

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 15th, 1936

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No. 1753

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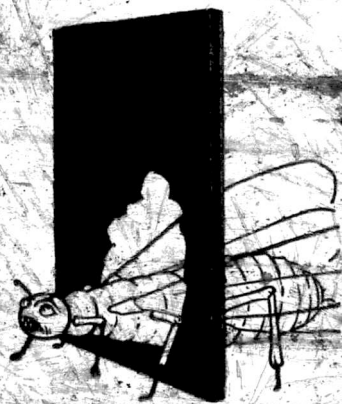
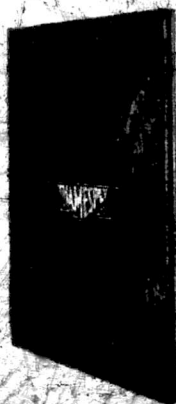
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**EXPEDIENCY** which always betrays its practitioners sooner or later, and quite often quite quickly, is working at top speed to demonstrate its unreliability to Rhodesians, many of whom must be shocked by the sudden transformation in the political situation of their country. Those who bear the prime responsibility for the change are, of course, carrying slogans, with the object of diverting attention from their own miscalculations and of encouraging those who followed their short-sighted recommendations to continue to accept them. No thoughtful person should have been surprised at the swift disappearance of confidence for all experience teaches that nothing would be settled by the refusal of the party in office to face the elementary facts. Such disregard exacts retribution, and in this case it has done so with threatening promptitude. To make that comment is not to show wisdom after the event for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA could scarcely have been more direct in its prophecies four months ago when the other members of the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia tried to shanghai the then Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, who, instead of accepting banishment, thrust them off the ship of State and continued on the same course with a better and more loyal body of officers, who had no fault to find with the navigation or the speed of the vessel.

We asked in a leading article on January 16 whether the rebel Ministers had taken sufficient account of the basic fact that inter-racial partnership was the very foundation of the Constitution of the An Issue of Federation, and that anything appearing to contravene that principle, one which had been freely accepted by the electorates of the two

Rhodesias and Nyasaland, could be regarded by the outer world as a breach of Rhodesia's pledge. The article continued: This is no time for wavering, no time for policy of fear, but emphatically a time for adherence to the principle and practice of inter-racial partnership. Only by faithfulness to that promise will the Federation survive, let alone thrive. Without such less or more support for opportunity will reveal Rhodesia nothing in the long run, and even in the middle term, for the price of appeasing the reactionary wing of the United Federal Party would be a breach of faith which would undermine the confidence of many influential people who are working for the progress of the Federation and simultaneously and permanently alienate capable Africans who are not now and Europe would suddenly become so if they believed that Mr. Todd, in whom they have great faith, had been deprived of leadership because he had insisted on dealing as fairly, realistically, and practically as possible with African needs, grievances, and expectations. Nobody can say that he has not been firm. At times he has been as quick and robust in dealing with threats to law and order as any die-hard could have wished. The truth is that he is no sentimentalist, but a very practical planner with a burning conviction that time is not on the side of white Governments in Africa unless they are alert, active, scrupulously fair, and ready to persevere with just policies even if they are politically unpopular with some of the electors. The issue is essentially one of principle rather than persons, except that the persons symbolize policies.

A week later, referring to the complaints of the Ministers who had sought to get rid of Mr. Todd on the ground that the party might

lose the next election because the Prime Minister was fulfilling his obligations, we said: "They object to his having done precisely what he must have done if Southern Rhodesia was to honour its pledges to the United Kingdom. As Cabinet colleagues for the past four years the Ministers have shared fully in the responsibility for what the Government has done and planned. Mr. Todd's defeat at the special congress of the Southern Rhodesia Division of the United Federal Party would be regarded in Great Britain as a repulse for a liberal policy in Native affairs, which is considered to be the only basis for long-term stability, for he has become a symbol of a moderate, realistic, yet progressively liberal policy of African advancement. If he were thrown over by the party now it would be judged to resent the pace which he has set — a pace which none of Rhodesia's friends in Britain think unduly swift and which all its critics think much too slow. Every vote against Mr. Todd will be a vote against his conception of the place of the African in the body politic and economic. Both wings of vocal African opinion trust him."

"If Mr. Todd were driven from office Sir Roy Welensky's position would be greatly weakened, for he would have little hope of winning the trust of Africans and no hope of persuading Her Majesty's Government to grant Dominion Status in 1960. If the special congress of the party which is led federally by Sir Roy and territorially by Mr. Todd gives the latter strong backing, however, many Africans will still be willing to work for the success of the Federation, and the world will have had striking proof that in a crisis Southern Rhodesians will rally behind their chosen leader, as they did behind his predecessor, Lord Malvern, when he sometimes outdistanced public opinion. Mr. Todd is the outstanding leader among liberal-minded Rhodesians, and certainly the only member of the late Cabinet of prime ministerial quality. It would be far wiser for Southern Rhodesia to accept the risks of reasonably rapid progress in African advancement (which is all that Mr. Todd was asked) than the far worse risks of doing too little too late — having meantime undermined that confidence in the country which has been the root cause of its phenomenal development in recent years. It is at the point of no return."

A few days later Sir Roy Welensky said emphatically in a speech in Broken Hill that the Federation had not moved too fast in the advancement of Africans; and he described that advancement as good citizenship and sound common sense. Yet in recent weeks there has been vehement propaganda against Mr. Todd based on the charge of the overswift advancement of Africans — though those who make it have still not presented a detailed statement of their case, evidently because they cannot make one which would stand critical examination. There is no evidence that Mr. Todd went too far or too fast for Rhodesia's good, or indeed for the good of the party; in fact, at its last regular conference Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fletcher, leader of the January revolt, described the Cabinet as a happy team — which obviously meant that it was happy in the prosecution of policy, largely a matter of the improvement of the lot of Africans. What almost all commentators have overlooked is that so many of the former territorial functions are now reposed in the Federal Government that the Government of Southern Rhodesia must do more than ever before with subjects directly touching the life of Africans. Mr. Todd's displacement by Sir Edgar Whitehead was therefore inevitably interpreted by Africans as meaning that a reactionary wing had acquired control of a professedly liberal party. The assumption was at once denied with some heat, but then came the contradictory claims (a) that there would be no change in the party's policy, and (b) that too much had been done too quickly (though, as we have recalled, that assumption was expressly rejected by the Federal Prime Minister). The conflicting statements of various spokesmen have naturally perplexed the country.

The consequence is that the impending general election will be the most confused which any part of East or Central Africa has ever known. To attempt to forecast the result constituency by constituency is pointless, for anything might happen. There will be at least three candidates in most areas, and there may be four or five in some. Almost nothing can be assumed. It is not safe to count on a victory for the United Federal Party; or that the next Government may not be that of the Dominion Party; or that that party, if it did win — and odds of five to four on that result are being offered in Salisbury — would act in accordance with the expectations of its early adherents or of its critics. Until a few

### Confused Outlook.

months ago most Rhodesians regarded it as bent on *apartheid* but of little importance because there was no likelihood that it would attain office. But since its candidates have won four by-elections in a row, culminating in the defeat in the Hillside division of Bulawayo of Sir Edgar Whitehead, the newly-appointed Prime Minister, it has become impossible to dismiss Mr. Winston Field and his followers as ineffectual political interlopers. Moreover, by carefully avoiding extremist statements in recent months the Dominion Party has persuaded many Rhodesians to reconsider the earlier attitude towards it, and now there is a tendency to feel that it had been unjustly traduced. That tolerant attitude will be helped by the names of some of the candidates who now stand under its banner, especially those of business men who have hitherto abstained from participation in political life. Furthermore, personalities may, as hitherto, count for more than policy in many areas.

A very close finish would surprise few Rhodesians, if any — though we trust that the traditional good sense of Rhodesians will, as often in the past, produce a result better than that generally expected.

#### **Sir Edgar Whitehead Rejects A Condition.**

The banner-bearers of the United Federal Party (which might surely discard the first word in its title now that the schism within it has been advertised to the whole world) and of the Dominion Party profess confidence in the victory of their cause, but more objective observers already discuss the prospects of a possible stalemate, with the representatives of those two wings of opinion in approximately equal numbers and with the balance held by perhaps only two or three others, or perhaps more, whether of the United Rhodesia Party, the Constitution Party, or independents committed to no group. Such a result would not necessarily be damaging to the public interest in the short term: it might at least tide over the period until an up-to-date electoral roll becomes operative, when a new situation would arise. Yet Sir Edgar Whitehead has quickly followed his disastrous speech in Bulawayo with the declaration in Gwelo that the party will have no truck with a coalition. Those who thrust him into the leadership of the U.F.P. because they feared the split which would result from continued support of Mr. Todd must be astonished at such ineptitude. What can he hope to gain by thus rejecting in advance the help of those who might carry the country over a difficult period?

Twice within less than a month he has invited the public to watch him jump dangerous ditches when there were bridges ready for less reckless riders. It is conceivable that

in a position of stalemate between the two main parties, the more tolerant might for a time have the votes of a few Members of Parliament who, sharing some but not all of its hopes, thought it a duty to keep it in office temporarily, and perhaps for quite a while, on conditions which would be acceptable to most Rhodesians. Yet Sir Edgar Whitehead spurns the possibility at the very outset of the election campaign. That seems to us bad strategy and bad tactics when basically the issue is still what it was at the beginning of the year, an issue crystallized in the words pro-Todd or anti-Todd — not, of course, that anyone, least of all Mr. Todd himself, has ever supposed him to be the only liberal-minded man in the country, though he has unquestionably been the ablest of the liberal spokesmen in Southern Rhodesia, as Sir Roy Welensky has been in the Federal field.

Only two days ago a very strong opponent of Mr. Todd told us that he greatly admired his ability to inspire some people with a fanatical belief in his evangelical mission (the reference being, of course, wholly political, not in any sense religious); though it must be added that the words were couched with the suggestion that the leader of the U.R.P. appeared to have the opposite effect on an even greater number. Can Southern Rhodesia afford not to use anyone with such a gift of inspired leadership that it brings tribute from the enemy? The two Rhodesias have been wonderfully blessed in three Prime Ministers of the calibre of Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. Todd, and, whatever the outcome of the polling on June 5, we believe that Mr. Todd has still an essential part to play in the affairs of his country. He was quite willing to retire when Sir Edgar Whitehead formed what has proved to be a very short, stop-gap Government, but he accepted a key portfolio because his successor recognized the importance of including him in his Administration. It is only this general election, the direct result of the ill-advised choice of Hillside for a by-election, not disagreement within the Cabinet, which has split wide open what could and should have been a united front against a party with a much less liberal outlook than that of either the United Federal Party or the United Rhodesia Party (which might also

drop "United"). The full text of the election manifesto of the U.R.P., published in this issue, affords no justification for the smear of "leftism". We find in it nothing at which any reasonable person could cavil. The party has already adopted some excellent candidates, and the fact that nine farmers and ranchers appear in the first list of twenty-

one disproves the allegation that it has no support outside the towns. Mr. Todd evidently holds the confidence of men of standing and achievement in town and country, and whatever the outcome, he and they will have shown that the spirit of liberalism in inter-racial affairs is very much alive in white Rhodesians.

## "We Are the Realists" Says Mr. Garfield Todd

### Why He Had to Revive the United Rhodesia Party

**I**F LOYALTY to policy and leader had been our continuing watchword, Southern Rhodesia would have spared the ignominy of the past months and the present confusion in politics would not exist, Mr. K. S. Garfield Todd said when addressing a special congress of the United Rhodesia Party in Bulawayo.

"I have no personal feelings of bitterness against anyone, and I must bear a share of responsibility for the faults are never all on one side," he added.

In the course of his speech Mr. Todd said:

"On the morning before the last caucus I was invited to visit the Federal Prime Minister, and I found Sir Edgar Whitehead present as well. We discussed the matter in some detail, and both Sir Edgar and Sir Roy felt that great damage might be done in arguments at caucus. Sir Edgar wondered if I would consider leaving the political scene before the caucus meeting. I believed my withdrawal from politics would be a betrayal of a large section of the people, both European and African, and that such an action would solve nothing.

#### Surrender to Reactionary Element

"At the caucus meeting next day it was obvious that the Prime Minister had made his decision to retain the Fletcher Smith section, who had demanded my withdrawal. Sir Edgar pointed out that if they left I would be the leader of the remaining group. I pledged my loyalty to his leadership, but he had made up his mind to retain the reactionary members. I went further and stressed that this group should go to the Dominion Party, who had invited them to come, and with whom reports said some were already negotiating. That would have left the country with a choice between the Dominion Party policy and a clear-cut progressive U.F.P. policy.

"We had no wish to leave, but we saw the Prime Minister surrender to the reactionary element whose power has been rising for the last year or more. We had no option then but to leave the caucus and the party. This is corroborated by the Prime Minister's letter to me, which has been published.

"Within our group the majority wished for personal reasons to leave politics, but we had to face our responsibility to the people who had elected us and to that section of the party which had supported my leadership at caucus. These were not the type of people who would themselves throw down their arms and leave the field, and I believe they would not expect their representatives to take such action either.

#### Sir Edgar Whitehead's Responsibility

"In January four Ministers decided to change the leadership of the country, with a cynical disregard of those whose prerogative it was to make such a decision. In April the Prime Minister himself sanctioned and participated in the dismemberment of the Parliamentary group. Sir Edgar was not empowered by congress to disregard the 129 votes which supported my group, and on several occasions I pleaded with him to call a full congress of the party immediately. He

would not do so and gave two reasons: (1) that the division of opinion which would be expressed at such a congress would ruin the chances of the party at the coming election, and (2) that it was not possible to organize a congress in so short a time.

"In the circumstances we have reformed the United Rhodesia Party to provide a political rallying ground for all who desire progressive policies, who wish to inspire confidence in investors, and who are determined to make partnership work. The U.R.P. is committed to the development of all sources for the benefit of all our people.

"When seven men left the U.F.P. on April 24 they had to face the discouraging fact that there was no party organization to help them; no party funds, and no panel of candidates ready for the general election only 40 days away. Only 10 days later we are assembled in congress, we have the beginnings of a sound organization, we have received such assistance and offers of assistance as we would hardly expect, and, best of all, we have assessed great potentialities throughout large areas of the country.

#### Foundation of Industrial Peace

"We would bring the Industrial Conciliation Bill before the House at the earliest opportunity, for it will be the foundation of continuing peace in industry. It is designed to bring all workers under the one law, to ensure that skilled workers in industry are not subjected to unfair competition from anyone prepared to work at rates lower than the minimum laid down in regulations, and in general to maintain European standards in employment while keeping the door open to those of other races to participate in the fruits of industry.

"Only by facing the labour situation on a non-racial basis and insisting for sound standards can Rhodesians make the best use of the 610,000 Africans who are in daily employment in the European areas, and only by making the most efficient use of this great labour force can we be successful in continuing the building up of a European population. The 200,000 Europeans who are here today have brought with them the skills, management ability, and capital which have been responsible for the great development seen around us, and it would be disastrous if any Government so neglected its duty that the European population had just cause to fear the future, either because of racial unrest or because of a threat to their living standards. The Industrial Conciliation Bill embodies the best which can be drawn from the experience of leading trade unionists and employers.

#### Revolutionary Economic Changes

"In a changing world Rhodesia moves at a much faster rate than almost any other country. Revolutionary economic changes are accompanied by wide social change, especially amongst the African people, and the Department of Native Affairs, which used to be father to the whole of the African race, now finds half of its people moving away from the Native areas to work for European employers. In the reserves the communal holding of land rapidly gives way to a new era in which farmers are established upon their own holdings.

The department itself, which has given such grand service for almost 20 years, has had to undergo change to keep abreast of the times. Departments within the department have sprung up, and some of them, such as African Education and Engineering Commission, have eventually hived off on their own. Such changes have been in the best interests of the Africans. It is necessary for any Government in power to be alert to the need for change.

There are limits to how much a country can spend. Recent

major moves in African education were made possible by the African people themselves accepting a doubling of their tax, thus contributing an extra £500,000 a year to the Exchequer. Education is an aid to industry and to the achievement of higher productivity, having its effect upon ways of life through the teaching of hygiene, sewing, cooking and home-making, and in the wider sense bringing a primitive people into a new world of living and opportunity.

"African education can be the most potent force at our disposal to ensure the harmonious working together of the people of different races, for it is fitting the African population to take their place in and contribute towards the development of a modern industrial State.

"With the rapidly increasing standard of living of the African people, it would be desirable that they contribute more in taxation. If we became the Government we should consider immediately the possibility of introducing a non-racial income tax covering the whole of income below the Federal income tax figure.

### Proposal to Merge Governorships

"There are strong arguments in favour of abolishing the present head tax of £2 and substituting for it a tax of perhaps £2 as a minimum for all wage-earners or farm-owners, plus say 1s for every £100 earned after the first £100, up to the beginning of the Federal income tax. In this way the £10,000 African wage-earners would contribute considerably and increasingly to the expense of development, while Europeans who at present pay no tax would pay a small amount. Agreement between Governments for such tax would have to be achieved, for now all income tax goes to the Federal Government.

"Two years ago as Prime Minister I put to the Commonwealth Relations Office a proposal to merge the governorship of Southern Rhodesia with the office of Governor-General. We have seen one may act in both offices at the same time on several occasions, and we know that it is possible to combine the two offices. The proposal was that the Governors in the north would continue to hold office at such time as a Prime Minister was elected in each country. When the Northern States each came to that point they too would lose their Governorship and the whole Federation would be served by one representative of Her Majesty.

"The whole position is to be discussed prior to the 1960 conference, and will be considered at that conference, but we were unwilling to place the proposal in our policy as there are still many things to be considered, and before we commit ourselves we must be completely convinced that our position would be safe, particularly in possible emergencies, which might involve the Federal Government as well as ourselves and might possibly see two Prime Ministers giving different advice to the one Governor-General.

"In consultations with the Secretary of State it has been agreed that the remaining restrictions in our country's constitution must be removed, and this matter also is to be given further consideration before the 1960 conference.

### Loyalty in Political Affairs

"I once met Sir Winston Churchill when he was surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, and I asked him how he was able to bear the heavy load of office. The secret, he said, as he looked around his colleagues, was that they were all friends together. We never have to wonder what a colleague is really meaning when he speaks, for we have complete confidence in each other.

"I have in recent weeks learned very bitter lessons and the country has been made to suffer because of the disloyalty of members of the team of Government. I believe that we shall never see such an occurrence again, but we shall always bear the stain left by disloyalty in high office.

"The forces are now ranged on two sides, even though five parties have entered the field. These forces are not divided upon the desire for economic development, upon their readiness to build roads or improve transport, but they are divided upon the attitude which Europeans should have to the African population.

"On the extreme side are the Confederates, who are wholly committed to life on the apartheid model. Then come their sons of the Dominion Party, who are not openly so extreme but are nevertheless true sons of their fathers. In the same camp are the six or eight extremists who have remained within the United Federal Party, men who are always shouting 'Stop' when they mean 'stop'. These are the groups that threaten us with all the miseries which would come from following the South African pattern.

"It is the greatest tragedy that the Prime Minister has placed himself with these men, for he has committed the United Federal Party to a position of such confusion that they are no longer able to give a clear and progressive lead to the country. The Prime Minister could have kept the

liberal forces together, but his action forced us, against our will and our judgment, to leave the United Federal Party, where the Fletcher-Staw faction are now in command.

"The difference between us is that the U.R.P. knows that there can be plenty for all, and that its recognizes that the theory that prosperity depends upon keeping the African down is a snare and a delusion.

"We do not look upon the African people as threatening our future prosperity, for we know that there will be no prosperity for anyone if repressive policies are followed, and that only by co-operation together can Rhodesia increase her productivity to the degree which will make this country really safe for our children and later generations. We have the lessons of history on our side.

"Victory for our party may be delayed five years, but we are sure to come to Government, and I believe that the people of this land will give the most serious consideration to giving us this responsibility now. We are the only party that is not frightened of what we see around us. We recognize that the rise of the African presents its problems, but also that if it is guided rightly, it can be a force of the greatest significance for our development.

"We face the great river of African advancement. The Confederates and the Dominion Party call for it to halt in its progress, and they are faintly echoed by the dominant section of the U.F.P. We are realists, and we recognize that it is neither possible nor desirable to attempt to halt the mighty flow. We would direct that flow as it were through turbines so that the great power potential could be used for the good of all. That is the only way to meet the challenge of these times.

"We are committed to a programme of politics and of life which is something new out of Africa, a new initiative and daring programme in the realm of human relations. The Confederates will not touch it. The Dominion Party would touch it. The United Federal Party cannot make up their minds about it. Some think it would not win the election, while the Prime Minister defeated at Hillside and rejected by Umfali after his stirring public challenge to Mr. Wightwick to meet him in battle, will give a lead when he can determine what the majority of his constituents wish him to do.

### Only Truly Responsible People

"The U.F.P. alone has honestly accepted the challenge in housing, education, politics, and industry has gone ahead fearlessly, building up as it has gone a store of good will between the races.

"Are we impractical idealists who are ready to play fast and loose with our priceless heritage? Are we foolish enough to take a course set about with such dangers as might lead us to destruction? Are we lightly gambling with the future of our children?—for let us acknowledge that at present the decisions in these matters lie almost entirely with the Europeans. Are we unworthy and irresponsible? No.

"We are the realists, the only truly responsible people in the field. Our policies are long-term ones, based on the fundamentals which can alone ensure the ultimate success of any human project—the fundamentals of honesty and fair-dealing, of concern for the welfare of all, and a sympathy with the other man's point of view.

"Have we the qualities of greatness and determination? Are we sufficiently united as a gathering of people of different races to accept the challenge and press forward until victory is ours? You must give that answer.

## Organizing for Independence

### Dr. Banda to Return to Nyasaland

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA, who for 20 years practised medicine in London and more recently in Ghana, is about to return to Nyasaland, his birthplace, whence it is reported that he may assume the leadership of the Nyasaland African Congress.

When interviewed on television in London recently he said that if Nyasaland withdrew from the Federation he would want Northern Rhodesia to join with her. He wanted an African State in which Europeans "would have a chance". He intended to organize his own people and get what support he could from Britain.

Asked what would happen if negotiations for Nyasaland's independence failed, Dr. Banda replied: "I don't believe in violence. I believe in negotiations, but if it does not get us what we want we shall be forced to resolve the problem in some other way."

# United Rhodesia Party's Statement of Principles and Policy

## Its Plans to Build A Community Based on Western Civilization and Free from Fear

THE FOLLOWING IS A statement of principles and policy issued by the United Rhodesia Party recently:

(a) To enable the people of Southern Rhodesia, with their experience of self-government and parliamentary tradition, to make their maximum contribution towards the solution of problems classed as territorial under the Constitution of the Federation, through membership of a political body, sovereign and independent in its own sphere of Government.

(b) To co-operate fully with the Federal Government to serve our common interests and to maintain friendly relations with our neighbours.

(c) By promoting economic development, political stability, unity and freedom amongst our people, to enable Southern Rhodesia to make her maximum contribution to the well-being of the Federation and to the achievement of Dominion status.

(d) To ensure that the public is taken frankly and fully into the confidence of the Government on the country's affairs.

### Upholding Western Civilization

(e) So to govern as to enable all to achieve the benefits of Western civilization in accordance with their will and ability to do so, and at the same time to safeguard the position of those who already possess them, making no distinction against any abuse of the responsibility which those benefits impose.

(f) To recognize the identity of interests and the interdependence in public affairs of people of the different races, and upon that foundation to build a community free of fear.

(g) To preserve the rights of the individual—that is to say, equality before the Law, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and to safeguard the freedom of the Press.

(h) To preserve and encourage private enterprise, with State intervention only when the national interest clearly demands it.

(i) To foster loyalty to the Crown and the British Commonwealth of Nations and to secure the continuance of English as the sole official language of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation.

### POLICY

**Important Note.**—The Constitution of the Federation restricts those matters which remain the responsibility of the territorial Governments. Many important functions of government, such as European agriculture, European education, health, defence, immigration and income tax, have been given to the Federal Parliament.

By far the most important function of Government, both in degree and implication, that remains to the territorial Parliament is responsibility for African affairs. Consequently this statement of policy in the territorial field might suggest undue emphasis on racial matters, but it does, in fact, cover the whole field of territorial Government responsibility.

The party will continue the vigorous policy of the previous United Rhodesia Party Government in housing, road construction, the conservation and development of water resources, and encouragement and assistance to the mining industry and to trade and industry generally.

We intend to grapple vigorously with the problems which will face us in the next five years and so to lay a secure foundation for the future. We intend to deal with the particular problems facing the Government of Southern Rhodesia in its spheres of government as set out below:—

**Cost of living.**—The ways in which the territorial Government can take action to reduce the cost of living are limited under the Constitution of the Federation to such matters as

(a) ensuring the supply of housing at the lowest possible cost, and (b) increasing production per head of population by promoting efficiency, development, and the skills of the people. This party will ensure that the Government takes the most determined action in these matters, including the continuance of the 90% housing-loan guarantee scheme.

**Industrial Relations.**—Full development is dependent upon our achieving good relations in industry, not only between employer and employed, but also between employees of different races and different levels of skill.

One of the obstacles is the understandable fear on the part of Europeans, accustomed to a relatively high standard of living, of competition by non-Europeans accustomed to a lower standard. Two Select Committees of the last Parliament investigated this problem over a period of more than three years and drafted a new Industrial Conciliation Bill designed to secure the interests of all concerned and of the country. The party supports the principles of the new Bill and will seek its introduction at the earliest opportunity.

**Urbanization.**—As our industrial evolution proceeds, increasing numbers of Africans who were previously living a more or less tribal life in the bush are beginning to become townsmen on a permanent family basis, and this has raised a number of new problems which were referred by the present Government to a commission of enquiry for consideration. This party will give detailed study to recommendations of the commission in arriving at its decisions on the action to be taken.

**Dominion Status.**—The Constitution will be reviewed in 1960 at a conference of the Governments of the Federation, of the three territories, and of Great Britain. At this conference, from her position of independence within the Federal Constitution, Southern Rhodesia will co-operate with the other Governments to obtain the grant of Dominion status to the Federation. The party believes that the greatest contribution Southern Rhodesia can make to the achievement of Dominion status will be by establishing a sense of freedom, unity, and confidence amongst her people through enlightened government.

### Common Voters' Roll

**Franchise.**—The party believes in the principle of the common voters' roll and a franchise law which enables people to participate who are able to do so with reason and judgment. Having established a franchise which embodies these principles and maintains confidence between the races, the party does not intend to make any change in the existing qualifications.

**Finance and Taxation.**—Owing to restriction of territorial powers of taxation in the Federal Constitution, this Government has been compelled to resort to taxes, such as the driver's licence tax, which are irritating to the public, and the poll tax, which is inequitable and yield less revenue than a graduated tax would produce. The party will review the present position and do its utmost to introduce an efficient and equitable system.

The party recognizes that, in the difficult financial situation presently existing in the Federation, reduction of taxation in Southern Rhodesia is improbable for some time to come. In conjunction with the Federal Government it will do everything possible to keep taxation to a minimum by increasing the earning power of the country and by strict control of Government expenditure.

We will pursue a policy which will give the maximum incentives and encouragement to primary and secondary industry, in order to attract capital and immigrants for new industries and to provide necessary Government and social services.

**Social Welfare.**—This party recognizes the need for a sound system of social welfare. It will continue, and where possible extend, the system of providing (a) grants to voluntary associations which care for the physically and mentally handicapped and for the aged; (b) institutions for the care and training of young people of the different races who are in need of such care; (c) institutions for the treatment of alcoholics; and (d) assistance for the destitute. A full investigation will be made into the provision of specialized training to rehabilitate those who have found themselves unemployable.

The party will encourage those who are able to provide for themselves to make provision against sickness, accident, and old age by means of self-help schemes such as the medical aid

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# Progress in Tanganyika Under British Administration

## Sir Edward Twining's Review of Political and Economic Advancement\*

**D**URING THE LAST FEW YEARS Tanganyika has witnessed the emergence of political organizations whose growth the Government welcomes as an integral part of the political system of the Territory, provided always that they conform to recognized standards in the conduct of their business and that their actions are not such as to usurp or undermine the authority of central and local government.

Some political leaders are impatient for further constitutional advance. I welcome a vigorous approach to all problems, but it is the Government's duty to see that the pace is suitable to local conditions and not to give way to the clamour of those who, seeking to retain the loyalty of their supporters, sometimes make exaggerated demands incompatible with the realities of the situation and which they must know to be unrealistic.

The Constitution, adopted after a most searching inquiry, is based on the recommendation of the Legislative Council at that time. The then Secretary of State made it clear that the Constitution was designed to last for a considerable period, and until the time came for the main communities in the Territory to consider future forms of representation. The appropriate time may be after the elections have been completed.

If so, the Post-elections Committee which it is then proposed to set up will be in a position to consider this matter, as it is proposed that its terms of reference should include, among other matters, an examination of constituency boundaries. It will also be able to see whether any changes can be made in the existing provisions for parity representation.

### Ministerial System

In my address to Council on September 17 last, I referred to the study to be undertaken by the Post-elections Committee of the working of the ministerial system and to consideration of ways and means of improving the Executive Council and possibly replacing it by a Council of Ministers. The present ministerial system is only an interim measure, and, although it is working satisfactorily, at some stage a full ministerial system will have to be created. Such a system has obvious merits, but it is costly, and if introduced prematurely would run into many difficulties and dangers.

Some requests that certain constitutional changes should be made before the forthcoming elections have been completed and before this Post-elections Committee is established have been rejected, and I am authorized by the Secretary of State to say that, in relation to the structure and machinery of central government, no constitutional change, except possibly for the proposals now under consideration for decentralization, will be made until the recommendations of the Post-elections Committee have been considered.

A very cogent reason for deciding that no further constitutional changes should be made until after this Post-elections Committee has made its recommendations is so that this Government and H.M. Government in the United Kingdom may have the benefit of the advice of elected representatives of the people when examining certain steps towards further constitutional progress.

Although this Council will be duly represented on the Post-elections Committee by elected members and nominated members, Government must retain the right to include on the committee any person although not a member of this Council who because of his knowledge and experience might be able to give valuable assistance to the committee in formulating their recommendations.

Consideration is being given to referring to the Post-elections Committee the question of whether some form of Council of State should be instituted. It appears to me that there would be considerable merit in establishing a Council in which the wisdom and experience of the traditional authorities would find expression, and on which might sit people who would tend to be discouraged by inclination or

other commitments from the more controversial type of politics for which the forum is Legislative Council. The contribution which these traditional authorities are able to make to a solution of the problems of the Territory is indeed massive. In this connexion, I was pleased to hear that the second Chiefs' Convention had some constructive and pertinent comments to make relative to this matter.

