away from the present system of racial representation in the Legislative Council; (3) that the new constitution should be such as to win the confidence of all the peoples in the Protectorate; (4) that the franchise, while based on a common roll, should ensure that the Government remains in the hands of responsible men and women; and (5) that election should be direct from geographically defined constituencies. According to the Government, these general principles have found wide acceptance among informed local opinion of all political parties; but that means less than would appear, for Congress is not a recognized political party.

Politics on Party Lines

It is the "legitimate and at present prevalent" desire of the two major racial groups, says the White Paper, to be represented in the Legislature by members of their own race, so that while the proposals are based on the above principles, they are tempered by that reality, which temporarily conflicts with the first objective outlined above. The result is a system of delicately poised racial balances. Fourteen constituencies along the line of rail ("ordinary" constituencies in the official nomenclature) will return members primarily elected by "ordinary" voters, those qualified under the higher and per-

manent electoral qualifications. In practice these will be European seats, for the overwhelming majority of the European community resides in the towns or on adjacent Crown land. The rest of the territory, largely Native reserve and Native Trust land, is to be divided into eight "special" constituencies in which election will be by persons with the lower franchise qualifications, nearly all of them African. Because these proposals increase non-official representation, the number of officials in the House would be correspondingly reduced by two to six, with the result that the total of official and African elected members would balance the strength of European elected members. This principle of racial balance, tempered by the need to concede constitutional advance towards responsible government, similarly governs the proposed composition of the Executive Council. Ex-officio members would be reduced from five to four and non-official numbers increased by one. At least one member of the Executive Council would be African, so there would again be a balance between the combined numbers of officials and African members on the one hand and of the elected Europeans on the other. Furthermore, since in the initial stages urban constituencies would elect Europeans and rural constituencies Africans, there is provision for two sets of regrouped constituencies: those covering the rural areas would return two European members, while two line-of-rail constituencies would return the same number of African members. While these seats would be reserved on a definite racial basis, it is proposed that in all elections one category of voters shall have an electoral influence equivalent to one-third of the votes cast by the other category. Thus in the "ordinary" constituencies "special" votes will count for a maximum of one-third of the numbers of "ordinary" votes cast, while in the special

Two Categories Of Constituencies

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constituencies the "ordinary" votes would likewise comply with the one-third rule.

The proposed Constitution is complex, with elaborate racial balances. What then is the net gain in terms of constitutional progress based on the underlying principles enunciated in the White Paper?

What Africans Would Gain.

Abandonment of the system of electing Africans through an electoral college, extension of the franchise to British protected persons, and the division of the country into geographical constituencies returning directly elected members are all positive gains for the African, while the innovation of the one-third rule is a definite advance on the Federal electoral law. But the system is too complicated, and is not the variety of some of the safeguards doubtful. Take, for instance, the reserved seats for Europeans and Africans in the amalgamated constituencies. The argument used by the Government in justification is that if election were confined to the "ordinary" and "special" constituencies a number of Africans and Europeans would be disfranchised, while Europeans would exclusively represent the urban areas and Africans the rural communities. That is no doubt true. But the numbers of Europeans resident away from the line of rail are relatively so few that there is scarcely a case for offering them the same representation as the far more numerous Africans in the ordinary constituencies. "Special" voters in the latter, an estimated 1,126, are almost as strong numerically as the "ordinary" voters, 18,886, which means that by the operation of the one-third rule, approximately 6,000 special voters will be enfranchised and able to influence "ordinary" constituency elections. This is roughly the same number as the total "special" vote in the rural constituencies. But the estimated "ordinary" votes (1,126) being less than one-third, would count in full. Africans are bound to criticize this anomaly.

Though the Government's proposals are intended as a move towards party politics, all candidates in the "special" constituencies must obtain certificates signed by two-thirds of the chiefs recognized by the Governor in the constituency that they have no objection to his standing as a candidate. In addition, the certificate would need to be signed in the presence of witnesses duly appointed by the Governor. No valid grounds for objections are specified in the White Paper. The intention behind

Unresolved Contradiction.

these safeguards is plain — to eliminate extremist candidates. As there is growing opposition to the African National Congress among chiefs and other rural leaders — Congress meetings have been banned in several Native authority areas, among them the Bemba Native Authority, one of the largest in the territory — a Congress candidate might not pass the first hurdle, admittedly wholly African. Since Congress spokesmen dislike chiefly authority, they may be expected to exploit any opposition by the chiefs, and there is an unresolvable contradiction in their being both leaders of their people and agents of the central Government. If there is to be party politics, ought not the voters to decide who is to represent them? The Africans are certain to plead that there are no comparable safeguards to eliminate European extremists. Moreover, there is another important reason why the proposed safeguards should be abolished. Since the majority of the African political leaders are from the urban areas, they may be expected to stand in the "special" constituencies. Such men, Congress extremists apart, would not necessarily agree with the views of the chiefs and traditional rural leaders who have been given a veto over their nomination, especially in matters where there is conflict between traditional tribal custom and the demands not only of the urban African but of the emerging master farmers too over such questions as inheritance. Those Africans who have accumulated material possessions, the successful in town and country, wish to leave them according to their wishes and not by the rules defined by traditional law. Here is a case where the veto of the chiefs might be cast on grounds far removed from those which the Government presumably had in mind in framing them.

Over a ten-year period the arrangements for the special franchise and special constituencies will disappear by a series of predefined stages, leaving the ordinary franchise operative throughout the territory. This provision is certain to invoke African criticism, for the White Paper records that "moderate" Africans demand immediate parity of representation between elected Africans and elected Europeans. A ten-year probation period in the circumstances is not unreasonable; but is it wise to propose a rigid time-table when it is impossible to predict the rate of advancement of the African community or even of the country generally? To raise the special voting qualifications at fixed intervals towards the ordinary qualifications which at

The Plan Is Too Complex.

operative throughout the territory. This provision is certain to invoke African criticism, for the White Paper records that "moderate" Africans demand immediate parity of representation between elected Africans and elected Europeans. A ten-year probation period in the circumstances is not unreasonable; but is it wise to propose a rigid time-table when it is impossible to predict the rate of advancement of the African community or even of the country generally? To raise the special voting qualifications at fixed intervals towards the ordinary qualifications which at

the same time the country might be passing through a period of recession — and political advancement is tied under the proposals to economic advancement — is asking for African opposition. As the African politicians are likely to be exacerbated by any kind of safeguards, to propose additional irritants is surely unwise. If there has to be a time-table, would it not be more reasonable to link it to the gross national product, so that an upward change in the special voting qualifications would be traced with an expansion of the country's economic strength? The central purpose of the Government (which is that of the European non-official leaders) is good, but the plan is, we fear, too involved to be readily understood by the electorate, which will consequently suspect its implications.

We should have preferred a straightforward division between fourteen ordinary and eight special constituencies and notifica-

tion of the circumstances in which the special franchise would be abandoned. That simpler arrangement would attain the ends to which the present proposals are directed. In either case it must be made clear that African agitation will not be allowed to upset any agreement reached on this problem. It would be unrealistic not to recognize that African politicians will interpret any provisions, however liberal, as deliberately framed to limit their influence. Equally it must be made clear that agitation from the European side would not stampede the British Government into abandoning its responsibilities during the next stage in Northern Rhodesia's constitutional progress. Though we warmly sympathize with those in that Protectorate who have sought to solve this dilemma, we are not optimistic enough to think they have found the trump card. Nor is the plan persuasively presented.

Notes By The Way

Won by Faith

THREE EUROPEANS IN AFRICA who declare that the situation created by vociferous African extremists is irremediable should consider the result of the general election in Canada, where the burning faith of Mr. Diefenbaker, who less than a year ago surprised everybody but himself by defeating a Liberal Party which had held office for more than 20 years, has now captured 210 seats in a House of 265. This overwhelming victory has been won by the Prime Minister's own deep-rooted fervency, for, as the *Manchester Guardian* has said, his fellow Ministers are "almost insignificant". If there had been similar conviction, courage, and zeal in, say, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, the affairs of those two States would be in very different shape.

Lack of Real Leadership

REAL LEADERS dominate circumstances; and circumstances are deemed so unsatisfactory by so many people in East Africa because true leadership is and has been lacking for so long. If Kenya and its southerly neighbour had even one man of faith each as determined and devoted as Mr. Diefenbaker, many obstacles would quickly lose their portentous aspect and wisdom would conquer fear and frustration. In this example of inspired earnestness in Canada there is a lesson for East Africa, which desperately needs true leadership. The territories have a plethora of advisers, critics, and tacticians, and quite a few strategists, but all this falls far short of that imaginative, prophetic and impelling guidance which moves mountains.

Pledge of Stability

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, expressed in Kenya a few days ago the personal view that there might be a case for a somewhat larger strategic reserve in that Colony than had been contemplated, not merely for the fulfilment of British responsibilities east of Suez generally, but "from the point of view of the East African

territories themselves". As EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has repeatedly argued, the presence of British troops would demonstrate that H.M. Government does not contemplate retreat from its responsibilities as the African nationalist propagandists ceaselessly declare — and as some Europeans openly state in careless and reprehensible talk. Loyal Africans would be delighted to have practical proof of a determination to continue to provide East Africa with government to normal British Colonial standards. Indeed, they would be as pleased at the presence of a permanent strategic reserve from the United Kingdom, as the loud-voiced demagogues would be angry — and in their present mood almost anything that the Government could do to anger them would be to Kenya's advantage. Incidentally, a decision to increase the strength of the United Kingdom forces in Kenya would be beneficial to Tanganyika Territory also.

Mr. Mathu's Defeat

IS THE DEFEAT of Mr. Eliud Mathu, the most experienced and able African politician in Kenya, so regrettable as some writers suggest? I doubt it, for had he been returned he would have found himself in a minority of one among the 14 African elected members of the Legislative Council, all the others being under the domination of Mr. Mboya. Mr. Mathu would have been unlikely to submit in the same way, but his record does not suggest that he could have been counted upon to show a bold front and consistently express an independent and constructive opinion about public issues. So his position would have been unhappy. I did not expect him to beat Dr. J. G. Kiano, of the staff of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, but, had he done so, I should not have expected him to take the kind of stand which must still be hoped for from some of the African "specially elected" members. There are some good candidates for the four seats which the Legislature has at its disposal for each race, among those Africans who have really achieved something. It is a pity to

Mr. Mboya's followers, some of them, if elected, will be able to draw on practical experience of affairs, including active co-operation with Europeans in the solution of various problems. The outlook would be happier if only that type of African could take the place of the silly young men who are satisfied with nothing except themselves.

Irritating

ALMOST EVERY DAY I am irritated by the receipt of official publications or communications which refer to the "Southern Rhodesia Government" or the "North

Rhodesia Government", these being the standard terms, which, so far as I know, only one publication — EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA — declines to use. It is no more reasonable to write of the "Southern Rhodesia Government" than it would be to refer to the "England Government" or the "France Government": as we use "English" and "French", so surely we should use "Southern Rhodesian" and "Northern Rhodesian". That course has always been followed by this paper, and I still hope that it will be officially adopted. To use the noun as a proper adjective grates upon the ear and the eye.

British Empire Based on Principle of Service

Commonwealth Looks to London for Leadership, Says the Prime Minister

ONE OF OUR FIRST TASKS is to spread in this country a greater knowledge of the Commonwealth and its problems, so that we may cultivate and enrich the relationship of peoples, said Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, when he addressed the Empire Industries Association in London last week.

In the course of a long speech he also said: "The Commonwealth Secretary, Lord Home, has done an excellent job. His task may seem less exacting than many other portfolios, but in reality this is not so. We must all be grateful for the devotion and skill with which he discharges it."

"Out of the old Empire there is growing the new Commonwealth. These tremendous developments are signs not of decay but of new strength. I was greatly touched in my recent travels by the close sense of partnership that is growing up between the new Commonwealth countries and ourselves. This we owe not so much to the great viceroys and governors of the past, although indeed they gave good service to the countries over whose fortunes they presided — but more perhaps to the humbler memories of the devoted work of many British men and women who have gone out for more than a century to give of their best."

Sons of the Manse

"There is hardly a manse or vicarage in this country that is not represented in this roll of honour. It is because the old Empire was based on the principle of service and not of exploitation that the new Commonwealth has in it these great seeds of healthy growth."

"Our fellow members look to us for leadership. If the Commonwealth is to retain its place in the world — and I am sure that it must, for it is one of the greatest forces for human happiness and peace — we have a special part to play, to nurturing it, so that it can grow in strength. The Commonwealth will not thrive by being left alone. It has to be tended and guided."

"The middle of this century is characterized by a struggle of ideas. The struggle is between human freedom and tyranny of the soul. In this struggle for the existence of our way of life it is not merely political or military strength that counts. Economic soundness is one of our greatest defences. A strong Commonwealth is a great bastion against Communism."

"In our Commonwealth partnership we include countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Pakistan — who join with us in the military alliance of the free world. Pakistan is with us a member of both S.E.A.F.O. and the Baghdad pact; we greatly value her loyal support. But we include also countries like India, which takes no part in military alliances. That is not for any love of Communism; on the contrary, she holds in high esteem parliamentary government, individual freedom, and all that goes with the democratic way of life. Her example is of tremendous importance and her influence can be decisive among some of the hesitating countries of the Far East."

"As in Africa, the forces of nationalism are strong throughout Asia, and though they may have good ends, they can be turned into a force for evil. Their direction depends not

only on wise statesmanship but on economic soundness and prosperity."

"The Commonwealth is a free association. There is no central authority to direct and control. But it is a close association which, political and historical considerations apart, is based on mutual trade, preferential systems, and which the currencies of most Commonwealth countries are sterling, and its tax as an international payment, and its reserve currency. All have a common interest in the prosperity of each individual member as contributing to the prosperity of the whole."

"The United Kingdom plays a central part in Commonwealth trade and investment. One of the most important contributions which we in the United Kingdom can make is to continue to follow sound internal policies, to counter inflation, and to maintain the value of sterling."

Close Interdependence

"Given this close economic interdependence, it is not surprising that Commonwealth economic consultation is close and frequent. Most of this consultation is through the ordinary channels — the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Commonwealth High Commissioners in London and our own High Commissioners overseas. Through these channels an enormous amount of material flows daily on routine matters and on long-term problems."

