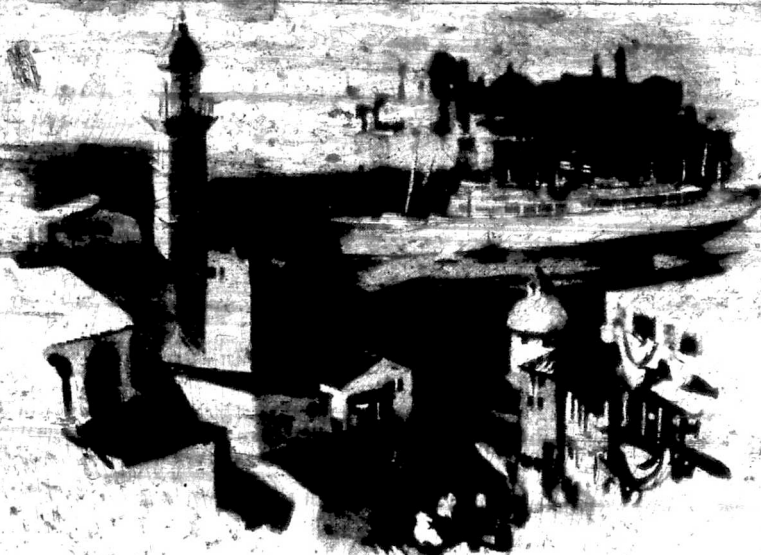


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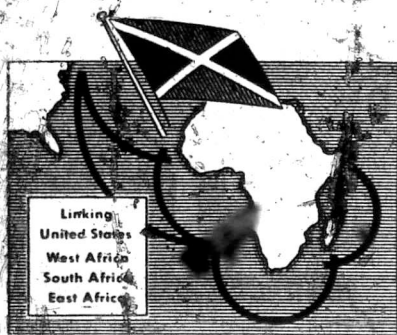
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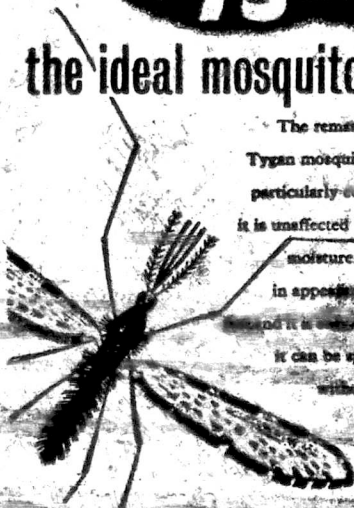
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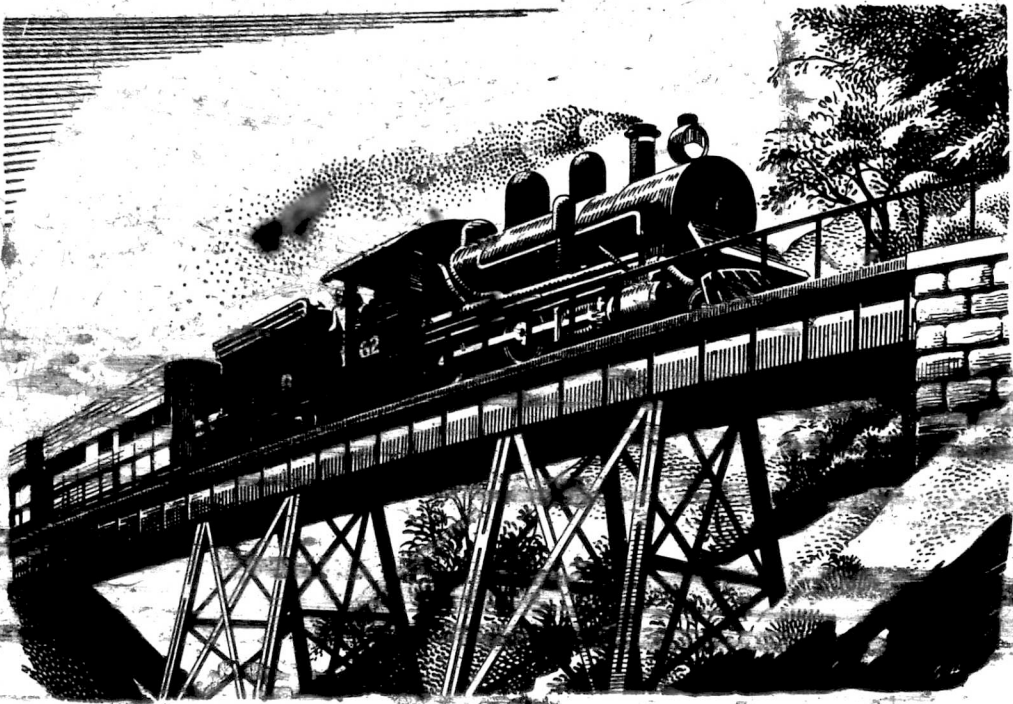
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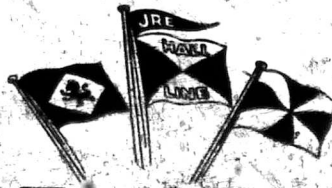
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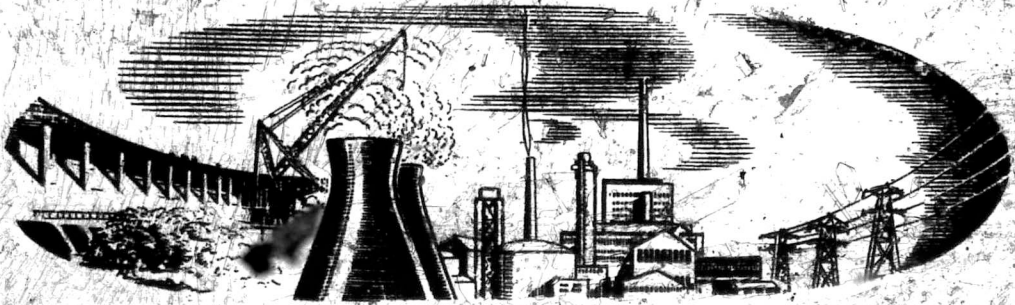
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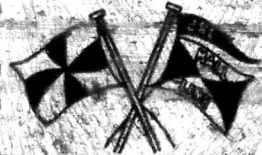
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT WAS MOST INDISCREET of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to declare in a memorandum to the Minister of Finance — especially as it was to be issued for publication — that the Protectorate is a "shortly to achieve self-government". Probably nobody in or out of Uganda can say when that important constitutional step will be taken; and certainly many responsible and experienced people in and out of Uganda, including members of the Chamber of Commerce in Kampala, hope for the sake of Africans that that stage will not be reached for a considerable time. On that ground alone the Chamber might have been expected not to make any reference which those who want self-government now — a very small minority of very vocal Africans — could exploit as suggesting that Europeans and Asians recognize the justice, or at any rate the inevitability, of that development in the near future. To African politicians in a hurry "shortly" means tomorrow, if not today. What Uganda unquestionably needs is a period of political quiet, and the business leaders are surely among those who should do everything in their power to promote it, partly by the avoidance of statements which can do no good and may do harm by prompting political agitators to engage in increased activity.

What has happened in the kingdom of Buganda since extended legislative and administrative authority was delegated to it — under guise of the silly fiction that Kabaka is a constitutional monarch and that his Lukiko and Ministry are local likenesses of the House of Commons and the Cabinet — certainly does not encourage confidence that more pretence and prematurity there (or elsewhere in the country) would be advantageous to the people. Simulation of

democracy pleases quite a number of vociferous but shallow politicians in this country and in Africa, but much more important than their satisfaction is the well-being of the mass of the population; and in Buganda and other areas of the Protectorate the actions of many Africans elected to represent their fellows have been so discreditable that they should be publicly denounced by the present Governor and even by his predecessor, Sir Andrew Cohen, whose misguided support for ideas of early self-government did so much to foment disturbance in what had been a singularly happy territory.