Our policy is to promote, with the utmost vigour and by all possible means, the aims of the international trusteeship system, which in effect means the promotion of the political advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence. The impatient would like to see self-government introduced without further ado. Such an attitude shows a very superficial knowledge of what self-government means and what are the essential requirements before even responsible government can be attained.

### Two Important Conditions

Two of particular importance were stated in 1955 by Sir Alan Burns, the then United Kingdom delegate to the Trusteeship Council. He said that the first was a fairly large body of persons with education, initiative and experience, prepared to assume the responsibilities and who had and deserved the confidence of the majority of the people. The second requirement was that the resources of the country should be so developed that through its own enterprise the Territory should be self-sufficient and in a position to raise adequate funds to maintain the Government and all its services.

Nobody can truthfully say that we have come anywhere near to achieving these two requirements.

It is Government's intention to move progressively forward to attain the requisite position, but always building soundly and solidly, the time it will take will depend on the attitude of the people and their leaders.

Those politicians who have the good of Tanganyika at heart should do everything in their power to assist the Government in surmounting the problems and difficulties which exist, and thus help to build up a sound structure here which will give Tanganyika the position in Africa which it deserves. This would be the surest and the quickest way of achieving self-government. If, however, they should prefer to pursue policies which neither the Tanganyika Government nor H.M. Government in the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority could accept, then they will retard the progress which, given favourable circumstances, could be made, and they will put back the hope of attaining self-government for many years to come.

The Secretary of State said last year in Dar es Salaam: "H.M. Government does not intend to abdicate its responsibility. We have no intention of abandoning our trust or handing it over to irresponsible people or indeed to any Government under which responsible people of all races in Tanganyika would not feel secure." These words are unambiguous.

### Reputation of The Territory

The Territory has a reputation for possessing people who have a great fund of good will and shrewd common sense. Let us hope that they will live up to their reputation and will finally achieve the goal in a spirit of tolerance and good will under the guidance of wise, experienced, and sensible leaders whom the people of the Territory can trust. The leaders of the people will have a particular responsibility in the years immediately ahead. Ill-considered actions and words inevitably tend to affect adversely the economic structure of the Territory by which the future constitutional pattern is bound to be conditioned.

At present the greater part of our national wealth is derived from our natural resources, prominently agriculture. As time goes on the African peasant farmer will probably develop into a yeoman farmer, cultivating by modern methods much larger areas than he can do under present conditions, and thereby contributing to a great extent to the economic wealth and well-being of the Territory.

But we may also develop an important mining industry. The exploration which is going on today should tell us within a few years whether we have large mineral deposits capable of being profitably mined. If this should turn out to be the case, we must make sure that the conditions are right to attract the capital required, which it is hoped would run into many millions of pounds and, to quote the Secretary of State's words, "ensure that to the normal hazards of mining are not added the abnormal hazards of political instability." Whenever there is a project which is a good

\* Being extracts from an address given last week to the Legislative Council.

commercial risk there is no difficulty in finding capital, and I earnestly hope that nothing will be said or done by members of any political party to put such projects in jeopardy.

Since I arrived in Tanganyika in 1949, much material progress has been made. The credit is due to the many wise, unselfish and disinterested persons in all walks of life throughout the Territory who have striven hard to make this Territory a better place to live for its 8 1/2 m. inhabitants. I welcome this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance which I have at all times received from those wise counsellors who, without fear or favour, have placed their knowledge and experience at the disposal of Government.

I am mindful of the part played in our progress by the commercial community. I pay tribute to the many agencies and organizations which, in the educational and social fields, have made a substantial contribution, often on an entirely voluntary basis, to the life and well-being of the community. I warmly acknowledge the contribution of the Civil Service, which, generally speaking, has set standards of a very high order; and I refer to the contribution of the Administrative Service, as fine a body of men as could be found in any territory. Above all, I pay tribute to the people themselves, in every walk of life and of all races, who have been motivated by a great urge to improve their lot and develop Tanganyika.

### African Progress

It has recently been stated that the general administration throughout the Territory to be proud of its record of 20 years in Tanganyika, and is to be blamed because the Territory is still so backward. When, in 1920, after the First World War, the United Kingdom took over responsibility for the administration of Tanganyika, there had been little progress in any field, and the people were living much as their fathers had lived before them. Medical facilities were practically non-existent; child mortality was high; and the general standards of living and education very low. Today the people have been lifted from their primitive form of existence to become emerging citizens of a country which in the course of time will take its place among the nations of the world.

Before the end of the Second World War progress was slow, particularly in the economic field, where such developments as had taken place were struck an almost mortal blow by the economic blizzard that hit the world in the early thirties. But perhaps one of the greatest achievements of these early days was the sowing of the seed of confidence among the three main races and the establishment of good race relations. That spirit of mutual good will and tolerance between Africans, Asians, and Europeans continues today, despite efforts in certain quarters to destroy it, is largely due to the sound common sense and level-headed attitude of the bulk of the population. In 1938 the revenue of the Territory was just over £2m.; in 1940 it was approximately £3m., and in 1957-58 it will be just over £19m. In 1938 the total value of import and export trade was approximately £2 1/2 m.; in 1948 it was £39m., and in 1957 it was £100m.

But the story is not to be read only in statistical information. Other less tangible but equally important achievements tend to be overlooked. I refer to the establishment of the rule of law and the creation of a judicial system at all levels throughout the Territory which may yet prove to be one of our most lasting contributions to the build up of a stable and prosperous country.

### Ever Increasing Responsibilities

Since the war the people have been associated more and more closely with local affairs and given an ever-increasing say in the shaping of policy. There are some 2,000 councils and committees of various forms and status, from the provincial to the village level, whom Government consults in various ways and who advise Government through the chiefs, district commissioners, and provincial commissioners. Very many members of these councils and committees are elected in the democratic way; others are the traditional leaders of the people in rural society.

The president of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, recently visited Tanganyika to acquaint himself with our economic progress and prospects, and to discuss the survey mission which the bank is to send to Tanganyika. Representatives of the bank are expected here this month for discussions on the scope and timing of the survey.

Mr. Black told the Press in Nairobi that it appeared to him that the stage was set in East Africa, as in other parts of the continent, for a rapid and sustained expansion of economic activity over the next decade. But that progress is not going to be achieved without a very large effort on the part of the people of Tanganyika. The main effort in Tanganyika's progress must come from within Tanganyika.

There will be laid before you a Government Paper entitled "Proposals for an African Land Tenure Policy in Rural Areas". It results from the study of the recommendations of the East Africa Royal Commission and of the Arusha Land

Tenure Conference. The proposals are intended to satisfy the growing aspirations of progressive Africans to own their own land, while at the same time to allow African customary land tenure to remain undisturbed in areas where there is no general desire for individual ownership. While Government is satisfied that individual ownership will promote increased productivity, no attempt will be made to force a change from the customary land tenure system.

The proposals have been forged on the anvil of prolonged discussions, which have ranged over all land tenure problems. The paper should be regarded as the first proposals for modifying our land tenure policy. Attention is being given to measures which will permit better security of tenure for all lawful occupiers of land and will encourage occupiers, by giving them full confidence in their security of tenure, to procure increased productivity of their land.

## Southern Rhodesian Election Candidates

CANDIDATES so far nominated for the Southern Rhodesian general election to be held on June 5 are as follows:—

**Salisbury North:** Sir Edgar Whitehead (United Federal Party); Mr. Graham Smith (Dominion Party); Mr. H. H. C. Holderness (United Rhodesian Party).

**Avondale:** Mr. A. R. W. Stumbras (U.F.P.); Mr. J. G. Ebisholm (Dom.); Mr. J. H. Humphries (U.F.P.).

**Bulawayo East:** Mr. A. B. Abrahamson (U.F.P.); Mr. S. J. Jossell (Dom.); Lt.-Col. J. R. Webb (U.R.P.).

**Bulawayo Central:** Mr. C. J. Hatty (U.F.P.); Mr. W. A. Porter (Dom.); Mr. J. H. Krikler (U.R.P.).

**Eastern:** Dr. W. Alexander (U.F.P.); Mr. H. Fhyns (Dom.).

**Mazoe:** Mr. J. Quinton\* (U.F.P.); Lord Graham (Dom.); Mr. B. M. A. Atkinson (U.R.P.).

**Salisbury Central:** Mr. E. M. Cleveland (U.F.P.); Mr. W. A. McAlister (Dom.); Mr. R. S. Walker (U.R.P.).

**Salisbury City:** Mr. R. Knight\* (U.F.P.); Mrs. A. E. Wilson (Dom.); Mr. C. B. Dryden (U.R.P.).

**Greendale:** Mr. G. Ellum-Brown\* (U.F.P.); Dr. A. Pailey (Dom.); Mr. B. T. A. Hone (U.R.P.).

**Rusape:** Mr. N. Shiraw\* (U.F.P.); Mr. P. van Heerden (Dom.).

**Gwelo:** Mrs. G. P. B. Tunmer\* (U.F.P.); Mr. C. F. S. Clark (Dom.).

**Shabani:** Mr. A. D. Matkovich (U.F.P.); Mr. I. B. Dillon (Dom.); Mr. R. S. G. Todd\* (U.R.P.).

**Victoria:** Mr. A. Paley (U.F.P.); Mr. R. O. Stockhill\* (Dom.).

**Braeside:** Mr. J. A. F. de Villiers (Dom.); Mr. M. A. Pedler (U.R.P.).

**Matobo:** Mr. W. Starling (Dom.).

**Bulawayo District:** Mr. H. Roberts (Dom.); Mr. W. H. Elliot (U.R.P.).

**Gatooma:** Mr. R. F. Griffin (U.F.P.); Mr. W. Harper (Dom.); Mr. A. M. Bensusan (U.R.P.).

**Marimbe:** Mr. J. B. Pittman (U.F.P.); Mr. H. Robinson (Dom.); Mr. P. Charles (U.R.P.).

**Highlands:** Mr. H. Pichanick (U.F.P.); Mr. C. R. J. Pickett (Dom.); Mr. M. M. Buchan (U.R.P.).

**Que Que:** Dr. I. M. Hirsch (U.F.P.); Mr. H. A. Alberts (Dom.).

**Hunyani:** Dr. J. D. Burrows (U.F.P.); Mr. J. C. Smith\* (Dom.); Mr. E. D. Palmer\* (U.R.P.).

**Bulawayo North:** Mrs. M. Cordell (U.F.P.); Mr. I. E. McLean (Dom.); Mr. A. D. H. Lloyd\* (U.R.P.).

**Bulawayo South:** Mr. B. Goldstein (U.F.P.); Mr. L. Gelman (Dom.).

**Hatfield:** Mr. F. K. E. Campbell (U.F.P.); Mr. S. E. Aitken-Cade\* (Dom.).

**Lonsdale:** Mr. B. Ewing (U.F.P.); Mr. F. Clements (Dom.); Mr. E. D. Palmer\* (U.R.P.).

**Marandellas:** Mr. P. Duncan (U.F.P.); Mr. F. H. Grey (Dom.); Mr. W. A. Moubrey (U.R.P.).

**Solukwe:** Mr. G. Bruce McKenzie (U.F.P.); Mr. W. J. J. Cary (Dom.); Mr. R. C. Moffat (U.R.P.).

**Kayamathlana:** Mr. V. V. B. May (U.F.P.); Mr. H. Pinchehn (Dom.); Mr. A. H. Pinchehn (U.R.P.).

**Essex:** Mr. H. Went (U.F.P.); Brig. A. Skeen (Dom.).

**Braeside:** Mrs. M. Watson (U.F.P.); Mr. J. G. Pain\* (Dom.); Mr. J. E. Lewis (U.R.P.).

\* Indicates a member of the last Parliament.



# Hint of Income Tax on Africans in Uganda

## Higher Tax on Companies and Higher Duties to Protect Local Industry

A DEFICIT OF ABOUT £1½m. on Uganda's recurrent budget for this year and the prospect of a deficit next year of £2m., or 10% of the revenue budget, have made it necessary, for the Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, to propose tax changes which are expected to yield at least £1½m. in a full year.

Higher import duties on textiles should raise receipts by £1.1m., an increase in the company rate of income tax from 4s. to 5s. 50 cents should produce an additional £295,000; the introduction of a tax on the undistributed income of private companies £100,000; and a higher duty on petrol £250,000. Reduction in the excise duty on sugar will, however, cost the country £250,000, and more generous allowances to income tax payers £295,000.

The revised estimate of current revenue for this year is £18,474,000 and of current expenditure £19,895,000; but even after severe pruning of departmental requirements, expenditure next year will be some £20,633,000, to which must be added £6,694,000 on capital accounts. During 1957-58 Uganda's reserves will have been reduced by nearly £1½m.

### Burden of Income Tax

Mr. Melmoth said in the course of a very detailed statement of the whole position:—

"Uganda the burden on those few who pay income tax is heavy and should be reduced. Africans who are well able to afford to pay income tax on the income derived to them from trade, agriculture, employment, or ownership of land are at present exempt, and their exemption is enjoyed largely at the expense of much poorer Africans who are at present bearing the taxation load. It is not immediately possible to obtain substantial revenue from the direct taxation of Africans, so for the time being we can look only to indirect taxes as the major source of additional revenue.

"Although there are only about 20,000 income tax payers, all non-African, approximately £3m. per annum, 18% of our total tax revenue is raised by this tax. Its incidence is heavy, and a decision to increase the yield from it has made it important to consider the implications of the proposed changes particularly carefully.

"The tax structure has been comprehensively reviewed by the Commission on Income Tax in East Africa, the great majority of whose recommendations it is proposed to accept, including the main recommendation that the taxation of personal incomes should be reduced at the expense of an increase in the rate of tax collected on company profits. The personal allowances which I propose are generally somewhat more generous than those recommended by the commission.

### Relief For New Hotels

"His recommendation that industrial building relief should be granted for new hotel buildings has been accepted. They will be eligible for the normal initial allowance of 10% and an increase in the normal annual allowance from 2% to 6%. This concession reflects the importance attached by Government to the improvement and extension of hotel accommodation to cater for the increasing number of tourists whom it should be possible to attract.

"African housing will be brought within the definition of industrial buildings, subject to the modification that the relief will be related to business employees falling within the scope of the Employment Ordinance; the recommendations affecting mining are accepted; and as regards agriculture it is intended to adopt the basis which has been successfully employed in the U.K., with the exception provided by the commission that the allowance for development should be 20% in the first year and 10% in each of the following eight years. We shall continue the special arrangement made for coffee estates following the withdrawal of the export duty rebate last year.

The annual value of houses on mines and farms will be exempt from tax, and also all interest earned on deposits with the Post Office Savings Banks in East Africa.

"In reviewing the structure of rates and allowances a merger of income tax and surtax was considered. In East Africa there is no reason why there should be two separate taxes; unlike the U.K., surtax in East Africa is assessed by the same department on the same income and collected at the same time by the same machinery. Separation into two taxes is inconvenient and unnecessary. It is intended to have one progressive tax in future, subject to identification of part of the tax as 'surtax' for the purposes of double taxation agreements.

### Marriage Allowance

"The married allowance will start at £500, increasing by one-fifth of the excess of total income over £500 to a maximum of £700; the maximum will be reached at a total income of £1,500. This will replace the present fixed allowance of £350. The single person's allowance will be £225.

"The passage deduction, at present £125 for the journey each way to and from East Africa, will be increased to £150. The age and old age allowances will be increased and increased to a maximum of £250.

"The education allowance will be revised. Where a child lives at home it will be 75% of the tuition fees, or the tuition fees over any grant, scholarship, or excess income, if that is less. Where the child lives at school, £125 or the excess of tuition fees plus one-third of the boarding fees over any grant, scholarship, or excess income, if that is less.

"In cases where no tuition fees are paid, but where boarding costs have to be met, the allowance will be £50 or the excess of one-third of the boarding fees over any grant, scholarship or excess income, if that is less than £50. The allowance will be increased to £100, £175, and £275 for those over 18 attending a university or college or attending a professional training.

"It is also proposed to accept with some modifications a number of the commission's recommendations dealing with life assurance, contributions to provident funds and pensions schemes, and savings for retirement.

"The rates of tax which it is proposed to charge for the year of income 1957 will be as follows:—

"The first £400 of chargeable income at 2s. in the £, and the next four slabs of £400 chargeable income at 3s., 4s., 5s., and 6s. respectively.

### Increase in Company Tax

"The next £500 of income—that is, the range between £2,000 and £2,500 of chargeable income—will bear tax at 7s., and the following £500 at 8s. Thereafter—that is, for chargeable income in excess of £3,000—each slice of £1,000 will bear tax at an additional 1s. in the £ up to a maximum rate of 15s. in the £, which will apply to chargeable income in excess of £9,000.

"The Commission, suggesting that there was a disparity between the burden borne by companies and individuals, recommended that tax reductions should be offset by an increase in the company rate. The company rate has remained constant since 1942, and in the light of the revenue needs of the territory, and bearing in mind the level of company taxation elsewhere, it is proposed to raise it to 5s. 50 cents in the £, an increase of 1s. 50 cents.

"The commission advised that Section 22 is a loophole in the tax structure which costs the East African Governments some £1½m. a year because it enables any individual trader who turns his business into a private company to avoid surtax on 40% of his profits. Indeed, if he arranges the shareholdings to the best advantage among those members of his family who do not at present legally rank as residents, he can escape surtax on everything other than the dividends paid. The result has been to encourage the formation of private companies for the main purpose of avoiding tax.

"Private companies have increased in East Africa at an average rate of about 300% a year in the past six years. This rapid increase is partly due to tax avoidance, unfair to other individual taxpayers who for one reason or another are unable or do not wish to form themselves in private limited companies. If allowed to become a general practice it would make necessary to increase the basic rate of tax in order to maintain the desired level of tax revenue.

"Of the solution to this major problem of tax avoidance which were submitted to the commission by the tax experts, one was to abolish Section 22 and substitute an undistributed

profits tax. I consider this the best method. It is that which the Governments of India, the Union of South Africa, and the Central African Federation have adopted in similar circumstances.

"It is proposed, therefore, to make undistributed profits of private companies in which there is no substantial public interest ('controlled' companies as they will be defined in the Management Act) subject to an undistributed income tax. The rate of tax will be the difference between the maximum rate payable by individuals and the standard rate now, 9s. 6d. cents. The new tax will apply to undistributed income arising in 1957.

"I hope that this undistributed income tax will provide a sufficient incentive to companies which are not developing and are avoiding tax by not distributing their profits to declare dividends. Those companies which spend more than 20% of their profits on development will be better off than they are under Section 22. The flexibility of this relief provision ought therefore to be an encouragement to private companies to plough back into industrial buildings, farm buildings, mining or plantation development, or machinery and equipment, to the benefit of themselves and the economy of Uganda.

### Income Tax Should be Non-Racial

"I have on a number of occasions said that Government grants are a means by which income tax should be a non-racial tax and that the present exemption of Africans and African companies should be discontinued. The implications of this recommendation are, however, not solely fiscal, and further consideration has made it clear that the proposal will have to be considered as part of a review of the financial arrangements between the Kabaka's Government and the African local governments on the one hand and the Protectorate Government on the other.

"Later this year a review will be undertaken on the basis of the transfer of grants to these Governments. In determining the cost of transferred services the Protectorate Government can meet from general revenue, the Government will take into account the possibility of raising additional revenue by collecting income tax from Africans and the proposal to which I have referred on another occasion that the African poll tax might gradually become a local government tax. The Protectorate Government will not be able to maintain grants on the present basis from the sources of revenue now open to it, and the local governments and the Protectorate Government between them will have to find other means of raising the revenue required.

"The change in the taxation structure which is most required is a change which ensures that the taxation of Africans is more closely related to their ability to pay. At present the poorer peasant, particularly if he grows cotton or coffee, is making proportionately a much bigger contribution to the tax revenues of the country than the more wealthy African. This is a state of affairs which would be corrected to some extent by withdrawing the exemption of Africans from income tax, and this will be taken into account in the review.

### Customs Tariff Reviewed

"I said that last year in consultation with the other Governments the customs tariff was undergoing a thorough review. The general tariff is maintained at the present effective rate of 22%. A reduced rate of 11% is introduced for imports particularly necessary for developing the country, such as building materials, while the free list has been extended to include a wider range of raw materials for local industries.

"A protective rate of 30% will apply to a number of items produced by local industries, which at their present stage of development need a measure of protection. This rate of 30% replaces various existing protective rates, but very few additional items are involved. The most important of these, so far as Uganda is concerned, are textiles and clothing.

"In the case of textiles it was found that whereas the total imports had increased from 37m. sq. yards in 1951 to 64m. sq. yards in 1957, an increase of 72%, the average value per sq. yard had declined from 2.47s. in 1951 to 1.49s. in 1957, with the result that the revenue from this source had gone up from £840,000 to only £943,000, an increase of only 12%.

"These aggregate figures conceal a major change which lately has been taking place at an increasing speed, namely the replacement of cotton textile imports by artificial fabrics. In 1954 of the total imports of 37m. sq. yards, 24.3m. sq. yards were cotton and 13.6m. sq. yards (36%) were other fabrics including rayon. In 1957 cotton imports had fallen to 22.8m. sq. yards and synthetic fabrics had risen to 41.3m. sq. yards, or 64%.

"This shift to the artificial fabrics would even at 1951 prices have resulted in a substantial fall in the average rate of duty per yard, but in addition there has been a 49% fall

in the average value of synthetic fabrics since 1951. The result of these two factors has been a drop in the average rate of duty from 58 cents per sq. yard in 1951 to 30 cents last year.

"To deal with this situation the new *ad valorem* rate of 30% has been combined with a specific duty of 50 cents per sq. yard for grey bleached cotton, 65 cents for other cotton goods, and 80 cents for artificial silk and other synthetic materials. For silk piece goods, of which only a small quantity is imported, the specific duty will be 2s. per sq. yard. The specific duty will apply where it exceeds the *ad valorem* duty.

### Aid to Local Textile Industry

"In order that these increases in duty may not be evaded by importing garments, a course which would put small tailors out of business, the specific duty on garments will be increased to 1.50s. each.

"Besides providing a substantial part of the additional revenue, which is required, these tariff changes should also give the local industry, Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., a fairer chance of competing on level terms with imported goods from some places where within the past year it seems that prices have been dictated more by the desire to unload surplus stocks than by regard to costs of production.

"The only other major change in the tariff is in respect of motor spirit. I propose that the duty should be increased by 25 cents per gallon. The expenditure on roads, which amongst other benefits reduces vehicle maintenance costs, will still exceed the revenue from taxation of motor vehicles and motor spirit.

"I regret that it has not been possible to make further progress this year in the reduction of export duties, but it remains the Government's intention to reduce these duties, particularly the cotton export duty, as and when opportunity offers."

### Governor's Tribute to Mr. Vasey

#### Outstanding Success in Thankless Task

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has paid a warm tribute to Mr. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development, in a letter of thanks for his services to the Colony.

Having referred to Mr. Vasey's statement that, after seeing through the Legislature the budget which he had prepared, he could not continue as a Minister in consequence of his defeat in the elections for the specially elected seats in the Legislative Council, Sir Evelyn continued:

"I am extremely sorry that you will not be able to continue as Minister for Finance for a longer period. During my period of office there has been laid on you a very difficult and often thankless task. You have performed this task with outstanding success, and the whole country owes you a deep debt of gratitude.

"Apart from your well-known achievements as Minister for Finance, I have during my period of office found that your counsel on political and administrative matters has been of great value. I am personally very grateful to you."

### Multi-Racial Nation Building

#### Royal Commonwealth Society Conference

ON SATURDAY next there is to be a conference of Companions of the Royal Commonwealth Society on "The Problems of Nation Building in Multi-Racial Communities"—the Companions being members under 25 years of age.

Lord De La Warr will be the guest of honour at luncheon. Mr. Michael Newman, Assistant Information Attache at Rhodesia House, London, will speak on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and there will be a brain trust consisting of Mr. Kenneth Thompson (chairman), Professor C. E. Carrington, Mr. Newman, Mr. A. D. C. Peterson, and Mr. Mshinga Sogire.

Mr. Carrington is head of the Social Services Department of the Commonwealth Office; Mr. Carrington is Professor of British Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs; and Mr. Peterson, chairman of the Commonwealth Studies Committee of the Royal Commonwealth Society, is director of the Department of Education at Oxford University.

# African Case Against N. Rhodesian Government's Proposals

## Full Text of Mr. Harry Franklin's Memorandum to Secretary of State for the Colonies\*

**MOST ARTICULATE AFRICANS** do not want the African Congress parity scheme of an equal number of black and white heads (the latter including officials) in the Legislature, but they do want parity on the lines of the scheme submitted by the African members of the Legislative Council. They would, I believe, be prepared to accept something less than parity in the Executive Council, and would not seriously object to a fairly highly qualified franchise if they were granted parity in the Legislature.

They do not want parity now, nor do they ask for an overwhelmingly black Government thereafter. They want parity for the next five years, believing that this generous gesture would restore African faith in the Northern Rhodesian and United Kingdom Governments to such an extent that there would be no need for African or European reserved seats at all thereafter.

They argue that both inside and outside the Legislative Council African and Europeans would really begin working together with mutual respect when the Europeans discovered that nothing terrible happened with such a large number of Africans in the Legislature, and Africans felt that they had enough power to look after themselves so that white settler superior power in Government could not lead to Northern Rhodesia becoming another South Africa.

The officials to remain as the balancing power, but with a pressure group on the elected African side as great as the pressure group on the elected European side, so that the officials will not be inclined to yield to a continuously greater pressure from one side.

### Conforming With Moffat Resolutions

This does not run counter to the Moffat Resolutions as a temporary measure to remove fears and establish confidence. The resolutions do not specify a date for the move forward from the present system of racial representation, but refer to special arrangements in a period of transition, and if these special arrangements were parity which enabled the abolition of racial representation after the next two years, the move forward could be a complete jump.

Meantime there could be a move forward in the sense that African and European voters could vote together for the African and European candidates to fill the Legislature, and political parties whether multi-racial or otherwise, but preferably multi-racial, could operate under the parity scheme as well as under any other scheme. Members would vote as a party on ordinary issues, but any attempts by the Europeans to raise the new franchise qualifications when too many Africans appeared on the roll, or to tinker with the Orders in Council on Native trust and Native reserve land, would find the Africans rallying in one block with sufficient power to resist such actions.

The argument that if Africans have equal power with Europeans in the Legislature they should not have special protective legislation—for example, ensuring their rights to 94% of the territory's land—is appreciated (although since there are only three Europeans to every 100 Africans in the country this land apportionment is not unreasonable), but with the African confidence that five years of parity would restore such legislation could thereafter be repealed.

While it seems to me that parity would be a bold gamble

\* Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services in the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been in London for a few days to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies the African case against the proposals of the Northern Rhodesian Government for constitutional changes. He presented the above memorandum to Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA before flying back to Lusaka on Sunday that he had been given a very sympathetic hearing.

which might produce the results claimed, as opposed to small advances given under pressure—which often gave rise to un-constitutional but usually successful agitation for more—it there is no point in pressing for it in the certain knowledge that it will not be granted. Instead, one must endeavour to ensure that the advances granted are by no means small.

One matter not mentioned in the draft proposals of the Northern Rhodesian Government—which perhaps could hardly be mentioned therein since it could not be called a constitutional change—is a point of administration which I believe to be of very great importance in connexion with any constitutional changes. I would urge that civil servants should be allowed to stand for election, be given up to three months' unpaid leave for the purpose, and be compelled to resign from the service if they are elected. The best-calibre Africans are almost entirely to be found in the top ranks of the African civil service, and it is of the greatest importance from every aspect, at least that of race relations, that the best Africans should be in Legislative Council. In some lesser degree the same argument might be applied to European civil servants. In any event there could be no discrimination in any arrangements made.

### African Fears

Part IV of the draft proposals claims that they are in line with the Moffat Resolutions. They are, in fact, a move towards a franchise which no separate representation for Africans, but they do little to remove the Africans' fear of European domination, nor do they ensure that such domination cannot be. Nor does it seem to me that these proposals give the right to political progress according to character, qualifications, training, ability, and industry without distinction of race. Surely paragraph 21 of the proposals is an admission of this.

If it is necessary to enable a fair proportion of Africans to qualify at once for the vote, including some of those who have no real doubt already reached the stage when they are fully equipped to vote in a responsible manner, it would not yet be able to meet the proposed permanent qualifications, to have a lower set of temporary qualifications, then it is obvious that the qualifications for the ordinary, the superior, vote have been set too high and that Africans would be deprived unjustly of that vote.

I submit that the qualifications for the franchise are too high. We were told by the Governor in our preliminary discussions that there was no reason at all why we should follow the Federal qualifications; as it now proposed. Nor is there any. There are, on the contrary, strong reasons why this territory can afford to be and should be more liberal in this matter than the Federal Government has been, and so give a lead to the Federation both as a whole and in its three parts.

I imagine that it would be frankly, if not openly, admitted by the protagonists of these proposals and of the Federal arrangements that the qualifications have been chosen so as to ensure that too many Africans do not too quickly get on the roll. That is why so many figures were produced to show how many Africans at different levels of qualifications might get on the roll. The process has been carried too far, and the levels chosen were chosen at a time when it seemed that the educational and economic standards of Africans would advance far more quickly than now appears.

### Falling African Earnings

The present continually falling price of copper, even if it started to recover tomorrow—and nobody believes that it will recover much for a year or two yet, and then only gradually—has already retarded the pace of that advance considerably, and, incidentally, the 18-year period limiting the registration of special voters should, I submit, now become 15. The vote for African education has already been heavily cut, and African earnings outside the civil service and the railways have already fallen, and unemployment is growing.

It begs the question to argue that the qualifications of income, property and education are the same for both races when (1) the disparity between African and European incomes is so enormous and is largely artificially held so by colour prejudice, the power of European trades unions, the lack of technical education, apprenticeship facilities, and so on; (2) nearly all African property cannot be "owned" or leased; and (3) only one-tenth of the African-children of today (and still less those of yesterday) have any chance at all of obtaining full primary education; only 24% have any opportunity of reaching form II, and only 1% can go on to form IV.

(Continued on page 1174)

# PERSONALIA

MR. ARTHUR LOVEDAY has arrived in London by air from Rhodesia.

SIR ROY WELENSKY has promised to open the Kenya Royal Show in October.

SIR STRATI RALLI has relinquished the chairmanship of the Orion Insurance Co., Ltd.

LORD DALEHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, has been revisiting Nyasaland.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE addressed the Suffolk branch of the Victoria League in Ipswich last week.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR in ETHIOPIA and MRS. FURLONGE have arrived in London on leave.