"The Governments of the Commonwealth have agreed to the Canadian Government's suggestion for a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference this year. Among the subjects with which Commonwealth Finance Ministers will be concerned are the significance for Commonwealth countries of changes taking place in world trade; measures to expand trade between Commonwealth countries; progress towards the common objective of freer trade and payments; the progress and direction of economic expansion in the less developed countries of the Commonwealth; the sources of capital and technical assistance that may aid their further development; economic and trade problems in regard to agriculture and other primary production; the prospects and implications, especially for Commonwealth countries, of the European Economic Community and the proposed Free Trade Area; and arrangements for continuing Commonwealth consultations on economic matters."

No Weakening of Commonwealth Ties

"Many people seem to feel a kind of inevitable rivalry between the Commonwealth and other forms of association, economic and political. In Britain, they say, must choose between the Commonwealth and Europe or between the Commonwealth and the United States. I do not agree with this view. The fear that exists about our proposals for a Free Trade Area in Europe of course is an example of this theory."

"I do not believe that there is any weakening here in the ties that bind us to other countries of the Commonwealth. If we cannot, at the beginning of 1959 find some way of procuring a greater economic unity in Europe we face not only economic dangers but also the political perils that go with an economic division of Europe. These fatal European conflicts have twice in a single generation engulfed the whole Commonwealth, and the United States in their havoc and destruction. We must of course see to it that the system of Commonwealth preference is not impaired, and we have reaffirmed that the Commonwealth position in our market for foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco will be maintained. An economically strong Europe means an economically strong Commonwealth. Similarly our membership of the N.A.T.O., S.E.A.F.O. and Baghdad Pacts does not weaken the Commonwealth ties, but strengthens and sustains them."

"There are about 100 million people in the Commonwealth."

wealth in industry, inventiveness, and development; but in order to take full advantage of them the Commonwealth must not look inward to itself but outwards at the rest of the world. The Commonwealth as a whole must play its part in fostering the strength of the whole free world.

"So long as we do not lower our guard or prematurely abandon our defences I do not think that the decision will be reached by military power. War has become too dangerous. Open and blatant aggression cannot. In the long run the issue will be decided by which set of ideas and principles provides the best life for ordinary people.

"In the economic field it is our duty to help to create the capital formation by which alone economic progress can be forwarded, and capital formation means a degree of unselfish-

ness. It means not exercising one's full rights over present consumption in order to provide the basis for the creation of future wealth. It is by the creation of new wealth that we shall be able to play our full part in this country and the whole Commonwealth will be able to make its contribution to the rest of the free world.

"It is an illusion to believe that people get rich through the poverty of others. It is the total increase of wealth that itself creates new opportunities for wealth. And just as the Commonwealth itself has undergone these radical changes, the Commonwealth must be prepared for a new outlook. If peace is indivisible, so is prosperity. And this great Commonwealth partnership, rightly used, can be the greatest force in the world for both."

Reasons for Northern Rhodesian Government's Proposals

Country's Government Must Rest in Hands of Responsible and Experienced Men

DESCRIBING THE DISCUSSIONS held in Northern Rhodesia by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson — concerning constitutional changes in the territory — details of which were published in last week's issue — the White Paper records that at one end of the scale there were suggestions for the division of the country into separate spheres of influence for Europeans and Africans.

"It is the view of the Government of Northern Rhodesia that, whatever merits such a scheme might have had if introduced 30 years ago, the history of the intervening years makes it quite impracticable today, when the territory of Northern Rhodesia itself and the Federation as a whole have each become unified and indivisible and are pledged to a policy of partnership of the races."

At the other end of the scale was the proposal commonly referred to as "parity". As advanced by moderate African opinion, this required that equal numbers of seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils should be reserved for Europeans and Africans respectively, with a number of additional seats reserved for officials.

A variation of this proposal, put forward by the African National Congress, went even further, suggesting that the same number of seats should be reserved for Africans as for European elected members and officials combined.

Non-Racial Parties

"To specify any form of parity in the constitution could not but consolidate and perpetuate a racial outlook," the White Paper continues. "Neither parity nor a system of reserved spheres of influence would be consistent with the first principle on which Government policy has always been based and which it is their object to follow in the future constitutional arrangements: that political parties should begin to develop on non-racial lines, and that politics should cut straight across race. This is the policy which the Government has consistently followed and which they believe has always been generally accepted by the people of Northern Rhodesia."

Dealing with the more general principles on which constitutional advance should be based, the White Paper states that a number of them have found wide acceptance among informed local opinion of all parties. The first was that politics should be encouraged to develop on party and not racial lines. Unless this was achieved, it would be impossible to create a united Northern Rhodesia. The second principle was that a move away from the present racial representation in the Legislature should begin, for by its very nature the existing system predisposed members to look more particularly at the interests of their own race rather than that of the common weal.

All parties have agreed that the new Constitution

must win the confidence of all the peoples of Northern Rhodesia. Therefore the basic lines of constitutional development should be durable, and not subject to drastic changes every few years.

Need to Discourage Extremism

Moreover, the constitutional arrangements should ensure that the government of the country will continue to rest in the hands of responsible men, men with understanding and of sufficient education and experience of affairs to be able to reason and to exercise judgment between alternative courses of action. The electoral system must encourage the return of men and women who are prepared to, and indeed disposed to, consider and balance the interests of all racial groups, and who are prompted primarily by a spirit of public service to the whole community; it must discourage the return of extremists who would look to sectional interests alone.

"The franchise must therefore be one which will give the vote to those who are contributing to the wealth and welfare of the country and who are capable of exercising it with judgment and public spirit."

Pointing out that the considerations involved in broadening the franchise in a multi-racial community like Northern Rhodesia had already been discussed in detail by the Franchise Commission appointed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Tredgold, the White Paper continues —

"The commission rejected the concept of universal adult suffrage on the ground that it would lead in effect to a worse kind of racial representation than the present, because there would be an overwhelming majority of one race whose members are still for the most part comparatively uneducated and backward, and therefore subject to emotional appeals which might lead them in the cause of African nationalism to sacrifice their own best interests."

"The Government of Northern Rhodesia endorse that view. They are, however, like the commission, fully conscious that no system that leaves any substantial section of the people labouring under a justifiable grievance can in the end prevail, because government must ultimately rest on the consent of the governed."

Crux of the Matter

The crux of the matter in the context of Central Africa was that the majority of Europeans were still far ahead of the majority of Africans. However, if the franchise were limited to Europeans and the few Africans who had achieved European standards the African race would be seriously under-represented. While this state of affairs would persist for a number of years to come, the danger inherent in a system which left a substantial section of the community labouring under grievances could be avoided only by adopting a qualitative franchise.

The Government consider that provision should be made for a common roll which will eventually be based on a single set of qualifications for the vote. In order to ensure, however, that all races may be represented in the next decade it will be necessary to have temporarily a set of lower qualifications in addition to the fixed and permanent higher qualifications.

The common voters' roll so established must from the outset provide a Legislative Council on which there can be about the presence of officials and nominated members on

race need fear the domination of another. To establish confidence, and to set extremism at a discount a feeling must be fostered amongst all races that through their representatives they are participating in proper measure in the government of their country."

In broadening the franchise it would not only be impossible in present conditions to abolish all representation at one stroke of the pen: it would be impossible. Past history and the present position cannot be ignored. But plans must be drawn so that all members of the Legislature feel themselves responsible to an electorate composed of all races, returned by a common machinery of direct election. Ultimately there should be only one common set of qualifications for registration as a voter, and that standard should therefore be set from the outset.

Legitimate and Prevalent Desire

Since it was the legitimate and prevalent desire of both major racial groups to be represented by a member of their own race, it was necessary to balance the voting strength that the return of a European candidate could, if constituents so wish, be assured in the ordinary (generally urban) constituencies and the return of an African from the special constituencies. This the Government propose to achieve by limiting the influence of the special voters on the result of the selection in an ordinary constituency and *vice versa* for the special constituencies.

Such a scheme at this point, however, would leave it open to two criticisms. In the first place, certain sections of the electorate would be disfranchised because neither the special voter in the ordinary constituency nor the ordinary voter in the special constituency would be able to secure representation by members of their own race. Secondly, the interests of town and country might at times be opposed, and it would be undesirable for those opposing interests to be represented mainly by Europeans on the one side and Africans on the other.

For these reasons the Government propose to create two additional rural constituencies reserved for European members, and two additional urban constituencies reserved for Africans.

In conclusion, the White Paper states that certain provisions of the scheme would be entrenched in the constitutional instrument so that the main lines of constitutional advance would be settled for some time ahead. These would include the evolution of the franchise, the general principles governing the division of the country into constituencies, the relative weights to be attributed to ordinary and special voters, the number of members to be returned by a majority of ordinary voters, and the number of members to be returned by a majority of special voters. Once constituencies have been demarcated the power to make boundary or such other changes as might in the future appear desirable would be vested in the Legislature.

Carefully Balanced Scheme

The Government are not sanguine enough to hope that every detail of the proposals now put forward will commend itself to every section of the complex society which is Northern Rhodesia. The Government expect that in particular, criticism may be directed against what will be termed the complexity of the scheme. The Government will say to such critics that these proposals represent a balanced scheme designed specifically to take account of past history and the present actual conditions in Northern Rhodesia.

It offers at the same time an appropriate measure of responsible government, and it sets a clear path for the development of full parliamentary government and self-government in partnership and co-operation.

United Federal Party's Statement of Policy

Mr. John Roberts's Statement on Constitutional Advancement

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party, has issued the following statement on behalf of the party caucus in the Legislative Council:

"Members of the United Federal Party have over the past 12 months taken part in constitutional talks and have, in consultation with the standing committee of the party, submitted certain proposals for reforms in franchise and constitutional matters. The plan which is now released for public comment was drawn up and put forward in the constitutional talks only after the most detailed consideration of views from all quarters."

Ordinary and Special Constituencies

The scheme of the party is thus outlined:—

CONSTITUENCIES AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

"Under the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party's plan Northern Rhodesia would be divided up into 14 'ordinary' constituencies, the majority of which would be along the line of rail and all of which would return ordinary elected members. In addition, there would be six 'special' constituencies, all of which would be in the rural areas, covering mainly Native reserve and Native trust land, and all of which would return special members."

"As far as special constituencies along the line of rail are concerned, the party feels that these could be covered by providing for two seats for Africans, bringing the total number of 'special' seats up to eight."

"As regards official members in the Legislative Council, in view of the fact that we have proposed an increase in the number of elected members, it is only right and logical that the official seats should be correspondingly reduced. Accordingly we propose that their number under a new Constitution should be curtailed to six."

FRANCHISE.—"Generally speaking, the policy of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party on territorial franchise is that it should be a qualitative one, and that the principle of the common roll should be adhered to with two sets of qualifications. The roll would provide for a fixed set of ordinary qualifications, and, moreover, bearing in mind the economic state of the territory and the position of Africans in it, plus the need to introduce Africans to the democratic form of exercising the vote, we feel there should be an interim arrangement to include 'Special' voters on the roll with temporary qualifications."

QUALIFICATIONS.—"The 'ordinary' and permanent qualifications would be an income of £720 per annum (or ownership of land and property to the value of £1,500) plus literacy, or £480 p.a. (or ownership of land and property to the value of £1,000) plus completion of primary education, or £300 p.a. (or land and property to the value of £300) plus four years' secondary education."

"The 'special' and temporary qualifications would be set at an income of £150 p.a. plus literacy or £120 p.a. plus two years' secondary education."

"Ministers of religion and sisters and lay brothers of religious orders would of course qualify for the ordinary vote irrespective of income."

"In addition, the party feels that chiefs recognized as such by the Governor should enjoy the ordinary vote, while hereditary councillors on Native authority councils (who provide an unpaid service to their community) should—as councillors—qualify for the special vote."

Smoothing Expedients by Stages

"Having accepted that special provisions were necessary so as to give Africans as British protected persons the opportunity to gain fair representation, which at their present stage of development could not be gained in equal competition for seats, and having determined that such arrangements would be temporary, it became necessary to include in the scheme a predetermined system for the progressive elimination of the temporary expedients. The scheme therefore allows for the qualifications for special voters to be raised in five two-year stages until they fall away completely. Thereafter no more special voters would be enrolled, but those on the roll would remain enfranchised as special voters until they themselves had qualified as ordinary voters."

MANNER IN WHICH VOTES WOULD BE CAST.—The United Federal Party have always believed that a peaceful and stable future for this territory can be only in the ultimate aim of party politics cutting across racial politics, and we feel that a start, however small, in this direction should be made now.

The party caucus therefore proposes that the ordinary voter should exercise a full vote in the election of both the ordinary and the special candidates, and that a special voter should exercise a full vote in the election of the special candidate and also have a limited degree of influence in the election of the ordinary candidate.

In practice this would mean that, whereas the ordinary voter exercises a full vote in the election of both the ordinary and the special candidate, the votes of the special voter while counting in full in the election of an African candidate, will only count 20% of the total number of ordinary votes actually cast when applied to voting for a European or ordinary candidate.

No Class Influence

For example, in a constituency where 1,000 ordinary votes are cast and 2,000 special votes are cast, the value of the latter would be limited to the equivalent of 200 ordinary votes. In other words, whilst the party is keen to see persons of lower and temporary qualifications voting in the ordinary circumstances, it maintains that those voters should not exercise an undue influence over voters with the higher qualification.

Under the existing Federal arrangements, any person who is either a member of the Federation or a British protected person, and who is otherwise qualified, may register for the ordinary or special vote.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party feels that the time is due when recognition should be afforded to the fact that during the years when its members have held portfolios in the Executive Council those portfolios have been administered with efficiency, impartiality, and justice. We feel strongly therefore that the number of ordinary elected members under the constitutional plan should be increased to five, and that the number of portfolios held by officials be correspondingly reduced to three.

At present a European nominated by the Governor holds a portfolio on the Executive Council and is also specially charged with matters pertaining to affecting Africans. African representation in the Executive Council could therefore be achieved either by the retention of a European especially charged to do so or by an African himself. We believe that the system of nominating a European for this purpose should cease and that an African should take a share in the burden and responsibility of administration. Accordingly, providing the elections produce an African who is suitably qualified in every respect, then the latter alternative should be adopted; but the appointment to the Executive Council should be by the Governor after consultation with the leader of the majority party.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary

In addition, we propose that there should be two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, who would sit on the Government bench but would not be members of the Executive Council, one of whom would be appointed from the specially elected members of Legislative Council.