By his calmness, courtesy, and impartiality, Sir Frederick Crawford, his successor, has already done much to lessen the fear widespread among other Africans that power would be allowed to pass into the hands of the Baganda, a minority tribe who are egotistical, prosperous, acquisitive, politically-minded, and far from popular. Tribes more distant from the administrative and commercial capital now have a fairer share of the expenditure on roads and on the educational, agricultural, veterinary, medical, and other public services, and they are responding excellently to their new opportunities. Indeed, it is because they are so quickly catching up with the Baganda that the political zealots of that tribe are anxious to set a fast pace towards their own goals, which are by no means necessarily good for the whole country. It is in the best interest of the non-Baganda that the steps to self-government should be unhurried and gradual and it is surprising and regrettable that the senior commercial organization should appear to be willing to accept a less cautious approach to what everyone recognizes to be the official objective. And there is, of course, the intermediate stage of responsible government. Even that must be years

away — unless a Government in the United Kingdom fails to do its bounden duty of protecting the mass of the people until they can produce dependable leaders of their own. Every responsible person in Uganda would almost certainly say that that requirement is

at least half a generation away, and many would say a generation or more. The recklessness and impetuosity of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce are as astonishing as its failure to take account of this probationary next step.

Notes By The Way

Lord Robins of Rhodesia

THE SECOND RHODESIAN to be raised to the peerage, Sir Ellis Robins, has taken the title of Lord Robins of Rhodesia and of Chelsea in the County of London. To the territories in which he has spent so many years he will in course of time be Lord Robins of Rhodesia and in his own day that last word will have very much more than a territorial attraction, for he was the Rhodes scholar sent to Oxford University by the American State in which he was born. In that sense he was a Rhodesian long before he could ever have thought of a career in the Colony which bears the name of the man who was its founder and the benefactor of the many hundreds of Rhodesians from the Commonwealth and the United States who have studied at Oxford through his vision and provision.

Propagandists

LORD ROBINS, the first of them to be made a baron for his services in British Colonial Africa, was introduced to the House of Lords last week by Lord Barnby and Lord Sandfort. It is good to have resident in London a Rhodesian who can put the case for the Federation in the Upper House; and when that is necessary I have no doubt that Lord Robins will be heard to very good effect. Nobody in this country can be better informed than he on Rhodesian matters. When Lord Malvern is also in this country on his annual visit, they will make a formidable pair of propagandists (in the best sense of that much-misused word) for a Federation which ever since its creation has been the target of biased and bitter critics. Between now and the constitutional conference of 1960 they may have cause to enlist the understanding and sympathy of the peers.

Sir Albert Cook

SIR HANDLEY BIRD, who received the accolade at Buckingham Palace last week from Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is, so far as I recall, only the fourth non-official to be knighted for services in Uganda. The first was Sir Albert Cook, the modest and gallant pioneer missionary doctor, who marched up from the coast in the early days, did his first operations on a kitchen table, sometimes by the flickering light of a couple of storm lanterns, laid the foundations of trust in the hearts of thousands of Africans, and was so skilled a surgeon that when foot-slogging was the normal means of travel Europeans sometimes walked for weeks to obtain his advice and ministrations. There can have been no more devoted medical practitioner, no more self-sacrificing a pioneer, no more humble a missionary leader, no more courteous and considerate a host.

Engineer and Mayor

YEARS WERE TO PASS before a knighthood came to the next non-official contributor to Uganda's advancement — Sir Charles Westlake, creator of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, from which power now radiates as far afield as Nairobi. He had to combat narrow-mindedness, lethargy, and all kinds of obstruction; that he did with consummate success, mixing good humour

with inflexible determination and tact with toughness. Soon afterwards the first knighthood for an Asian in Uganda went to Sir Amar Maini, first mayor of Kampala, who strove manfully with very difficult municipal problems and somehow managed to enlist the support of European, Asian, and African non-officials as well as that of the Government. He had also widespread business interests and had been in the Legislature and on many committees and statutory boards.