MR. STANLEY GHERSIE has been appointed Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in East Africa.

MR. J. S. COX has been appointed general manager of Rhodesia Motors, Ltd., and will run the company in Salisbury from June 1.

MR. C. F. SWIFT, former General Manager of Southern Rhodesia, came from Southampton last week in the STRIDE TWO CASTLE.

MR. L. C. CATHROP left London for Ndola after a two-months' visit. He is a former mayor of that Northern Rhodesian town.

MRS. NEEDHAM-CLARK has been unanimously nominated as the next mayor of Nairobi, and MR. E. S. ... as deputy mayor.

MR. WILLIAM and LADY MURRAY have arrived in this country from Rhodesia. They are staying at 30 Warwick Square, London, S.W.1.

BISHOP CHICHESTER, who has lived in Southern Rhodesia for some 35 years, has arrived in England in retirement. He will live in Preston.

SAYED ABDULLAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, has accepted an invitation from H.M. Government to revisit this country in July.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE, lately Governor of Ghana, has succeeded LORD HEMINGFORD as chairman of the East and West Friendship Council.

MR. J. J. BAKER and MR. E. T. GYNN have been elected to the board of J. W. Woodworth and Co., Ltd., who are building a large factory in Rhodesia.

MR. G. A. CHAPMAN, manager for the Union-Castle Line in Salisbury, has arrived in the United Kingdom from Rhodesia by the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, as Grand Prior, will hold an investiture of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at St. James's Palace, on May 20.

MR. C. E. DEVELIN, manager of Gidley & Roberts (Uganda), Ltd., has been appointed a Representative Member of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

MR. B. C. SMITHERS has been elected a director of Hubert Davies and Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in the Rhodesias as well as the Union of South Africa.

The current issue of the *Crown Agents' Review* has a photograph of MR. A. H. HICKS, who recently succeeded MR. A. W. ABBOTT as secretary to the Crown Agents.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, who is a keen oarsman, and MRS. TURNBULL are spending their leave in Henley-on-Thames.

Following the resignation of MR. R. J. BAKER from the board of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., COLONEL H. R. JACKMAN, of Turi, has been co-opted a director.

MR. R. E. LUYT, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya, is acting temporarily as Minister in the place of MR. W. F. COUTTS, who has become Chief Secretary to the Government.

MR. D. OSBORNE has been elected chairman of Nakuru Round Table, Kenya. The vice-chairman is MR. D. BENZIMRA and the honorary secretary MR. BRYAN TODD.

THE REV. P. R. W. TIDMARSH, chaplain of Dean Close School, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, has been appointed principal of Bishop Willis Training College, Iganga, Uganda.

SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY, who was for some years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory, and until recently High Commissioner in Malaya, is revisiting East Africa.

VISCOUNT PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD, who is to become president of the M.C.C. in October, was Chief of the Air Staff during the war and is now a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. M. V. JAMES, for the past three years commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in the Leeward Islands, has been appointed headquarters officer in Uganda.

MR. G. H. PATTISON has returned from his visit to Tanganyika Territory, where he has spent the past two years. He was planning to visit German East Africa before the 1914-15 war.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has given Fairlie House, his residence in Bath during the war, to the Bath Corporation for use as a home for aged people. It will be known as the Halle Selassie Home.

When H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH opened the Tropical Products Institute in Gloucester Lane, Holborn, London, W.C., last week, he was received by the RT. HON. ALAN LENNOX BOWEN, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. B. D. GORDON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, spent last week-end in the island and then flew back to Salisbury. His visit was for medical attention after a recent serious motor accident.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, for the past four years Member for Education and Social Services in Northern Rhodesia, flew back to Lusaka on Sunday after a brief visit to London to lay before the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES the objections of Africans to some of the proposals for constitutional changes.

THE REV. and MRS. H. F. HODGE have returned from the service of the Church Missionary Society in East Africa. Mr. Hodge, who first went to Kenya in 1930, was on the staff of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, from 1934 to 1937, and 10 years later was transferred to Uganda, first to the Bishop Tucker College, Mukono, and then as principal of the Bishop Stuart College, Mbarara.

When MRS. GECAGA, the first African woman to be nominated a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, attended to be sworn in she was sponsored by MRS. SHAW and MRS. HUGHES, the two European members. Three years ago Mrs. Gecaga accompanied her husband, a barrister, to England, and she then took domestic science and broadcasting courses in London. Since returning to East Africa she has been a frequent broadcaster to African women and has taught in the Jeanes School.

LORD EBBISHAM, who has been elected president of the London Chamber of Commerce, is a director of McCordale and Co., Ltd., printers and publishers with interests in the Sudan. Among retiring members of the council who were re-elected are: SIR SIDNEY GILLET, chairman of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., and a director of Cable and Wireless (Holdings) Ltd. and many other companies; and MR. RICHARD L. WILLS, director of Fowle, Reid and Wills, Ltd. One of the new members of the council is the HON. J. G. MACPHERSON, a director of Macpherson Train and Co., Ltd., and chairman of Macpherson Train and Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

## Attending the Lambeth Conference

SEVEN BISHOPS from East and Central Africa have already arrived in the United Kingdom for the Lambeth Conference. They are the Bishops of Mombasa, Mombasa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South-West Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

The Bishop of Mashonaland is due tomorrow, the Archbishop of Central Africa on Saturday, and the Rt. Rev. P. J. Brazier, one of the Assistant Bishops of Uganda, on May 30. They will be followed by the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, the Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika (the Rt. Rev. Yohanna Omari), the Assistant Bishop of Mombasa (the Rt. Rev. Festo Olangi), and two other Assistant Bishops of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. Festo Lutaya and the Rt. Rev. K. N. Shalita, the Bishop on the Upper Nile and the Assistant Bishop of that diocese, the Rt. Rev. S. S. T. T.

## Police Inspector Acquitted

POLICE INSPECTOR MICHAEL DOBBS was acquitted in Nairobi last week on charges of torturing an African in order to obtain information about ivory poachers. He was cleared of a charge of causing grievous bodily harm to Mutua K. Adu. Two other Africans charged with him were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Inspector Dobbs said that he ordered his men to get as much information from Mutua as possible and then left the camp. When he returned Mutua was near the fire, naked. He added: "I am not criminally guilty of doing grievous bodily harm, but when I gave the orders I should have made myself clear. I consider myself responsible."

## Intimidation

M. KAWAWA, secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, has been convicted and fined 10s. in Dar es Salaam on a charge of intimidation during a strike of 270 Africans employed at a local factory. After the sentence he was escorted home by so large a crowd of Africans that the police had to use tear gas since other methods failed to break up an unlawful procession. Mr. Michael Kamaliza, president of the T.F.L., has also been charged with intimidation of African employees of the brewery. The T.F.L. and the Tanganyika African National Union have called for a boycott of its products by Africans.

## Dr. Nkrumah's Travels

DR. K. NKUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, will leave Accra later this month on a four-week tour of the seven independent African States which were represented at last month's conference in Ghana. They are Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Liberia. The journey will be made in a specially chartered B.O.A.C. aircraft. Late in July Dr. Nkrumah is to visit the United States and Canada.

## Zanzibar Youths

NEARLY 2,000 ZANZIBARIS are reported to have taken part in a procession through the town organized by the Zanzibar Youths' Own Union. Among the slogans borne on black banners were "Free the People of Africa", "Down With Imperialism", and "We Support Algeria".

## Obituary

### Captain Keith Caldwell

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death in England on his return from Kenya of Captain Keith Caldwell. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. ANDREW MARIE HAGAR, managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., has died in South Africa. Two years ago he paid his first visit to East Africa.

## Barrier of African Mysticism

### Made Lamb by Witchcraft

A POSTHUMOUS ARTICLE by Mr. John Bond, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia, has been published by *Optima*, the quarterly review of the Anglo American Corporation. It begins thus:—

"The African boss boy felt no presentiment of evil as he left the blazing lights of the Rhokhanfa copper mine behind him and strode into the night. The roar of 20th Century technocracy faded as he went down to the Mindola stream. By his fellow Africans' standards he was a man of power and wealth; a holder of the white man's blasting certificate; in short, a civilized man.

"At midnight, near the Mindola stream, he found a sorcerer waiting for him, and his heart stood still with fear. The sorcerer held a little bird, among certain tribes the emblem of evil powers. 'You will never use your voice again till you catch my bird,' the sorcerer said, and tossed it into the air. The boss boy jumped despairingly after the dancing bird and pursued it into the darkness without uttering a cry. He had lost the power of speech.

"A boss boy who cannot talk is no use to the mine. The mine doctors did their best, but the man remained dumb. The European mine official who told me the boss boy's story tried a more appropriate cure. He said witch-doctors to break the spell and gave them white cocks for sacrifice. But it was all in vain. The boss boy has lived in retirement in the village for 10 years now, unable to utter a word.

"Like the majority of the 40,000 African workers on the copper mines, he lives in a world split between the 20th Century and the most ancient past of the savage man. Nowhere else on earth, perhaps, do science and massive technological achievement stand in such raw and recent contrast with a way of life more ancient than Abraham's."

## East African Dinner

MR. RICHARD G. TURNBULL, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Turnbull will be the chief guests of the East Africa Dinner Club at dinner in London on Wednesday, July 2. Sir Stewart Symes, president of the Club for 1958, will take the chair. Tickets may be obtained from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

## Tanganyika's University College

THE TANGANYIKA HIGHER EDUCATION TRUST FUND, started to accumulate money for a university college in the Territory, perhaps on a site near Morogoro, now stands at about £750,000. The suggestion made last year by Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, that native authorities should make small annual subscriptions to the fund has had no response whatsoever.

"For the first time in its history the British and Foreign Bible Society has had to ration production of the Gospels owing to lack of funds. Requests from our agents are so great that they would have cost nearly £1m. last year in paper, printing and binding alone. Though we have had to slow up production, we are shipping three times the tonnage of Scriptures that we were doing 10 years ago." — Dr. William J. Platt, general secretary of the society.

"First priority for the development of any country is a swift and efficient transport system." — Mr. L. R. Machonochie Welwood, chairman of the Kenya Road Authority.

# Kenya Taxes Raised by £800,000

## Mr. Vasey's Seventh Budget Statement

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, said when presenting his seventh budget last week that expenditure for the coming year would be slightly more than £33m., of which £1½m. would be provided by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. The Colony would therefore have to find £31,350,000. The current year's revenue was likely to be a little over £30½m., and an additional £800,000 would therefore have to be raised by new taxation.

The Colony's domestic income fell about 20% annually from 1947 to 1951. Then came the Mau-Mau rebellion, and the growth rate was only 2% in 1953. Two years later expansion had accelerated to 26%, but it was almost at a standstill in 1956. Last year it increased by 7% to £170m. Most of the increase of £11m. had been in the form of larger wages and salaries which accounted for £4m. Domestic exports in 1957 were £2½m. less than those for 1956, mainly through a 22% drop in the value of coffee shipments. Net imports, however, were £2m. more. Capital goods accounted for 23% and raw materials for 35%, leaving only 23% as consumer goods. Gross capital formation still exceeded £40m. annually.

H.M. Government had promised a further £500,000 for the Swynnerton Plan for the development of African agriculture, bringing the U.K. contribution to £5½m. The present estimate of the cost of the current three-year development plan was nearly £29m. Mr. Vasey hoped that ways would be found to finance a £4m. plan for the bitumenization of main roads.

Total revenue of 1957-58 was £30,511,000, not including £1½m. and an interest-free loan of £1½m. from H.M. Government. Customs and excise would produce £11½m. and income tax £11½m. Expenditure would require £33,800,000, so that there would be a deficit of under £3,000,000. Loans from the U.K. were included at £3,300,000 if their resources alone were considered.

The decision to station a battalion of British troops in

Kenya as part of the general Imperial strategic reserve would save Kenya at least £1m. a year. The police and prisons under the emergency heading would require £820,000 and emergency expenditure by the provincial administration and the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development would total between £500,000 and £700,000. Additional provision for education would amount to £325,000.

Arrangements were being made for a trade representative in the Central African Federation, which now spent £12m. annually on food imports, £5½m. from South Africa. The aim was to give Kenya a reasonable chance of a larger share of the market. The contribution to the Road Authority would be raised from £150,000 to £250,000.

The Minister announced new income tax rates similar to those detailed in the Uganda budget statement (reported on another page). Company tax, which had been unchanged in Kenya at 5s. since 1951, is raised by 6d., and is estimated to produce £395,000, of which about £100,000 will fall upon overseas companies able to claim corresponding relief in the country of domicile. The undistributed income tax is expected to raise £270,000 in Kenya.

The special tax on the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru is to be repealed.

Rather more than £1m. annually should come from increased duties on blankets, boots, cardigans, shirts, stockings, other clothing and cotton-piece goods, and silk and artificial silk materials. Imported salmon is to pay 10% and rice 10s. per 100 lb.

Duties are removed from special children's toys, mechanics tools, scaffolding, wire, nuts and bolts, and lifts, and from catering mainly for the tourist trade. A 10% *ex gratia* refund of duty on fixed permanent equipment and other concessions are together estimated to cost £190,000. Ghee will henceforth pay duty at the same rate as margarine.

Unproductive wireless sets, hitherto admitted free of duty, lose that privilege.

## The Road to Sure Dividends

### Realistic Liberalism or Extreme Nationalism?

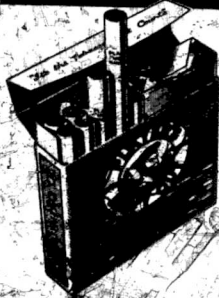
SIR STEPHEN WING HALL, M.P., writes in his *News-Letter*:-

"In the Federation the resignation of Mr. Todd seems to indicate that the policy of moderation and liberalism in racial affairs is in retreat. In Kenya the failure of Mr. Vasey to secure election to the ranks of the specially elected members is another ominous sign.

"We know Mr. Todd and Mr. Vasey to be men of sterling character, of great ability, and of vision. They take a liberal but realistic view of the racial question. They have great experience of Africa's problems. The debt which Kenya owes to the financial ability of Mr. Vasey is enormous. These two men enjoyed to a most important extent the trust and confidence of moderate African nationalist politicians.

"If the non-African in Rhodesia and Kenya rejects the policies of Todd and Vasey, where shall he look to be saved from the danger of the black deluge? To the strength of his own right arm? To a strong government? If this be the idea, disaster is as sure as night follows day.

"However, Mr. Todd is to continue the battle and fight at the forthcoming election at the head of the revived United Rhodesia Party. The last news we have of Mr. Vasey is that he intends to retire from politics—we trust only to recover his breath for a come-back."



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## Suspension of Night Passes

SUSPENSION OF NIGHT PASSES for a trial period of six months became effective on May 1 in Lusaka, Ndola, and Broken Hill, and in the mine townships of Nchanga and Isheana. In Kalusha the trial period began on April 1. Kapri and Chingota are about to suspend night passes in their areas experimentally. Night passes in Chingota, Jamson, Kafue, Kalomo, Mazabuka, Monze, Panga, and Bulonga, and all townships in which the district commissioner is the local authority have been suspended since November 1 last, the trial period having ended on April 30. The period of suspension in those townships has been extended for another six months.

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## "Vicious" African Politics

### Sir Roy Welensky on Extremism

THE CONDUCT OF SOME SECTIONS of the African political community was intolerable, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, told farmers at Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia, recently. He said, *inter alia*:

"I subscribe to a tough but reasonable policy of moderation, of gradual but substantial progress in the political field as well as in the economic spheres, for all races. But what I will not tolerate is the conduct of certain sections of the African political community which has more and more recently become crystallized in the practice of incitement and acts of incitement. This extremism in its most naked form is a manifestation of what I deplore and will continue to counter with all the means at my command." It was the duty of African leaders to help to put a stop to such extremism.

Regarding his warning about Russia's influence in Africa, the Prime Minister said: "I do not intend to stimulate incitement and bring about half-baked so-called democracies whose chief characteristic is poverty among the masses. Russia is pursuing these policies ruthlessly and efficiently. What the nationalist leaders must wake up to is that the second stage will not see the perpetuation of their leadership or the growth and consolidation of democracy. The second stage is the spread of Communism."

Leaders of African nationalism within the Federation might feel well enough supported from outside to continue to flaunt their unbridled conduct in public affairs, but they were being cynically, for their purposes, and those of their backers outside were by no means identical. "But they delude themselves too if they think that we, the Government and the responsible electorate of the Federation, are unaware of the new turn which events have taken in recent months. We are well aware of it and will deal with it."

Referring to the economic situation, Sir Roy said that if one's income dropped it was necessary to reduce one's

expenditure. Last year the Federation had spent outside the country about £71m. more than it had earned. Of this borrowing was about £28m., the rest of the excess was met by drawing on the country's foreign capital. That could not continue for many months without the external resources disappearing altogether. The alternatives were such monetary measures as the Government had taken or physical control over imports.

Not one of the hard-headed men from whom the country expected to borrow for its future development had expressed any doubt about the correctness of the financial policy of monetary restrictions. "They have convinced me that their confidence in us and the investment they are prepared to make in our country would in future be less if we had not done what we have. No one lends money to a man headed for bankruptcy, and no one invests in a country that does not face the facts of declining exports, income, and high internal prices."

## Royal Commonwealth Society

### "Empire" Goes the Way of "Colonial"

LAST WEEK BY ORDER of the Royal Commonwealth Society, founded in 1882 as the Royal Colonial Institute, changed its name to Royal Commonwealth Society.

Earl De La Warr, chairman of the society, told the Press conference in London last week that the society had grown into a Commonwealth of free nations because of Britain's deliberate policy towards her Imperial responsibilities, and that the new name was a direct fulfilment of the Empire-builders who had taken the British traditions of liberalism and material progress to every quarter of the globe.

The old name had impeded the society's development in the new Commonwealth territories. "We just would not have any more of that sort of history, particularly with regard to Lord De La Warr."

Support for that view was expressed by Sir Charles Ponsonby, lately chairman of the council, who said that he had travelled widely in the Commonwealth last year and found everywhere that the society could extend its activities under a new name. The secretaries of R.C.S. branches in Colombo had despaired of recruiting new members while the word "Empire" endured in the title.

The Sydney and Toronto branches had suggested a new name three years ago, and their view was endorsed by 10 votes in 300 other questionnaires were eventually sent to the 30,000 members. Only three had objected when the matter was taken at a recent meeting in London.

Plans were announced for the expansion of the society's educational work by means of a Commonwealth Studies Foundation. It is hoped to establish bursaries for courses in Commonwealth affairs, for lecture tours, pamphlets and conferences. The society also proposes to sponsor textbooks on British history for use in Commonwealth schools. For its educational activities the R.C.S. needs about £10,000 a year. A private appeal is being made to members.


## Civil Servant Must Leave Kenya

THE KENYA SUPREME COURT last week dismissed an application by a Nairobi civil servant for review of the Chief Secretary's refusal to grant him a permanent entry permit to the Colony.

The man concerned, Mr. E. Frank Marples, has been acting chief town planning officer to Nairobi City Council since 1953. When offered a permanent post his application for a class G entry permit was refused by the principal immigration officer, and his appeal to the Chief Secretary was later rejected. In court he alleged that the authorities had discriminated against him because he had non-European friends and had gone to parties where he met Mr. Famer Brackway, M.P.

The court, ruling that the Chief Secretary had acted administratively and not judicially, dismissed the application with costs. Immigration is, and we think must always be, a jealously guarded privilege. A person who seeks entry as an immigrant must be properly made the subject of careful and jealous scrutiny," Mr. Justice Edmonds said. "We are satisfied that there was no denial of natural justice on the consideration of the appeal by the Minister."

Mr. Marples had been notified that he was deemed an undesirable immigrant, and had been given an opportunity to put his case to the Minister in writing.



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**PORT LOUIS:** The earliest visitors to the bay where Port Louis now stands were the Dutch, who arrived early in the 17th century. The reception committee apparently consisted entirely of turtles, in honour of which they christened the bay 'Turtle Bay'. (Lurking no doubt on the background was the appealing but now extinct dodo.) About a hundred years later the French took over Mauritius and settled it in a desultory way, but little real progress seems to have been made until the arrival of Count Mahé de la Bourdonnais in 1735. A man of immense energy, he soon established Port Louis as a thriving port and many of the buildings for which he was responsible survive to this day. The island changed hands again at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, being ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris and today Port Louis is the capital, chief commercial centre and main port.



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**Parliament****Non-Racial Quarters in Kenya**

ALLOCATION OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS in Kenya on a non-racial basis was raised at question time in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that detailed official proposals which would abolish the allocation of quarters on a racial basis had been put before the Central Whitley Council in February. The staff side of the council could not accept them, they stood and hoped to produce alternative proposals.

Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.): "But is the Minister aware that it is now over a year since the Governor pointed out that there are many Africans advancing in the Civil Service and that it would be wrong to expect them to accept housing on a lower level than that of Europeans in similar jobs? Is not this a tremendous delay in carrying out the important principle of multiracialism?"

Mr. ALPORT: "The Kenya Government have accepted the principle that quarters should be allotted on a non-racial basis. At the same time a number of senior African civil servants are being housed in European-type quarters on an *ad hoc* basis. I am sure that you will agree that the best thing would be to leave this matter in voluntary agreement with the staff side through the Whitley Council machinery."

**Leases of Public Land**

Mrs. CASTLE asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that the Nyasaland Government was leasing public land on the understanding it should be limited to European occupation only.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "It has been the practice where Europeans have applied for leases of public land for European residential purposes to provide in such leases that the land shall be used for European residential purposes only. Similarly where an Asian or African applies for a lease of a residential plot the use is normally limited to Asian or African residential use. It was recently decided, however, that in the case of

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the new residential areas, excluding certain urban or other urban areas reserved for Africans for the sake of their convenience, the user clause should no longer contain a reference to race."

**Political Trials in Buganda**

MR. STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that, because of the internal political trouble in Uganda, there was a danger that the Buganda courts would proceed in cases of a semi-political character? Would it not be wise for the powers of the Protectorate's judicial adviser to be revised, particularly in relation to the grant of bail in those cases?

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The power to make rules for the provision of bail in Buganda courts is vested in the Buganda authorities. It would, I think, be a serious matter to revise it."

**Uganda Trade Unions**

Replying to MR. STONEHOUSE, THE MINISTER stated that at the end of last year there were 13 registered trade unions in Uganda with a total membership of 4,784. The Labour Department gave day-to-day help and arranged training courses. The Department also employed an officer recruited in the U.K. who was responsible for the development of the trade union movement.

MR. STONEHOUSE pointed out that it was not only a tiny relation to the total number of employees in Uganda. Many trade unions were comparatively easy to establish, and he urged the Minister to encourage local agriculture and to advise on trade unions for plantation workers, who had been neglected.

**Trade Union Legislation**

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked whether the amended Trades Union and Trades Disputes Bill in Northern Rhodesia included a clause specifying a fine of £100 or £50 for each day on any individual who engaged in a strike? He asked if it was not the case that for the first time the European and the African unions have joined in a protest against this measure?

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Under the original Bill there would be a secret ballot before a strike was declared was made an offence. The new Bill provides simply that there must be a secret ballot and a two-thirds majority before a strike is declared". Amendments proposed followed strictly the recommendations of the Honeyman Commission which had inquired into industrial unrest in the copper mining industry, and he saw no reason to interfere.

MR. PRENTICE: "Is it not wrong that any Bill should be brought in that will further weaken the trade unions? Will the Minister affirm that it is the policy of H.M. Government to strengthen healthy trade unionism in the Colonies?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is certainly our policy to strengthen healthy trade unionism. The Bill is based on a report signed by Sir William Lawther."

**Women Students in U.K.**

The Minister told MISS JOAN VICKERS that there were 172 women from Uganda studying in the United Kingdom, 184 from Kenya, 64 from Tanganyika, and 22 from Zanzibar. The comparable numbers of men students were 599, 682, 307, and 100 respectively.

**Kahawa Base to Cost Over £2m.  
Link in Chain of Commonwealth Defence**

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Colonial Secretary, made a brief statement in the House of Commons last week on the military base at Kahawa, Kenya.

This cantonment for British troops, which would cost between £2m. and £2½m., would be a link in the chain of Commonwealth defence. It was not a matter for consultations with elected members of any racial group in the Legislative Council of Kenya, but the East African Governments were kept fully informed on the subject.

Mr. John Stonehouse (Lab.) asked if the Minister was aware of the widespread concern in the Colony, because although the African people do not want Colonial Office rule to end at this time it is feared that eventually the establishment of a defence base will be used as an excuse against self-determination, as in the case of Cyprus, and perhaps with the same disastrous results?

The Minister replied that Mr. Stonehouse had completely misjudged local reactions, and agreed with Mr. Patrick Walk that the majority in Kenya welcomed the base as Kenya's contribution to the Commonwealth and also as affording a degree of stability to the whole Commonwealth.

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## Making Kenya's Constitution Work Colonial Secretary's Tribute to Mr. Vasey

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) asked what action the Government proposed to take to end the "constitutional deadlock" in Kenya.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD replied that Mr. Brockway misunderstood the situation. "While I very much hope that the African constituency-elected members will adjust their present attitude towards full participation in the Government, the Constitution is now at work and there is no deadlock."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it the Minister who misunderstands the situation? Is not a very dangerous situation arising in which the African representatives elected on a restricted franchise, which the Minister himself has limited, have declined to work the Constitution? Is it not bound to fail if the African population is opposed to it?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir. More Africans put themselves forward for the specially selected seats than did members of any race. I commend the joint statement issued by those elected, of all races, which is more for the good of Kenya than any communal or partisan observation."

MR. CALLAGHAN (Lab.): "Is it then the view of the Colonial Secretary that, despite the non-election of Mr. Vasey because of the failure of the European members to vote for him in the constituency, and despite the opposition of the African members who were the only members elected by the Africans themselves, he will continue in these circumstances to pursue the Constitution?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, sir. In regard to the defeat of Mr. Vasey, had the Africans taken part in the election a different result might have ensued."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is not this the whole point that the Colonial Secretary fails to understand? It was precisely because of Mr. Vasey's supposed support for African objectives

that the Europeans voting together contrived to defeat him. Is not that wholly foreign to the whole of the Minister's intention when he drew up the Constitution?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I must point out that there were a certain number of people who felt that a Finance Minister in Kenya should not be returned by any form of electorate but should be a nominated member. Some people felt like that, and that may well have caused certain consequences in the voting."

The Minister added in reply to a subsequent question that he was happy to say that Mr. Vasey had for the time being accepted reappointment as Minister of Finance and that a well-deserved vote of confidence in his administration of Kenya's economic affairs had been carried in the Legislative Council without a division.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Lab.): "Does not the Minister agree that there is hardly such a surplus of political talent amongst the Europeans in Kenya as to make it easy to dispense with the services of so remarkable a man as Mr. Vasey? Will the Minister use his influence to ensure that Mr. Vasey's services are continuously made available to Kenya as long as he is willing?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think Mr. Vasey knows of the respect and admiration which I personally hold for him."

## I.G.Y. Expedition to Ruwenzori Investigations into Glaciers

GLACIERS OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, in the Ruwenzori Range, of Uganda, are to be investigated by five scientists from Makerere College as part of the programme of the International Geophysical Year. The principal aim will be to discover whether the glaciers are retreating in consequence of the world's climate becoming warmer. The climatic zone is rich in animals, including a pregnant hyrax, a snow rat resembling a rabbit but biologically a near relative of the elephant.

The five participating scientists are Dr. J. B. Henderson, lecturer in geology, the leader, Dr. J. B. Whittow (geography), Mr. J. G. Goldthorpe (sociology), Mr. A. Shepherd (geography), and Mr. W. H. G. Dickens (education and geography).

Mr. Henderson led a reconnaissance party to just under 15,000 feet in January, when preliminary markings were made on some glaciers. Later the team compared their photographs with those taken early in the century by Count d'Abry, the Ruwenzori explorer, and found most irrefutable evidence that the glaciers are indeed retreating.

Next month they will measure the changes in the position of the markings previously placed on the glaciers and examine the possibilities of installing radio equipment at a high altitude to give continuous information about variations in climate near the summit.

## Racial Staff Associations Anachronistic in Kenya Civil Service

RACIAL STAFF ASSOCIATIONS within the Kenya Civil Service are anachronisms, Mr. W. F. Coutts, the Chief Secretary, said at the annual meeting in Nairobi of the Asian Civil Service Association.

He added: "The Civil Service is multi-racial in fact and by profession. You will not be surprised therefore when I suggest the abandonment of the present racial composition of the staff associations and the substitution therefore of staff associations whose composition caters for service classes."

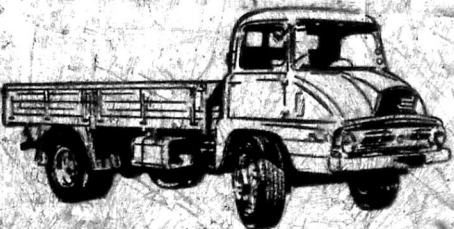
Mr. Coutts appealed to all members of the Service, of whatever race, to make their judgments in the light of what was best for the service as a whole and not in the light of what seemed best for a particular section of the community.

## Africans Deplore African Agitation

KENYA AFRICAN URBAN ADVISORY COUNCIL, Northern Rhodesia, has passed a unanimous resolution deploring the irresponsible actions of agitators and others who advocate disregard of the laws of the territory, the rules of Native authorities, or the authority of chiefs. It suggested that such malefactors should be dealt with strongly.