Above all, the party feels that there is every justification for the appointment from among the ordinary elected members or a Chief Minister who would be the Leader of the House and who would preside over the Executive Council. The Governor could then be represented in the Executive Council. The Governor could then be represented in the Executive Council by the three officials—and would of course retain a power of veto, especially over matters for which the British Government has specific obligations.

Mr. Roberts added—

My party commends this scheme to the public, and has already done so to the British Government on the grounds that it secures a measure of responsible government and lays a foundation upon which full self-government could be built. It also recognizes the need to provide fair representation for Africans, and introduces in reality the electoral system to Africans, whilst retaining control in the hands of experienced voters and candidates who are suitably qualified. In addition, it advances through stages to a truly common roll and takes steps towards non-racial politics.

The scheme, if accepted, provides for a marked and increased degree of influence by elected members, both in the Cabinet and in the Legislature, in the government of the country. Finally, whilst paying fair regard to the interests of all, and to the fact that the British Government has specific obligations in this territory, it provides that the Government of Northern Rhodesia means an air of stability and collective responsibility.

African Elections in Kenya

Points from Press Comments

THIS IS NOT A CRISIS, wrote the *Manchester Guardian* when the results became known of the elections of six more African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya. In the best leading article on the subject which we have seen in the general Press, the *Guardian* said:—

"It is a great pity that Mr. Eliud Mathu was not elected. His experience and ability would have made him a second focus for African political opinion; now swirling steadily round Mr. Tom Mboya, whose recent attitude has been so bleakly negative. Now all the six new members may be expected to join him in standing aloof from the work of legislation, thus delaying their apprenticeship in government.

But this is not a crisis. The Legislative Council can carry on for the time being without them, though Kenya does not stand still in other fields: local government, education, the development of industry, the consolidation of agriculture. What matters most is the process, which is going on all the time, of building up a solid body of educated and prosperous Africans (and Asians), farmers and skilled workers, professional men, and narrowing the social gap between the races. This advance will find its proper expression in politics as due course, while it continues we must not lose faith in Kenya.

Wearry Time for Men of Good Will

Nevertheless, this is a weary time for the men of good will, among all races, and particularly for European leaders like Bundred and Haxelock and Vasey, who have been striving to haul Kenya politics out of the racial rut and will now find themselves jeered at by the die-hards for their pains. Perhaps if the moderates had gone forward more boldly a few years ago, when a warmer spirit of racial co-operation was beginning to show itself even in politics, the political position would not be as tragic as it is today. Many of the communal electorate must always weigh the odds in favour of communalism.

A few days earlier, under the heading "Crisis in Kenya", the *London News Chronicle* had said in a leading article:—

Kenya is perilously close to political breakdown. The suppression of Mau Mau, which was essential if the Colony was to escape barbarism, has brought no solution. The new Constitution has not satisfied even the most moderate African politicians. The recommendations of the Royal Commission which urged extensive land reforms have not been carried out.

The young African leader Mr. Mboya has made demands for immediate freedom from colonial rule and domination by the white minority. He is probably seeking the popularity conferred by political martyrdom and temporary imprisonment, but his freedom army will not lack recruits.

The British Government must act quickly if the situation is to be saved. Repression will only divide and embitter the races still further and for the sake of a temporary calm sacrifice the future of Kenya. What must be done is to encourage the liberals.

Difficult Problem

"How are the enlightened minority of all races to be helped? The problem is appallingly difficult, but delay and evasion will not help. Kenya, with its settlers entrenched behind a fence of privileges, could become our Algeria if the Government does not act with courage.

The Cabinet must abandon the policy of imposing a standstill on development of the franchise for 10 years. This is now hopelessly unrealistic. The Government must clarify its stance towards Kenya; it should make public assurances which will strengthen the realists even if they upset the extremists. The Colonial Office should make it plain that it is determined to establish democracy in Kenya. This means eventual African supremacy.

It should also be stated that the British Government will retain the ultimate responsibility for ruling Kenya until the Africans have had some experience as the dominant members of the administration. The handover of power must not be at the expense of the rights of the majority or the minority. If they are to have a place in the Kenya of the future the Europeans will have to accept a steady reduction of their privileges, political and economic. To advance Kenya along the road to social justice for all her citizens and to secure

the disaster of conflict, a new constitutional conference of all races should be called as soon as possible."

Under the title "Six More for Mr. Mboya" the *Economist* has written:—

The result of the elections for the six additional communal African seats in the Kenya Legislative Council is six more votes for Mr. Mboya's policy of working the constitution which conceded them to him. The heavy defeat of Mr. Mathu, the former nominated Nyanja member, for the second time is clear indication that the moderate voice will—at least for the time being—be heard on the African side. Mr. Mathu is relegated to his seat on the East Africa High Commission, and Dr. Kiiano, his successful and able opponent, who was educated in America and has an American coloured wife, seems to owe too much to Mr. Mboya to do anything but accept his leadership.

Mr. Mboya on his return from Ghana, has infuriated the hangers-on, Nkrumah, and the now numerous Africans in Britain and Kenya to take the likelihood that he and his backers see their political tactics in terms of the late years of the Gold Coast.

Unhappy Junction

In this unhappy juncture it is very much a question whether the insertion of the bloc of 12 special non-racial members, which will now be elected, four from each race, by the Legislative Council, can save the day for multi-racial government. In the Senate of Kenya—where once again intimidation in politics and even private life to a growing extent—is remarkable that eight African moderate men have come forward as candidates. But welcome as this success may be, it will be in the House, a tough reception awaits them from the African nationalist bloc.

The type elected Africans intend to abstain from voting in the special elections, they will be nominees of the other races, and it may be questioned how much authority they could wield as Ministers—though it might be a good thing if they were tough enough to accept the two portfolios which the Governor is anxious to put into African hands.

The European and Asian special members will likewise be elected by their own number, and, with non-co-operation in the saddle on the African side, it is doubtful if the most liberal among the candidates (who include Mr. Vasey, the Minister of Finance) will be elected. Whether they are or not, part at least of the intentions of the new Constitution have been frustrated.

What lies immediately ahead is not racial co-operation but the opening of an African nationalist campaign to make a mock of the Constitution and to prove that Kenya cannot be ruled without Mr. Mboya's good will and on his terms."

In the view of the *New Statesman* the situation is more dangerously balanced than at any time since 1952. That Socialist weekly says:—

There is a danger that in their present boycott the African members may turn their followers against the common roll principle itself, but this tendency will be aggravated only if Europeans put up stooge African candidates. In the present mood of African politics, constitutional deadlock stares Kenya in the face.

The one move which could avoid it is a clear declaration by the British Government that the objective in this Colony is a fully democratic system with equal political rights constitutionally guaranteed to each citizen of every race."

Nationalists Set Up House in Cairo

A VILLA ORIGINALLY SET ASIDE by the Egyptian Government as a club for African students in Cairo now houses representatives of nationalist organizations from Uganda and other parts of Africa.

In charge of the Uganda office is Mr. John Kale, a leader of the Uganda National Congress, who went to Cairo as a delegate to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference last December—against the orders of the Ugandan Government. He remained, ostensibly to open a branch office of Congress. He has also broadcast in Uganda from Cairo.

At an opening ceremony last week, Mr. Kale said that the aims of the Uganda National Congress were to secure independence for Uganda, free elections, and an end to the industrial and commercial monopoly exercised by aliens. He supported the idea of a national bank to develop Uganda's economy.

Among Kenya Africans now in Cairo are Mr. John Kamwindi, Mr. George Sedda, and Mr. Hassan Wani, who have recently returned from an extensive tour of Russia as the guests of the Communist Government. Kamwindi and Sedda attended the African conference. Wani, a student who has been in Cairo for about a year, has associated himself with the Afro-Asian solidarity movement.

New Home for the High Commission

No Political Significance, Says Sir E. Baring

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya and chairman of the East Africa High Commission, said when opening the commission's new headquarters in Nairobi that the building was not merely another block of offices but the home of a corporate body belonging to East Africa as a whole.

A series of ministries, he emphasized, would be inappropriate to such an administration, which was not a Government in any sense of the word: it was a series of organizations charged with the responsibility of providing certain services for all East Africa.

The High Commission does not exist to encourage or discourage any political change. The purpose of this occasion has nothing to do with clear intent of the territories. Its importance is its proclamation in tangible form of a typically British administrative achievement.

Our system in East Africa of joint bodies for important subjects by politically separate countries is not the result of the adoption of any particular theory. That system is now well established because by trial and error we have discovered what works and have rejected what does not work. That is also the story of the growth of the British system of government, a system which includes no written constitution but many conventions.

It is in the future the peoples and Governments of Africa fail to carry on this system, the failure would be a confession of ineptness. But I am sure that the public servants of the High Commission now headed efficiently by their new officer will play a vital part in the administration of these important subjects dealt with on an East African basis.

Sir Bruce Hull, Administrator of the High Commission, said that the new building would save some £8,600 per annum on the amount spent on the maintenance of the old rented offices. The cost of the new building was about £540,000, met from a loan repayment of which would be spread over 50 years at 4½ per cent.

East African Office in London

A CUT OF £6,000 IN THE VOTE for the East African Office in London was proposed in the East African Central Legislative Assembly by Mr. J. T. Simpson (Uganda). His amendment was lost.

Mr. Simpson, who said that Uganda already spent considerable sums on its activities in London, and that more of these activities would be embraced in the Uganda Office in Trafalgar Square when it was opened, made it clear that he was not critical of the Commissioner for East Africa in London.

Mr. Norman Harris (Kenya) said he assumed that, if the Assembly agreed to the cut, Uganda would not use the East Africa Office in any way in the future, and Mr. E. A. Mwangi, Kenya's Minister of Finance and Development, said that if the amendment was carried there was no reason why Uganda should be given any help at all in London after June 30.

Opposition to the amendment was expressed by Mr. C. F. E. Melmoth, Uganda's Minister of Finance, who emphasized that Uganda was not giving notice to the London Office for the next year, and by Sir Charles Phillips (Tanganyika), who expressed regret that Uganda was building its own office in London. He had hoped that East Africa might in time have a High Commissioner there, for that would be "an immense advantage."

Statements Worth Noting

The outlook of Kenya's European settler population is more liberal and realistic today than it was in 1954, and there is a general readiness to accept the inevitability of African advance in every field"—Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P.

"In Uganda, there are opportunities for a new era of industrial development perhaps second to none in the Colonial Empire"—Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation.

"Europeans live by the clock, but the Bamba of Northern Rhodesia have no term for any length of time but 'as long as it takes'."—Mr. John M. M. M. M.

Sabotage in Northern Rhodesia Controlling Dangerous Weapons

SABOTAGE OF TRAINS IN MOTION should be punishable with death, said Mr. F. S. Derby in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently. The Penal Code provided for the punishment of persons intentionally endangering the safety of those travelling on the railways, but what was needed was a deterrent before such an act was committed, not punishment for an act committed.

Wives of the drivers and firemen of fast passenger trains and trains carrying explosives went in fear of retribution from the time their husbands left to go to duty until they returned home. Mr. Derby emphasized the heavy penalty his proposal might have resulted had a passenger train been the first to pass over the sabotaged railway line at Changa when a cattle train was derailed.

The motor trolleys which now escorted the trains provided inadequate protection, and the rest of the world would not be very impressed if it heard that owing to the state of affairs in Northern Rhodesia, trains had to be continuously escorted by the police.

Union Knives

Mr. John Gaunt proposed that carrying dangerous weapons should be prohibited in specific areas. People were disturbed that knives, bicycle chains, and sticks should be carried in certain urban areas by men who could have no legitimate use for such weapons, and he suggested that the officer commanding the police in a particular area or the district commissioner should have the power to prohibit such weapons except under permit. It would be better to pass such legislation now in a calm atmosphere than in an emergency.

Mr. Derby said that knives and other weapons were sold in Northern Rhodesia by commercial travellers from the Union who were prohibited from selling these articles in South Africa. Mr. D. B. Hall, Acting Chief Secretary, proposed an amendment giving the Government time to consider the matter, which was agreed.

A Bill amending the Penal Code to make it unlawful to enter the railway reservation, given its second reading, it would enable district commissioners to fix authorized crossings over the railway line and to deposit them. Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for East and North-West, said that in the past people had been seen near the line, examining its construction, and the police had been powerless to do anything about them.

Intimidation of Civil Servants Europeans Warned Not to Upset Congress

MR. JOHN GAUNT, M.L.C., has described several cases of European civil servants being intimidated or insulted by African National Congress officials in Northern Rhodesia.

"I have been informed," he said in the Legislative Council, "that officers have been warned not to enforce the law strictly because it may upset Congress and cause an incident."

Native authorities had a rule that if any disrespect was shown to a member of a Native authority by, for example, a chief, a councillor, or a clerk, the offender could be dealt with, but there was no similar law in regard to showing disrespect towards European civil servants who were carrying out their duties.

"If European officers are to be brought into dispute in front of Africans, then the Government of the country cannot proceed in the rural areas with satisfaction to all concerned. It is quite intolerable that people who are trying to do their best in difficult and trying circumstances should have to put up with the rude and objectionable behaviour of ignorant agitators."

"On every side, when Government is doing its best for the benefit of the people, such as the enforcement of fishing or game laws, their actions are portrayed by these people as being to the detriment of the African and for the benefit of some hypothetical Europeans."

"Either enforce the laws vigorously or take them off the statute book, abandon the country, and let it go back to chaos. Either govern or get out," Mr. Gaunt said.

Diplomatic Immunity in the Federation Indian Envoys Will Carry Special Chits

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE FEDERATION involving Indians enjoying diplomatic status was discussed in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. C. J. M. ALFORD, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in reply to Mr. John Stonehouse (Lab.) that the H.M. Government had received from the Indian Government an aide memoire on the recent incident in Southern Rhodesia. It was not customary, he said, to publish particulars of communications between the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth Governments. The Federal Government, he added, had publicly expressed to the Indian Government their deep regret for this incident.