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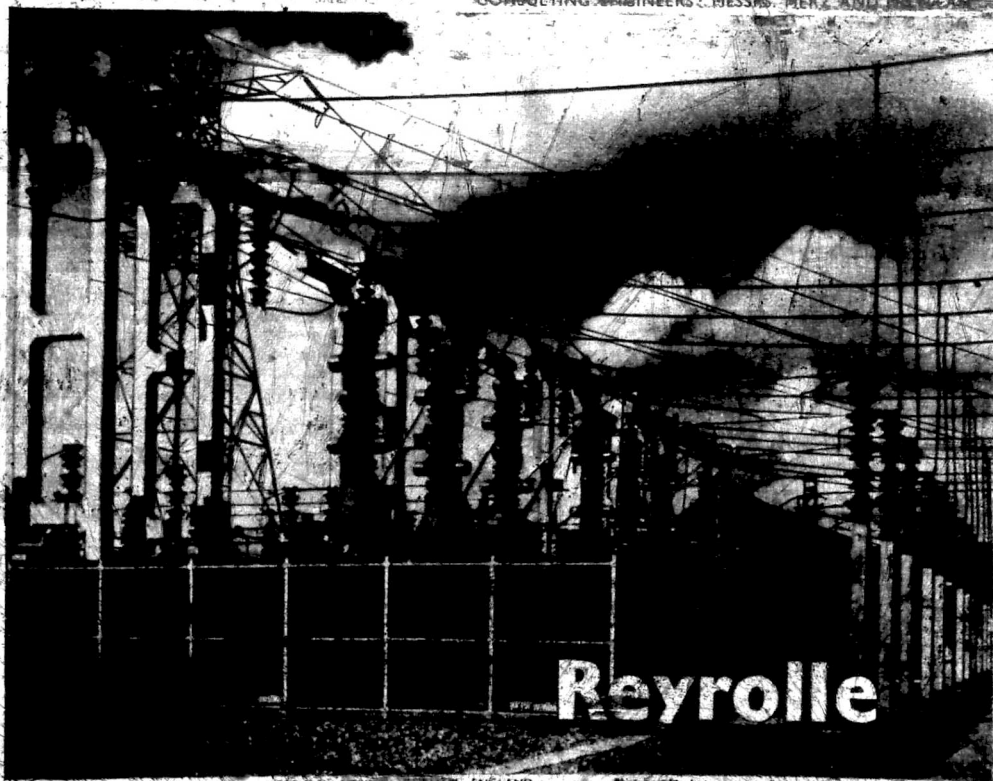
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## U.R.P. Policy Statement

(Continued from page 1156)

movement, and will investigate the possibility of extending such schemes to those who do not at present enjoy these benefits.

**Education.**—The responsibility of the territorial Government is restricted to primary and secondary education of Africans. The party believes that the future of the country depends on achieving sufficient production both to secure European standards of life and to permit a progressive rise in African standards. To achieve this the industrial, commercial, and agricultural skill of the population must be increased at the greatest rate possible so as to ensure the benefit of the whole community. We will provide a programme of educational and technical training designed to serve the best interests of the country.

**Local Government.**—Our system of local government comprises a number of different types of authority which have grown up as the need for them has made itself felt. The problem of co-ordination of such authorities has now arisen. In addition, there exists the problem of local government for Africans within the municipal areas. This party will investigate these problems in consultation with existing local authorities, and will take action to establish a sound system of local government in the Colony.

**Towns and Country Planning** is necessary to the proper development of urban and rural areas. This party is determined to see that it is administered with the minimum of obstruction and delay to those engaged in the development of land.

**Land.**—There exist a number of important problems relating to land with which the Government will be faced during the next five years. Among these are: (a) the legal position of Africans in relation to the use and occupation of business premises in the cities; (b) problems arising as a result of the transition from communal occupation to individual tenure of land in the African rural areas; and (c) the proper settlement of a very large number of Africans at present residing in the African rural areas on a squatter basis. We would submit such matters to a Select Committee or other appropriate body before which the public would be entitled to give evidence.

**Agriculture.**—The Federal Constitution places African

agriculture only in the sphere of the territorial Government. This party will co-operate with the Federal Government so as to establish the closest co-ordination between African and European agriculture. In particular, it will co-operate in the planning of crop production, crop marketing, the provision of research services, and in stimulating the production of new crops such as tea, coffee, and Turkish tobacco, for which there are potential markets.

**Security.**—Southern Rhodesia has a particularly good record in the field of race relations. This party believes that this record will be maintained by establishing a sound economy and by the provision of a just system for the participation of all races in the life of the country. Nevertheless, in the unsettled state of the world in general, and of Africa in particular, it is essential to maintain a system of security which will prevent disturbances in the Colony.

**Discriminatory Legislation.**—This party recognizes that the existence of discriminatory laws and practices is often a cause of bitterness and resentment, and believes that it is in the best interests of this country as a whole that they should be continually reviewed and revised. The party recognizes and respects the principle of parliamentary democracy that a mandate is required for amendments which represent a major change in policy.

### Road Programme

**Roads.**—The party will continue to bring vigorous road development plans and encourage the work of road councils by providing engineering, technical, and financial assistance. It will co-operate with the Federal Government to provide first-class tourist roads, in particular the road between Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls.

**Tourism.**—The party will continue the policy of the previous Government which emphasizes the necessity for hotel accommodation of a high standard on all main roads and at the tourist resorts of the Colony. It will encourage and assist publicity associations in their efforts to stimulate tourism.

**Labour.**—The party will: (a) develop a system of labour exchanges in the main centres and encourage the exchange of views on such matters as selection of labour and training within industry; (b) maintain adequate factory inspection and ensure proper working conditions and safety of labour to promote harmonious relationships between management and labour in the industrial and commercial life of the Colony; (c) investigate the problem of establishing a stable labour force in farming areas.

**Immigration.**—The party will continue to co-operate with the Federal Government in securing the immigration of skilled persons to meet the requirements of the economic expansion of the Colony. The most useful contribution the Southern Rhodesian Government can make is in the provision of housing. The party is determined that the number of houses available shall keep pace with the needs of the growing population.

**Mines and Minerals.**—The party is determined to investigate by the most effective means the state of the mining industry in the Colony with particular reference to: (a) encouragement of the search for payable minerals; (b) efficient exploitation of all payable minerals; (c) local processing of ores and stimulation of markets for the processed product; and (d) the relationship between miner and landowner.



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## Sudan Steers Its Own Course

### No Alignments With East or West

SUDAN'S FOREIGN POLICY is based on non-alignment with the Eastern, Western, or Arab blocks, although every effort would be made to secure understanding and agreement among the Arab nations. Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, the Foreign Minister, said in the Sudanese Parliament early this week.

Sudanese policy was to help dependent African territories to attain their freedom. The country would not accept military aid or allow economic aid to develop into military aid. The only unsolved major problem was that of the Nile waters; Egypt's latest offer was unfair, and the Minister hoped for new negotiations soon.

Income tax is to be introduced. It is understood in Khartoum that only those with incomes over £60 a month, a small proportion of the population, will become liable.



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## N.R. African Proposals

(Continued from page 1161)

After four years as the Member responsible for African Education, during which time the rate of progress has been greater than ever before (due to finance, not to me), I can see no prospect in anything under 20 years, even with an immediate recovery of copper, of the completion of an African educational system to give every child the same opportunities in primary, secondary, and technical education that are available to every European child now.

I do not believe that the African people will wait that long for a fair franchise and abide by constitutional means to obtain it.

I submit that the property qualifications set out in the proposals should be reviewed when Africans in any numbers own or lease any property, and that income and educational qualifications should be as follows: *Ordinary voters:* (a) £450 p.a.; (b) £300 p.a. plus standard IV; (c) £240 p.a. plus standard VI; *Special voters:* (a) £120 p.a.; (b) £80 p.a. plus standard IV.

### Racial Representation in the Legislative

It does not seem to me that any real need regard the lowering of the qualifications for special voters as alarming since these voters are so carefully controlled by their electors.

In the composition of the Legislative Council, as set out in the Government's proposals, Africans would have slightly more seats in proportion than they have now. At present the proportion is six (four Africans and two Europeans nominated to represent Africans) to 12 European elected members, and under the new proposals it would be eight to 14. The diminution of the number of official members does nothing to strengthen the African position, and it is perhaps impossible to predict what effect the nomination of two members will have on the position, but, as I read paragraph 57 of the proposals, the proportions are not favourable, and the proportion might turn out to be eight to 12 after all.

However, the probability is that African representation will fall slightly, but it should gain far more if African fears are to be allayed and confidence restored, and I submit that there should be ten special constituencies, instead of only six, and that they should by no means all be rural constituencies.

In the composition of the Executive Council I submit that some concession to reasonable African aspirations would be to ensure that there were two Africans actually on Executive Council. Under the new proposals this could happen but is most unlikely. Africans of sufficient calibre to be worth their place on the Executive Council could be found and nominated.

As regards the qualifications for candidates, I cannot see why an amalgamated constituency of only ordinarily qualified voters can stand, at least in those amalgamated constituencies where an African is expected to be returned. Surely a specially qualified voter should be able to stand.

I take very serious objection to the proposal that every specially qualified candidate must obtain a certificate from two-thirds of the chiefs of his constituency. The officers of the provincial administration have very considerable control over the chiefs, who are paid by the Government, and there is already far too heavy a bias in the proposals as a whole to secure that African seats are filled by the rural conservative type of African at the expense of the younger, more progressive, and Westernized type of urban African.

I submit that no certificate of any kind should be necessary, but, if it were, it should be obtained from two-thirds of all lawfully constituted African local authority and judicial bodies,

including any African urban advisory councils and urban courts there may be in the constituency—interpreting the word "chief" as "chief with his council". The chiefs, as individuals, are more akin to priests than rulers, and it is the chief with his councillors that make decisions.

One can go too far in endeavouring to ensure that nobody remotely approaching an "extremist" should ever be elected. One way to make those extremists who are not lost to reason see reason is to give them some responsibility. We should not give the mass of the more advanced Africans the idea that candidates must be the stooges of the chiefs and of the Government.

Not should we imagine that we can cure the growing conflict between the old and the new Africans by pretending it does not exist or by putting too much support behind the old, in what may be interpreted as an effort to divide and rule. I believe that this provision will be bitterly resented by a great many African voters.

With regard to the entrenchment in the constitutional instrument of certain provisions of the Government proposals for "some time ahead" I submit that there should be included some clause enabling the Speaker, in the event of any dispute as to the House, as to the legal interpretation of the entrenched provisions, to refer the issue to the High Court for decision.

In conclusion, I would say that the figures used as a basis on which to estimate how many Africans would get on the list at varying qualification levels are by no means reliable, though that is nobody's fault, and in the event it will be found that a number of Africans, owing from partly to an inability to produce the evidence of qualifications truly possessed, that far fewer Africans will be elected than those set in the Government proposals than is generally believed.

Phased abolition of special qualifications should be done on the basis of statistics of increased earnings and education, not on an arbitrary time factor.

### New Mace and New Council

IT WAS A HAPPY ANSURY that the presentation of the new mace to the Kenya Legislative Council should take place at the first full meeting of the Council under the new Constitution. Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, said at the presentation ceremony:

"The mace is a symbol of our connexion with the Parliamentary institutions of Great Britain and with the great and famous tradition which flows from those institutions," said the Governor. "The mace is also a symbol of power, but of power used rightly and with discretion. The position today of Parliament in Britain was not achieved by violent revolution, not by defiance of the law, but by peaceful evolution and by gradual reform."

Kenya needed to demand that inheritance, which represented a blend of liberty and tradition, against licence, against abuse, and against false ideas which might appeal to the emotions but which, if accepted, were bound to destroy the blend of liberty and authority and were equally bound to lead to violence.

"I will say, too, with great emphasis, that the mace is a torch indicating our allegiance to The Queen," said Sir Evelyn. "The genius of the British people has built that personal allegiance and that warm loyalty into a system of free institutions. We admire this achievement and we share those feelings."

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## Conspiracy in Southern Sudan

THE AUTHORITIES IN KHARTOUM have just released information about a conspiracy discovered three months ago in the Southern Sudan. A newly-elected M.P., Mr. Isbon Mendini, was then accused of heading a conspiracy and was sentenced to seven months imprisonment. He was said to have sought to induce southerners to ignore Government rules and regulations and to carry out a civil disobedience campaign if those measures failed the intention was that the southern provinces should revolt against the north in support of demands for a federation under which the south would be administered by southerners. Documents are alleged to reveal the complicity of some foreigners and of southerners holding senior State positions. The Government declares that there is peace and security in the south.

## Northern Rhodesian Cattle

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S CATTLE INDUSTRY is proving so successful that the Department of Agriculture has recommended the growers to form an association. Mr. C. W. Lunn, Director of Agriculture, who recently toured the Northern Province, the main coffee growing area, has stated that the number of coffee seedlings distributed from the nursery at Oja Life, near Abercorn, has steadily increased during the last four years and now exceeds 9,000 per annum. A producers' association would, he thought, give by-laws to control all aspects of the industry. The Native authority will be invited to approve the association and to require all coffee growers within the area of its jurisdiction to become members.

## Federal National Parks

A FEDERAL NATIONAL PARKS BOARD has been established. It replaces the National Parks Advisory Board, a Southern Rhodesian body. The new board consists of Mr. A. D. Evans, Secretary for Home Affairs (Chairman), Mr. Justice Beattie, Mr. R. H. C. Boys (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. P. Gordon Deedes, Mr. G. D. Hayes (Nyassaland), Mr. H. M. Maclean, Mr. A. Murray, and Captain C. W. Eason, C.M.S. Responsibility for the administration and development of parks in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland remains a territorial concern, but it will be the board's policy to create conditions acceptable to the administration of all national parks on a federal basis.

## Separatist Church and Nationalism

NAIROBI DISTRICT AFRICAN CONGRESS is reported to be doing the clerical work, including the typing of all notices for the Press, for the new separatist "Church of Christ in Africa" started in Central Nyanza by four Luo clergymen who were until recently Anglican priests. This separatist church claims to have about 16,000 adherents. African political leaders with strong racialist views may, it is thought, be seeking to use this breakaway movement.

## Rhodesian Television Prospects

THE MIDLANDS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA would not have television "in the foreseeable future" and even Salisbury would be unlikely to have a TV set inside 10 years, Mr. J. A. Smidt, director of Phillips Rhodesian (Pvt.) Ltd., recently told Que Que Rotarians.

## Corona Dinner

MR. ALAN LENNOX BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, hopes to preside over the 45th annual dinner of the Corona Club, which is to be held on Thursday, June 19, in the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2.

## News Items in Brief

A monthly vernacular newspaper for the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia, to be called *Intanda*, has just been started.

The annual service in St. Paul's Cathedral of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be held on the morning of June 20.

Sudanese nationals, hitherto allowed free entry into Egypt, will need passports from June 1 and provisional visas and passes as from today.

From September African women will be able to train within the Federation as State registered nurses. Courses will be held at the Harari African Hospital, near Salisbury.

The Youth Hostel Association will open a hostel in Kenya next August. The first in Africa, it will occupy half the old Escarpment railway station. The other half is an African school.

Southern Rhodesia will eventually have about 100 African areas run by their own councils, states the Native Affairs Department. Already 58 Native councils have received warrants.

The Royal Commonwealth Society Summer School is to be held from July 25 to 29 at Somers College, Cambridge. The Interdependence of the Commonwealth will be the theme of the lectures.

A new Somalia postage stamp depicts a tractor and a plough working on a canal project. The stamp is part of the Government's effort to show the mechanization and other development taking place in the country.

Rhodesia Railways are providing four scholarships, each worth £300 a year, for engineering students at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyassaland. Scholars will be expected to leave the railway for seven years.

The Colonial and Continental Church Society, known as the Commonwealth and Continental Church Society from 1957, Canon Gilbert Williams, secretary since 1949, is retiring and will be succeeded by the Rev. G. H. H. H. H.

The annual laymen's course, designed specially for planters, mining engineers, and other non-medical people responsible for the health of industrial labour forces in the tropics, will be held by the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene from July 14 to 18.

Nomination day for the by-elections to fill the vacancies in the Kenya Legislative Council resulting from the election of sitting constituency members to specially elected seats is to be May 21. The European constituencies affected are Aberdares, Athi valley, and Kirinyia.

A circular church and an open-air cinema are among the amenities nearing completion at the Kariba hydro-electric scheme site. The completely circular church has a flat roof. Four bells have been given by firms at work on the site. The cinema will hold nearly 800 persons.

Conservation work at Kilwa Kisiwani, south of Dar es Salaam, includes restoration of the palace, its surrounding fortification and the so-called Arab fort, which is thought to have been completed by the Portuguese after they sacked the town in 1505. Excavations within the fort have unearthed imported 15th century Chinese porcelain and local coins of the same period.

The new high altar of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, erected as a memorial from the people of Britain to overseas members of the Commonwealth and Empire who gave their lives in two world wars was consecrated last week. In the congregation of 3,000 were the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alexandra, and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

## Good Government

"WHEN YOU THINK of making further critical reference to federation and the Federal Government, I hope that you will remember these significant development works which the Federal Government has undertaken for our good," said Mr. H. R. H. Rowland, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province Nyassaland, when addressing the African Provincial Council. Virtually all development work in the province during the past six months had been undertaken by the Federal Government, he emphasized.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Uganda's 50 Years of Cotton****Sir Frederick Crawford Opens Exhibition**

COMPETITION AMONG COTTON-GROWING COUNTRIES has become much fiercer in recent years, the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, said when he opened at Kireka ginnery, near Kampala, a cotton Industries Exhibition organized to celebrate the Protectorate's 50th year as a cotton producer. If Uganda was to gain the full benefit from its efforts it must continually improve its methods of production and processing.

Spinners throughout the world had become much more discriminating in their purchasing and growers and ginneries needed to concentrate on producing the highest quality cotton. It should be picked carefully and the ginneries should be maintained at maximum efficiency.

While the size of the crop had been well maintained in recent years, there was no room for complacency. Six times in the last seven years more than 1m. acres had been planted, if that acreage had been planted at the best time on well-prepared land in the manner continuously being advocated by the Agricultural Department, the annual production would exceed 500,000 bales.

The topography of a large part of the cotton-growing areas in Uganda and the scattered nature of the holdings, were unsuited to the use of tractors, but if the country were to get away from the limitations of one man (and one woman) and one bee, the training and use of draught oxen offered the best prospect.

Sir Frederick congratulated the Uganda Company on its initiative in conceiving and carrying through the preparations for the exhibition, and also the staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the Agricultural Department, and the Lint Marketing Board who had contributed to its preparation.

**Rhodesian Iron and Steel****Could Support More than One Producer**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S IRON AND STEEL DEPOSITS are sufficient to support more than one producer, according to Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of the Treasury. He compared the Colony's iron-ore deposits favourably with those of Sweden, which has 1,700m. tons with a ferrous content of about 64%, saying that in Southern Rhodesia it varied between 56% and 64% "but we know we have at least 1,000m. tons".

Production at Redcliff, now 50,000 tons of finished steel annually, would soon rise to 150,000 tons and within a few years it was likely to reach 250,000 tons.

The Minister thought that base minerals would form the basis of "a whole lot of new industries, not in the main centres but scattered about the country. Domestic markets are expanding tremendously and we do not know enough about market research".

Mr. Hatty was addressing Salisbury's Junior Chamber of Commerce.

**Nyasaland Railways**

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., report a group net operating profit before tax but after providing for renewal of fixed assets of £491,660 for 1957, against £486,922. Provisions for tax £128,564 (£162,946), general reserve £75,500 (£65,000), reserve for increased cost of replacing fixed assets £2,856 (£17,341), written off displaced assets £20,000 (£20,509), interest on 3½% first debenture stock £60,283, on 3½% consolidated income debenture stock £11,607, on hire purchase payments £13,379, on loan from Nyasaland Government £5,000. Tax equalization reserve receives £7,067. Dividend recommended on ordinary stock, 6% (£51,752), against £43,127 (5%). Carry-forward £90,496 (£74,227).

**African Farmers Progress in N.R.****Decline in Political Agitation**

IN ALL PARTS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, and particularly in the Eastern, Southern, and Central Provinces, African farmers are increasingly turning from subsistence production to commercial farming, the Director of Agriculture writes in his annual report for 1957.

The advantages of the territorial Department of Agriculture being able to concentrate on the special problems of African agricultural development in consequence of the transfer of control over European agriculture to the Federal Government are becoming apparent, and considerable progress with betterment schemes was made during the year. It is agreed, however, that the department suffered an undoubted loss of stimulus, which had hitherto been provided by dealing with European agricultural affairs.

Maize continued to be the most important source of African farming revenue on the fine of rail and groundnuts in the Eastern Province. Alternative cash crops were needed, and there were encouraging signs that the barley tobacco industry was being revived and the growing of Turkish tobacco expanded in the Eastern Province and elsewhere.

The report notes a welcome reduction in political opposition to measures designed for agricultural betterment. During the year the cooperation of African farmers was better than though it still leaves much to be desired.

Along the line of rail African farmers showed increasing interest in mechanization. African-owned tractors in the Central Province increased from 51 to 105, a development which introduced problems of soil fertility maintenance as a result of the selling of cattle in order to make the original purchase and to meet running expenses.

**U.N.O. African Economic Commission**

THE UNITED NATIONS has decided to establish an Economic Commission for Africa, similar to the commissions for Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Membership will be open to present and future African members of the United Nations and to countries administering territories in the region. The following countries are eligible for membership: Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, and the United Kingdoms. Associate membership, with the right to participate but not to vote, is open to the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, and the Somaliland Protectorate. The commission is to establish headquarters in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

The comfort of first-class travel on the East African Railways is as good as can be obtained in any other country. — Sir Arthur Kirby, East African Commissioner in London, and lately general manager of East African Railways and Harbours.

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## Colonial Development Corporation

### Interests in East and Central Africa

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION made a net profit last year of £732,868 after allowing for £533,920 interest on Government loans but before transfer of £400,000 to general provision against the book value of projects and investments.

There are 46 projects in East and Central Africa representing a total investment of £15,644,000, of which £13,809,000 has been utilized. The one new project in the year was the enlargement of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, jointly financed with the Kenya Industrial Development Corporation, Federal Overseas Development Corporation and Mrs. M. E. Tate.

At an estimated cost of £460,000 the extension will provide 233 more beds and new and improved public rooms. Owned by Block Hotels, Ltd., the issued share capital of the hotel company is to be increased from £300,000 to £360,000, with the C.D.C. taking up 20,000 ordinary shares and £720,000 of debentures. Mr. E. E. Norton, C.D.C.'s regional director in East Africa, has joined the board.

The corporation is also interested by way of a £150,000 loan in the new Oceanic Hotel, Mombasa, which should be ready towards the end of the year. That project is sponsored by the Kassim Lalka family, proprietors of the Imperial Hotel, Kampala.

With Unilever, Ltd., and the Industrial Development Corporation financed by the Kenya Government, the corporation has an equity and loan interest in East Africa Industries, Ltd., which made a profit last year of £44,603 from oil seed and margarine manufacture. It is hoped to start soap manufacture in July.

The C.D.C. made a £2m. loan to the Kenya Central Housing Board for municipal and private African housing, and one of £500,000 to the Kenya Meat Commission. Of £7.5m. 54% preference stock issue 1957-58 by the Kenya Power Co. Ltd., the C.D.C. took £3.5m.

Two years ago the C.D.C. agreed to take up £250,000 worth of shares at par (16% of the capital) and to make a secured loan of £600,000 to Unga, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

### Heaviest Loss

Far the heaviest loss suffered by the corporation's directly controlled projects and subsidiary companies was £207,505 by Macalini Mines, Ltd., Kenya, in which C.D.C. has a 65% holding and a loan of £2,049,119. The mine is new about covering its operating costs.

One of the corporation's investments in Tanganyika is Mbeya Exploration, Ltd., engaged in developing pyrochlore (niobium) deposits at Fanga Hill in which N. V. Billiton Maatschappij of the Hague has a 70% holding and the C.D.C. 30%.

In Liganga Iron, Ltd., the C.D.C. holds 12 1/2% the balance is divided between Frohisher, Ltd., Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the Tanganyika Government. No work was done by the company in 1957. A report from the Tanganyika Geological Survey is awaited.

Rungwe Coal Co., Ltd., was incorporated last year to investigate the Kivu-Songwe coalfield in the Rungwe district. The C.D.C. and N. V. Billiton Maatschappij each holds 43 1/2% and the Tanganyika Government 12 1/2%. More than 20m. tons of good quality coal has been proved.

Lord Reith writes in the report: "Final choice between coal and hydro-electricity as source of power for Mbeya Exploration Co., Ltd., awaits power consultants' detailed report and cost estimates for hydro-electric generation on Kivira river; expected mid-1958".

In Tanganyika Coalfields, Ltd., the C.D.C. has a 35 1/2% holding, the remainder being divided between the Anglo American Corporation, Frohisher, Ltd., and the Tanganyika Government. Lord Reith notes: "German interests have carried out successful tests on the coal; talks continue. Transportation issue dominated; possible extension of Portuguese railway line from East Coast port of Mafaca to Lake Nyasa through Nova Fraize might provide an alternative construction of line from Mtwaru". The company undertook no work during 1957.

Tanganyika Wattle Co., Ltd., in which the corporation has substantial interest, and of which the East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., are managing agents, should be ready for commercial operation next year. Lord Reith notes that the vegetable tanning extract industry faces increasing substitution of synthetic soling material for shoe leather. "U.K. tanners have applied for removal of customs duty on foreign tanning extract. If granted this would profit tanners negligibly but

gravely harm Commonwealth producers. C.D.C. took on this job at Tanganyika Government's request; it now looks for Government for protection of both the Wabena's enterprise and its own".

Tangold Mining Co., Ltd., with the equity held equally by C.D.C. and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., should start gold production by the end of the year.

Kilembe Mines, Ltd., the only Uganda project, in which C.D.C. has 20% interest and has lent £750,000, provided the corporation with £63,000 in interest and dividends. The mine suffered a net loss of £291,561 after charging depreciation and amortization £383,568 and debenture interest £126,000. Lord Reith writes: "Mine was planned as a copper-cobalt project; cannot be expected to earn satisfactory profits on copper alone at present low prices; cobalt plant postponed until copper process operating satisfactorily; cobalt price fall has led to further postponement, and market for cobalt concentrates being sought; concentrates meanwhile being stockpiled. Sales of 7,479 tons of blister copper realized £1,544,000".

Discussing the central African region, the chairman says that the capital approved for seven projects remained "regrettably almost unchanged" at £22,109,000, with £7,156,000 utilized. "While copper boomed there was money for most forms of development in northern territories without recourse to C.D.C.; this is now changed and many projects are in sight".

### Central African Airways Loan

In 1957 the corporation made a £7m. loan to Central African Airways Corporation for the purchase of five Vickers Viscount aircraft. C.D.C. helped give corporation a chance to buy on a sound financial basis by a 1% reduction in loan interest rate and lengthened repayment period; better results are now reported.

C.D.C. has granted a £15m. loan to the Federal Power Board to help build the first stage of the Kariba hydro-electric project. It drew £16,700 (£11,911) in 1957, but just over £2m. has been drawn at the end of the agreed £1,500,000, because the power board preferred to take copper money from other sources.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, is the first C.D.C. project in the Federation to evolve from a subsidiary to a commercial company with a significant part of the share capital held by the public. The corporation retains a sizeable holding and drew £84,643 (£77,460) in dividends.

A corporation loan of £1m. to the Southern Rhodesian Government for urban African housing was fully drawn. It is repayable by 1966-65.

Last year's crop from the Kasungu tobacco estates, owned by C.D.C. in Nyasaland, was badly damaged by rain, and much of it lost where it grew, resulting in a loss of £10,384 compared with a profit of £1,182 in 1956. At the end of the year the C.D.C. had spent £224,595 on the estates.

Mipya Tung Estates, Nyasaland, made a net operating loss of £10,377. By the end of the year the corporation, which owns the estates (they are managed by Nyasa Tea Estates, Ltd.) had spent £91,463, including £213,423 previously written off on re-organization in 1955. Apart from unusual drought, Lord Reith attributes the loss to the fall in tung price oil after the United States had imposed quota restriction to protect its own producers; tung oil prices on other markets consequently fell still further. During the year it dropped from £190 to £115 per ton. The 244 tons of nuts harvested yielding 80 tons of oil.

The corporation has five cattle projects with over £1m. capital approved and some £1,853,000 utilized in Bechuanaland.

In all, the C.D.C. has nearly 80 associated and subsidiary companies and projects in 23 Commonwealth and Colonial countries. The directors are Lord Reith, Sir Nutcombe Hume, Sir Hugh Beaser, Mr. Arthur Gaiskell, Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, and Sir Cliff Pease.

### Federation's American Loan

THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND plans to raise about \$12.5m. (£4,644,300) by public subscription in the United States, mainly for railway development. This will be the second borrowing in that market by an African Government this year, the Belgian Congo having floated a \$15m. (£5,357,143) loan last month. Dillon Read and Co., who headed the marketing syndicate for the Congo bonds, will also manage the Federation's loan. The Federation also hopes to borrow \$15m. from the World Bank.

## Commercial Brevities

**Richard Costain, Ltd.**—Group profit for 1957, before tax £25,851 (£425,509), Dividend 17½% (10%), capital distribution 3% (same), and 100% scrip issue. Fixed assets £3,299,435 (£3,258,764), investments £605,272 (£588,372); current assets £6,401,254 (£6,653,340); borrowed monies £3,522,014 (£4,114,186). Other liabilities £3,224,606 (£3,290,631). Revenue reserves £1,340,635 (£1,148,054); capital reserves—£696,714 (£661,700). Commitments £1,130,000.

**Investigations during the next year** will determine whether the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia are to have a pulp and paper industry costing about £10m. The Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments have joined with two Italian and some Rhodesian companies to form a development company with a capital of £30m. to investigate the scheme, which dates back to 1955, when a representative of the Italian Sna Viteosa Company visited the Federation.

**At last week's London auctions** 5,651 packages of African tea were sold at an average price of 3s. 5.18d. per lb., compared with 30,534 packages averaging 3s. 6.92d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 96,242 packages averaging 3s. 3.66d., compared with 106,609 packages averaging 3s. 3.10d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 5s. 11d., was for a consignment from the Belgian Congo.

**Bronswerk N.V.**, Dutch manufacturers of specialized plant for industry, intend to establish in association with Bell's Asbestos and Engineering (Rhodesia), Ltd., a factory to assemble or manufacture their products in the Federation. It is expected that construction of a new factory will begin this year.

**The damage** to the dam caused by the heavy flooding of the Zambezi, concreting of the main dam wall at Kariba has been increased to over 3,000 cubic yards a day. The leak in the cofferdam wall, due to the floods, is expected to be closed by the end of the month.

**The African Railways and Harbours' earnings** in March were about £1,985,000, compared with £1,856,000 in March, 1957, and £1,885,000 in February, 1958. Revenue for the first three months of 1958 totalled £6,105,000, against £5,465,000 in the same period last year.

The committee appointed by the Coffee Trade Federation has reached agreement on the rules for the organization of the proposed London coffee futures market. It is hoped to open the market for trading early in July.

**Electricity generated** for Uganda during April totalled 14,958,000 units, compared with 12,454,006 units during the same month last year, an increase of 20.1%. In addition, 6,567,000 units were exported to Kenya.

**Substantial reductions** in freight charges produce shipped to Europe have been announced by the East African Conference shipping lines. The reductions include 24s. per ton on cotton and 15s. per ton on sisal.

**Nearly four out of every five** heavy-duty vehicles registered for the first time in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during January-November, 1957, was a diesel-engined vehicle made by the Leyland group.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture is considering the establishment of a tobacco seed producers' association in connexion with plans to provide certified seed of high uniform quality.

The price of cement produced at the Athi River plant of the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. has been reduced from £14 14s. per Imperial ton to £11 18s. per metric ton.

**Leslie & Anderson (East Africa), Ltd.**, have been appointed sole selling agents in East Africa for the twines, ropes, and other articles manufactured by Uganda Sisal Estates, Ltd.

An African Traders' Association, which it is hoped will be the forerunner of an African Chamber of Commerce, has been formed in Mombasa.

### Sisal outputs for April

**Imperial Co. (Africa) Ltd.**—1,156 tons of fine fibre and tow, making 14,236 tons for the 10 months to date, compared with 14,443 tons in the same period last year.

**The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.**—522 tons of sisal and tow, compared with 390 tons in April last year.

**Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.**—511 tons of sisal and tow, making 2,810 tons for the ten months to date.

**East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.**—195 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,919 tons for ten months against 2,020 tons last year.

**Dewa Plantations, Ltd.**—131 tons of sisal and tow, making 446 tons for four months, against 251 tons for the same period last year.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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## MINING

## Rhodesian "Space Flight" Metals

## Strategic Reserve for the West

Southern Rhodesia was rapidly becoming recognized as a reserve of "strategic" minerals, Mr. C. L. Honey, secretary of the Mines Department, said in Salisbury recently.

America looked to Rhodesia to provide the chrome needed for jet engines and for the even more important newer metals that will not burn up at the high temperatures encountered by inter-continental and outer space missiles. The Federation was a source of those metals.

"The big mining groups are spending a great deal of money in Southern Rhodesia searching for minerals. Certainly the United States is very much aware that in the Rhodesias is a safe supply of the rarer minerals that would be vital to them and the whole Western world in the event of international complications."

## Rio Tinto in the Federation

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., states that during 1957 exploration by Rio Mineral Search of Africa (Private), Ltd., established the existence of the Lower Rban series over which Rio Tinto (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., has exclusive prospecting rights, but that so far no mineralization of economic interest has been discovered. As in previous years, the cost of this programme was shared with the Chartered Company and Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd. Widespread exploration of the concession areas of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company was made possible by helicopter. In Southern Rhodesia the fall in the price of copper, weakening demand for nickel, and the difficult conditions of the capital market led to a decision to suspend underground work and metallurgical testing on the Empress nickel deposit, and the mine was put on a care-and-maintenance basis pending improvement in general conditions.

## Kansanshi Progress Report

ALTHOUGH THE KANSANSHI MINE in Northern Rhodesia, a substantial shareholding in which constitutes the major interest of the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., remains flooded and is on a caretaking basis, research into the treatment of the sulphide and oxide ores is continuing. At the Rhodesia-Katanga Company's annual meeting last week Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, the chairman, devoted most of his speech to the technical questions involved. At the end of last year a further programme of research was approved to evaluate the technical and economic merits of a proposal for an integrated treatment process using both sulphide and oxide ores. At pilot plant level some success has attended these experiments.

## Lorrho's New Structure

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., has sold its portfolio of investments to one of its subsidiaries, African Investment Trust, Ltd., in order to benefit under the overseas trade corporation clause of the Finance Act, 1957. As part of the transaction the company has subscribed for a further 100,000 shares of 10s. in African Investment Trust at an issue price of 82s. 6d. a share, and now owns 690,254 shares out of a total of 700,000 shares in issue. Thus 98.6% of the profits of African Investment will accrue to the benefit of Lorrho stockholders.

## Rio Tinto Report

RIO TINTO CO., LTD. — Consolidated group income before tax, excluding Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada, £3.9m. (£3,485,000). Tax £2,409,000 (£2m.). Add special items £259,000, leaving group net profit £1.1m. (£1,274,000). Share capital of parent companies £9,986,000 (£7,788,000), capital reserves £9,609,000 (£4,033,000). Revenue reserves and surplus £3,489,000 (£3,168,000). Long-term loans £4,528,000 (£2,064,000); minority interests £494,000 (£259,000). Fixed assets £6,413,000 (£2,350,000); interest in subsidiary companies £8,339,000 (£6,464,000); investments at cost, less amounts written off, £5,418,000 (£5,035,000); assets in Spain, £3,497,000 (£3,063,000); current assets £19,338,000 (£5,686,000); current liabilities £4,321,000 (£2,823,000). Directors: Mr. G. Coke (chairman), Mr. J. N. V. Duncan (managing), Sir M. Turner, Sir E. Gore Browne, Baron G. De Rothschild, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Nye, and Messrs. F. Byers, D. R. Colville, H. Saunders, R. W. Wright, and R. J. Mayer. Meeting London, June 5.

## Zambezia Exploring

ZAMBEZIA EXPLORING CO., LTD. — Profit for year ended March 31, £104,319 (£88,715), less U.K. profits tax £26,500 (£24,000), income tax £47,124 (£29,646), overseas taxation £997 (£749), leaving net £29,698 (£24,320). Add U.K. tax adjustment £8,815 (£2,272). Final dividend of 14% repeats 20% on larger capital. Carry-forward £16,316 (£20,322). Accounts of wholly-owned subsidiary Zambezia Investment Co., Ltd., have not been consolidated on account of different nature of operations; its net profit £87,163 (£84,307), plus credit on tax adjustments £6,938 (£6,350). Balance forward £11,144 (£317,342).

## Agreement on the Copperbelt

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINE WORKERS' UNION and the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines announce that complete agreement has been reached on all four points which have been under discussion. The agreement, which will be subject to three months' notice, covers the use of contractors, specialists and suppliers, the use of extra hands, the use of artisans on shift work, and the question of demarcation of between artisans and between artisans and non-artisans.

## Progress Reports for April

Falcon Mines. — Dalny mine: 20,000 tons milled for 3,654 fine oz. gold and working profit of £10,650. Sunace mine: 1,500 tons, 285 oz., and £544. Bayhorse mine: 1,015 tons, 231 oz., £74.

Globe and Phoenix Gold. — 5,900 tons of ore treated for 3,238 oz. gold, for a working profit of £20,025.

Cam and Motor. — Ore milled 24,500 tons, 8,995 oz. gold, a working profit of £36,341. Bricksome mine: 2,274 tons, 1,201 oz. gold, working profit £3,987.

Coronation Syndicate. — Arcturus mine: 7,066 tons milled, 2,251 oz. gold produced, working profit of £8,787. Marlet mine: 4,834 tons, 1,918 oz. gold, and £10,130.

Mazoe Consolidated. — 3,139 tons milled, 956 oz. gold, and working profit of £3,495.

Matsya Gold. — 14,800 tons milled, 2,610 oz. gold, working profit of £1,035.

Wankie Colliery. — 313,575 tons of coal, against 318,597 tons in the previous month, and 17,709 tons of coke (£18,562).

## Progress Report for March Quarter

Urwira Minerals. — 77,681 tons of ore milled and 1,136 tons of concentrates produced (lead 38.93%, copper 13.15%, silver 1,701 grams, gold 25.57 grams). Estimated loss after allowances for depreciation and interest £56,503 (£34,541).

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## Company Report

# Gallaher Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Ireland)

## Record Group Turnover

### SIR EDWARD DE STEIN'S STATEMENT

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF GALLAHER, LTD., was held on May 14 in London, SIR EDWARD DE STEIN, chairman of the company, presiding.

The following are extracts from his circulated statement for the year ended December 31, 1957:—

"The year 1957 has been a year of intense competition and of rising costs. I am pleased to be able to say, however, that these adverse factors have been more than offset by the continued expansion of our turnover.

#### Trading Results

The profit of the group, before tax in 1957 is higher than in 1956 by £2,319,901 at £6,507,896. After provision has been made for income tax and profits tax, the net profit for the year shows an increase of £743,685 to £2,887,179.

We are recommending to stockholders a final dividend of 15% on the ordinary stock, making with the interim distribution already paid of 5%—a total of 20% for the year, against 17½% in 1956.

Owing to the steady expansion of the volume of the group's tobacco and cigarette sales the annual money turnover has increased in the period 1953 to 1957 as follows:

	Annual Turnover £
1953	63,000,000
1954	91,000,000
1955	126,000,000
1956	160,000,000
1957	204,000,000

We have to finance tobacco duty for approximately seven weeks between the date of rehousing tobacco from the bond and payment by our customers for manufactured goods. This has involved us in a daily lock-up represented by duty only of the following amounts during the last five years:

	Daily Duty Lock-up £
1953	10,500,000
1954	13,700,000
1955	18,200,000
1956	22,600,000
1957	26,600,000

#### Profit Margins

"The tobacco industry always works on small margins of profit on its turnover: it was only the steady increase in costs prior to September, 1957, which forced us to make a slight increase in prices in that month. The great aim of our business is to give the highest quality and value for money to the smoking public. The main factor which contributed to the improved results this year is the considerable increase in our turnover by £44,000,000 to £204,000,000—an increase of 27½%—which I am bound to admit exceeded our expectations.

**Engineering Subsidiary:** Once again I am pleased to be able to report to you that our engineering subsidiary has had a successful year. You will recall that last year I informed you that it had purchased part of the issued capital of Carmuth and Baumer, Limited. This has turned out to be a satisfactory acquisition.

**General Matters:** So far as general matters are concerned the principal events have been (1) the development of our Lisnaffillan site in Northern Ireland

together with additional leaf storage facilities and (2) the building-up of production at our new factory in the Manchester area. I referred to each of these matters in my statement last year.

"The first stage of the development at Lisnaffillan was completed in January, 1958, and the factory is now producing cigarettes, but not yet on a large scale. This factory is expected to be in full production about the end of September, 1958. The remaining stages of the Lisnaffillan development will reach completion towards the end of the year.

"Our factories are still working under pressure. They will not really feel the effect of the additional production capacity for some time. The manufacturing units which have so far become available have just about been able to meet the demands of our expanding sales have made on them.

"The new factory in the Manchester area is now in full production and I think we may justly feel that it is one of the most modern in the country.

#### Sales

"The record turnover of the group to which I have already referred is by no means confined to one brand: all our main brands have made a contribution, outstandingly "Senior Service" and "Park Drive" cigarettes and "Old Hoburn" and "Crown" new Benson and Hedges cigarette brand "Olivier" tipped introduced in 1956 has established a significant sale in the price category 3s. 4d. for 20 which generally is proving popular with smokers today.

"In February, 1958, we added a new brand to our range, "Park Drive Tipped" retailing at 2s. 6d. for 20. This brand has had a successful introduction.

**Leaf Supplies:** The prices of leaf tobacco in most markets advanced in 1957 to new high levels. With exceptions in the case of a few types of tobacco we were able to buy the quantities we required to replace our usage, but as our sales increased more than we anticipated we will require to increase our purchases again this year in order to build up our stocks.

"The higher purchases we have required to make in America have thrown a heavy burden on our buying staff in the United States and we are very grateful to them for the excellent service they have given us.

"Owing to the increase in the quantities of Rhodesian tobacco which we now need to purchase we have during the past year strengthened the organization of our Salisbury branch and enlarged its handling and packing capacity.

"We wish our staff in the United States, Rhodesia and Nyasaland a successful season in 1958.

"With the exception of India where we anticipate a satisfactory purchase, it is too early to attempt to forecast anything about the 1958 crops, but we have been sorry to learn that the heavy rains experienced in Central Africa are likely to affect both the quantity and the quality of what promised to be a record crop.

#### Outlook

"Owing to the various factors to which I have referred above you will readily understand that it is difficult to give an accurate prophecy of the results for the current year, but in the first quarter our sales have continued to expand and unless something unforeseen occurs it will be reasonable to expect another satisfactory year in 1958.

The report and accounts were adopted.



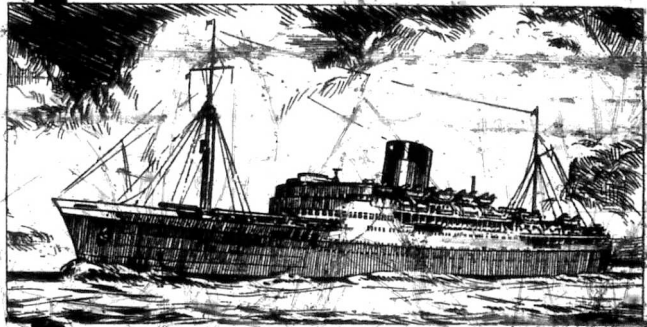
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"Pretoria Castle"	July 10

From London		Home
"Dumottar Castle"	May 28	24th
"Blenhar Castle"	June 5	2nd
"Warwick Castle"	June 12	9th
"Durban Castle"	July 2	19th
"Kensal Castle"	July 19	26th
"Blenheim Castle"	July 26	2nd
Out East Coast, return West Coast	July 31	7th
Out West Coast, return East Coast	Aug 7	13th

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Vol. 34

No. 1754

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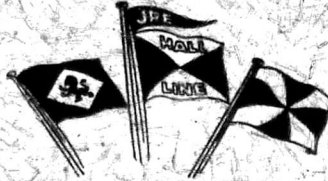
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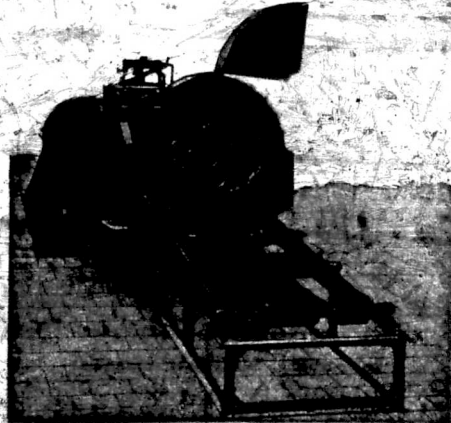
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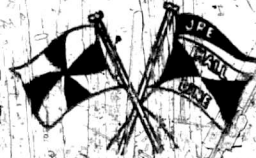
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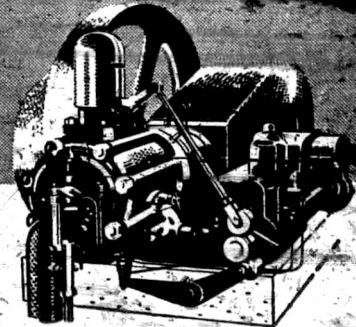
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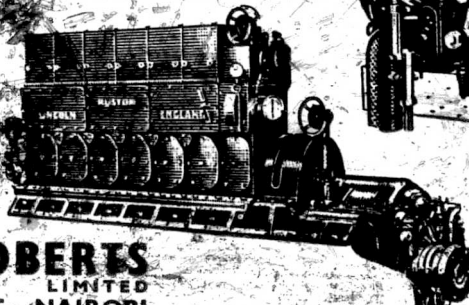
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHAT IMPENDS** in the two Somalilands is of vital importance to the whole of East and Central Africa. British interests, like those of the Somalis whom we had

### Wrongs Which Have Not Been Righted.

undertaken to protect, have called clearly for action to right the wrongs which ignorant or cynical Ministries, misled by the Foreign Office, inflicted long ago upon tribes who had entrusted their defence to Great Britain, but successive Governments in the United Kingdom have been apathetic, procrastinating, pusillanimous, and niggardly. Just over sixty years ago about a third of the land which from time immemorial had been grazed by the nomads of what had by then become the Somaliland Protectorate was transferred to Ethiopia by Britain without any consultation with the people concerned; more than a quarter of a century was to pass before the Somalis became aware of it, and then only because an Anglo-Ethiopian border commission arrived to demarcate the frontier, one which violated the contract of protection. Moreover, the Somalis suffered grave deprivation by it, for large numbers of the people had always spent from four to eight months of each year pasturing their great herds and flocks in what they now discovered was to become the property of their hated Ethiopian neighbours. Had the Italians not invaded Ethiopia at about that time there would certainly have been constant clashes with the disgruntled and hot-tempered Somalis.

When British troops liberated Ethiopia from the Italians early in the last war a British military administration was created for the British, Ethiopian, and former Italian Somalilands.

### Anger Widespread in British Somaliland.

and the tribes in the British Protectorate very naturally expected that the old injustice would be re-

moved. Once again they were betrayed by politicians and functionaries in London who put expediency before principle. To add insult to injury, the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1954 failed to safeguard legitimate Somali interests, and since then their anger has grown deeper and wider, until now the ordinary tribesmen, the tribal leaders and the political spokesmen are all bitterly critical. When Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., addressed a public meeting in London the other day he said categorically that a Socialist Government and he had found far more friendliness towards Great Britain in Somalia, the former Italian Colony, than in the British Protectorate—a shocking state of affairs. He reported that chiefs and others proudly wearing British war medals were as angry as the politicians, and he quoted a tribal leader in the British Protectorate as having remarked, in reply to a suggestion that if the British left the country the Egyptians and the Russians might control a defenceless Somaliland: "When a camel is eaten it matters not whether it be by a hyena which comes from the East or the West".

The enemies of Western civilization are well aware of their opportunities in the Horn of Africa, an area of great strategic significance, which is important to Aden, to the oil

### Horn of Africa Interests, Egypt and the Communists.

Persian Gulf, to Kenya, and as a potential back door into Africa, to all the territories between the Sudan and the Cape. Daily broadcasts from Cairo are designed to increase dissatisfaction and stimulate unrest among the Somalis, and they are at least partially effective. Many of the school teachers are Egyptians, a high proportion of them are almost certainly tools of the Nasser regime, and some are probably active workers for Communism. Some local politicians have spent months in Cairo for indoctrination and instruction. Quite recently

the Russian Embassy in Ethiopia sent a mission to Somalia in order to demonstrate the Kremlin's concern with the course of events. From the Communist standpoint the visit was especially timely, for there is shortly to be a general election, one in which the present Prime Minister, a moderate but resolute Somali convinced of the need to maintain friendly links with the West, and particularly with the British Commonwealth, runs a serious risk of being beaten by a rival who not long ago returned from a seven-year sojourn in Egypt.

Warnings of such developments have been repeatedly but unavailing given to H.M. Government. One reason for official inaction has presumably been the fact that the

#### International Talks Are Now Being Held.

policy of the United States in this connexion has for some years been at variance with the outlook (it would be an exaggeration to talk of "policy") of the United Kingdom Government, the American representatives in Ethiopia having done little to discourage, and perhaps more than a little to stimulate, grandiose dreams of the expansion of that empire to the sea. Since the Suez fiasco, with the consequential growth of Nasser's ebullience and his trafficking with Moscow, the American attitude has changed, and coincidentally, and scarcely unrelatedly, Ethiopian Ministers (who act only on the instructions of the Emperor) have indicated that they now approve the idea of a union of the British and former Italian Somalilands — on the express condition that the Ogaden, or Ethiopian Somaliland, shall be permanently excluded from the new State. It is in this new atmosphere that Great Britain, Ethiopia, Italy, and the United States have resumed discussions. This is, we believe, the first public reference to the current talks, and it is made because we believe that it ought to be widely known that endeavours are at long, long last being made to deal with an issue which has become most urgent.

In the general election campaign which will open in Somalia in a few weeks the issue will be that of immediate independence. Public excitement is bound to be high, and

#### Italians Must Withdraw Soon.

the opposing leaders will seek to outbid one another in order to win popular support. By a decision of the United Nations made in 1950, Somalia has been promised independence in 1960, but the Italian trustees, understandably loth to incur the odium of clinging to power

until zero hour wrenches it from them, have recently told the Legislature that they would withdraw earlier if the Chamber should so resolve. Whatever party wins the election, the new Parliament will assuredly lose no time in inviting the Italians to retire, though all the men in public life recognize that foreign subsidies will for many years be required to maintain the essential administrative and social services. For Somalia alone something over two million pounds annually would be needed, and half as much again if that territory were joined with the British Protectorate, and such subventions would have to be continued for many years (unless oil were found in commercial quantities).

When the calls upon the British citizen are so great that he is the most heavily taxed person in the free world, he can scarcely be expected to enthuse over any proposal to

#### Britain Should Offer Prompt Assistance.

give a long-term pledge to pay other countries' bills. In this case, however, the burden need not, and should not, be borne solely by Britain. The responsibility should rest upon the United Nations, which has almost self-government, and its share upon Somalia, and it is to be hoped that that will be made perfectly plain by H.M. Government — which could in the last resort reduce its contributions to U.N.O. by whatever sum it might undertake to provide pending decision by that conclave. It would be folly to allow the Somali contestants to assert during the election campaign that Britain (whom the best of them regard as their especial friend) was ready to watch them launched on the sea of independence without the normal provisions for the hazardous journey, and there is a strong case for a prompt promise of financial help for at least a period. Such aid might, in fact, be offered as a loan against later contributions from the United Nations; that course, which would seem reasonable to the Somalia, would place the claim in the right quarter. But a specific offer of assistance ought to be made immediately.

The sum involved would be a trivial insurance premium if it brought stability and friendship with the Western world, and if the United Nations or some of the Great Powers acting as a group do not act. Egypt and/or Russia would eagerly provide enough men, money, and materials to effect a transformation in the strategic posi-



tion. Unless the more moderate political leaders in Somalia can embark on their campaign with the knowledge that funds and advisers will be available from countries friendly to Somali aspirations, their opponents will argue that the only alternative to stagnation will be to accept succour from and through Cairo; and that support, as is being demonstrated in the Yemen at this moment, will take the form of Russian specialists, Russian arms, and Russian intrigue. The guarantee of help to Somalia (even temporarily and conditionally) need not commit H.M. Government to the policy of union with British Somaliland (though the principle is implicit in a statement made by Lord Lloyd in 1956). It would be idle to suppose, however, that the British Somalis would remain content with their position when their brethren in the trust territory became self-governing. The need, clearly, is to forestall events by adjustments which would satisfy the moderate and responsible leaders — who still insist that they want both Somalilands to be within the Commonwealth. That can only be done if the British Somalis who were educated in Italian schools and universities and trained by an Italian administration is a great compliment to the Commonwealth, and its consummation would represent an unprecedented act of faith.

\*\*            \*\*            \*\*

**A MONTH AGO** we asked why the Government of Kenya had allowed the subversive Kiama Kia Mungu, secret society to spread for months after it had been proscribed, and why evidence of a widespread intrigue to disturb law and order had not produced that prompt and adequate action which could alone demonstrate that such a movement would not be tolerated. Now more than a hundred other organizers and leaders of this dangerous organization have been arrested in the Fort Hall district. Quite evidently, those responsible for public security have been far less vigilant and thorough than the situation required, and we repeat what we wrote in mid-April: "Was the intelligence defective? If so, the system should be overhauled without delay by the best advisers obtainable. If the right information was provided, but not used, those responsible for this serious error of judgment should be replaced without delay, and the real culprits, not scapegoats, should pay the penalty. Kenya's whole future depends upon eradication of subversive activity, and there should be no tolerance of incompetence or placidity which endangers the Colony. That a second secret society should flourish

before Mau Mau has been officially declared defeated is nothing less than scandalous.

At that time the Government of Kenya was congratulating itself that no Kikuyu who had been released from a Mau Mau detention camp had been found among the arrested organizers of K.K.M. Exactly the same complacency is to be noted in the official statement issued in Nairobi on Monday. But the circumstance which so pleases the Government ought, we reiterate, to cause deep anxiety, not satisfaction, for it suggests that the contagion has other origins.

As many of the worst of the Mau Mau evaded the police sweeps, so it is highly probable that the real masters of K.K.M. remain at their nefarious work, which it is now revealed is to be prosecuted by the use of poison rather than the employment of bush-knives. That does not mean, of course, that the Kikuyu thugs responsible for this new threat to law and order have gentler feelings: the ceremonies of their society rival those of Mau Mau in barbarity, and have very much the same objects and sanctions, and they are designed in the first place, as were those of Mau Mau, to intimidate the Kikuyu themselves into a state of readiness to perform murder or any other crime. More than three hundred practitioners of K.K.M. have now been arrested. It would be naive to disregard the probability that hundreds, quite possibly thousands, are still at large. Yet scarcely a word has been said on this grave matter by any public leader in Kenya, European, African, or Asian. Are they prepared to give this kind of subversion time to develop? If not, why do they not insist on the Government's fulfilment of its first duty of governing fairly? Then, and then only, can Africans be expected to esteem British rule. Meantime the confidence of potential investors and settlers in Kenya must be shaken.

### Statements Worth Noting

... Full development embraces not only improved health and medical services, more and better houses, an increased number of better schools and wider education, and, of course, community development, but the creation of opportunities for full employment and participation in a wider life for an ever-increasing population. — Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation.

The members of the Civil Service have always been treated as the chosen and precious ones of the Government, but their faintest cry has made it run to them with the feeding bottle, little caring how emaciated the other children of the family become in consequence. — Mr. J. S. Mwangi, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

## Notes By The Way

### Prancing Phantom

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING, who in the last few years has been almost ceaselessly on the move through Central and East Africa, was similarly restless in North Africa during the worst period of the last war, when his initiative, resourcefulness, gaiety, and indomitable courage enabled the little groups of highly trained men with whom he operated to achieve the incredible, not once or twice but perhaps fortunate fluke, but regularly in fulfilment of calm and careful but highly unorthodox planning. "Popski", the gallant leader of "Popski's Private Army", wrote: "David Stirling inspired in his men of the S.A.S. Regiment a passionate devotion and led them through thrilling adventures where we plodded, he pranced". A commander of the Long Range Desert Group, another desert-warfare unit (in which Rhodesians played a large part) noted that "Stirling had a power over men which I had not seen before, and an indefinable magic that made his followers gladly do what he asked". Mr. (now Sir) Fitzroy Maclean, M.P., who served in the S.A.S., has testified that "Stirling had a never-failing audacity, a gift of daring improvisation, which invariably took the enemy by surprise; he was like a lightning flash across the pool".

### Desert Buccaneers

AS A TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR OLD SUBALTERN he forced his way through military obstruction and added a new element to the British Army. Within 15 months his S.A.S. (Special Air Service) had destroyed more than 250 German and Italian aircraft on their grounds far behind the front, wrecked dozens of supply dumps, disrupted road and railway communications, and put hundreds of enemy vehicles out of action, and all at astonishingly small loss of life. One detachment blew up 90 enemy aircraft in a fortnight; on a single night later another 40 were sent sky high. A German speaking member of the group piloted an Albatros Korps truck far behind the front, asked for diesel for the loan of a pump, and while he was producing it slipped a bomb in the back of the vehicle, for good measure he repeated the performance eight times in an afternoon. When one party had blown up 22 enemy aircraft in 40 minutes a second little detachment found that its bombs would not work because the primers had been put in too soon, Stirling's remedy was to drive his car and a jeep, which had eight guns between them, on to the airfield and shoot up the remaining 40 planes. Within five minutes the job was done and the buccanniers were headed back into the friendly desert.

### Clash with Montgomery

HOWEVER HAZARDOUS THE PLAN, the thoroughness of the preparation and the iron will of Stirling and his men accomplished it—except when he clashed with the commander of the Eighth Army just before the Battle of Alamein. Believing that the S.A.S. could greatly help the impending offensive if he had another 150 men, including a high percentage of officers and non-commissioned officers picked from regiments with fighting experience in the desert, Stirling, by this time a colonel, heard Montgomery say: "You want some of my best, my most desert-worthy, my most dependable, my most experienced men. What makes you think you can handle them to greater advantage than I? My answer is a flat no. Frankly, your request strikes me as slightly arrogant. I prefer to keep my best men for my own use".

### New-Style Warfare

BUT IT TOOK MORE THAN THAT to depress the "phantom major" (as he was called by the Germans), and there were more valuable raids to come. When the enemy were within 40 miles of Alexandria, the S.A.S. travelled well over 1,000 miles across the desert to reach them; and it was the first unit to establish contact by land with the First Army. On that mission Stirling was taken prisoner. He escaped, only to be recaptured by Italians, who flew him to Italy. After escaping four times from a punishment camp in that country he was sent to Colditz, where he spent the rest of the war. The story as told by Miss Virginia Cowles in "The Phantom Major" (Collins), is thrilling and satisfactorily free of jarring extravagance. If only the new-style warfare which David Stirling pioneered had been adopted at the time of the Suez misadventure (as he urged), its outcome might have been very different. The Capricorn Africa Society now has its greatest interest, gets only one mention, and not even that in the index; but his record of preventive operations on odds with that idea has its parallel in his nonchalance in the face of the near presence of death.

### "Africanist"

MR. JAMES JOHNSON has been dubbed by the *Economist* the Labour Party's "Africanist". I wonder why? He has, it is true, paid a good deal of attention to different parts of Africa in the last few years and he does interest himself in African questions, but there are men in the party with a far wider knowledge of African territories and African affairs. If anyone is to be called the party's "Africanist" surely it should be Mr. Creech Jones (though I have no doubt that he would ask not to be so labelled). Would that outrage Mr. Brockway, Mr. John ("Arusha") Dugdale, Sir Leslie ("Großndnuts") Plummer, and some of the other M.P.s who are voluble (and generally unreliable) about British Africa? In the strict sense of the term, there can be nobody on either side of the House of Commons with the right to the title "Africanist". In the House of Lords, however, there are men who have earned it by long years of devoted service in and for Africa. That is one reason why debates on African questions are invariably much better in the Upper House than in the Commons.

### A Question of Residence

WHEN IS A RESIDENT in a Colony no longer a resident? The answer to that question can be annoying and expensive to the taxpayer concerned if officialdom is obtuse, and I sympathize with a correspondent who, having been absent from Kenya for 14 years, has discovered to his chagrin that for tax purposes he is still a resident of that country, when, not unnaturally, he had expected to be treated as a newcomer. The law provides for reduction in the liability to personal tax of persons entering the Colony for the first time in the latter part of the year. Surely anyone re-entering the Colony after a long (and specified) period ought not to be deemed a resident. It seems unreasonable to claim as a resident an individual who left the country 14 years ago with no intention of returning. How far do the authorities intend to stretch the point? In the specific case of which I have knowledge the man recently mentioned quitted Kenya during the last war. If someone was then sent to the Colony on active service by the Royal Navy, the Army, or the Royal Air Force now decided to go to Kenya to live, would his residence, perhaps for only a short period between 1938 and 1945, be held against him in the same way?

# Kenya's Security Subjected to Outside Political Considerations

## Ex-Minister's Candid Comments on Appeasement and Lack of Leadership

**DECISIONS IN KENYA** on matters of public security have been too much conditioned by fears of possible political repercussions in the United Kingdom, instead of depending upon the best interests of Kenya.

That categorical assertion was made last Saturday in Nanyuki by Group Captain L. R. Briggs, lately European Minister without Portfolio and the only non-official member of the War Council of Kenya. His judgment therefore stemmed from his own close experience of security matters.