Mr. Stonehouse: "Is the Government of the Federation attempting to deal with this question by passing a special immunities Act, and that that Act will impose upon diplomats the indignity of having to carry special chits? That Act not also clearly offend recognition of the rights of the exerts in the Federation? Further, is it a fact that before the chits are implemented there must be consultations about current orders with the Secretary of State? What does he intend to do about it?"

Mr. ALFORD: "I am not prepared to comment upon the merits of legislation passed within the powers of the Federal Government, but I would draw attention to the fact that the very frank and forthright expression of opinion by the Federal Government in connection with this incident..."

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "Will not the Minister associate the British Government and this Parliament with the expression of disapproval of this action? I appreciate what he has said about legislation, but can he tell us whether any such legislation as that mentioned by my hon. friend is contemplated? If so, will he convey to the Federation the fact that he would regard that as a breach of the spirit, if not the letter, of its Constitution?"

Mr. ALFORD: "This is a matter between the Federal Government and the Government of India. I am sure the matter should be properly considered as one between those two Governments."

Criticism of London Disclosures Mr. P. Sokota Censured by Legislature

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN Legislative Council last week passed a motion strongly deprecating the behaviour of Mr. P. Sokota, an African member, who had disclosed in London details relating to constitutional matters which had been discussed at a confidential meeting of Council members.

Mr. Sokota, who admitted that he had given copies of his memorandum to friends in London, said: "It was a breach of confidence I feel very sorry about it, but I was entitled to say what the African people who sent me to the United Kingdom wanted me to say."

The Attorney-General said that statements made in the London Press contained a breach of confidence. They referred to an electoral scheme, and he did not know where Mr. Sokota could have got such information, except in the confidential talks. Mr. Sokota should have maintained secrecy until the Governor had authorized publication.

For Valiant Service

IN RECOGNITION OF THE "VALIANT SERVICE" given by Federal battalions in the anti-terrorist campaign in Malaya, H.M. Government has allowed the last battalion, now returning to Africa, to retain free of charge to the Federation the equipment which it used in Malaya. This is estimated to be worth £76,000, according to a Treasury minute presented to the House of Commons last week. Certain items will be issued in substitution for vehicles, wireless equipment, and weapons of a type unsuitable for use in Africa.

PERSONALIA

THE AGA KHAN spent Easter in Cannes.

VISCOUNTESS DAWSON OF PENN has returned to London from her visit to Kenya.

MR. R. F. C. DAVIS, of the United Africa Co., Ltd., left London by air for Nairobi last week.

MR. J. SIM, general manager of the Beira Boating Company, has just arrived in London.

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, M.L.C., has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR LONGMORE and LADY LONGMORE have paid a brief visit to East Africa.

MR. A. G. DEUCHAR, Secretary of Mazoe Citrus Estates, and Mrs. DEUCHAR have arrived in this country from Rhodesia.

MR. A. MACINTOSH, a director of the Clan Line, and Mrs. MACINTOSH are making the round-Africa voyage in the WARWICK CASTLE.

THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH is to be installed as Chancellor of Durham University at a congregation to be held on October 16.

MR. GEORGE RATTRAY has been appointed a member of the Federal Defence Exemption Board, vice Mr. E. D. STEVENSON, resigned.

MR. J. V. R. LEWIS, Q.C., has been appointed president of the Federal Patents Tribunal, and Mr. W. M. DAVIDSON registrar.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLEER, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has returned from his visits to Kenya, British Somaliland, and Aden.

MR. JOHN E. ECCELS, chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., is on the point of leaving by air for Uganda for another visit of about three weeks.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIS, chairman of the United Dominion Trust, Ltd., which has a Rhodesian subsidiary, has just returned by sea from a visit to the Federation.

GENERAL C. H. ARMSTRONG of the United States Army, and Mrs. ARMSTRONG paid brief visits to Uganda and Kenya on their way back from a tour of the Belgian Congo.

MR. RONALD MANN, who has been appointed to the board of the National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., is chairman and managing director of Eastern Produce (Holdings), Ltd.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR STUART SYMES, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory and later Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived back from South Africa last Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Owing to pressure of business Mr. HARLEY C. DRAYTON, chairman of the Mitchell Otts group of companies, has resigned as a director and chairman of British Lion Studios, Ltd.

MR. J. B. ITIMU, senior assistant in the district office, Mlanje, has been promoted to district assistant. He is the third African to be appointed to this post in the Southern Province of Nyasaland.

MR. JOHN ("ARUSHA") DUGDALE, M.P., and Mr. R. W. SORENSEN, another Socialist M.P., interested in Colonial affairs, are visiting the Yemen at the invitation of the Government of that country.

MR. ADRIAN RODEN has been appointed Representative Member of the Southern Province in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, in place of Mr. E. D. BIRRELL, who resigned, in February. Mr. Roden, an advocate practising in Lindi, is a graduate of Sydney University.

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to visit the High Commission territories in June. He will also pay a brief visit to Salisbury on his outward journey. He will be accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. R. A. R. BARTROP.

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, will act as Governor during Sir ROBERT ARMITAGE'S absence on leave in the United Kingdom.

THE REV. ABRAHAM DOIG, a member of the Federal Parliament, in which he represents Nyasaland African interests, and Mrs. DOIG and their two children have arrived in this country on leave.

DR. A. ZAAL, Netherlands Consul for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. ZAAL were homeward passengers in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, which reached Southampton on Friday.

MR. O. T. EVANS, who has visited the Rhodesias on mining business, has been appointed chief engineer of the electrical general engineering department of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.

DR. ETHELWYN TREWAVAS, who has worked for many years on the classification of the fishes of the African lakes, has been appointed deputy keeper in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History).

GENERAL SIR LASHMEN WHISTLER, who was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal West African Frontier Force, commanded the troops in the Sudan and was Kad of the Sudan Defence Force from 1948 to 1950.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD had a narrow escape a few days ago when his car plunged into a steep slope in western Uganda. Had it not been for a tree, it would have dropped some hundreds of feet. The Governor was unhurt.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, Adviser on Economic Development to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, and formerly chairman of Rhodesia Railways, left Southampton last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

DR. VIVIAN FUCHS, leader of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, who some years ago did a good deal of climbing and travelling in remote areas of Kenya and Tanganyika, is to receive the honorary D.Sc. of Durham University.

MR. A. E. CULLEN, a retired member of the Sudan Civil Service, is touring Africa before taking up a post in the African department of the Foreign Office. He is expected in Tanganyika next month, and will then visit Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

MR. PAUL BROKENSHA, of Southern Rhodesia, who last year fought off a shark that attacked young JULIA PAINTING, of Bulawayo, has been awarded the silver medal of the Surf Life Saving Association of South Africa, its highest award for bravery.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, will leave Salisbury tomorrow by air for London. LADY ARMITAGE is recuperating in Bournemouth after being in hospital. They expect to return to Nyasaland on August 8, accompanied by their younger son, Mr. RICHARD ARMITAGE.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE, lately Governor of the Gold Coast and then the first Governor-General of Ghana, is to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. of Durham University on July 4. He served in Bechuanaland as Resident Commissioner from 1937 to 1942, when he became Resident Commissioner in Basutoland.

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, Cable OSAS, London.

Veterinary Education

A JOINT DELEGATION representing the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and London University is visiting Kenya and Uganda to consider the introduction of a London University qualification in veterinary medicine at Makerere College Veterinary School. The delegation consists of Mr. J. R. Ritchie, chief veterinary officer in the Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. H. Sumner, president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Professor R. E. Glover, principal and dean of the Royal Veterinary College, London; Professor R. Lovell, Professor of Bacteriology in that college; Dr. W. R. Wooldridge, scientific director of the Animal Health Trust; and Mr. S. L. Hignett, of the Wellcome Veterinary Research Station, Frankfurt.

Education for Nationhood

EDUCATION FOR NATIONHOOD is the subject of a conference organized by the Capricorn Africa Society and held in the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, this week. Among the speakers are Mr. W. E. Courts (Chief Secretary in Kenya), Mr. E. A. Vasey (Minister of Finance), Mr. Michael Blundell (Minister of Agriculture), Mr. Mitchell, Colonel David Stirling, the Ven. F. E. Bostock, Mr. Susan Wood, and Messrs. Clarence Buxton, Basil Fletcher, Charles Kabera, A. Evans, Graham Hyslop, Joel Ojal, Horace Mason, John Porter, John Reiss, G. von Weisenberg, and Michael Wood.

Kenya Indian Congress

THE KENYA INDIAN CONGRESS resolved at its jubilee session in Mombasa last Saturday to dissociate itself from the Lennox-Boyd Constitution for the Colony, coupling with that expression of opinion a threat to withdraw its Ministers and members from the Legislative Council if there were not satisfactory changes by December 31. A demand for immediate action was defeated by 71 to 41 votes. The African elected members of the Legislative Council were represented by Dr. Kioko, who said that his people looked to the Asians for help in their fight for freedom.

Farewell Tour

SIR EDWARD TWining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Lady Twining have been paying their farewell visit to the Northern Province. A garden party in Arusha was attended by some official and non-official members of the Legislative Council, and by Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A dinner was given by Arusha Town Council and a send-off party jointly by the Arusha and Moshi Chambers of Commerce.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the **WARWICK CASTLE**, which sailed from Tibury last week, include:

Mombasa. — Sister M. B. Browne, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Davis, Mr. P. Davis, Capt. G. Dowse, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Drake, Mrs. S. E. A. Forbes, Major & Mrs. A. Gray, Sister M. Geophagan, Dr. (Miss) G. Tivani, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. King, Mrs. M. Knox-Brown, Sister M. McElroy, Mr. & Mrs. M. D. McIntyre, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Main, the Rev. F. Noone, Mr. and Mrs. E. Phillips, Dr. & Mrs. J. Troppell, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Seely, Mr. F. H. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. White, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Whitehall, and Mr. J. M. Wigglesworth.

Zanzibar. — Mr. Vice-Marshal E. Harrison, Mrs. J. R. Pease, and Dr. and Mrs. F. L. van der Plank.

Dar es Salaam. — Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Best.

Beira. — Mrs. N. Floree, J. J., and Dr. & Mrs. B. T. Squires.

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EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,
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OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

Lord Milverton

writes

If you accept as an inevitable goal what we term Western democracy, and then proceed to confer all the paraphernalia and trappings of political choice upon a people who are not fundamentally the flesh and sinews of Western democracy, the standards of conduct and the belief in individual liberty, and the respectability without which democracy becomes a hollow sham and a mockery, you must not be surprised if the result is something utterly unrecognizable as democracy.

How deep have the teachings of Western democracy sunk in the hearts and minds of men in undeveloped countries? Some few, all too few as yet, have acquired much of the skills and have absorbed much of the technical knowledge; but what of the principles and beliefs which will enable them to use that knowledge beneficially for their fellow citizens. What of the integrity and public spirit without which all truly democratic government must perish?

Those who vociferously demand to know in precise terms what is the ultimate political goal in African countries steadily moving away from the close tutelage of Colonial Powers surely have not envisaged the real problem.

As Lord Milverton has so cogently and so often said, you cannot blue-print an adolescent nation's future, especially in the multi-racial communities of East and Central Africa. You cannot with a stroke of the legislative pen create a nation — and a true democracy to boot — out of a fortuitous collection of warring tribes or a bundle of races of very different cultures and very widely different stages of spiritual, economic, and political development, subconsciously hostile to and suspicious of each other, with emergent demagogues playing with the fire of mutual mistrust, and hoping to snatch personal power out of the burning.

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*Letter to the Editor***The Church and Public Life**
Discussion at Ibadan Conference

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — I have just read your Notes By The Way of March 13 on the Church and public life. The question of whether the Church should involve itself in politics was discussed at the recent Africa Church Conference at Ibadan, Nigeria, and a seriously misleading report appeared in the Press.

In the course of the debate the Rev. Merfyn Temple, president of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia, said: "There are some who tell us that the Church should not meddle in politics" and God forbid that a "meddler" He was reported, literally enough, as having said: "God forbids the Church to meddle in politics". It is understandable that an African reporter should have heard the words and missed the nuance. It is unfortunate that the error was picked up and perpetuated by some English papers.

Mr. Temple's views, clear to his hearers, have since been amplified by his acceptance of the position of Secretary-General of the Constitution Party. In a letter he states: "I recognize that there are many ways in which the evil of the colour bar can be fought, but at this time it is of crucial importance that some of them be fought in the political field".

Yours faithfully,

L. R. GREAVES.

London, S.W.1.

*Point from Letter***Megalomania**

THE SELF-ASSURANCE and over-estimation of the leader of the Africanist wing, members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. Tom Mboya, stand out prominently in the political landscape here. Pride goeth before a fall, we know, and it will be to the public advantage if the fall comes soon, for meantime his inflated ego is dangerous. If Kenya gets independence under my leadership, he is reported to have said in a recent speech to Africans! If, indeed! That would be the worst of all catastrophes for the country, especially its African population, only a tiny proportion of whom really support Mr. Mboya. But he is less to be blamed for the fantastic conception of himself as Prime Minister of Kenya than those Socialists in England, mainly members of the House of Commons, who have encouraged him to consider himself the most important African in Kenya. In fact, he is an able and shrewd young man who is almost entirely devoid of experience and quite obviously deficient in judgment.

Obituary

SIR JAMES MILNE, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., who died at his home in Warlingham, Surrey, last week at the age of 74, was general manager of the Great Western Railway from 1929 to 1946, and then a director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., and other companies. He had visited Central Africa.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN BROWN, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.I.C., who has died at the age of 78, was chairman of the British Legion from 1930 to 1934 and of the British Empire Service League for seven years from 1946.

MR. EDWARD ALFRED COPEMAN, M.B.E., has died in Lusaka at the age of 93. A memoir will appear next week.

American Aid for the Sudan

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT announced at the week-end that the Government of the United States had promised aid for a road-building programme, for agricultural research into cash crops which would broaden the basis of the economy, and for the location of water in desert areas. Mr. Hollister, director of the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A., visited the Sudan early last year, and towards the end of the year a fact-finding mission, led by an American Negro, Mr. Robert Kichen, examined the programmes in detail. He is to take charge of an I.C.A. mission which is to be appointed to the Sudan. Agreement with the U.S.A. having been reached, the Sudan Government has told the Soviet Ambassador that Russian aid would also be acceptable if unconditional. Representatives of the International Bank, including the president, Mr. Eugene Black, were in Khartoum last week to discuss an application for a loan of about £5m. to buy railway equipment. The Sudan proposes to extend the main line westwards into the Darfur Province and then north to Wau in the Bahr el Ghazal. Improved harbour facilities at Port Sudan are also under consideration.