In the course of his speech Group Captain Briggs said:—

"However much I may disagree on certain points in the policy of the new Government, it is my duty as an ex-Minister to exercise restraint in what I say, cannot expunge from my mind the impressions I have formed as a result of my experience in the Government, and that experience and the knowledge I have gained of the machinery of Government will stand me in good stead in the future, but it would be wrong for me as an ex-Minister to turn to my own account information derived as the result of recent discussions and conversations with my ex-colleagues.

"This may prohibit me from participating as fully as I should wish in the present debates in Legislative Council, but in a few weeks my mind will be freer and I shall be able to devote my full energies to what I hope will be constructive criticism of Government, when it is necessary and to support of Government when I believe it right.

### Pressure from Colleagues

"I joined the Government as the result of great pressure to do so from my colleagues in the European Elected Members' Organization—a pressure to which I have felt unable to yield in regard to the possibility of my becoming a member of the Council of State.

"I made it clear in my statement to the Press agreed with the Governor that my acceptance of office did not imply any change of my views. I did so with full appreciation of the difficulties that lay in my way and of the inadvisability of any politician accepting a position of responsibility without power—other than the power of persuasion, the sole power of the European Minister without Portfolio.

"The group of elected members whom I led before the general election were returned with a majority. I became the only representative in the Government of European majority opinion in the country. Bearing all this in mind and the fact that I found myself the representative of moderate right wing thought in a Government of which the non-official members were predominantly of the left, it will be understood that my position was not altogether enviable.

"Generally speaking, the Government machine was to some extent geared against me. This manifested itself in a number of ways, some important, some trivial. Despite this I received great help from a number of colleagues and Government servants.

### Inexpedient Action

"Nevertheless, all information which I considered should have been available to the War Council did not in some important instances reach the War Council and therefore me. This was partly due to faults in the system, and may have been partly due to a fear that I might perhaps be over-insistent on action being taken which might for various reasons be considered to be inexpedient.

"It has also been my impression that the final decision on many matters of importance in the sphere of security has been too much conditioned by fears of possible political repercussions in the United Kingdom rather than on what was in the best interests of Kenya, although I do not contend that this is a factor which can be entirely ignored.

"Why, in the light of these considerations, did I remain so long in the Government? The answer is that I believed, despite the handicaps, that my presence in the Government, and particularly in the War Council, did have an effect on policy, especially in relation to security matters, to which I have devoted the greater part of my time.

"However, quite recently serious differences of opinion have arisen on security matters, and it is consequently unlikely that, had I rejoined the Government, I should have remained very long. In the circumstances I adopted the practice of 'clearing' any speeches of importance to be made in public, in order to ensure that I should say nothing which would conflict with Government policy or embarrass my colleagues.

"The dispatch from the Secretary of State relating to the policy laid down for the new Government, says: 'I am confident that it will be your purpose and that of your Ministers to encourage an attitude of mind based on the principles of good husbandry and the most advantageous employment of natural resources, and to promote, in lieu of arguments over racial reservations, a co-operative endeavour to use and conserve the fertile soil of Kenya for the lasting prosperity of all its inhabitants, present and future.'

### European Rights

"Having regard to my views concerning the Highlands, the implication of that passage would alone have made it impossible for me to join the new Government had I been invited to do so. Coupling this passage with the statements made by some European non-official Members, it does not acquire a great deal of imagination to think that this may mean a further assault on European rights in the Highlands developing in the not too distant future.

"In a speech in Nakuru in March, 1955, which was supported by the member for the Rift Valley, with whom I shared the platform—I said: 'If we study the history of the past 50 years we will find that, although we have in the end won every war in the military sense, nevertheless in every case the fruits of victory have been thrown away in a rush to appease our enemies—and usually at the expense of our friends. I can foresee that the same thing might happen here after Mau Mau is defeated.'

"What has happened since then? In less than three years, First and the Royal Commission Report containing a suggestion that areas both in the Highlands and the reserve land trust units should be opened to all races. That was followed by the Kenya Government's White Paper delaying action on the grounds that it might create undesirable political tension.

"Why, therefore, should there now be a tendency to re-open this highly controversial issue? It can be due only to the fact that the European has been subject to such a spate of defeatist propaganda for so long from European leaders—some of whom seem to have changed their views on the Highlands issue—that it is believed that our powers of resistance are so weakened that it may be possible to proceed in a way that was previously inexpedient.

### Bargaining Point

"I entirely agree that it is in the interests of the economy of Kenya that the agricultural potential of the country should be fully developed in the interests of all. But there is no panacea against the big tea interests; for instance, buying up land in the Highlands; and it would seem that if it is to be the economic advantage of Kenya and the Africans that land in the reserves should be made available for this purpose. No insuperable difficulty should arise provided the Africans agree. I cannot avoid the suspicion that the opening up of the Highlands would be used as a bargaining point to achieve that objective.

"I do not suggest that the time will never come when we shall see Europeans or European concerns farming in the reserves and Africans farming in the Highlands, but I say that it is just not practicable in the foreseeable future. In this constituency we have had the unique experience of an African owning a farm of over 200 acres in the Highlands. We all know that that farm conformed to no rules of good husbandry. Its owner was resistant to advice, and indeed to instructions from the Agricultural Department, and it became a menace to farmers in the district and a centre of Mau Mau activity during the acute stages of the emergency.

"It will be suggested in reply that only selected African farmers would be allowed to farm in the Highlands. There are a number of good African farmers. I have met some of them and seen their farms, and they are doing a good job and seem very willing to accept the advice and instructions of the Agricultural Department. The point is that once the principle of the reservation of the Highlands for European use and settlement is broken, what might start as a mere trickle would in no time become a flood.

"That would be the end of European settlement and of the European community—and ultimately a disaster for Kenya.

and particularly the African masses who would be abandoned to what could only be some form of totalitarian regime. A disastrous act of appeasement such as this can be countered only by our own community arming themselves to what is being on and making their views known, in the Press, in public and through their elected members. The left-wing minority are being far more energetic and vocal than the moderate majority.

"It is no use the European electorate returning a member and leaving it all to him. If he represents your views, you must back him in public. If he does not, you must adopt the opposite course. If he does neither, you must remove him."

"At no time since I became your member has European influence been at such a low ebb. With the introduction of the special seats in Legislative Council, you now have members representative of all races who are barred from representing racial interests. Therefore there is no longer any reason

why you should not expect your representatives to concentrate on European interests to a much greater degree than has been considered advisable in the past. This by no means implies that they should be anti any race; it merely means that they should be pro-European.

"The future of this country lies in co-operation between the races, but if the African masses follow their elected representatives in the pursuit of anarchy—and their present aims could lead to nothing else—and they continue to refuse their co-operation, then the Europeans will have to think again. The pressure of those who believe some form of partition to be the inevitable solution will undoubtedly increase.

"Unless the Europeans once again make themselves felt as a political force, conditions will become increasingly intolerable for us all. There is no need for alarm or despondency, but there is a great need for our community to assert its leadership once again."

## Kenya's Budget: Mr. E. A. Vasey's Statement

### Improved Personal Allowances and Higher Company Profits Tax

**LOWER TAXATION** on individual incomes, relief of retirement benefits, merger of other allowances, and higher taxation of company profits are features of the Kenya budget.

Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance, said in the course of his statement in the Legislative Council:—

"A matter of concern to the Government is evasion and avoidance of income tax. Evasion—evasion in a fraudulent form—is not confined to duplicate sets of books; it is even more prevalent in petty forms, such as fictitious or inflated

receipts. The importance in the field of tax avoidance is the private company, at present dealt with under the now obsolete Section 22 of the Income Tax Act. The Coates Commission was of the opinion that this loophole in the income tax system was costing the East African Governments something in the region of £100,000 a year. Section 22 enables any individual trader who turns his business into a private company to avoid surtax on 40% of his profits. Indeed, if he arranges the shareholdings to the best advantage among the members of his family who do not legally rank as 'relatives' he can escape surtax on everything other than the dividends paid. The result has been to encourage the formation of private companies in East Africa at an average rate of about 500 a year in the past six years.

Government considers that the best solution is to abolish Section 22 and substitute an undistributed profits tax. It is the solution which the Government of India, the Union of South Africa, and the East African Federation have adopted in similar circumstances.

"Apart from this method of charging such profits to undistributed income tax, the recommendations in Chapter XII of the Coates Report on Section 22 are accepted with the following qualifications: the percentage deduction of 20% given in respect of trading profit will not extend to investment income; investment companies and property-owning companies will be charged on 100% of their income; the development deduction will be confined to second schedule assets, as extended by the new legislation; where in the following year there is an excess of dividends paid over profits arrangements will be made to effect an equitable adjustment.

#### Flexible Relief

The rate of undistributed income tax will be the difference between the maximum rate of tax payable by individuals and the normal company rate. The relief provided for development means in effect that trading companies which spend more than 20% of their profits on development will be better off than they are under Section 22. The flexibility of this relief provision, therefore, ought to encourage controlled companies to plough back profits into industrial buildings, farm buildings, mining or plantation development, machinery, and all equipment covered by the second schedule, to the benefit not only of themselves but the economy of Kenya. Correspondingly, this tax relief will represent a contribution by Government which is related to actual development, and not, as at present, a blind and automatic premium on the creation of controlled companies.

The Coates Commission suggested that as regards pension schemes the aggregate value of the benefits provided by approved commercial schemes should be reasonably comparable to those provided for the Government servant. This is accepted, subject to specific limits. Taxation relief for savings—whether in the form of capital development, savings bank

deposits, life assurance premiums, or pension fund contributions—must be limited, if the level of revenue is to be maintained.

Relief in respect of life assurance premiums and pension contributions is now restricted in that the maximum relief obtainable on the first £200 is at the rate of 40% of the pound-ary balance being relieved at 25%.

In the new regulations the maximum pension which any scheme may provide will, in the case of an employee with not less than 30 years' service, amount to two-thirds of his final salary, with a maximum of two-thirds of £3,000, that is, a £2,000 pension. For those with less than 30 years' service, the limits will be proportionately reduced. The maximum annual contribution (employer and employee combined) will be 24% of gross emoluments or, if the employee's contribution is the lesser, the maximum death benefit which an approved scheme may provide will be £6,000. Commutation of up to one-quarter only will be permitted, with a maximum of £6,000 except in the case of pensions of not more than £15 a year, when commutation in full will be allowed.

The next aspect of retirement benefits relates to schemes for relieving self-employed persons or the employees not provided for by a pension scheme. In 1956 the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a scheme for relieving from income tax the cost of deferred annuities purchased by this class of taxpayer. There has since been considerable pressure in East Africa for similar relief, and the Governments agree with the Coates recommendation in this respect.

Relief will be introduced as from year of income 1958. This type of taxpayer will be permitted to pay for himself his earnings in any year of £1,000, whichever is less, towards the purchase of life annuities for himself or within that limit for his dependants. Commutation of up to one-quarter will be permitted. The limit of £1,000 will be increased for those born before 1919 up to a minimum of £1,600, but the relief in terms of tax may not exceed £750 in any year.

#### Life Annuities

"The recommendation for a new and improved allowance for old people is accepted. The maximum allowance will be £250. The recommendation for an improved education allowance is also accepted. Government considers that the proper basis for relief is the net cost to the parent after taking account of scholarships, Government or local authority grants and the child's personal income to the extent that it exceeds £75, the figure at which the parent ceases to qualify for the child allowance. The parent who gives his child an education costing him £13 a year should not obtain the same tax relief, £75, as he who spends many times that amount on a university or professional training.

The revised education allowance will be as follows: in non-boarding cases the excess of twice the tuition fees over any scholarship income, with a maximum allowance of £75; in boarding cases, the excess of twice the tuition fees plus one-third of the boarding fees over any scholarship income, subject to a maximum of £125; in the case of free schooling but where boarding costs have to be met, the excess of one-third of the boarding fees over any scholarship income, subject to a maximum of £50. These limits will be increased to £100, £175, and £75 respectively for children over 18 who are attending a university or college or are pupils attached for professional training.

Unlike the United Kingdom, surtax in East Africa is assessed on the same department, on the same income, collected at the same time and under the same machinery as income tax. It is felt that separating into two taxes in East Africa is little more than an ineffectual and unnecessary

formality. It is intended to have only one progressive tax in future.

"Bearing in mind the changes in the tax base which the other proposals will produce, the increased charge on annual values, the retirement benefit relief and the other changes in the law, the following structure will be introduced, beginning with the assessments to be issued this year in respect of 1957 income—

"The single person's allowance will be a fixed amount of £225. Where, however, the person entitled to a single allowance has a child to support for whom income tax relief is due the allowance will be £450. These amounts replace the present allowance of £200 reducing to nil as income reaches £1,000, or fixed at £200 where there are children. The married allowance will start at £500, increasing by one-fifth of the excess of total income over £500 to a maximum of £700; the maximum will be reached at a total income of £1,500. This will replace the present fixed allowance of £350. The passage deduction, at present a maximum of £125 for the journey each way to and from East Africa, will be increased to £150.

"The present system of graduated rates will be abandoned in favour of the 'slab' or 'tax bracket' system recommended by the Coates Commission. The rates of tax to be charged will be—

"The first £400 of chargeable income, at 2s. in the pound; the next four slabs of £400 of chargeable income, at 3s., 4s., 5s., and 6s. respectively; the next £400 of income, that is, the range between £2,000 and £2,500—will bear tax at 7s., and the further £500 thereafter—that is, for chargeable income between £2,500 and £3,000—will bear tax at an additional 1s. in the pound up to a maximum rate of 15s. in the pound, which will apply to chargeable incomes in excess of £9,000.

"As regards the emergency surcharge of 75 cents on each pound of chargeable income in excess of £800, I regret that the present financial situation and our continued dependence on financial assistance from H.M. Government, do not permit of its withdrawal. The improved personal allowances will mean, however, that the £800 point will be reached later than in almost every case gone before along the line of relief in individual taxation than was proposed by the Coates Commission.

#### Single Person

"A single person on £1,000 a year pays £112 at present, would have paid £102 under the Coates Commission proposals, and will pay £96 under the budget proposals.

"A married man on £1,500 a year with two children, pays at present £140, would have paid £127 under Coates, and will pay £100 under the budget proposals; for the same man on £2,500 the round figures are £490, £375, and £340.

"For a married man on £1,500 a year with two children under school age the corresponding figures are £107, £92, and £73; and on £2,000 a year £354, £320, and £286. For a married man on £1,500 a year with four children, two at day school and two under school age, the corresponding figures are £357, £315, and £276; and on £2,500 a year £429, £366, and £318. For a married man on £2,500 a year with two children at boarding school, the figures are £517, £466, and £423; and on £3,000 a year £495, £429, and £361.

"In a full year the gains in tax will amount to £437,000 and the losses to £957,000, or a net loss of £520,000.

"These figures represent estimated gains of £270,000 from undistributed income tax and £187,000 from the increase in the charge of annual values. They represent estimated losses of £851,000 on the revised personal allowance, rates of tax, and the merger of income tax and surtax; £5,000 in the improved passage deduction; and £100,000 as the net cost of the pensions and self-employed retirement benefits proposals.

"The company rate of tax has remained constant since 1951. It is proposed to increase it to 5.50s. in the pound, an increase of 50 cents on the present rate. That is estimated to produce some £305,000. The additional tax payable by overseas companies is likely to be in the region of £100,000, much of which will be offset by additional tax credit relief granted by the countries of residence. It follows from the change in the company rate and from that in the maximum individual rate of tax that the rate of undistributed income tax will be 9.50s. in the pound.

"So in the financial year 1958-59 I estimate a net overall loss of some £360,000 from these income tax proposals."

Mr. Vasey concluded his speech in the following terms:—

"Mr. Speaker, I have now been a member of this Council for almost 13 years. For eight of those years I have been a member of the Government. How often I have heard the ravens of disaster croaking in this Council and outside, telling us that the country is finished, that the capital is entering the country, that capital is leaving the country; that we have borrowed too much and too soon; that we have borrowed too little and too late; that the economic future is dim, grey and even black. Yet year after year their prophecies have proved false.

"In that time, Sir, I have seen the national income of this country rise from £50m. to £170m. I have seen the country pass through an emergency which has cost about £54m., of which £28m. has been provided by the United Kingdom Government, but the balance has been found from our own resources. Yet we leave that period with little increase in our overall level of taxation and have indeed already found it possible to do away with some of those taxes which had to be imposed at the height of the emergency.

"We have every reason, in the light of that record, to face the future with confidence. We have no reason for lack of faith in ourselves and our country. If we in this Council and in this country either as individuals or as groups can but learn to work with our aim as victory over poverty, victory over disease, as the creation of a happy and contented people, Kenya need not fear for its future, which can then be written as one of steady progress towards an even brighter prosperity than the past has seen."

(To be continued)

## More Kikuyu Subversionists Arrested

### Proscribed Secret Society Still Active

THE KIAMA KIA MUMINGI, a Kikuyu secret society which was proscribed by the Government of Kenya in January, is still active, and 102 further organizers and leaders were arrested last week.

At the beginning of the year 83 suspects were detained and another 153 were arrested a month ago.

K.K.M. has been officially described as differing only slightly from Mau Mau, as designed to stir up antagonism in all Kikuyu who held to maintain law and order and opposed the Mau Mau movement, and as bent on stimulating anti-Government and anti-European feeling.

The following statement was issued by the Government of Kenya on Monday:

The authorities have taken into custody 102 suspects in the area during the past two days 102 Kikuyu believed to be leaders and organizers of the Kiama Kia Muingi Kikuyu secret society which was proscribed last January. They are now under interrogation by the Special Branch. These are in addition to the 153 suspects taken into custody at the beginning of April.

The interrogation of those taken into custody in April and subsequent investigations by the Special Branch of the Kenya Police and the Administration have shown that the movement in the Fort Hall district was of a more serious nature than has been found elsewhere.

An oath administered to members of the organization in Fort Hall differed little from the worst of Mau Mau oaths, and included the same forms of bestial ritual.

### Reprisals Against Africans

The oath included a pledge to kill loyal Africans and Europeans if called upon by the organization to do so, and also the death sanction for oath-breaking. There has so far been no violence resulting from these oaths, nor is there at present evidence of instructions having been given to take violent action in accordance with the terms of the oath.

Investigations have, however, established that in the Fort Hall area the organization had plans to resort to violence at some future date if it failed to achieve its aims by non-violent means. These plans included reprisals against Africans who assisted in implementing Government policy and who opposed the Mau Mau during the emergency.

The effect of the oath administered by the K.K.M. and of rumours that poison might be used has created an atmosphere in which potential witnesses are generally unwilling to give evidence in court. While therefore it has not been possible at present to bring cases into court, those not released and who on reliable information have been shown to be deeply involved in the organization, will require to be held on detention orders.

Fort Hall is the only area in which evidence has been found of the administration of the most serious and violent form of the K.K.M. oath. Investigations have shown that only a small percentage of the Kikuyu tribe is involved in the K.K.M. organization.

During these investigations Kikuyu loyalists have given all possible help to the authorities. No circumstances have been found among the organizers of the K.K.M. and the part of detainees who played in the K.K.M. has been insignificant.

One of the K.K.M. slogans is "Poison Not Pangas" (bush knives, the weapon used by the Mau Mau). Another slogan demands "Independence by 1960".

[Comment is made in Matters of Moment]

## Tanganyika Lacks Real Leaders

### Living on the Cafeteria Plan

MR. A. T. BEWES said when he proposed the toast of Tanganyika at a recent dinner in Arusha that the territory needed real leaders in Government and outside Government more than anything else. There were plenty of advisers, critics, and tacticians, but few imaginative and fervent leaders with the ability and time to devote to the shaping of the destiny of a very fine country.

Mr. Bewes said, *inter alia*—

"As recently as 1938 plenty of people were ready to hand Tanganyika over to Hitler's Germany to keep him quiet. They did not realize that the Territory would surrender, the whole course of the last war would have been tragically different for the whole of Africa, and, indeed, for the whole of the free world.

"During the past two or three years the emergence of political trends has threatened to disturb the reputation which Tanganyika has enjoyed for harmonious racial relations—in a British territory you do not stifle the expression of opinion and it is desirable unless those opinions are expressed in such a way as to undermine confidence in the Government, respect for law and order, and the sanctity of personal property.

"Undue prominence has been given to some of the less responsible pronouncements of would-be politicians. Pronouncements which have sometimes belittled what has been, and is being done towards the advancement of the Territory, which as the Governor has said, is backward by any standards.

"Among the most backward countries in Africa, due largely to the uncertainty of the political future which prevailed between the wars and to consequent delay in starting to develop it. Much has already been achieved, but Tanganyika is still in its infancy and is still backward. The country cannot afford to have its general advancement retarded or interrupted by ill-judged or unbalanced public statements or activities.

"The Secretary of State did a very great service by publicly and unequivocally declaring last year that this country would be developed along non-racial lines, with proper representation for all races, and that Britain does not intend to abdicate its responsibility. Such a statement was vital to confidence in future stability and prosperity. That statement of policy is, however, already ignored by some nationalistic politicians, with their persistent clamour for what is termed 'self-Government'.

### Firm Government

"It is a responsibility of Government and of all who have the true interests of Tanganyika at heart to ensure that this declared policy is pursued consistently, is not watered down, and is constantly reiterated. All too infrequently are misleading public statements—sometimes approaching the subversive—promptly countered and firmly corrected. Britain is responsible for Government: let us always be sure that we do govern. Let us show implicit faith in the Secretary of State's declaration, and, for Heaven's sake, let us be absolutely firm in implementing it.

"Self-government presupposes independence. There is nothing unambitious in deprecating such a cry at this stage. There are not the people of the right calibre in sufficient quantities, with the requisite experience and ability, and with the time available, of any race, to take over the reins of government. Neither is such a situation likely to prevail in the foreseeable future, and the surest hope this Territory has of making steady, balanced, economic, political, and cultural progress is by retaining overriding control in the hands of the Secretary of State. Any early alternative to that would be stupid, dangerous, unrealistic, and it would shake outside confidence beyond recovery.

"Let those who cry for 'self-government' cut their teeth in the excellent schools of local government. They are not training grounds for politics—local government has nothing to do with politics—but training grounds in the rules of debate, observance of the rules of a constitution, and, above especially, in giving service to fellow-men and to the State.

"Economic development involves the employment of Europeans with technical knowledge and skill. One of the first considerations for a married man with children is education. If the cost becomes in effect another form of taxation in an already highly taxed country, otherwise attractive terms become unattractive and the difficulty of

recruiting personnel will increase. This situation prevails today.

"Too large a proportion of the cost of European education is borne by the community which provides most of the country's revenue; and Government appears reluctant to alter this situation because it quite wrongly compares the plan for European education with Asian education, and the cost with the cost of African education. Once we accept the fact that the country cannot progress without European technical skill, education for European children becomes a priority. The standard of education to which each race is accustomed must be maintained or improved. Other races are having their standards improved. Is it too much to ask that European standards should be maintained?

"The status of the European Education Authority, of which I am a member, is unsatisfactory. It is an authority without any authority. It is starved for funds. A completely new attitude is urgently called for by Government towards this major problem. If people are to remain and more people whom we sorely need are to be induced to come the State must take a far greater part in providing the funds. An extremely serious position faces us at the moment, and as an employer I know only too well its effect upon retention and recruitment of staff.

### No Imagination

"With a new and realistic approach by Government we can make this country a place where people want to come and want to remain. What we need is more than anything in Tanganyika today is real leaders, not only in Government but perhaps even more outside Government. There are plenty of advisers, critics and tacticians, but there are few imaginative, fervent leaders with the ability and time to devote to the shaping of the destiny of this fine country.

"There is a tremendous potential future for Tanganyika, a future open to all races willing to work for it. Our natural resources and mineral deposits have been barely tapped. Let us see to it that this future is opened up on a sound economic, educational, and political basis. There can be only one successful principle—that in which all contribute their all—contribute. Some people conduct their lives on a 'self-service only' basis.

## Tanganyika's New High Court Opened by the Lord Chancellor

TANGANYIKA'S NEW HIGH COURT was opened in Dar es Salaam on Saturday by Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor.

Welcoming him, the Governor, Sir Edward Twining said: "Of the many benefits which the British have brought to Africa I believe that the rule of law and the British judicial system may prove to be the greatest, including particularly an independent and impartial judiciary. This is the cornerstone of constitutional development."

The Lord Chancellor said in his address: "Impartial justice between man and man and between man and the State is the foundation of a truly civilized society. Freedom is impossible without the rule of law and tyranny cannot live with it.

"The spread of the common law is perhaps the greatest single contribution that we have made to that ideal of a world civilization to which all must aspire. The two fundamental reasons are, first, that the common law has always put justice foremost, even before truth; and, secondly, that wherever British rule has made its mark the bench has been occupied by men of such outstanding qualities that the public have come (and with justification) to place complete confidence in the integrity and incorruptibility of a judge."

### Refused Registration

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TANGANYIKA, which was recently formed by Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu and other Tanganyikans who had renounced their membership of the Tanganyika African National Union, has had its application for registration under the Societies Ordinance dismissed by the registrar. Appeal may be made to the Governor-in-Council within 21 days.

## Mr. Harry Oppenheimer Entertained Looking Towards the 1960 Conference Praise for Policy of the Federation Sir Roy Welensky's Attitude

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER said at a dinner given in his honour in London last week by the South Africa Club that the different races in South Africa were so interdependent economically that no practical policy could be based on their territorial separation.

Africans, who possessed the same vices as Europeans, would not use political power, if they had it, primarily to secure good government, but in the interest of black nationalism; they would put African government above good government.

How could it be possible to accord a fair share of political power to emergent non-European populations without risking the moral, intellectual, and material standards which the Europeans have built up? In the Rhodesian Federation an honest, courageous, and humane attempt was being made to give effect to a policy of partnership, but such group representation as was envisaged in South Africa was considered fundamentally wrong and dangerous.

No plan would succeed unless it was worked out in close consultation with the responsible leaders of the non-European peoples. Intellectual contact between the various peoples was vitally important.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, Federal High Commissioner in London, paid tribute to the "wonderful services" which the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. Harry Oppenheimer had rendered to the Federation.

### Southern Rhodesia General Election Supplementary List of Candidates

EIGHTY-FIVE CANDIDATES have been nominated for the Southern Rhodesian general election which is to be held on June 5. The United Federal Party and the Dominion Party are to fight each of the 30 seats and the United Rhodesia party has 23 candidates in the field. In addition, there are two independent candidates.

The following nominations are in addition to the list published in last week's issue:—

**Bulawayo:** Mr. M. E. Currie (United Federal Party).  
**Bulawayo District:** Mr. A. J. Cunningham (U.F.P.).  
**Bulawayo South:** Mr. C. J. Rennie (United Rhodesia Party).  
**Mr. V. J. Hayes (Independent).**  
**Highlands:** Mrs. K. P. Jackson (U.F.P.).  
**Matobo:** Mr. S. G. Davis (U.F.P.).  
**Rusape:** Mr. R. T. Vele (U.F.P.).  
**Shabeni:** Mr. A. D. Matkovich who was originally nominated for the United Federal Party has stood down, and Mr. V. J. Goddard has been nominated in his stead.

On Monday the Dominion Party petitioned the Governor to suspend the Constitution so that the election might be held under the old system of straight voting, without use of the preferential vote which is authorised by the Electoral Amendment Bill which took effect a few months ago.

The petitioners claim that several important points remain undefined and that in some cases the obligations upon the returning officer are ambiguous. They state that some candidates have already said that they will challenge the validity of the law in the courts if they are defeated, and that it is possible that such a challenge would be made in all 24 of the constituencies in which there are more than two candidates.

Mr. Reginald Knight, Minister of Justice, commented that the amended law seemed to him adequate.

### Mr. L. J. W. Keller Retires

AFTER 30 YEARS OF UNBROKEN MEMBERSHIP of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, Mr. L. J. W. Keller has decided not to stand at the present general election. During the whole of his parliamentary career he has represented only one constituency, the Bulawayo seat of Raylton, sitting either as Labour or Independent Labour member. His decision to leave active politics has been caused by ill-health; he is in his 73rd year. From 1940 to 1943 Mr. Keller was Minister without Portfolio, representing the Labour Party in the wartime Cabinet.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he addressed an election meeting in Salisbury in support of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Whitehead, that he hoped that independence for the Federation could be obtained, with satisfactory safeguards for all concerned, by agreement, rather than by any unilateral action.

If, however, the Labour Party was in power in the United Kingdom two years hence and wanted a reduction of any of the standards established in the Federation, standards based on British ideas, they would find themselves facing a blank wall of resistance.

Mr. James Callaghan had already said that a Labour Government would abrogate the agreement reached last year with H.M. Government by which Great Britain undertook not to legislate for the Federation except at the invitation of the Government of the Federation. Sir Roy continued:—

"I sincerely hope that saner counsels than Mr. Callaghan's will prevail in the United Kingdom. I don't want to talk about Boston tea parties and utter threats of what we will try to do in 1960. We of the United Federal Party do not accept the position that Britain will come to the conference table in 1960 purely in the capacity of an arbitrator and that she will be able to crack the whip while the rest of us perform at her will. Our future will be decided, and we have got to have a major say in that decision."

"We shall go to the conference firmly believing that the achievements of the Federation fully justify the granting of independence to us; and it is on that basis that our case will rest. Should we fail to convince H.M. Government of that, then they will be the time to take stock and decide what other action is necessary. I personally would never be prepared to accept that the Rhodesians have less guts than the colonialists had."

### Commonwealth Youth Sunday

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the 21st celebration of Commonwealth Youth Sunday in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, at the beginning of this week. In her message for the occasion The Queen wrote: "We should give thanks for the steady growth of the observance of Commonwealth Youth Sunday, for it is a symbol of the great truth that, however far apart we may live and whatever the apparent differences in our ways of life, we are indeed one great family. It is as head of this family that I send you my affectionate greetings, and pray that Commonwealth Youth Sunday may continue to prosper, and that you may become ever more conscious of the invisible links by which we are bound together. Do not suppose that it is only when you grow to be older and more influential that you can hope to make your contribution to the welfare of our great community. By rendering love and service to God and those nearest to you now you will indeed already be helping to ensure the safety, prosperity, and happiness of us all. May God bless you all."

### Such an Exhibition

IF THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY lost the election later this year Nyasaland would be dealt a blow from which it might never recover. Major J. W. Roper, chairman of the Nyasaland Division of the party, said at its annual congress in Limbe, Nyasaland should be warned by the Hillside by-election result: "without vigilance the same thing could happen here". Mr. T. P. Cochran, chairman of the U.F.P., told the congress that the Southern Rhodesian Division "seemed to be up to a lot of funny political activities that are not very edifying to onlookers in Nyasaland" and that he regretted that a part of the Federation which had always prided itself on a certain political maturity was now making such an exhibition.