University of Khartoum

PROFESSOR MICHAEL GIBBY, vice-chancellor of the University of Khartoum, having decided to return to the Chair of Humanities at Edinburgh University, the council has appointed Sayed Nasr Elhag Ali, a present director of the Ministry of Education in the Sudan, to be vice-chancellor for four years from July next.



Do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

Basic Justice of Democracy Problems of Multi-Racial Church-Going

"THE PROPOSED AIM OF A DEMOCRACY in which one man will eventually have one vote is basically more just and so more Christian than any conception (very eventual) equality of racial groups as groups", writes the Rev. J. S. Kingsnorth, of Northern Rhodesia, in *Central Africa*, the journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

"This will mean", he continues, "that the Federation will be fundamentally an African country, with, I hope, the Europeans a valuable and respected minority—valuable and respected but not privileged".

Turning to the question of multi-racial congregations, Mr. Kingsnorth says that it is easy and true to say that geographical and linguistic demand separate churches, but he wonders whether those who are of these congregations have asked themselves whether congregations would say to having one joint church if a church could be built equally accessible to Africans and Europeans and if the Africans were content to have their service in English, as they would be before very long.

Christian Garden Parties

Inter-racial social functions were hard to arrange for Christians. They often isolated a church service in their minds from other activities. When Archbishop Paget came to visit us in Northern Rhodesia, there was great opposition in several places to mixed garden parties to meet him. The Archbishop was coming to my mission and I arranged a garden party at a township 20 miles short of the mission. I wrote the day before he was due to arrive to say that only two of the African congregation could be admitted to the party. It was only by threatening, some three hours before the Archbishop was due to arrive that I should take him straight through to the mission without stopping at the township that I got the 12 members of the African Church Council admitted.

Nyasaland and Dominion Status

Views of the Rt. Rev. Frank Thorne

THE RT. REV. FRANK THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland, has written in his *Diocesan Chronicle* that political feeling is hardening on both sides in Nyasaland and that the "frequent remarks of the Prime Minister, and more recently those of Sir Malcolm Barrow on his return from the independence celebrations of Malaya, about Dominion status and self-government for the Federation in 1960 are not calculated to ease the situation".

The Bishop continued: "The argument sometimes advanced that if Ghana is fit to be granted independence the Federation is surely at least as fit for it does not hold water on examination, for Ghana is a homogeneous African State where Africans have been granted the right to rule themselves, whereas the Federation is a multi-racial group in which Africans outnumber Europeans by six million to about a quarter of a million."

"The premature grant of Dominion status would crystallize the present overwhelmingly predominant of European representation on the Federal Assembly and on Government for a dangerously indefinite period, and it is greatly to be hoped that neither of the two political parties in England will yield to the clamour for it."

"It would appear that the present European political leaders in the Federation are content to ignore, for they are hardly ignorant of the fact that, in Africa as elsewhere, Government rests on the good will of the governed, and that if they lose that they lose all."

African Art

A PAINTING of St. John the Baptist baptizing Christ in the River Jordan, the work of Mr. Joseph Njamu, an African artist from Lusaka, now hangs in the new church in Carlton, near Nottingham. The figures in the painting of Jesus, St. John, and a crowd of men, women and children are all African, and the river and surrounding countryside are typical of the Northern Rhodesian scene.

New Mace for Kenya Legislature Fine Example of English Craftsmanship

THE NEW MACE OF GOLD AND IVORY for the Kenya Legislative Council which is to replace the present temporary one made from local woods, has arrived in Nairobi. It was designed by the Government architect, Mr. H. R. Thompson, who picked the ivory used in its construction from the best tusks available in the ivory warehouse at Mombasa, a gift of the Royal National Parks. The Kenya Ministry of Works made a full-size model from which the makers, Messrs. Carrington, of London, worked. It was made in England because no firm in East Africa could be found to undertake the intricate carving in ivory and gold required by the design.

The mace is surmounted by the orb and cross which rest on a bridge spanning a hemispherical base. The mace is of gold, and each spandril of the bridge is carved in a fashion representative of the art of the three main communities in Kenya. Two spandrils bear carvings of English oak leaves and acorns, the other two spandrils incorporate carved lotus flowers, and the African spandril bears a woven design found in traditional crafts. The sphere is set on a heavy base of the mace, which consists of six rounded tusk sections.

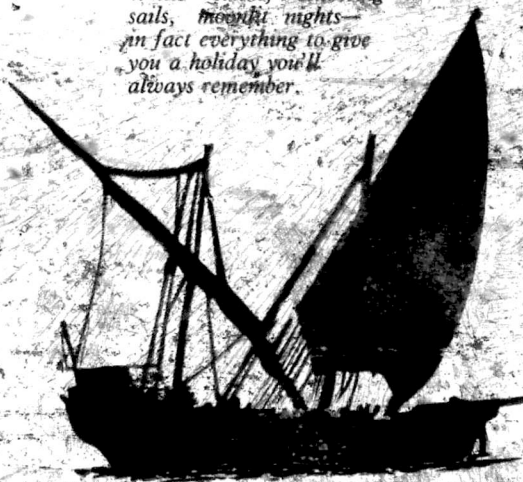
The design derives from that of the Norman battle mace, with its six facets. One facet bears the royal cypher with the Lion of Kenya beneath. The head of the mace is borne by three elephant heads in carved ivory, and the base is bearing two carved ivory knobs. Another section of the mace has on it a carving representing the two elements of fire and water, symbolic of the origin of life. In the center of the capping is the seal of Kenya.

Over four feet long, the mace is considered one of the finest examples of craftsmanship produced by a business which has long specialized in this type of work.

THE COROMA CLUB'S 48th annual dinner will be held in London on Thursday, June 19, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside once more.

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Co-operation in Local Government

Mr. Havelock on Kenya's Plans

MR. WILFRED HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, said at the annual dinner of Nakuru County Council that he hoped local authorities would combine in a number of regional local government associations—perhaps one for Nyanza, another for the Valley, a third for the Coast, Central and South Provinces, and a fourth for the Nairobi area. Each Authority had something of practical value to teach, and periodical conferences would offer opportunities for valuable leadership.

Even more important, they might result in the creation of executive committees to deal with common problems. Such authorities might, for instance, form joint boards for administrative purposes.

Why should not a county council and an African district council administer roads in the two areas through a joint committee? Could not a health authority cover a municipality and the surrounding county area?

Back Seat for Capitalism

When people want roads and water supplies, when they wish to ensure a good standard of public health, then politics and capitalism, take a second place," said Mr. Havelock. "In each area and race sees that co-operation with others provides material and human benefits for all, then the different peoples will recognize the dependence of one upon the other. This is the answer to the hysterical, suicidal spirit of capitalism."

The Ministry was considering transferring some responsibilities to local authorities from the provincial administration, such as community development, general social welfare, library services, care of the destitute of all races, care of vagrants and discharged prisoners, registration of births, marriages and deaths, registration offices for the compiling of voters' rolls, and returning officers in the central Government elections, agents for countrywide census collection on an agency basis.

of certain Government revenues, agents for the public trustee, and agents for the payment of African gratuities, pensions, etc. Mr. Havelock added:

"It has been one of my main considerations to ensure that the steady progress of local government in each area of the Colony shall not be prejudiced by politics and politicians. I would therefore reject using the local authorities as electoral colleges for the central Government or building on to the local authorities a political structure of provincial councils. Let political activities of this sort be confined to political parties and Legislative Council. I don't want politics messing up local government."

"We Europeans claim to be leaders, and so we are, for our actions, good or bad, are generally copied by the other races. My view is that we should concentrate on leadership through example."

Training Africa's New Leaders

Makerere Needs Much More Money

SIR MILES CLIFFORD is not in favour of creating new university colleges in the separate territories of East Africa, but believes that the right course would be to spend much more money on the development of Makerere College, Uganda, to serve the whole of East Africa.

In the course of an article in *The Times* on the institutions of higher education in East, West, and Central Africa he has written:

The University College of Makerere, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar has the most beautiful situation of all the universities and technical colleges south of the Sahara and north of the Limpopo River. It provides a meeting place for many different cultures. Of its students 271 come from Uganda, 225 from Kenya, 168 from Tanganyika, and 13 from Zanzibar.

"Except in Kenya there are few, if any, schools with a fully developed sixth form, and there appears to be little justification for establishing additional territorial university colleges in the area—as is, I believe, contemplated—for some years to come. One obstacle to the development of sixth forms is the difficulty of persuading students, and particularly science graduates, to become teachers, partly because this entails a further year's training and partly because they can find immediate and more profitable prospects in industry."

Solid Progress

Makerere has made very solid progress. The teaching hospital at Mulago is to be expanded at a cost of more than £2m. The college itself is capable of considerable expansion and can play a great part in the development of East Africa, it needs much more money.

The youngest and not the least exciting of these institutions is the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury, whose foundation stone was laid in July, 1953 by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, its first President.

"Its excellent site of 474 acres is about three and a half miles from the centre of the city, and its lay-out plan offers attractive possibilities. The few buildings as yet completed are pleasing and have been designed for economy in maintenance."

The college opened officially in March, 1957, with 71 students—a figure now doubled; it is inter-racial. It emphasizes the provision of research facilities for members of its staff, for guest research workers, and for post-graduate students. It will one day include a teaching hospital.

Wild Life for the Tourists

UGANDA'S NATIONAL PARKS are to be made more accessible to tourists.

A new airstrip, 100 miles from the safari lodge at Paraa in the Murchison Falls National Park will allow game-viewers to drop in among the great herds of elephant, buffalo, rhinoceros and other animals which roam the region, and a new road from Masindi will drive through one of the world's most prolific game areas to the Murchison Falls. Further south, tracks are to be laid into the Queen Elizabeth Park from the recently opened Uganda-Ogongwa highway.

It is also hoped to open up a way to the Kartima Falls, near Apapa on the Nile, one of the most beautiful waterfalls in East Africa.

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Parliament**Proposals for N. Rhodesia
White Paper to be Widely Distributed**

AT QUESTION TIME IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Labour Member for Rugby, asked what steps had been taken to ensure that the White Paper on constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia would be freely available in the Protectorate, so that there would be the most possible discussion by the public; and whether a commission could be set up to visit the various provincial councils and other selected organizations to ascertain public opinion.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for Colonies, stated in a written reply: "These are at this stage matters primarily for the Government of Northern Rhodesia. That Government have made it clear that the proposals in their White Paper have been published for public discussion, and they intend to take steps to ensure that the White Paper is widely available throughout the territory. There are many bodies in Northern Rhodesia through which public opinion can find expression, and I should not myself have thought that the Northern Rhodesian Government would need to set up any new machinery to ascertain public opinion on this matter."

Development in British Somaliland

MR. DENNER BRIDGWAY (Lab.) asked MR. LENNOX-BOYD in view of the deteriorating situation in British Somaliland, the Government would expedite constitutional changes, economic assistance, and the expansion of educational and health services.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor and his officers are pressing on expeditiously with constitutional, economic, educational, and medical development projects. For example, work on Berbera port improvement scheme has made considerable progress; a major scheme, for dealing with the problem of tuberculosis in the Protectorate has been approved; work on the designing of the new secondary school at Sheikh has been started; work has begun on a large-scale scheme for rural water supplies; a new new boarding school at Dayala is almost complete. A commission has been appointed by the Governor to examine the methods by which non-official membership of the Legislative Council can be made more representative."

"Total grants so far approved against the Somaliland Protectorate allocation during the current Colonial Development and Welfare period 1955-60 are about £11m. Expenditure so far in the same period is estimated at £720,000."

Political Future of Bechuanaland

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked what was to be the political future of Bechuanaland. Would not the Minister agree that the more African leaders, particularly Bamangwato leaders, were pulled in to govern their own affairs and settle their own business the healthier it would be, and the longer we kept them in what appears to be a political kindergarten the worse it would be for that society?

MR. ALPORT, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations: "We are in the process of extending the advisory council system to the tribal level. It is best to start building upon a firm basis at a local level rather than try to start from any other level."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister not aware from his own talks and discussions with the Bechuana leaders that they do not share his view, and that, at the same time as the local levels are being developed, they would like to have this central administration built up, with their own people talking about their own affairs and making their own decisions as to what should be done?"

Kenya Deportation Order

Replying to MR. JOHN STONHOUSE (Lab.) the Minister said that no deportation order had been made against Mr. Eric Marles, town planning officer and architect to Nairobi City Council. When his temporary employment expired, he applied for an entry permit to stay in Kenya; that was refused because the authorities were not satisfied that his engaging in the employment offered would be of benefit to the inhabitants generally of the Colony. Mr. Marles had since been declared a prohibited immigrant, but was being allowed temporarily to stay in Kenya, since he had obtained leave to apply to the Supreme Court for an order of certiorari in respect of the refusal to grant an entry permit.

Housing and Schools in N. Rhodesia

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that the increase of African housing in the urban area of Northern Rhodesia without the corresponding building of primary schools was causing disquiet, and whether he would take immediate steps to co-ordinate the housing and educational programme.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I welcome this implied tribute to the energy with which the Government and many local authorities in Northern Rhodesia are pressing forward with the provision of housing for Africans in towns. As regards education in towns, I am confident that the Governor gives constant and careful consideration to the need to maintain a proper balance in meeting all the various claims on the financial resources of the territory."

African Development Group

COLONEL TUFTON BEASLEY (Cons.) asked when the report of the Council of Europe Study Group for the Development of Africa had been received, and what consideration had been given to the suggestions for a bank for African development and an African investment fund.

MR. IAN HARVEY, Joint Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the report was received in October. The study group was composed of independent members of high personal capacity. One member, Mr. Arthur Gaiktel, was from the United Kingdom. The report was still being considered by a committee of the Consultative Assembly. "One major problem about a development bank and an investment fund is whether there would be any new sources of capital to sustain these institutions", said Mr. Harvey.

Subversive Radio Programmes

MR. JOHN PROBYN, Colonial Under-Secretary, asked MR. J. JOHNSON that he considered that the financial and technical assistance being given to Aden, Somalia, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar in order to help them develop their broadcasting services provided an effective answer to subversive or anti-British radio propaganda from Cairo.

The Minister continued: "In addition, the B.B.C. transmits in Somali for 15 minutes three times a week and in Swahili for 15 minutes twice a week. Within a month it is hoped to introduce an additional daily 15-minute programme of news and topical comment to the Swahili service and a similar expansion of the Somali service is also planned. The H.R.C. Arabic service is now on the air for 94 hours each day."

Uganda Legislative Council

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that, excluding representatives from Buganda whose method of election was still under consideration, ten African representative members would be directly elected to the Legislative Council in the forthcoming elections. Apart from the Karamoja district, which had no representative member, the representatives from districts not participating in direct elections would be indirectly elected as before.

Future of C.D. & W. Funds

MR. BERESFORD CRADDOCK (Cons.) was told that the present Colonial Development and Welfare Act will expire in 1960, but that "H.M. Government are sure that it would be the wish of both sides of the House that we should continue to help Colonial Governments finance their development plans after that date."

Labour Council

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that the consultative labour council established in Tanganyika by Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., comprised eight African members representing the workers, and four members representing the management.

Self-help in the Colonies

"ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS in the under-developed areas of the world is the organization of voluntary co-operatives." Mr. Robert Edwards, co-operative and Labour member for Bilston, said at the Co-operative Party's annual conference in Hastings on Sunday.

In the British Colonial territories the number of co-operative societies had increased by 402% in the last 10 years and membership had risen by 350%. Marketing co-operative societies had increased by 745% and consumer societies by 1,800%, while co-operative sales went up by 3,500%.

"Hundreds of thousands of Colonial peoples, through mutual aid and self-help by means of co-operation, are being trained in democratic principles and are indicating that this is the way they desire to develop their social institutions", Mr. Edwards declared.

News Items in Brief

The Fabian Colonial Bureau has changed its name to Fabian Commonwealth Bureau.

A Boat Race Ball held in Nairobi last week by the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya was attended by more than 500.

The East Africa Tourist Trade Association's bureau in Kampala, Uganda, had 4,777 visitors last year, 14% more than in 1956.

The annual general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held in London on April 15.

A 24-year-old African woman, Mrs. Jael Mbogo, announced in Kenya at the week-end that she would be a candidate for the Legislative Council.

The London Missionary Society's annual meeting is to be held at noon on Monday, May 12, at the Victoria House, 61, Broadway, London, S.W.

The Tanganyika Federal Independence Party, a wholly African group, has applied for registration. Its objective is stated to be independence for the separate provinces in Tanganyika.

The Boy Scout Movement is to be started in Somaliland. Mr. Ali Marrah, who has been trained in England, will be scoutmaster of the first troop, for which the Protectorate Government has given £100.

The Kenya Meat Commission, Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Kenya Canneries, Ltd., and Uplands Bacon Factories, Ltd., have sent Mr. R. McLay, sales manager of the Uplands company to India, the Persian Gulf, and Aden to develop business in those markets.

A road between Uganda and the Congo, which is expected to increase Belgian Congo traffic on the recently built Western Extension of the railway in Uganda, has been formally opened by M. Cornelius, Vice-Governor-General of the Congo, and Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda.

"Hunting in Central Africa", a guide for those joining one of the Northern Rhodesian Government's big game hunting safaris, gives information on clothing, equipment, hunting camps, and customs and immigration formalities. The booklet is obtainable free from the Federal Tourist Officer in Livingstone.

American Aid for Kenya

THREE AMERICAN SPECIALISTS have arrived in Kenya to assist in agricultural projects financed jointly by the Kenya Government and the U.S. International Co-operation Administration. They are Mr. James Thorp, a soil technologist, Mr. Earl Dudley, a hydrologist, and Mr. K. B. Roche, a photogrammetrist.

Mr. Thorp, who will assist in a soil survey for Kenya, has been head of the geology and soil science department of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and has worked in China and Australia.

Mr. Dudley, who has served with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Nebraska, New Mexico, and California, will be engaged primarily on assessing water resources and irrigation schemes.

Mr. Roche, who has been employed by his Government in South and Central America and Pakistan, will give instruction in photogrammetry, which involves the use of aerial surveys for map-making and land reclamation.

Other Americans already in Kenya include Mr. Charles Enlow, a specialist in grasslands, and Dr. A. Melnick, a soil chemist.

Kenya Couple Attacked

POLICE AND TRACKER DOGS are conducting a wide-spread search of the Machakos area of Kenya for an unknown African who shot a European livestock officer and his wife as they lay in bed.

The couple are Mr. Charles Stone-Wigg, whose home is at Dunblane, Perthshire, and his Kenya-born wife, Moira. They were disturbed just after midnight by an African who switched on the bedroom light and opened fire with a revolver. Mr. Stone-Wigg was shot through the cheek, losing an eye, and his wife received a bullet wound in her leg. Their children sleeping in an adjoining room were unhurt. The gunman escaped after Mr. Stone-Wigg opened fire. The couple were driven to Nairobi, where Mr. Stone-Wigg was detained in hospital. His wife was discharged after treatment.

Ridgeback Owner Convicted

MISS IDA SOMERTON BELLERBY, who claims to be a leading expert on Rhodesian ridgeback dogs, has been fined £2 at Dartford, Kent, forbidden to keep dogs for 25 years, and ordered to sell the 27 ridgebacks she owned. She had been found guilty of causing them unnecessary suffering. At a previous hearing the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had testified that she gave them inadequate food. Miss Bellerby bought her first ridgeback in Kenya in 1946. It was mated with a champion ridgeback owned by the then Princess Elizabeth and the resulting litter formed the foundation of Miss Bellerby's kennels. Some of her dogs had won prizes at Crufts. The defendant is reported as saying that she will petition the Queen.

Nine Years for Threatening Letters

A SOUTHERN SUDANESE M.P., Ezboni Mandiri, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for sending anonymous letters to the governor of Equatoria Province and the district commissioner of Moru (both northern) threatening them with death. If the sentence is confirmed by the Chief Justice a by-election will be necessary. A Khartoum advocate has applied for a retrial on the ground that he was briefed for the defence but not told the date of trial. Mandiri is the president and the only representative in Parliament of the new Federal Party, which favours a federal constitution for the Sudan. The court, which sat in Juba, passed the maximum sentence as a warning to others. The court included two sultans of the Moru tribe, of which Mandiri is a member.

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

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(Otherwise Sisal)



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

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

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

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

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

EAST AFRICAN *Sisal* **ESTATES**

LIMITED

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One of the
MITCHELL COTTS
Group

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Writ Against Kenya Pyrethrum Board

Mitchell Cotts Group Claiming Damages

MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., have issued the following statement:—

"A writ has been issued in the London High Court by the Mitchell Cotts Group claiming damages from the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya for breaking their sales agreement. This measure has been taken under legal advice to establish and protect the group's rights since their appointment, which has over three years to run, has summarily been terminated."

The Mitchell Cotts Group deprecates having been forced to take steps which are likely to have severe effects on growers, particularly at a time when many can ill afford it; but the unilateral action of the Pyrethrum Board has left the group no alternative.

The litigation will not affect the commercial arrangements concluded in September 1956 whereby East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., is already buying flowers grown and secured. This enables it to keep its factory in operation and meet the requirements of the overseas extract market.

The group is now changing its policy, which has hitherto played its part in developing an efficient and stable pyrethrum industry for the mutual prosperity of all concerned in East Africa and overseas.

Congo Action

The selling agents have always been unable to discuss the present difficulties on the basis established 18 months ago, and they will not relax their endeavours to hold such discussions and to co-operate with anyone genuinely interested in the long-term expansion of the East African pyrethrum industry.

Legal action is also being instituted by the Mitchell Cotts Group against the Belgian Congo's equivalent of the Pyrethrum Board.

At a fortnight earlier Mr. A. J. Scruby, managing director of the Mitchell Cotts Group in East Africa, said when announcing that the overseas selling agreement had been cancelled without notice by the Pyrethrum Board: "Kenya is facing the grave problem of finding profitable world markets for its products. It seems an odd time to make an arbitrary break with old friends."

The Mitchell Cotts Group has been closely associated with the pyrethrum industry for more than 25 years, and East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., one of its companies, has the right to acquire a proportion of the local pyrethrum crop for processing on its own account.

"The operation of our Nairobi plant," said Mr. Scruby, "will not be interrupted. This plant is the largest and most efficient of its kind in the world. It has served the East African growers for more than 11 years, and it can handle the whole of the East African crop if necessary. Despite the Pyrethrum Board's action we shall ensure a steady flow of extract to meet present world demand from East Africa."

Pyrethrum Board's Statement

The Pyrethrum Board thereupon issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It is correct that the Board withdrew from the agency agreement with Mitchell Cotts as from March 10, 1958, but this decision followed Mitchell Cotts' unwillingness, despite the Board's several requests since October 1957, to discuss the difficulties which had arisen between them."

"The decision to withdraw from the agency agreement was taken by an unanimous vote of the Board and with the full support of SOCOFAS, the Pyrethrum growers' co-operative in the Belgian Congo, who have taken identical action in withdrawing from their agency agreement with Mitchell Cotts."

"The Pyrethrum Board of Tanganyika, having received assurances from the Kenya Board concerning action they considered necessary to ensure the smooth operation of their business, have requested the Kenya Board to act as their agents, and have associated themselves with the decision of the Kenya Board."

"The Board does not consider that the decision to withdraw from the agency will in any way affect the stability of the industry, and in this respect welcomes the assurance given by the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., that this stability is also their objective. The Board will issue a further statement in due course."

In a further release to the Press the Pyrethrum Board states that it has been informed by its advocates of the writ issued by Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., but that before taking action in the matter the board had obtained independent advice which was to the effect that any action which Mitchell Cotts might take was unlikely to be of serious consequence.

The statement continues:—

"The main problem confronting the board at the present time is to increase sales to a level which will bring to an end restrictive production licensing and thus enable both European and African growers to obtain, in greater measure the advantage of the attractive return on pyrethrum growing. The operation of a grower-owned extraction plant at Nakuru constitutes a factor of extreme importance in the board's development programme. Such a plant will ensure that a major part of the profits which accrue from extraction—profits which will be additional to the present return to growers—can be used to finance substantial discounts to overseas distributors and buyers and thus assist in a wide-spread extension of sales."

Mitchell Cotts' recent statement to the effect that they wish to assist in developing an efficient and stable pyrethrum industry is welcomed by the board.

Lombard Bank in Africa

Ventures in Uganda and Rhodesia

LOMBARD BANKING, LTD., announces in their annual report that, after negotiations lasting a number of years, they have acquired the entire issued capital of the Credit Corporation of Rhodesia, Ltd., a well-established finance purchase company operating throughout the Rhodesia, Nyasaland. Lombard Banking will manage the company through a senior member of its staff, who will reside in Salisbury.

Lombard Banking has also joined forces with the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., in the registration in Uganda of Lombard Banking (Uganda), Ltd., which will be mainly concerned with the provision of short and medium-term finance to industry, commerce, and agriculture. It will not compete with the commercial banks by operating small current accounts, but will rather supplement the facilities provided by them and so help to build up a more comprehensive range of financial institutions in the territory. The bank expects to begin operations in July. The authorized capital is £100,000 in ordinary shares. The chairman of the bank is J. T. Simpson, chairman of the U.D.C. Representatives from the parent bank and from the U.D.C. will be appointed to the board.

Significant Developments

Arrangements have also been made to establish Lombank (Uganda), Ltd., as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lombard Banking (Uganda), Ltd., to operate as a credit finance company providing facilities for the purchase of motor vehicles, industrial, commercial and agricultural plant, machinery and equipment.

The report suggests that this sinking of a Government-sponsored organization with a banking house is a significant pointer to what might be achieved on similar lines in other parts of the Commonwealth.

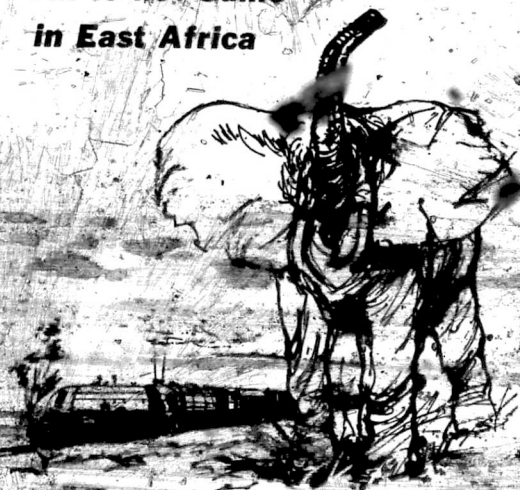
The Uganda Development Corporation, which was established to facilitate the industrial and economic development of Uganda, has an issued capital of £5m., all subscribed by the Uganda Government.

Bandanga Results

BANDANGA, LTD., which has tea estate interests in Nyasaland, after providing £3,365 for taxation, earned a profit of £12,171 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £15,988 in the previous year. A proposed dividend of 15% absorbs £2,760, leaving a carry-forward of £1,872, compared with £1,826 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £32,022 in 3s. shares. Revenue reserves stand at £44,872, current liabilities at £17,482, fixed assets at £60,411, and current assets at £33,947, including £2,112 in cash. The directors are W. R. T. Panton-Warlow (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, and Lieut-Colonel D. G. Dickson. The 20th annual general meeting is to be held in London on April 22.

In exercising its function of controlling credit the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has used only more persuasion, and on the whole it has received the ready co-operation of the banks. It possesses, of course, the big stick of the variable reserve ratios, but prefers to achieve its objects by persuasion rather than force. Mr. B. C. J. Richards, deputy governor of the bank,

**All is not Game
in East Africa**



There was a time when elephant ivory was the only major export from East Africa. Today the £177,000 earned annually by ivory pales into insignificance compared with the £38,600,000 which in 1956 came from coffee or the £27,600,000 from cotton. The grand total earned by all exports during 1956 from the three mainland territories of East Africa—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—was £142,000,000.