# PERSONALIA

MR. F. F. INCE has joined the board of Falcon Mines, Ltd.

THE AGA KHAN is paying his first visit to South Africa.

MR. R. A. M. KNOX is paying a brief business visit to Hong Kong.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER will leave London again for South Africa on June 5.

MR. W. E. M. DAWSON, Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, is at present on leave.

MR. VICTOR G. MATTHEWS has arrived in this country from Nairobi for a short visit.

SR. J. P. DE SOUSA has been appointed honorary consul for Portugal in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

MR. P. H. SHERIDAN, secretary of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., is in this country with his family.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, will pay brief visit to London in a few weeks.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT flew back to Nairobi at the week-end after a short visit to London.

MR. W. L. GORRELL BLANES has just paid a short visit to Aden and the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. F. P. RUSSELL has succeeded the late F. A. Bennett as Federal Director of Census and Statistics.

MR. J. W. PALLISTER, Director of Geological Survey in the Somaliland Protectorate, has arrived in London on leave.

The Acting Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, MR. D. S. HALL, is to visit Nyasaland from May 28 to June 3.

MR. E. J. FARNELL, director of Game and Tsetse Control in Northern Rhodesia, is on long leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. C. HOOTON, Deputy Legal Secretary, of the East Africa High Commission, has been appointed Attorney-General in Bermuda.

MR. C. J. O. COOPER, a senior education officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Education in the Somali and Protectorate.

SIR ROY WELSKY is touring Northern Rhodesia. He will visit Mongu, Lusaka, Kitwe, Fort Rosebery, Mpika, Kasama, and Abercorn.

When DR. VIVIAN FOOTE was received by THE QUEEN last Thursday, Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, chairman of the African elected members on the Legislative Council of Kenya, will fly back to Nairobi tomorrow from his visit to London.

MR. O. PLASKITT and MR. W. FULTON have been appointed manager and assistant manager respectively of the Rhodesian team for the Empire Games in Cardiff.

MR. I. F. LEVY, F.R.C.S., has been appointed honorary consultant neurological surgeon to Government hospitals and institutions in Salisbury.

MR. W. GEMMILL, general manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, who is well-known throughout the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is in London for medical treatment.

DR. COLIN CAMPBELL has been elected interim chairman of the newly-formed Southern Rhodesian Division of the Constitution Party, a political offshoot of the Capricorn Africa Society.

MR. MICHAEL SHARPE, who joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland in 1938, has been promoted a provincial commissioner and is now acting P.C. of the Central Province.

MR. T. B. BAZARRUBA, of Toro, will spend a short time in this country at the conclusion of the present Parliamentary course arranged by the C.P.A. Some years ago he studied at South Western University, Exeter.

MR. JAMES HUGH ROBERTSON, only son of SIR JAMES and LADY ROBERTSON, and MISS ANNE ELIZABETH MUELLER, of Nyashama, Melsetta, Southern Rhodesia, are to be married shortly.

MR. D. M. PRITT, Q.C., has accepted the brief to defend the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya who are charged with alleged criminal libel and conspiracy to commit a misdemeanour.

MR. R. MCD. GRAHAM, for the last four years a member of the teaching staff of the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, has been appointed principal of the Egerton Agricultural College, Kenya.

MR. KEITH ACUTT, deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and resident director in Rhodesia, and MR. W. D. WILSON, the managing director, are due in England at the end of the month.

SIR NICHOLAS CATZER has relinquished his directorship of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., owing to increased pressure of business following his election as chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., in succession to the late Lord Rotherwick.

DR. R. M. MORRIS, Federal Secretary for Health, is representing the Federation at the annual assembly of the World Health Organization in Minneapolis. Before flying on to America Dr. Morris spent three days in London to recruit staff for the Federal Ministry of Health.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GHANA is to address the Royal African Society on Thursday, June 5, at 1.15 p.m. on "Ghana Since Independence." On July 3 MR. JACK THOMSON, who is now revisiting Rhodesia, will speak on "The Developing Federation and Partnership: How is It Progressing?"

SIR IAN FRASER, M.P., president of the British Legion since 1947, will not seek re-election at the annual conference at Whitson. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD HOWARD-VYSE has been nominated for the presidency by 128 branches. MAJOR LORD ST. OSWALD has been proposed by five branches.

MR. BRIAN F. MACDONA, who recently addressed audiences in many parts of the United States at the invitation of the Foreign Office, has returned to London for a short while, but is flying back to address an important gathering of American bankers and to pay a brief private visit to Canada.

Among those present at the State banquet given by THE QUEEN and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH last week for the PRESIDENT OF ITALY and SIGNORA GRONCHI were SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE, the EARL and COUNTESS OF HOME, MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD, and MR. JAMES OKE.

PASSENGERS FOR BEIRA in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday, travelling via Las Palmas, Walvis Bay, and the Cape include MR. & MRS. P. C. DEAN, MR. GAMBLELL, MR. & MRS. P. P. LOCKE, MR. & MRS. MCCULLOUGH, MR. A. N. MOXON, MR. S. PAPELIAN, and MR. & MRS. F. G. ROWELL.

MR. PAUL BATES, a former lieutenant in the 2nd Bn. K.A.R., who is now confined to bed with polio, operates a radio transmitter from his home in Horsham, Sussex, and recently made contact with MR. JACK LYNN, of Blantyre, Nyasaland. He was able to speak to two of his comrades of the Malaya campaign, SERGEANT-MAJOR FAITHFUL, a European, and SERGEANT-MAJOR TIME, an African.

## Bungalow for Sale

FOR SALE—charming bungalow, two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room and dependencies in residential area Nairobi. Large garden with guest-house and boy's quarters. Contact: Mr. Striley, P.O. Box 5018, Nairobi, Kenya or M. Brown, 51, Rue Voltaire, Geneva.



MR. ANTHONY TODD CALDWELL, an inspector in the Kenya Police, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for gallantry on arresting two armed Africans in the Nyeri district in February. One of them stabbed him again and again in the head, neck, and arms, and he was seriously wounded in the hand-to-hand struggle.

MR. F. SEEBOHM, vice-chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been elected deputy chairman of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office. His grandfather was one of the founder-members of Friends' Provident, and his father, MR. HUGH SEEBOHM, became a director in 1921 and was chairman from 1939 to 1945.

MR. R. G. HOSKINS DAVIES has been elected president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association in succession to MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, who resigned recently to become chairman of the Export Promotion Council. MR. W. S. HAMMOND, the new vice-president of the association, has been nominated to Mr. Campbell's former seat on the Tobacco Marketing Board.

MR. J. T. STEYN, of the Federal Ministry of External Affairs, has been transferred from Salisbury to the Office of the Federal High Commissioner in Pretoria as First Secretary in succession to MR. J. W. G. BAGGOTT, who will act as High Commissioner in the Union until the arrival of MR. J. W. M. FITZ from London in October.

THE RT. REV. L. J. BECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, is to address the annual meeting of the Kenya Church Association in England at 6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, in the afternoon of Friday, June 6. He will be accompanied by MRS. BECHER. Anyone wishing to attend is asked to notify MRS. N. S. W. ASHWANDEN, Moor Cottage, Cookham, Berkshire, not later than the previous week.

INSPECTOR COLIN CROWE, of the Kenya Police, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and certificate for rescuing five of eight Asian passengers from a vehicle which last year plunged into the Maragua River four miles south of Fort Hall. INSPECTORS J. F. HIGGINS and K. LEES have been awarded the Society's testimonial in vellum for the part they played at the scene of the accident. All three have also received letters of congratulations from the Chief Secretary of the Colony, MR. W. P. COURTS.

## Northern Rhodesian Reunion

A NORTHERN RHODESIAN REUNION took place in Salisbury, Wiltshire, last week for Northern Rhodesians in that part of England. It was organized by Mr. L. A. Russell, who first went to Northern Rhodesia in the Administration in 1913, served in the East Africa campaign of the 1914-18 War with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and thereafter continued in the Northern Rhodesia service until 1939, when he retired from the post of provincial commissioner.

After luncheon the company was addressed by Mr. J. E. Bruce, who first went to Nyasaland in 1898 and finished his commercial career in Northern Rhodesia as manager of the North Charterland Exploration Company in Fort Jameson. He was a member of the Northern Rhodesia Advisory Council, the precursor of the Legislative Council. Mr. Bruce spoke interestingly about conditions in Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia at the turn of the century.

He was followed by Mr. F. H. Wallace, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, who described conditions in Northern Rhodesia today.

Among those present were Mrs. E. C. Biden, Mr. H. C. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bruce, Miss Bruce, the Rev. & Mrs. S. D. Facey, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Mrs. J. F. C. Haslam, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Latham, Mrs. Celia Mizen, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Lane-Poole, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Russell, Dr. & Mrs. N. D. Sanderson, Miss Sanders, Mrs. R. M. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. T. R. Williams, and Mrs. Broughall Woods.

## Reception for Mr. Turnbull

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, gave a reception last week at East Africa House, Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, for Mr. R. G. Turnbull, K.C.M.G., Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, and lately Chief Secretary in Kenya, and Mrs. Turnbull. Those who accepted were:

Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Billington, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Bland, Mr. & Mrs. K. Bradley, Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. & Mrs. D. Caver, Mr. A. Clayton, Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, Mr. P. Deane, Lord & Lady De La Warr, Mr. W. Diamond, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. L. Dove, Mr. & Mrs. W. Du Buisson, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. C. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. H. Griffin, Smith, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mrs. A. Hope Jones, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. S. E. W. Kadu, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Mr. & Mrs. W. Kerr, the Rev. P. Kipenyu, the Hon. Leslie & Mrs. Leathers, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Macdonald, Sir John & Lady Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Malcolm, Mr. W. Manson, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Martin, Sir John & Lady Martin, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Mathias, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. C. Mathieson, Mr. V. G. Mathews, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. May, Mr. F. S. Maynes, Mr. W. Mbu, Mr. & Mrs. F. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Mhutu, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Mundy, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. P. Neah, Mr. W. J. P. O'Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. G. Pace, Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Pettipiece, Sir Hyton, London.

Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts, Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. E. Rolfe, Lord & Lady Rotherwick, Mr. G. Rybot, Sir Reginald & Lady Russell, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Sayag, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Schluter, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Smallwood, Mr. E. C. Spottell, Mr. P. G. Squire, Mr. J. D. Talbot-Phillips & Mrs. Talbot-Phillips, Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. S. Traiter, Sir John & Lady Tait, Miss R. Takor, Sir Alfred & Lady Vincent, Miss Joan Vickers, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. E. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Sir Richard & Lady Wallley, Mr. & Mrs. G. Woods, Sir John & Lady Woodhouse, Mr. & Mrs. W. Wyn Jones.

## Rhodesia House Reception

THE FEDERAL HIGH COMMISSIONER and Lady Rennie gave a reception at Rhodesia House, London, last week for visiting Rhodesians. Among those present were:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. H. M. Harbour, Mr. B. F. Bennett, Gp. Capt. & Mrs. A. M. Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Bowles, Mr. E. Breerton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Brett, Mr. T. N. Burt, Mr. & Mrs. A. Callum, Dr. & Mrs. J. Desmond, Gp. Maj. & Mrs. F. Cocksey, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Gaeckeler, Mr. & Mrs. Danckwerts, Mr. A. S. D. Best, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Deed, Major G. Diamond, Mr. J. H. F. Dittrich, Cdr. A. J. E. Duncan, Mr. K. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Elton, Lt. Col. & Mrs. A. A. S. Fawcett, Mr. J. W. M. Fitz, Col. & Mrs. G. H. W. Goode, Mr. A. R. Goodwin, Flt.-Lt. C. S. V. Goodwin, Mr. R. R. Gregory, Mrs. P. Haddon, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. S. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Hawley, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. & the Hon. Mrs. Highett, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Home, Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Hooper, Col. & Mrs. H. E. Hopcroft, Mr. F. R. Hyam, Mr. & Mrs. H. Knopf.

Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Lane, Mr. & Mrs. A. Litchfield, Mr. E. L. de S. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. S. Morgenroth, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Moss, Wing-Cdr. & Mrs. J. P. Moss, Dr. C. A. L. Myburgh, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Nixon, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and Mr. F. H. Wallace, Mrs. A. Nully, Mr. & Mrs. H. K. T. Oxley, Flt. Lt. & Mrs. P. M. Pascoe, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Power, Major & Mrs. K. A. Radford, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Reed, Major & Mrs. J. C. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Rivas.

Mr. & Mrs. E. A. B. Sanford, Mr. J. H. Simpson, Mr. J. E. C. Snell, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Snow, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Mrs. H. E. F. Sparring, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Spooner, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. V. Squirell, Mr. W. A. Syer, Mr. & Mrs. C. Vernon, Lt. Col. & Mrs. W. H. D. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. G. Westbury, Sqd. Ldr. & Mrs. D. M. White, Dr. & Mrs. H. Wild, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wild, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Williamson, Mr. M. R. S. Wilson, and Mr. A. L. Wilson.

MR. JOHN M. BRYCESON, Assistant Minister for Social Services in Tanganyika, will resign at the end of June in order to stand as a candidate for a Northern Province seat in the forthcoming elections. He farms at Ol Moleg, Kilimangaro.

## Obituary

### Captain Keith Caldwell

CAPTAIN KEITH PARKER TOWNLEY CALDWELL, who has died in London soon after returning from a visit to East Africa, was one of the most devoted of wild life conservationists. He had been a United Kingdom delegate to a number of international conferences concerned with the preservation of fauna and flora, and had undertaken missions for the Fauna Preservation Society, of which he was a vice-president, to East and Central Africa, India, Malaya, Java, the West Indies and British Guiana.

Caldwell and his great friend, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie have done more than anyone else to get national parks established in East Africa. For years they worked patiently, tactfully, zealously and selflessly to win official and non-official support for that cause, and when it at last triumphed it was a great satisfaction to Caldwell to be made an honorary trustee of the national parks of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Born in Cambridge in 1886, the son of the late Colonel R. T. Caldwell, Master of Corpus Christi College, he was educated at Clifton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and in 1910 was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery. He went to France at the outbreak of war in August 1914 and six months later was severely wounded.

When Sir Edward Northey was made Governor of Kenya at the end of the war he invited Caldwell to accompany him as private secretary. Three years later he became assistant game warden under "Archie" Ritchie, and in 1925 he was appointed to Uganda as warden. A few months later he was back in Kenya as senior assistant warden. He had to retire in 1929 through illness, and was appointed an honorary game warden of Kenya, an office which he continued to hold.

#### Royal Safari

When the Duke and Duchess of York visited East Africa in 1925, soon after their marriage, Caldwell took charge of their safari. Five years later he made the first motor journey from Kenya to England via the western Sudan, French Equatorial Africa, the Sahara, Morocco, Spain, and France.

He was one of the British delegates to the International Congress for Nature Protection in Paris in 1931 and to the 1933 and 1938 International Conventions for the Protection of the Flora and Fauna of Africa, and he led the British delegation to a similar gathering in Bukavu, Belgian Congo, in 1953. His fluent French was a great asset at such meetings. He served on the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research Committee of the Colonial Office, on the council of the Zoological Society of London, and on the committee of the Shikar Club, though he had not shot big game for many years. He remained, however, one of the best bird shots in Scotland or Africa.

Soon after the end of the last war he offered to make at his own expense a survey of the fauna of all the British East and Central African Dependencies, but he had to abandon the project on account of official obstruction. Two years later he made for the Fauna Society a famous survey of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, and Northern Rhodesia. In the Congo he suffered a severe motor-car smash that he was in hospital for more than six months. Then and afterwards he was much concerned with the demarcation of the Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika, and more recently in the establishment of life societies in that Territory and Kenya.

Caldwell, who had been a subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA since the paper was established in 1924, was an occasional correspondent, especially when there

was some threat to the legitimate interest of wild life. But he was not a whole-hogger for preservation, recognizing and constantly emphasizing that man had superior rights to land except in the case of the national parks which were a proper place for game in great quantities. He had worked consistently for an inter-territorial game policy in East Africa.

### Mr. H. R. Montgomery

MR. HAROLD ROBERT MONTGOMERY, C.M.G., an elder brother of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, died at Kiambu, Kenya, on Saturday, aged 74.

The eldest son of a former Bishop of Tasmania, he was educated at King's School, Canterbury. From 1902 to 1907 he served in the South African Constabulary, and then went to the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) as an assistant district commissioner. In 1914 he became a district commissioner, and a provincial commissioner in 1928. When he retired in 1937 he had been Chief Native Commissioner for three years; many Kenyans with close knowledge of his work at the time considered "Monty" one of the best C.N.C.s the country had ever had. He had good judgment and great courage, and he supported his subordinates through thick and thin.

During the last war he was Deputy Director of Mopwr in Kenya. He sat in the Legislative Council for many years, latterly as a nominated member representing African interests. He had been chairman of the Transport Licensing Board and of the Forest Boundary Commission.

He married, first Ursula Johnson, who died in 1937 and by whom he had one son (who has acted in films and television in Hollywood). In 1941 he married Betty Dalton-Fenzi.

### Mr. William Stewart

MR. WILLIAM (BILL) STEWART, C.B.E., who has died suddenly at his home in Scotland at the age of 77, was manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of The Standard Bank of South Africa from 1920 until his retirement in the latter part of 1937. He was for some years a non-official member of the Legislative Council, and one of the two representatives of the general committee of Tanganyika who were selected to attend the coronation of King George VI. He had served in the Standard Bank branch in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 1907 until 1910, when he was one of the four pioneers sent to Mombasa to open the bank's first branch in East Africa. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served in the King's African Rifles.

### Lord Dalhousie Opens Harari Hospital

TO A BANFARE OF TRUMPETS, Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, opened the new African Hospital at Harari, Salisbury, by cutting a white ribbon with a pair of tonsilectomy scissors. The hospital, costing £1m, is the largest and most modern in the Federation, and one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. It has more than three times the combined bed space of the European hospitals in the city, and will eventually accommodate 1,200 in-patients.

Lord Dalhousie appealed for funds for the medical school which a report from the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland recommended should be attached to the Harari Hospital. Such a school, run on a non-commercial basis, was the Governor-General's suggestion, and a grant towards some of the money for such a school had been found by the Federal Government and others, but there was still a formidable amount to find.

## Institute of Race Relations Formed To Promote Understanding of Race Problems

AN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS has been formally incorporated in the United Kingdom. It thus ceases to have any connexion with the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), ending an association which began in 1952 when Mr. Philip Mason was appointed director of studies in race relations.

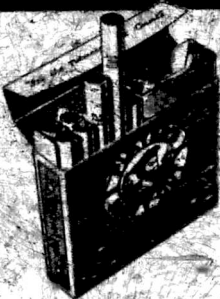
The aim is to promote, encourage, and support the study and understanding of, and the exchange of information about, relations between different races and peoples and the circumstances in which they live and work.

The chairman of the Institute's Council is Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, formerly director of the London School of Economics. The other members are: Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, Mr. Carrer-Brown (director of the Nuffield Foundation), Mr. Hodson (editor of the *Sunday Times*), Professor Margaret Read (London University), Sir Jeremy Raisman (deputy chairman of Lloyds Bank), Sir Kenneth Grubb (C.M.S.), the Rev. Marcus James (Vicar of St. Peter and St. Benet, Mile End) and Sir Henry Wilkin (Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge).

Mr. Philip Mason, who has been appointed director of the institute, has visited both East and Central Africa on several occasions.

## Reinforcements for Kenya

THE WAR OFFICE has announced that about 1,600 officers and men comprising the headquarters of the 24th Independent Infantry Brigade Group and the 1st Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment, will leave Britain next month for Kenya by sea. The brigade, commanded by Brigadier R. G. F. Frisby, will be accompanied by Naib Sabir, C.O. of the King's Own in Lieut. Colonel C. H. Lincoln. Owing to the uncertain duration of the stay families will not accompany the troops. The King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry return from Kenya in June, as planned.



Player's  
Please



## The West's Policy for Africa

### British Standards Have Limited Acceptance

LORD SALISBURY and Lord Milverton spoke in a debate in the House of Lords last week which had been initiated by Lord Beveridge to call attention to "the need for some form of World Government".

Lord Salisbury said (in part): "Following the Afro-Asian Conference in Cairo a propaganda bureau has been set up there and anti-Western agitation is being intensified by broadcasting and other methods throughout the African continent, from north to south. Slowly but surely the balance of power is being swung against the West. And what is the West doing to counteract it? So far as I know, there is no united policy at all.

"What is United States policy about all this? There has been no public indication. Yet it is essential that we who belong to the Western bloc should know what is the nature of United States foreign policy, especially in the Middle East, if the policy of the West is to be as united and dynamic as the policy of the East; if, in fact, the drift to the East is to be halted.

"As I understand it the policy seems to be the policy of the fence. At one moment it comes down on one side—for instance, in the support which the United States has very wisely given to the Baghdad Pact. The next moment it comes down on the other side—by encouraging leaders to pass, who is opposed to the Baghdad Pact, and so on. As we heard of the Sixth Fleet being moved to the Eastern Mediterranean as a gesture of Western strength. Today, when the situation in Asia Minor appears in many ways to be just as delicate, no action is taken. Again, how does the attitude of the United States over Algeria fit into the framework of any general policy?"

### Beautiful Slogans

Lord Milverton, who said that he had had many opportunities of seeing with his own eyes what the world's governments was very sceptical that a World Government, if ever achieved, could do what the advocates expected. He continued, *inter alia*:

"The dream of a federation, ultimately growing into a world authority, is based on the old fallacy that the world has accepted our standard of values. It has done nothing of the sort. Our standard of values has a very limited application in this world, and anybody who thinks in world terms must take that fact into consideration. If the desire for peace became prevalent there would be no need for a World Government. There must be the essential background upon which each individual country insists. I admit that I do not see the dream that if almost ranks with the dream that a World Government could be instituted.

"If there were a World Government a certain could never be a democracy. To function at all it would have to be efficient, effective, and wise, and nobody would suggest that efficiency is one of the hallmarks of democracy. We sacrifice a certain amount of efficiency for the sake of other values which we consider desirable.

"You cannot finance success with a flood of beautiful slogans about the brotherhood of man and federation of the world. You have ultimately to come down to whether they represent an administrative possibility; and, I suggest that they do not.

"The aspiring spirit of man always aspires first of all to control his fellow-men. It is this itch to control one's fellow-men which is at the back even of this high-sounding matter that we are discussing today."

## Aid for Colonies

LAST WEEK'S CONFERENCE in Great Yarmouth of the National Conference of Labour Women was shocked to hear one delegate say during a debate on aid for under-developed countries: "Are we so rich that we have all this money to give away? We have no guarantee of what good it will do". According to one report, those remarks were received with "forbidding silence". Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., suggested that an "astonishing speech" proved that all present were not necessarily typical Socialists. After she had said that the projected aid of 1% of the national income meant £180m. "out of your pockets", the resolution was passed unanimously.

## African Members of Federal Assembly

### Sir Robert Armitage's Statement

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to the fact that, owing to a typographical error in our report of the address of Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, at a dinner in London of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, his references to African representation in the Federal Parliament might be misunderstood. That part of the speech was as follows:—

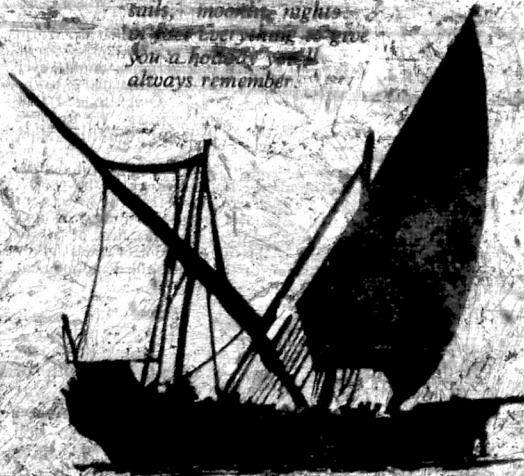
Those who claim that ultimate independence is something for which they would prefer to go naked in the streets of Blantyre rather than be millionaires under federation overlook a very important aspect. The Federal Assembly draws its members from all three territories in the Federation, and there is enshrined in the Federal Order-in-Council provision for African representatives from each of those territories. So an African member of that Assembly from Nyasaland has in fact an important part to play.

“Already Southern Rhodesia Africans are members of the Federal Party; and there is no reason why Nyasaland Africans should not become members of this or that party, and be elected to the Federal Assembly on a party ticket. And if they are elected as members of a party—and their party is in power—they will inevitably be able to influence policy, not only in the narrow limited sphere of Nyasaland, but over the much wider territories and the far greater populations, to say nothing of the industrial, commercial and economic enterprises of the whole Federation.”

The programmes of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland still provide for investment in the public sector at a rate of £50m. a year, or about one-third of the total of gross investment in 1957.—Mr. C. H. Thompson, chief economist of the Federal Government.

## Everything under the sun in East Africa . . .

White sands, billowing  
sails, mooring rights  
of sea every young seaman  
you'll have to remember  
always remember



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## Progressive Local Government Party

### Federal Independence Party Changes Name

KENYA'S FEDERAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY has changed its name to Progressive Local Government Party.

Major B. P. Roberts, of Fort Ternan, remains president and leader; Mr. A. T. Culwick, of Londiani, is chairman; Mr. R. Davidson, of Nakuru, honorary secretary; and Mr. R. W. Barrett, of Nairobi, honorary treasurer.

After a conference in Nakuru the party issued a statement which said, *inter alia*—

“The party considers that the racial tensions now curbing progress can best be reduced by accepting the Lennox-Boyd Constitution as a starting point and working for the rapid development of local government and local financial control in all areas, to the fullest possible extent compatible with sound administration.

“It believes that in this way community of interest in local affairs can be engendered, resulting in a firm sense of security for all races and a greater degree of stability, with all their attendant economic and social benefits. It further believes that such a policy will enable a more satisfactory and generally acceptable Constitution for Kenya to emerge at the end of the period envisaged by the Lennox-Boyd Plan.

“It believes that the vigorous implementation of such a policy would result in the steady growth of a sensible opinion in all communities and that ultimately, to the benefit of all, a feeling of interdependence in a united though diversified Kenya would emerge to replace the present state of racial antagonisms.

“The party is therefore pledged to do everything in its power to further this its policy. It welcomes all constructive thought on the subject, and will assist any person who will further its policy, whether a member of the party or not.”

## Kenya's New Nominated M.L.C.s

Commander A. B. Goord and Mr. Japhet Abugwe

THE NAMES OF TWO NEW NOMINATED MEMBERS OF the Legislative Council have been announced in Kenya. They are Commander A. B. Goord and Mr. Japhet Abugwe.

Commander Goord, until recently chairman of Nakuru County Council, has farmed in the locality for the past 10 years. Born in London in 1911, he served in the Royal Indian Navy from 1935 to 1947, winning the D.S.C. After the war he served on a committee appointed by the Indian Government to investigate and report on the administration and control of the Indian armed forces. In 1948 he settled in Kenya as a dairy farmer. He also grows pyrethrum on his 500-acre farm. He is vice-chairman of the Association of County Councillors of Kenya.

Mr. Abugwe, who has been teaching for 20 years, is headmaster of the district education board's intermediate school at Busani, North Maragoli. He is a member of the North Nyanza African District Council and its District Education Board, the North Maragoli Local Council, and the Maragoli Languages Committee.

## New High Commissioner

SIR JOHN MAUD, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Power, is to become H.M. High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland in succession to Sir Percival Liechting, who will retire in August. Sir John Maud visited Africa on a Rhodes travelling fellowship soon after he graduated from New College, Oxford. He wrote the history of Johannesburg municipality for its 50th anniversary, and for three years before the last war he was tutor to the Colonial Administrative Services Course at Oxford.

## Rangeley Scholarship

A £5,000 SCHOLARSHIP FUND is being raised to perpetuate the memory of W. H. J. Rangeley, lately Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, who died recently while on a fishing holiday at the Cape. The intention is to provide a bursary for the higher education of a Nyasalander of any race.



## **DEADLY DAISY**

THE daisy-like pyrethrum flower certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important part of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies is the processing of the flowers grown in East Africa into an exportable pyrethrum extract and the marketing of this product through associated companies throughout the world. The wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, East African Extract Corporation Ltd., Nairobi, operates the only processing plant in the East African territories.

# **MITCHELL COTTS**

*& Company Limited*

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2



*Letter to the Editor***Political Indoctrination in Schools  
Comments of Kenya's Ministry of Education**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—My attention has been drawn to the extract printed on page 904 of your issue of March 20 from a reader whom you described as being very well informed about Kikuyu affairs.

The writer states that "the Kikuyu who are making nuisances of themselves today . . . are those who were indoctrinated in the Kikuyu independent schools . . . They pumped poison into their pupils from that time (30 years ago) until they were closed."

A detailed historical survey of the Kikuyu independent school movement was given in the annual report of the Kenya Education Department for 1953. Of particular interest is the information given on page 39 of that report under the heading "Evidence of the Influence of the Independent Schools on the Present Political Situation in Kenya." This suggested that "the educational pattern of the subjects of the investigation showed no difference from that of the rest of the tribe." Of a sample of 459 persons convicted of Mau Mau offences 66% were illiterate (i.e. had not been at school at all), while of those who had attended schools only 21% passing through primary schools had been at independent schools and 23% passing through intermediate schools had been at independent schools.

As far as I am aware, no investigation of the education of the kind of those now detained in connexion with the M.M. movement has been made, and without it it would be dangerous to regard your writer's statement as representing fact.

Your correspondent goes on: "I would add that I do not consider the supervision of schools sufficiently satisfactory today to be assured that there is no risk of the production of similar types." Lest this should convey a false impression of present arrangements for school supervision in Kenya, I append a statement which shows what these arrangements actually are.

Your obedient servant,

L. M. HANN,

*Assistant Secretary for  
Education, Labour and Lands*

**The Supervision of African Schools**

The appended statement reads:

"Foreseeing that the rapid expansion of African primary and intermediate education would mean that many schools would have to be put in charge of young and inexperienced teachers, the Beecher Committee recommended the establishment of supervisory teams consisting of a supervisor who was an experienced teacher, and up to four assistant supervisors, who would make frequent and regular visits to schools to assist the staff in matters of curriculum and organization. These teams were to replace the supervision previously carried out by management from their own resources."

"Government accepted this recommendation, and teams were established at the rate of approximately one team per 100 schools, the salaries and expenses being found from Government funds. As the number of schools has increased new teams have been established to ensure that all schools were covered. Since 1951 the quality of the people employed in these duties has been steadily raised by more selective recruitment."