The day is long past, too, when the imports to the territories amounted to no more than what could be carried as head loads by the porters accompanying traders on their up-country safaris from the coast. In 1956 East Africa spent £133,800,000 in the markets of the world, and more and more manufacturers of consumer goods are setting up factories in East Africa to meet the growing demand, coming largely from the 20 million African population, which is taking an increasing part in the new developments.

And just as the East African Railways and Harbours serves the export and import trade at the ports and along 12,000 miles of rail, road and inland water services, so it is serving these new industries by taking an active part in the establishment of industrial areas and in providing them with the necessary sidings and transport facilities.

For details of these industrial areas, and of other business opportunities in East Africa, write to the Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

**East African Railways
& Harbours**

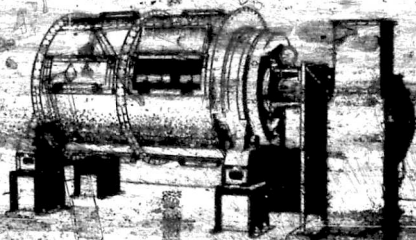
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The "Sirocco" Drum Withering System, evolved after prolonged experimental work, has rapidly established itself as a major contribution to the economics of tea production, and meets a long felt need for the expeditious and economical withering of the leaf, whilst in every way fulfilling requirements as to the quality of the finished teas.

One Mark II unit will give a perfect wither to 1,500 lbs. of green leaf in 3 to 3½ hours with heater in operation, while the same quantity can be given a slow "night wither" in twelve hours without the application of heat. One Mark III unit will similarly handle 2,250 lbs. of green leaf.

In addition, this system offers you a saving of about 90 per cent. labour costs, and can be accommodated in less than a quarter of the space occupied by conventional withering lofts.



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British Building Artisans in Rhodesia

Official Reply to Demonstrators

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has denied allegations that there was any misrepresentation of fact in the United Kingdom to the British artisans who were recently sent by air to the Federation. An official statement last week said, *inter alia*:—

"The Ministry categorically denies that there was any misrepresentation in the United Kingdom when these men were recruited. Advertisements put out by Rhodesia House, London, stated: 'Average earnings in excess of £20 weekly'. Other advertisements issued by travel agents referred to wages between £20 and £25 a week. All the men were subsequently advised by Rhodesia House that they could expect wages of £20 a week and that overtime was limited. Moreover, they were told that they could expect brief spells of unemployment during the heavy rains due to weather lack of bricks, etc.

Loss of Work at Christmas

A few men interviewed on Saturday complained of loss of work at Christmas time, although they alleged they were told by Rhodesia House that they could work right through the holiday period. In fact, the information furnished to men by Rhodesia House reads as follows: "There is no longer a compulsory lay-off of workers at Christmas time, and it is left to firms to make their own arrangements. It is understood that many of the building firms in the Federation, particularly those in Salisbury, will be working over the Christmas period". This clearly indicated that work over Christmas was a matter for decision by individual firms and that not all firms would necessarily work through the holidays.

"There is no serious unemployment problem in the building industry. Of the 15 men interviewed, three were not airlift men, and of the remaining 12 only three (other than the hunger strikers) were out of employment at the time of the interview. Two of these, both single men, had been laid off the night before, and one had been unemployed for two days.

"One man only reported wages of £20 per week. Two others admitted to earning between £22 and £23 per week, whilst the majority were earning £23 10s. All but two of the men interviewed were accommodated at Craighourne Hostel at a charge of £9 10s. a month, or approximately £2 5s. a week.

"There is a small amount of unemployment in the building industry due to factors which could not have been foreseen and which are beyond the control either of the Government or the industry (e.g. certain difficulties in maintaining the output of bricks, the closing of the Bancroft mine, the credit squeeze, etc.). The numbers of unemployed are very small for an industry which in Salisbury alone employs approximately 2,400 men and in which employment is normally on an hourly basis. There is no cause whatsoever for pessimism in regard to the future of the industry.

"The Ministry is satisfied that there is no question of any deliberate attempt being made by the Master Builders' Association to create a surplus of labour. Indeed, throughout the planning and execution of the airlift the association gave the Ministry their closest collaboration, and every effort was made to ensure that the number of men admitted, both in total and in regard to individual trades, was adjusted to meet the changing situation. For those airlift artisans who were sent to Bulawayo the master builders actually increased the minimum starting rate from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per hour to come into line with Salisbury rates.

No Attempt to Create Surplus Labour

The Ministry's inquiries have revealed that whilst the majority of the airlift men are good tradesmen and are adjusting themselves to conditions in the Federation, there are a few whose work may not be measuring up to required standards.

A *communiqué* to the United Kingdom Press issued by the Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, gave the above facts and some other data, including the following points:—

"The two artisans who went on hunger strike at the base of Rhodes' statue in Salisbury both refused offers of employment at 9s. 6d. an hour. Fourteen of the men who marched through the city were interviewed by the Secretary for Home Affairs. Very few were unemployed; jobs had been offered them.

"Since there are 2,400 building artisans employed in the Salisbury area, the 45 for whom there had been no work during the previous week represented an unemployment percentage of only 1 1/2, a remarkably low figure for any industry operating on the hourly-paid basis and subject to seasonal employment. The known wastage in the building industry in Salisbury is between 50 and 60 a month, so the 45 out of work constitute less than a month's wastage.

"Some artisans have refused work. One man said that he did not want work at a wage of 10s. 9d. an hour. The employer of another provided transport for him to his work but warned him that this could not be continued indefinitely; when transport was no longer provided the artisan failed to report for work.

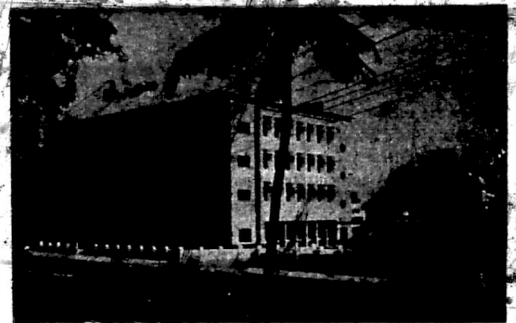
Adequate Pay

"The artisans interviewed state that they are worried about the future and about the drop in wages. When they first arrived they received 12s. 6d. an hour; now an average wage of 10s. 6d. an hour still a very adequate figure.

"The real reason for the brick shortage, which is largely responsible for the present build-up in the industry, apart from abnormal weather conditions, is that the demand far exceeds the supply. Some brickmakers have backlogs of 6m. bricks or more. They can supply their normal customers, but because of the unusual demand they cannot accept other orders.

"The official of the Master Builders' Association has said that the present unemployment figure is not greatly in excess of the normal at this time of the year, that it is very much less than the unemployment percentage normally anticipated in the building industry in any other country in the world, and that the position has been aggravated in Salisbury by unusually heavy rains.

"Income tax legislation is much better understood by this Assembly than I thought. It provokes my respect and reverence for the legislator—something I have never previously experienced."—Mr. W. N. Wedderspoon, Commissioner of Income Tax, speaking in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.



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

Branches:

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

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Report of Unilever Group Profits Down from £47m. to £40m.

UNILEVER, LTD., which has large interests in East Africa and the Belgian Congo, after providing more than £45m. for taxation, earned a group profit of £40,157,000 for the year ended December 31, 1957, compared with £46,909,000 in the previous year. Taxation adjustments from previous years add £2,138,000 to this total. Amounts attributable to outside shareholders' interests in subsidiaries absorb just over £2m.

Preference dividends of the parent companies, Unilever, Ltd. and Unilever N.V., Ltd. total £5,451,000 less tax, and the ordinary dividends, (17½% for Unilever and 15½% Unilever N.V.) £10,236,000, (the same) having carry-forward of £3,416,000, compared with £35,279,000 in the previous year.

The issued capital of Unilever, Ltd. consists of £35,291,000 in 7% and £2,360,000 in cumulative preference shares, £15,661,742 in 8% cumulative A preference shares, and £2,287,312 in 20% cumulative preferred ordinary shares. Ordinary and deferred capital and profits retained total £97,534,000, loan capital £22,814,000, and reserve for future United Kingdom taxation £2.9m. Indebtedness to Unilever N.V. group amounts to £13,261,000. Fixed assets total £9,809,000, interest in subsidiaries £147,234,000, current assets £20,636,000 (including £6,291,000 in cash), and current liabilities £15,398,000.

The world commodity prices adversely affected the economic position in tropical Africa. There was some recession in the Belgian Congo, where in East Africa prices and wages continued to rise and a reduction in investment checked the boom of recent years. The total tonnage of produce bought in East Africa by the company's subsidiary, Associated Africa Co., Ltd., was below the 1956 level, chiefly because of smaller maize purchases; profits did not fall, in proportion, thanks to reduced expenses and improved gross margins. Business in agricultural equipment and machinery increased, but gross margins fell and expenses rose.

The directors of Unilever are Lord Heyworth, (chairman) and Messrs. G. J. Cole and J. J. Tempel (vice-chairmen), Colin Baxter, J. P. Van Der Bergh, Sidney J. Van Der Bergh, A. F. H. Blaauw, A. D. Bonham Carter, J. A. Connel, William A. Faure, Harold Hartzog, M. M. Van Hengel, R. E. Huffam, Rudolf G. Jurgens, G. D. A. Kinnaird, Andrew M. Knox, J. F. Van Marstal, E. D. Munnell, E. J. Peller, R. H. Siddons, A. H. Smith, and P. G. Woodroffe. Viscount Leverhulme is an advisory director.

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

Universal Asbestos Company's Report

UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., which has an East African subsidiary, after providing £117,049 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £84,309 for the year ended September 29 last, compared with £164,073 in the previous year. The first interim dividend on the ordinary share capital of 4½d. absorbed £22,425 and the second, of 6d., both less tax, £29,900. Preference dividends totalled £2,588. The carry-forward is £148,567, against £12,718 brought in.

The East African subsidiary continued to develop but has not reached maximum production. Training Native labour and the habit of using conventional local materials caused progress to be slow, and intense sales promotion work has been necessary. The company, the only one manufacturing asbestos cement in East Africa, is capable of meeting the needs of the whole area.

The parent company's issued capital consists of £100,000 in 4½% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £50,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Revenue reserve and surplus total £418,209. Fixed assets stand at £480,775, interest in subsidiary companies at £196,601, current assets at £762,154, and current liabilities and provisions at £329,231.

The directors are Mr. J. W. R. Douglas (chairman), Major-General Sir John A. Sinclair, and Messrs. D. Kirkness, P. Talbot-Smith, W. F. Davenport, M. J. Henderson, and R. A. W. Cairne.

The 21st annual general meeting will be held in London on April 25.

"A miraculous transformation has been effected in some of Kenya's African areas, Kikuyuland in particular, since I was last in the country in 1954." — Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P.

Arbitration Award

Union Split About Acceptance

MR. JUSTICE J. S. ABERNETHY, a judge of the Tanganyika High Court, who was appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the Railway African Union, has announced his award.

The union had claimed a 15% increase in pay for employees in the Group C category and a 10% increase for Group B. The arbitrator has awarded Group C employees a 5% increase as from the day on which the union and the administration agree to a reduction in the period of annual leave from 21 to 14 days. He considers an increase for Group B employees is not justified at present.

The Kenya and Uganda sections of the union are against acceptance of the award, though in law they have no alternative since arbitration is binding. The Tanganyikan representatives, however, have expressed willingness to accept the award. There thus arises the anomalous situation whereby the three branches of the same union are negotiating a team, are split over the acceptance of the arbitration award.

The Dar es Salaam branch of the Tanganyika Union has since issued a statement rejecting the award and has headquarters to take more drastic and realistic steps towards realizing their demands.

Uganda's Revenue and Expenditure

IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, Uganda's total revenue brought in £19,046,812, while above-the-line expenditure amounted to £18,260,920. The excess of revenue over expenditure was £785,891, or £764,277 more than the estimate caused by expenditure falling short of the estimate by £812,859.

Excess of expenditure over revenue on capital account was £1,104,246, compared with an estimated deficit of £4,567,671. The difference was chiefly due to revenue from export taxes exceeding the estimate by £2,950,429, and "windfall" receipts of £146,163 from the liquidation of the piratite produce agency and £138,786 from unexpended contributions to the East Africa-High Commission.

Profitable revenue has increased from £11,036,703 in 1950 (calendar year) to £19,046,812 in the financial year ended June 30, 1956. The chief contributors to this in 1956 were export taxes £7,105,979; customs duties £6,403,537; income tax, non-African poll tax, education tax and estate duty £3,365,645; African poll tax £406,488; and other revenue £4,871,142. Compared with 1950, export taxes, customs duties and income tax categories show marked increases. African poll tax declined over the same period from £454,174 to £406,488.

Take Over Bid

A CIRCULAR ISSUED by the South African and General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd., states that the Marshall family, who own approximately 58% of the issued ordinary capital, have received an offer from P.W. Investment Co. (Proprietary), Ltd., of Johannesburg to purchase their holdings at 30s. a share, and that they propose to accept in respect of their entire holding. A similar offer is being made to other shareholders.

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Tanganyika: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: G. W. A. Roberts Ltd., P.O. 24, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Coalfields, Mafikeng

Lombard Banking Report

Interests in Rhodesia and Uganda

LOMBARD BANKING, LTD., which has now acquired interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in Uganda, after providing for £288,176 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £274,817 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £176,625 in the previous year.

Dividends on the 6% cumulative preference shares absorb £18,530, a 15% interim dividend on the ordinary share capital £35,140, and a proposed 15% final dividend £35,572, all less income tax. The carry-forward is £155,471, compared with £107,539 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £595,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £5 and £412,425 in ordinary shares of 5s.

Capital reserve stands at £50,000, share premium account at £69,179, and revenue reserves at £226,500. Reserve for future taxation is £185,150. Deferred charges and interest amount to £233,234, and monies due to subsidiaries to £342,725.

External liabilities are £20,061,544, endorsements, and guarantees and other obligations £1,046,671. Current assets are £21,318,580, including £1,069,976 in cash, investments at cost £1,445,843, and fixed assets £51,394.