"As was inevitable in a reorganization such as followed the acceptance of the Beecher Committee's recommendations, adjustments had to be made, and when it was found that the functions of the supervisory teams were being hindered by the accretion of administrative duties connected with the management of schools, these duties were transferred to the district education officers, who now are responsible for all teachers' salaries and the supplying of equipment to schools."

"There are this year 41 supervisory teams in operation, 12 of which are stationed in the Central Province covering the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru schools."

"In addition to establishing the supervisory teams Government has increased the number of administrative and inspection staff at district level. In the Central Province this staff

has been increased since 1952 from five education officers to 11 education officers and three assistant education officers."

"It must be appreciated that supervision alone cannot ensure completely satisfactory teaching in schools. This in the end will depend largely on the individual teacher. Much attention has therefore been given to the training of teachers, and every possible precaution is taken to ensure that teachers leave their training instilled with the right attitude to their responsibilities. Such activity is not immediately apparent to the outside observer of the school system, but is basically essential to the building of a sound educational system."

**Parliament****Passports for Protected Persons****Federal or Territorial Responsibility**

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was asked in the House of Commons last week for an assurance that he would not surrender his power to control the issue of passports for British protected persons in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and therefore the right of M.P.s. to raise questions arising from the issue of those passports.

THE MINISTER replied that the Federal Constitution provided for discussions between the Federal and the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments on matters of common interest. The Federal Government had raised certain questions relating to the passports of British protected persons, and it had been agreed that discussions should take place between the three Governments in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE: "Is not this answer extremely alarming and does not it contradict the assurance given by the Minister to me a short while ago on 17th March 1958 that it is a fact that these British protected persons are to remain under the safeguard of the Colonial Secretary and this House should not be asked to give an assurance on a matter so dramatic and emphatic? 'Yes? Will not the Colonial Secretary's reply cause widespread alarm amongst Africans in the Federation?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "My reply means nothing more than I said. This matter is to be discussed, and points of view are being put forward."

MR. J. CALLAGHAN: "What advice does the Colonial Secretary propose to give to the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland? Will he bear in mind that if there was any proposal that the issue of passports should be taken over by the Federal Government it would create a great deal of alarm among Africans in those territories, who value their British connections above everything else?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think it would help if I said at this stage what advice I am giving to the Governors. The second point is clearly a very relevant one."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Will the Colonial Secretary give an undertaking that this matter will not be taken out of the hands of the two Northern Governments without the Colonial Secretary giving the House an opportunity to express its views about it?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will consider that."

**Race Relations Legislation**

Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE asked whether the Minister would introduce legislation in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to make it a punishable offence to show racial or ethnic aversion or hatred or to commit an act calculated to provoke such aversion or hatred.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No. I share your dislike for all behaviour showing racial aversion or hatred. The existing provisions of the Penal Code in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland cater for the grosser forms of such misbehaviour, and in Northern Rhodesia the Race Relations Committees have now been established. Legislation is, of course, primarily for the Governments to consider. In any case, there are limits to the efficacy of legislation in this matter."

**Federal Cost of Living**

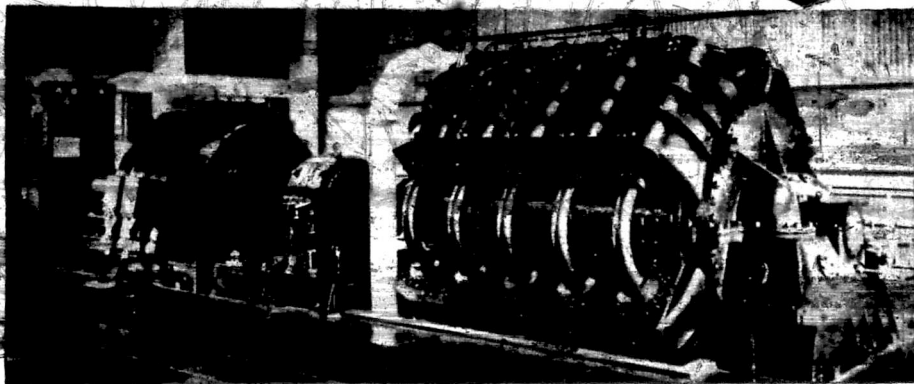
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY told Mrs. CASTLE that the cost of living for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia had risen by 17.3% since 1952. Figures were not available for Africans, or generally for Nyasaland. Of the increase only 2.7% was due to increased duties on imported footstuffs. Mrs. Castle had complained of a widespread belief that increased postal charges and customs duties had reduced the economic benefits of Federation.

## BTH COMPRESSING PLANT AT DRIEFONTEIN GOLD MINE

This BTH motor-driven air compressor supplied to New Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. is now in service at West Driefontein Gold Mine in the Trans-

vaal. The machine\* operates at an extremely high efficiency and delivers 20,000 cubic feet a minute at 90 pounds per square inch.

\*The design of the machine embodies Overhangerless Nos. 54288 and 558910.



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## Federal Constituencies Defined

THE BOUNDARIES of the 24 ordinary federal constituencies in Southern Rhodesia and the four special electoral districts for African members for the Colony in the Federal Assembly have been defined. Under the Constitution Amendment Act, which enlarges the size of the Federal Parliament from 35 to 59 members, Southern Rhodesia receives an extra 10 ordinary seats, and the 14 original constituencies have been subdivided in order to provide the new ones. Under the 1953 delimitation the average voting strength of a federal seat in the Colony was 3,500; the average now drops to 2,275. Hitherto the two African members each represented about half of the country. Four constituencies have now been declared: Angwa-Sabi, Gwaai, Harari, and Lundi. Salisbury, which had five European seats, now has eight, and the Bulawayo district is to have six instead of four European constituencies. The other European seats decided by the Delimitation Commission are the rural ones of Sebakwe, Hartley, Gatooma, Berder, Gwanzu, Fort Victoria, Umanati, Mweru, and Darwin. Umtali Town has been taken out of the Berder seat and made a separate constituency. The new Midlands seat consists mainly of Gwelo, Selukwe, and Selukwe district.

## Replacing European Officials in Uganda

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT employs some 590 officers on contracts which provide for overseas leave and pay. G. B. Cartland, Acting Chief Secretary, has told the Legislative Council. The Government, he said, intended to build up a civil service staffed from local sources. "This clearly entails the gradual replacement, in the natural course of events, of expatriate officers."

Mr. Cartland paid tribute to Mr. J. T. Simpson, who has resigned from the Council to devote his full time to the Uganda Development Corporation, of which he is chairman. Mr. Simpson had, he recalled, entered the Council as long ago as 1941 (as an extraordinary member for two meetings) and given nearly eight years' continuous membership since 1950, and for almost seven years as chairman of the Representative Members' Organization. The Government warmly appreciated his services. The speaker and Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Baerlein, on behalf of the Representative members, associated themselves with the official spokesman's tribute.

## Appeal Successful

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, won his appeal in the High Court of Uganda last week against conviction in a Buganda African court on charges of inciting an African bus driver to kill the Kabaka and four other prominent Baganda. He had been sentenced to imprisonment for 5½ years and his appeal for bail pending appeal to the High Court had been rejected. Sir Audley McKisack, Chief Justice of Uganda, said that the record of the court in Buganda revealed no justification for the conviction. As the appellant left the court he was loudly cheered by a crowd of his supporters.

## New Art Gallery

MR. ROYALTON SUMMERSHIELD has ordered about 350 art reproductions from a London source for a gallery which he intends to open in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. They are the product of a system of reproducing on canvas art masterpieces which are said to resemble the originals so closely, even down to cracks that they can be identified only by experts. In the final stages each reproduction is overpainted by hand. The process is a closely guarded secret.

## News Items in Brief

Nyasaland has 4,331 telephone subscribers, 580 more than last year.

Coloured citizens of the Commonwealth now in Great Britain number about 190,000.

The East African Central Legislative Assembly's next meeting will open in Nairobi on September 23.

It is not intended to extend a ministerial system to districts of Uganda outside Buganda, it has been officially stated in the Legislature.

A personal sponsorship scheme to help Coloured and Eurafrikan children in Nyasaland is to be launched by the Save the Children Fund.

The Congress Liberation Party of Nyasaland has been formed by Mr. T. D. T. Banda, the suspended president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress.

Information on world and local events of interests is to be brought to rural Africans in Southern Rhodesia by a "poster" scheme started by the Department of Native Affairs.

Uganda is to have a population census next year. In 1948, when the last census was held, the population stood at just under 5m. Estimates suggest an increase of over 500,000.

An £8,000 clinic at Chikanga African suburb, part of Lusaka's programme to improve medical facilities in the African suburbs, has been opened by the Mayoress, Mrs. H. K. Mitchell.

Rhodesians spent nearly £2m on travel to South Africa last year—£1.3m. more than in 1956. South African visitors spent £2.2m. in the Federation, compared with £1.5m. under £2m. in 1956.

A new £13,000 sports stadium, built by the Nyasaland African District Council, has been opened at Kankuyi, near Bulawayo, by the Provincial Commissioner of Nyasaland, Mr. A. C. Swann.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association has agreed to support the Federal Government's scheme to settle "axed" British Servicemen on the land in the Rhodesias. The first plan is to take 25 families to each territory.

Major alterations are proposed in the Nyasaland liquor licensing laws. A draft ordinance provides for licences authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor to be issued from the premises between 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

The reward of £250 offered by the Northern Rhodesian Government in connexion with the derailment of a goods train near Lusaka last November has been paid to an African who provided information vital to the investigation of this offence.

Kenya is to receive up to £10,000 to cover the cost of a Wellcome Research Library for the Medical Research Laboratories in Nairobi. This item is among the grants totalling £108,000 sanctioned by the Wellcome trustees for the half-year ended March 31 last.

An African clerk in the Nyasaland Branch of the Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union has been found guilty on three counts of fraudulent false accounting and sentenced to four months' imprisonment on each count; the sentences to run concurrently.

Northern Rhodesia's Public Works Department spent £94m. last year, states the annual report. The capital value of buildings maintained rose by £5.7m., or 32.5%. Recurrent expenditure was £11m. Maintenance expenditure on territorial roads increased from £362,349 to £415,621.

Payment by instalment of school fees at Government European schools in Tanganyika is to cease. From September, 1959, full fees will have to be paid in advance. The European Education Authority states that an ever-increasing number of European parents have taken advantage of the concession, either discontinuing their instalments or paying them irregularly.

## Marketing East African Pyrethrum

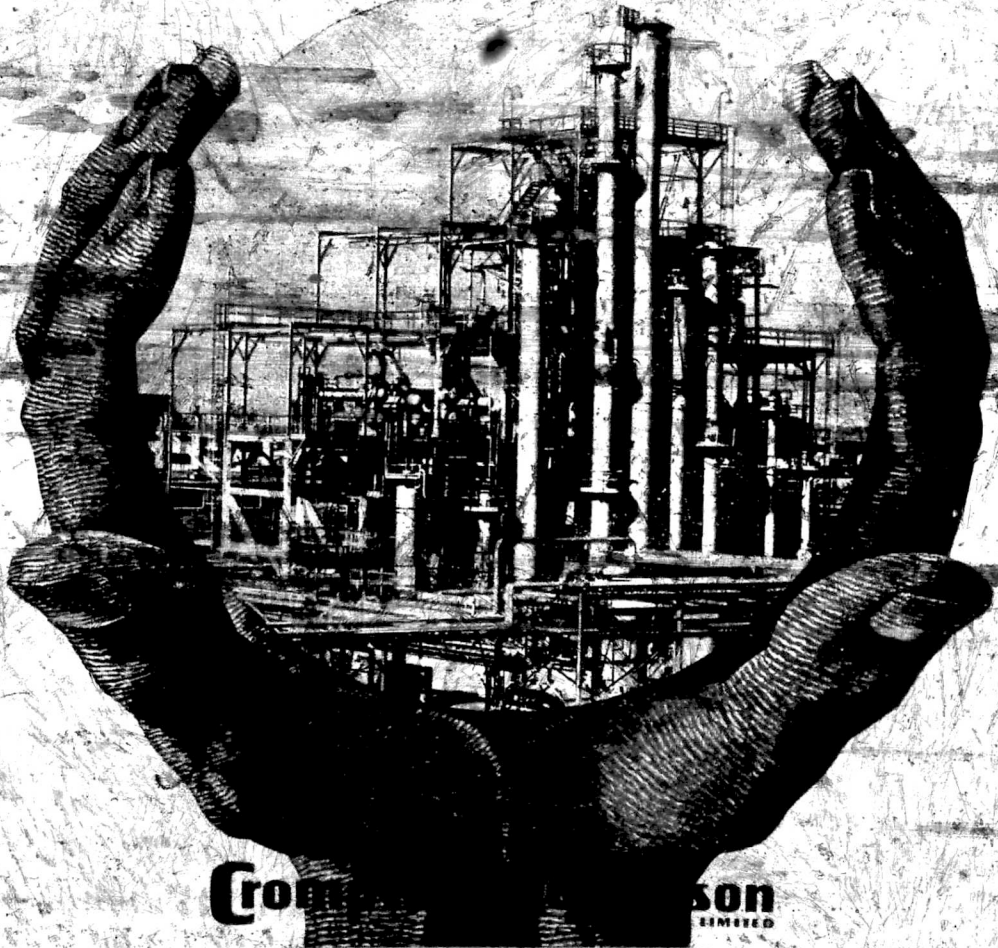
IT IS RECALLED that, owing to an error in setting up the advertisement for the Mitchell Colts Group, Ltd., in our issue of May 8 (page 1115) an earlier advertisement of a similar nature was inadvertently reproduced. A corrected advertisement is published on page 1199 in this issue. We have been asked to point out that the Group continues to market pyrethrum products manufactured by its wholly-owned subsidiary, East African Extract Corporation, Ltd.

In our issue of April 16, we reproduced a statement by the Mitchell Colts Group on the subject of a writ which had been served on the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya claiming damages for breach of contract. Although the Group previously purchased flowers on behalf of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and acted as the board's overseas selling agents for the finished product, we understand that through its various subsidiary companies it is now processing flowers for its own account and selling the extract produced as principals.



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**IMMAC** The new quick acting cream that removes hair from legs, arms, underarms safely and smoothly. Easy to apply, pleasantly perfumed.

**KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM** 'Super White' the NEW toothpaste with the delicious different flavour. And KOLYNOS with Chlorophyll in the green pack for those who prefer a Chlorophyll-active toothpaste.

**PINEATE HONEY COUGH SYRUP** Gives lasting relief in just minutes. A great favourite with children, contains pure honey.

**PREPARATION N** Shrinks piles without surgery. An entirely new formula; contains 'Bio-Dyne.'

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## Ancient and Modern in East Africa



The past sixty years have seen amazing developments in East Africa as a producer country. At the end of the last century mechanised forms of transport hardly existed. Today, exports from the three mainland territories—Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda—by air, rail, road and lake services to the ports and thence to the world markets. In 1956 these exports earned £11,200,000 for East Africa.

There has been a parallel development of the country as a spender in the world markets—in 1956 imports totalled £133,800,000. Now a new trend is gaining momentum—the establishment of local industries, particularly to supply the demands of the 20 million African population which is earning an increasing share of the territories' income. Already factories in East Africa are turning out a long list of commodities. Investments in footwear—and accommodation is being prepared for more factories on expanding industrial sites.

Closely associated with all these developments—ports and imports trade and local manufactures—is the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Its responsibility is the operation of four principal sea ports and over 12,000 miles of rail, road and inland water services. The railways have made much past development possible, and wherever new development is taking place they are providing the necessary transport and goods handling services.

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

## East African Railways & Harbours

...AT YOUR SERVICE



EA 104/R

## Commercial Brevities

More than 8,000 tons of fish were caught last year in Uganda's half of Lake Albert and the Albert Nile, and about 5,500 tons were salted and exported to the Belgian Congo. This was the highest catch ever recorded in Lake Albert, where the fishermen, encouraged by the Game and Fisheries Department, now exploit the deep off-shore waters which they had previously thought unproductive.

At last week's London auctions 9,982 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 7.48d. per lb., compared with 9,651 packages averaging 3s. 5.18d. in the previous week. Total sales this season are 106,224 packages averaging 3s. 5.13d., compared with 116,326 packages averaging 3s. 7.43d. The highest price obtained, 5s. 0.4d. was a consignment from the Belgian Congo.

For the week ending May 8, 238 lb. of Southern and North Western Rhodesian tin was sold on the Salisbury auction floors for a total of £2,064 9s. 10d., an average price of 35.25d. per lb. Totals to date this season are 39,348,969 lb. of lead sold for £5,332,338 16s. 6d., an average of 32.52d.

A Southern Rhodesian delegation is visiting Israel to negotiate regular exports of beef. The delegation will also visit Italy. It is hoped to supply Israel initially with 3,000 tons of good grade beef over a period and to lay the foundation for regular export trade in meat.

Associated Commercial Vehicles, which has a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia, is reducing its interim dividend on the ordinary stock from 10% to 7% for the year ending September 30, 1957. The final dividend for 1956-57 was 12%.

The new £630,000 headquarters in Salisbury of the British South Africa Company, known as Charter House, was opened last week by Lord DeLolhouse, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Investments in the Central Africa Building Society increased by £1,084,655 in the first three months of 1958. This was the largest amount of new investment recorded by the society in any quarter since its inception.

Domestic electricity costs may rise by as much as 25% in Nyasaland, but under the Electricity Supply Commission's proposals the Electricity Council industrial consumers may pay less than at present.

A wages advisory board of seven or more members representing employers and employees and three independent members is shortly to be established in Nyasaland.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., has called an extraordinary meeting for June 6 to change the name to Arusha Industries, Ltd.

Last year Buganda farmers carried £144m. from cotton and coffee—nearly £3m. more than in 1956.

## COMPANY RESULTS

**Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.**—Consolidated net profit for the year ended December 31, 1957, £373,948 (£227,680), after providing £308,744 (£438,982) for U.K. tax, £34,046 for foreign tax (£17,641), and £485,692 (£361,740) for depreciation. £135,000 (nil) is transferred to general reserve. Dividend on 7% preference shares absorbs £20,125 (same) and proposed 11% dividend on ordinary shares £103,996 (£89,700). Carry-forward £756,722 (£398,769). Issued capital £500,000 cumulative participating preference and £12m. in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserve, £570,000; revenue reserves, £1,226,107; current liabilities, £4,730,174; deferred liabilities, £254,251; current assets, £7,089,876; investments at cost, £256,153; trade investments at cost, £159,090; property and plant, £2,041,947. Directors: Sir A. M. MacLaggart (chairman and managing), Mr. H. G. Balfour (deputy chairman and assistant managing), Sir K. Hague, Sir R. Stevenson, Sir R. Reswick, and Messrs. E. H. Ball and E. R. Wilkinson. Joint secretaries, Messrs. A. L. Dryer and H. A. Warren. Meeting, London, June 11.

**Car Mart, Ltd.**, which has subsidiaries in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: group net profit for year ended September 30 last, £108,022 (£111,673), after tax £167,733 (£156,105). Interim dividend of 3d. £17,250 (£25,875) and proposed final of 7d. on 5s. ordinary stock, less tax £43,125 (£34,500). Carry-forward, £47,647 (£61,302). Issued capital, £600,000; capital reserve £150,752; revenue reserves, £347,287; taxation reserve, £114,200. Fixed assets, £569,718 (£432,209); current assets, £2,211,725 (£2,300,237); current liabilities and provisions, £1,564,639 (£1,512,129). Directors: Messrs. A. J. Rayment (chairman and managing), E. H. Grindley, R. T. S. Grigg, and V. R. Hicks.

**Ottoman Bank.**—Profit for 1957, £211,613 (£221,829). To contingencies, £150,000 (£200,000). Dividend, 4% (same). Forward, £32,322. Current deposits and other accounts, £90,404,040 (£86,069,040); advances, £6,298,389 (£33,642,492); investments, £13,233,862 (£12,815,245). Total assets, £108,838,319 (£105,133,581).

## MINING

### Macalder-Nyanza Mine

ONE OF THE LARGEST commercially-owned hydro-electric schemes in East Africa was completed recently at the Macalder-Nyanza mine in south-western Kenya. It involved the building of a dam on the Kufs River, about 28 miles from the shores of Lake Kisumu. A feature of the dam is its fish ladder, which enables the shoals of barbus using the river as a breeding ground to travel upstream at certain seasons of the year; the barbus, a golden fish weighing up to 15 lb., provides local African fishermen with some 600 tons of protein a year. The Colonial Development Corporation has a 65% holding in the mine, to which it has made a £2m. loan.

### Solution to Copperbelt Problem

THE SOLUTION TO LABOUR PROBLEMS on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt is to establish permanent machinery for the settling of wages and conditions based on the moral responsibilities of employers and employed to the Federation and themselves according to a joint statement issued by the Northern Rhodesian-European Mine Workers' Union and the African Mine Workers' Union. The two unions have requested a meeting as soon as possible with the employers for the purpose of setting up bargaining machinery on the lines established in Britain.

### Radioactivity in Nyasaland

SEVERAL AREAS OF RADIOACTIVITY during a survey last year discovered in Nyasaland by Government geologists, who last year made a 3,000 mile tour of the Protectorate in a specially equipped vehicle lent by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The areas are north of Port Herald, south-east of Dedza, between Kasungu and Mzimba and north of Mzimba. Only the area near Dedza has so far been investigated, and the annual report of the Geological Department for 1957 states that it is unlikely to prove important.

### Copperbelt Earnings

IN THE YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1957, the average earnings of European miners on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia were £898 compared with £2,200 in the previous year. The average income of African mine workers was £187, compared with £160 in 1956. In the past six years the average earnings of Africans employed by the mining companies have risen 142%.

### No Stabilization for Copper

THE ENDEAVOURS of a representative of Chile to persuade other copper producers and consumers to adopt a price stabilization scheme have failed. Representatives of Rhodesian, Belgian-Congo and Canadian mining groups took part in the discussions in London. It is felt that the long-term interests of copper will be best served by freedom.

### Southern Rhodesia's Mineral Output

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia is running at the record figure of over £28m. a year. For the first quarter of 1958 production was valued at just over £6m., about 9% higher than in the corresponding period of 1957. Last year's total was £254m.

### Roan Interim Cut

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., is cutting the interim dividend for the year ending June 30 next from 6d. to 1d. per 5s. unit. Dividends for 1956-57 on the £16,177,839 capital totalled 1s. 6d. per unit, or 30%.

### Tati Goldfields New Investment

TATI GOLDFIELDS, LTD., announce that 150,000 shares of 2s. each have been subscribed for at par and allotted. The proceeds have been used to acquire a 20% interest in African Coal Investments (Pvt.) Ltd.

### African Strikers Dismissed

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY AFRICAN EMPLOYEES of Dar es Salaam brewery forfeited their jobs last week when they refused to end their month-long strike and accept the employers' offer of 8s. a month pay increase, which would have brought their starting pay to 105s. per annum. The union demanded a minimum of 150s. The workers have now been ordered to leave their free housing and return the company's uniforms. They also received free food, clothing, soap, and bonuses.

Company Report**Power Securities Corporation****Satisfactory Results Last Year****SIR ANDREW MacTAGGART'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, will be held on June 11 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the chairman and managing director, SIR ANDREW M. MACTAGGART:

The results for the year ended 31st December, 1957, can, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. As you can see from the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account the gross profit at £1,330,700 was higher than that of the previous year by some £38,000. On the other side of the account, Depreciation is approximately £124,000 higher at £485,692, but this increase has been offset by the decrease in United Kingdom Taxation, which is some £130,000 less than in 1956. Part of such deduction is the estimated relief resulting from the transfer of part of our activities to a new subsidiary company which is expected to qualify as an Overseas Trade Corporation.

**Net Profit**

The Consolidated Net Profit at £373,948 compares with the previous year's figure of £222,680, but in the year £100,000 was provided for Contract Contingencies. Taking this into account the 1957 net profit shows an increase of some £51,000. Carrying down the Consolidated Net Profit, and adding Taxation over-provided and the balance brought forward from the previous year, there is a total of £756,722.

The sum of £135,000 has been transferred to General Reserve, and your directors recommended the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 11 per cent. for the year.

I mentioned in my statement last year, prospecting for geo-thermal steam in the Rift Valley, Kenya, on behalf of a syndicate of whom we are a member. Although results have been encouraging and prove the geo-thermal steam development from this area is a distinct possibility the results so far are not positive enough. We are continuing for a limited period with the drilling with the object of reaching a definite conclusion.

BALFOUR, BEATTY AND CO., LIMITED, our principal engineering and construction company, have been fully occupied during the past year, both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

DUNCAN WATSON (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS) LIMITED have also become a subsidiary of Tersons Ltd. as from January 1, 1958, and there should be a considerable improvement in the trading of this company, due to this closer association with building interests.

METROPOLITAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED had another profitable year, and continues to get a fair share of the class of work in which they specialise.

**Overseas Opportunities**

BALFOUR BEATTY (OVERSEAS) LIMITED, in view of the increasing international competition for contracts overseas the provisions of the 1957 Finance Act regarding Overseas Trade Corporations were generally welcomed by United Kingdom companies operating abroad. In order to take advantage of the benefits available under the Act we formed a new company named Balfour Beatty (Overseas) Limited. As from

January 1, 1958, this company has been operating in Iraq, East Africa and Malaya, and its operations will be extended to other overseas territories as circumstances permit.

In Kenya the 250 miles of 132kV. transmission line from Tororo in Uganda to Nairobi was completed ahead of time, the bulk of the towers and the whole of the conductors having been erected within seven months up to August, 1957. The sub-stations were completed shortly afterwards, and supply permanently established in the beginning of 1958. The Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., the Governor of Kenya, formally brought the line into service on March 3, 1958.

The 6 MW. extension to the Nairobi South Diesel Power Station of The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, has been completed. Extensions of other smaller stations have been carried out during the year.

For the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, extensions to hydro-electric and thermal power stations have been under construction during the year. The programme of hydro-electric development on the Pangani River and associated transmission lines mentioned last year, has been deferred.

It is a fact that twelve years since the last world war terminated, at least officially, and what has been done by the so-called victors to adjust themselves to peace conditions? In some countries vested interests have undoubtedly played a large part, and it is easy for the political side to be influenced by such interests when it means full employment.

**Use of Raw Materials**

Surely, however, the adjusting period has been somewhat over-stressed, and there must be a more productive way of using worldly wealth in the shape of raw materials than using it for the manufacture of so-called defence weapons.

I suggest that if the efforts and raw materials were diverted to the manufacture and supply of essentials required by the less developed nations to raise their standard of living, not necessarily up to Western, European standards, but at least to what is known as human standards, and take away from peoples the constant fear of destruction, then we might look forward to a happier world.

Future wars are now at the mercy of scientists apart from politicians, and if we have arrived at the stage that man, now having the scientific means within his power to destroy mankind, has decided to do so, then that in my opinion would be man's complete condemnation of nature, and all that it provides. That final influence, in my belief, will not rest with man.

The Commonwealth Nations hold out great possibilities to this country for the future, and Canada's new Prime Minister has already indicated in no uncertain terms how Canada would welcome a great expansion of trade with this country. Do not let us miss this wonderful opportunity. So far as this Corporation is concerned, it is our intention to continue to develop and expand the work we started when we opened an office in Toronto four years ago, and we look forward to a closer collaboration with our kinsmen in that great Commonwealth country.

**Company Report****Ottoman Bank****Satisfactory Liquid Position**

THE NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE OTTOMAN BANK was held on May 14 in London.

THE RT. HON. LORD LATYMER, the chairman, presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

"Since last year the bank's activities have been further extended. Branches in Kenya at Nairobi and Mombasa were opened in January, 1958. At Nairobi we are in process of converting The Hotel into banking and office accommodation. We expect to open a branch in Tanganyika at Dar es Salaam in the course of the next few weeks. We have also acquired temporary premises in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which should shortly be open.

"TURKEY: 1957 saw further progress in the equipment and economic development of the country. Signs of this expansion are visible on all sides. The budget voted at the beginning of this year for the period March 1, 1958, to February 28, 1959, totals Lsq. 4,475,500,000 of which Lsq. 2,980,000,000 for general expenses and Lsq. 1,495,500,000 for public works. For the previous year the figures were Lsq. 2,733,400,000 and Lsq. 1,273,300,000 respectively.

**Sudan**

"On January 1, 1957, the Sudan celebrated the first anniversary of its independence and in September became a full member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The trade figures for the year were: exports £S.48,100,000 and imports £S.63,000,000, against

£S.66,700,000 and £S.45,200,000 for the previous year. It will be noticed that the balance of trade has declined from a surplus of some £S.21,500,000 to a deficit of some £S.14,900,000.

"It was a busy year for our branches, not without its anxieties, especially in the early part of the year. In April a new sub-branch (Khartoum North) was opened on the bank of the Blue Nile opposite Khartoum; the new sub-branch quickly established itself and fulfilled our expectations.

"JORDAN: Jordan was of course affected economically, as well as politically, by the period of tension which followed the general election of October, 1956.

The chairman then reviewed the other territories where the bank has interests, namely Iraq, Cyprus, Qatar, Morocco, Lebanon, and Syria, and continued:—

**Balance-Sheet Items.**

"Turning to the balance-sheet, it will be seen that the totals are up by nearly £4,000,000, this being primarily due to an increase in the current, deposit and other accounts.

"Cash money at call, and bills receivable again total more than 50% of the deposits, evidence of a satisfactory liquid position. There is little change in the proportions of investments and advances to deposits, which work out at 44% and 40% respectively.

"The total amount of profit available, including the balance of £22,863 brought forward, is £32,321, compared with £422,863 last year.

"£150,000 has been appropriated to reserve for contingencies (against £200,000 last year), leaving a balance of £232,321, and the committee recommend that the dividend be maintained at 2% per annum, to absorb £200,000 and leave £32,321 to be carried forward to 1958.

The report was adopted.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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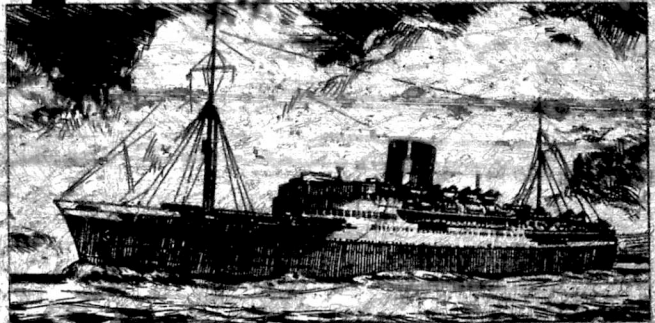
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