The directors are Mr. E. G. Spater (chairman), Mr. Eric F. C. Knight (deputy chairman and managing), Mr. Henry F. Ahry, Mr. Norman C. Osborne, and Mr. Graham C. E. Sabine (executive), and Mr. P. J. Crawford Knight.

The annual general meeting is to be held in London on April 22.

Taylor Woodrow Results

TAYLOR WOODROW, LTD., after providing £580,379 for depreciation and £704,726 for taxation, earned a group profit of £704,726, compared with £463,273 in the previous year. The profit balance attributable to the company, after meeting outside interests, was £521,062 (£335,375). The net cost of preference and ordinary dividends is £179,950, against £46,375. The final dividend is 7½d. per 5s. share, making 1s., or 20% for 1937 on doubled capital, compared with 6d. per share on the old capital for 1936. £601,570 has been credited to capital reserve on revaluation of freehold and leasehold properties occupied by the group in the United Kingdom.

Progressive African Farmer

THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AFRICAN FARMER in the Elgeyo district of Kenya, in the judgment of the Royal Agricultural Society of that Colony, is Mr. Reuben arap Katam, who farms some 40 acres in the highly productive Chepkorio area. His main crops are wheat and potatoes, but he has also a large market garden and a good herd of cattle, for which he grows oats. His cultivation is done by a tractor belonging to a local African company of which he is chairman. The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, has recently presented him with the Royal Agricultural Society's shield.

Building Societies

MR. C. WRIGHT, general manager of the Central Africa Building Society, has announced in Salisbury that it will be associated with a new building society—Central Africa (Permanent) Building Society—that is to operate in Northern Rhodesia. The two societies will have an interlocking board of directors. The Central Africa Building Society has assets approaching £1 million.

Insuring Against Locusts

MR. N. F. HARRIS has suggested in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly that the Government should consider insuring at Lloyd's against the next locust plague, which £484,843 is to be spent next year by the Desert Locust Survey. The Administrator of the High Commission promised to re-examine the matter, but recalled that a previous attempt had proved unsuccessful.

At the end of the third week of the Salisbury auctions, 7,833,265 lb. of flue-cured tobacco had been sold for £984,788, an average of 31d. per lb.

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1938	11	11,092	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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MINING

Dealings in Tati Goldfields Shares

London Arrests on Conspiracy Charges

MR. ARTHUR JOHN WHITEHEAD, chairman and managing director of Whitehead Industrial Trust, Ltd., and four other men have been arrested on charges of conspiring to cheat and defraud such persons as might be induced to purchase the shares of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., and the Sage Oil Company.

The four other men are Mr. E. J. Limpkin, 38, a journalist connected with *Boundia Securities Review*; Mr. E. J. Hill, 54, investment manager of Whitehead Industrial Trust, Ltd.; Mr. C. S. Bernier, 40, a financial journalist; and Mr. J. Cole, 34, a member of the London Stock Exchange. All appeared at Bow Street last week and were released on bail, Whitehead in his own surety of £5,000 and another for the same amount.

At the time of its 21st anniversary nearly a year ago Whitehead Industrial Trust, Ltd., had marketed some 400m. shares in public companies, involving 287 major financial transactions, a private company with issued capital of £70,000.

Directors' Statement

Shares in Tati Goldfields which operate a mechanized and Sage Oil fluctuated widely last year. Tati's 2s. shares touched a peak of 3s. 10d. and fell to 9d., the current nominal quotation. Last August there were reports that the council of the London Stock Exchange intended to hold an inquiry into recent dealings, but that was subsequently denied.

The Tati directors drew attention to a circular called *Boundia Securities Review*, dated June 19, 1957, which strongly advised readers to buy shares in the company, and commented: "In view of the very extravagant language of this document, which appears to have resulted in considerable dealings taking place during recent weeks in the company's shares, the board wish it to be known that it has not been connected in any way with either the circular or the dealings, nor have any of the directors been individually so connected".

Rhoanglo Loan Stock

RHODESIA ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., announce that of the £4m. 6% registered loan stock offered to members of the company, acceptances and excess applications together with the £500,000 subscribed in London, total £635,500. The amount offered in London was limited to £200,000 by the Capital Issues Committee. Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., as underwriters, have subscribed for the remaining 36.5%. The £500,000 available to members in Great Britain was oversubscribed by 16%, and applications up to and including £30,000 have been allotted in full, those over £30,000 being allotted 65%. Each complete £4 of loan stock will offer the holder the option of subscribing for one share in the company at £4 at any time up to March 31, 1963.

Conciliation Proceedings Fail

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER mining companies announced that conciliation proceedings with the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union on the use of contractors for certain types of work have failed to reach a settlement, the union's executive having informed the companies that their members had insisted at branch meetings held throughout the copperbelt that the *status quo* should be rigidly maintained. Two joint committees of company and union representatives are studying the subject of restrictive practices on the surface and underground. The union has expressed its opposition to such practices.

Diamond Sales

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., announce that £10,547,000 of gem diamonds and £4,776,282 of industrial diamonds were sold through the Central Selling Organization during the quarter ended March 31. The total sales were the lowest for a March quarter since 1951, the figure for the corresponding period last year being £17,742,614.

Difficulties of Uruwira Minerals

Interest Payments to be Suspended

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., which produces lead in Tanganyika, proposes to postpone the half-yearly interest payments due in June and December on its 5% loan stock, of which £134,000 remains outstanding.

Shareholders are to be asked to approve this course and to extend by a year the final dates for conversion and redemption. It is also proposed to establish a loan stockholders' committee.

These proposals arise from the deterioration in the company's position, due among other things to the fall in base metal prices and the lower grade of ore being mined, in consequence of which it cannot meet its obligations to the two principal secured creditors, the Governments of the United States and Tanganyika. An agreement now concluded between them and the company provides that the mine shall be so run as to pay off secured debts in as short a time as possible, while not departing from sound and approved mining, milling and marketing methods.

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., which has large lead and mining interests in Rhodesia, has announced a net profit of £63,340 for the year ended September 30, compared with £46,376 in the previous year, after paying tax of £89,629, compared with £63,742. The dividend is raised from 10fd. to 1s. per 10s. share. In order to qualify for the benefits now available to overseas trade corporations, the company's finance business of the company has been transferred to a subsidiary. The chairman is Brigadier G. A. Willoughby.

Coal Exports from Wankie

A LARGE REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES for export coal has been announced by Rhodesia Railways. Following negotiations with Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., and the Mozambique Railways, Rhodesia Railways has introduced a basic rate of 37s. 6d. per ton from Wankie to Lourenço Marques, a reduction of 10s. 3d. per short ton, on the understanding that the new rate will be raised if the average selling price of Wankie coal f.o.b. the P.E.A. port exceeds a specified figure. The railways expect to move 20,000 to 30,000 tons of coal monthly for export.

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Company Reports**The British Cotton Growing Association**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Expanding Cotton Production

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION was held in Manchester on April 1, 1958. COL. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, M.C., President of the Association, was in the chair, and in the course of his speech, said:

"Cotton production in the countries dealt with in the Association's Report for 1957 amounts to very near 11 million bales—ten years ago the figure was 614,000 bales and it is only six years since we recorded the 'achievement' of reaching the one million bales mark.

"The Sudan production of 705,000 bales, of which 662,000 bales is Sakel type cotton, is an increase of one third over the previous crop and is twice the quantity of an average good crop of 10 years or so ago. We continue to record the Sudan as our Report because its Sakel type cotton is of such value to spinners in this country.

"The American type cotton grown in Commonwealth countries continue to increase. The output of nearly three quarters of a million bales is around double that of any year prior to ten years ago, the period when the upward trend was to be apparent.

"The chief contributors to the present crop are the East African countries—Uganda 372,400 bales, Tanganyika 167,600—and on the other side of Africa, the Northern Region of Nigeria with 141,200 bales.

Climatic Conditions

"While there will inevitably be minor setbacks in production through weather conditions, there is every reason to believe that progress will continue and increasing cotton crops will be the order. In Northern Nigeria the setback in 1957—it was some 44,000 bales below the best—it being reversed in 1958, where there are estimates that the crop will amount to near 240,000 bales, which would be well over 50,000 bales above the previous records and approaching 100,000 bales more than the 1957 crop. The African farmer is being encouraged to plant earlier and improve his methods, and new seed with better yield potential is being provided. At the same time an expanding road programme and the possibility of a new railway line in the north east may open up large new cotton growing areas.

"In Uganda, the Department of Agriculture is redoubling its efforts in encouraging growers to plant early and improve cultivation, and, after extensive experiments to prove its value, education the cultivators in the need for and use of chemical spraying against *Lygus*, which yearly takes a heavy toll of the crop. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland there is already at work a team of entomologists investigating the depredations of the various pests.

"We gladly acknowledge the work that has been, and is still being, done to obtain these increased crops. Accordingly we extend our congratulations to: the various Ministries and Departments of Agriculture, the officials of the Administration, the Marketing Boards, and the staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Capital Expenditure

"The expanding crops have resulted in considerable financial demands on the Association. In meeting these demands I feel we have shown our faith in the Commonwealth cotton growing countries in Africa. In the past ten years we have re-invested in African cotton growing countries—buildings, machinery, etc.—£487,000, some £10,000 more than our issued capital.

"I have referred briefly to what we have done in the past 10 years, but would prefer to deal now with the last three years, that is since our Golden Jubilee year when the history of the Association was published in book form. In the past three years the capital expenditure has amounted to over £300,000. Capital expenditure continues and there appears every likelihood that expenditure at the same rate will be necessary for the next few years.

"The annual accounts of the Association are before you and you will have seen that after provision for depreciation and taxation there is a net profit of £137,671. Your Council recommend a dividend of 6% and a bonus of 6½% less Income Tax—the same as last year. It should be of interest to the authorities in the African cotton growing countries to know that, over the last three years, for every one shilling that has been distributed to shareholders, more than three

shillings has been re-invested as capital expenditure in Africa.

"The Chairman of the Council will deal with the annual accounts for 1957; accordingly I will not go into the details but would mention the necessity of maintaining a sound financial position with liquid funds, so that we can fulfil whatever responsibilities may arise through continuing crop expansions.

"Before concluding I would like to express my appreciation of the work of the Council of the Association and of the executive directors and staff at head office. I would particularly like to include the managers and staff—European and African—at our branches in Africa, and the managing director and staff of our subsidiary in Pakistan, the B.C.G.A. (Punjab), Ltd. As you know, I visited Nigeria in 1957 and Pakistan this year, so I appreciate the conditions under which they work, difficulties of climate and the distances from many of the amenities of life which we here take for granted. I can assure them that all here gladly acknowledge the large and essential part they play in the work of the Association. During my stay in Pakistan it gave me real pleasure to visit the farm of the B.C.G.A. (Punjab), Ltd., at Khanawal, and I express my admiration of the way in which the estate is being managed by Sir William Roberts.

Falcon Mines

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held on March 31, at Bulawayo.

MR. F. L. WIGLEY, chairman, presiding, said:—

"The director's report and accounts together with my review of the company's activities, will be placed in your hands for some time, give full details of the operations of your company for the year ended September 30, 1957, and I now propose to give you a brief account of the work done and the results obtained since the close of the financial year.

"The tonnage milled at the Dany mine for the five months ended February 28, 1958, was 85,300 tons, which yielded 15,506 ounces fine of gold, equal to a recovery of 3.63 dwts. per ton milled. The working profit at the mine for that period, based on a selling price of gold of 245/6d. per ounce was £41,990. In addition £1,365 accrued from sales of gold at prices above 245/6d. per ounce in respect of gold produced during three months ended December 31, 1957.

"Regarding development, the total footage advanced was 3,206, of which 1,255 feet were sampled and 545 feet, equal to 43%, were payable, averaging 6.2 dwts. per ton over a width of 68 inches.

"At the Sunace and Bay Horse mines the estimated working profits for the five months were £4,861 and £991 respectively.

"The working profit for the three mines for the period was thus £49,107, excluding additional revenue which will accrue from the sales of gold at prices in excess of 245/6d. per ounce for the months of January and February, 1958.

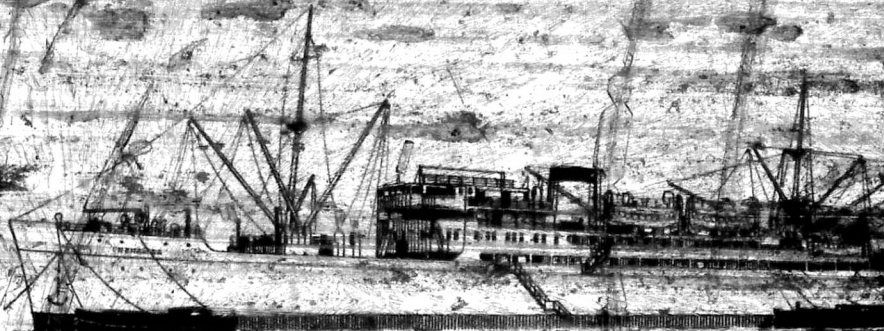
"On March 10, dividend No. 9 of 4½d. per share, equivalent to 7½%, was declared payable to shareholders registered on March 31, 1958. This is the same as declared on March, 1957. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about May 9, 1958."

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Africa's Importance

MR. LAWRENCE BLACK, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said in Kampala on Sunday that in the next 10 to 15 years the main interests of the bank would, he believed, be directed towards Africa. During this first visit to Africa he had seen many possible projects, including the proposed site of a new hydro-electric station on the Nile near Jinja, for which Uganda had applied for a £10m. loan. He considered Uganda creditworthy, and that Great Britain had run the affairs of the Protectorate "extremely well".

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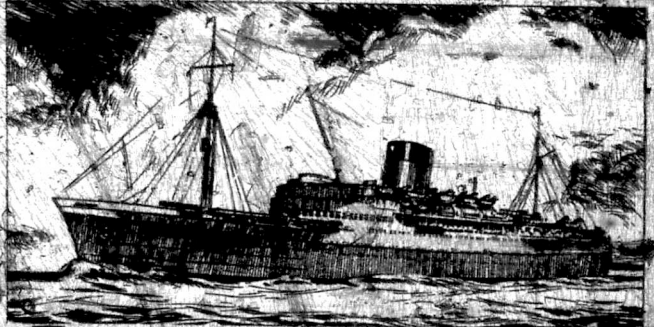
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