Sir Handley Bird

THE FIRST NON-OFFICIAL to be made Knight Bachelor for services in the Legislative and Executive Councils, though doubtless not for that reason alone, is Sir Handley Bird. He arrived in the country as a business man 28 years ago, and soon began to earn the confidence of Africans and Asians, with the result that the problems in the non-white races bring their troubles to him more readily than to anyone else in the commercial community. When he was nominated to the Legislative Council after the last war he quickly showed that he intended to use his opportunities to ask awkward questions and make critical speeches. Being unused to such treatment, some of the official members resented the novelty considerably, but their displeasure served only to sharpen Mr. Bird's willingness to challenge the Establishment. When non-officials were brought into the Government he became Minister for Commerce and Works, and all Uganda knows that his persistence in dealing with affairs on business lines flustered the bureaucratic dovecoats. Early in October Lady Bird said he will leave East Africa to settle in this country. Both will be much missed in Uganda.

Strange Statement

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA issued the following strange statement last week: "Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, and Mr. Hope-Jones, Minister of Commerce and Industry, have recently had conversations with the top management of the Royal Dutch Shell group of companies. They have studied various aspects of the Mombasa refinery project on the Kenya coast. As a result they are in a position to make the following statement. The Kenya Government will continue to afford every possible facility to the Shell group in connexion with the Mombasa project. The Shell group, while unable to commit themselves at the present time, believe that their interests may at some future date require construction of a refinery at Mombasa. The timing of any project, if proceeded with, and other matters in connexion with it will be discussed at an appropriate time with the Kenya Government."

Position Unchanged

THAT STATEMENT IS TERMED STRANGE because it adds exactly nothing to public knowledge. For several years the Shell group have made no secret of the opinion which is so cautiously expressed in the above words, and it has likewise been widely known that the Government of Kenya has for a considerable period sought to attract an oil refinery, for which, indeed, land has been allocated in the vicinity of Mombasa. Those who have kept them

selves informed on this question must therefore have read the statement telegraphed from Nairobi with a sense of bewilderment.

Mombasa Oil Refinery

ON THE DAY following its publication in London a spokesman for the Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., told the Press that the company welcomed the Government's support for the project of a major oil refinery at Mombasa, but he made it plain that the group had formed no definite intention to go ahead, let alone decided upon a date for construction. The position, he emphasized, was that the interests of the group might at some future date require a refinery, but that the question was under review, as it had been from time to time for several years. He added that if it was decided to proceed with such a project it would be discussed with the Government of Kenya at an appropriate time. That also is obvious, if only because a development of that kind would draw heavily upon European and African personnel in Kenya, with serious effects upon the general economy of the country if adequate plans were not given for proper arrangements well in advance of the start of construction. So, although many newspapers published such headlines as "Oil Refinery for Mombasa", the position is not changed, and the Government of Kenya can hardly be expected to gain by its announcement in a far from clear, especially as the group could scarcely have been more non-committal. Whether the case in the Middle East is likely to strengthen or weaken the case for a refinery on the coast of East Africa is anybody's guess.

Mr. C. R. Hill

THE RETIREMENT from the chief executive position in London with the Standard Bank of South Africa of Mr. C. R. Hill, general manager for the past decade, will leave a gap not merely in African circles in the City but in London generally, for there have been few meetings of importance, public or private, connected with East, Central, or South Africa which he has not somehow managed to attend. Before he came to the head office he had spent more than 26 years in the service of the banks in Africa. His attachment to the territories has not weakened, and his knowledge has been kept up to date by visits. He has maintained the closest touch with all aspects of the affairs of Africa south of the Sahara, and has had personal contact with a very high proportion of the business and public leaders of the territories to which this paper is devoted.

Widespread Interests

MR. HILL, a most modest man, will now be able to enjoy a little of that leisure which he has been denied for years. It will give him more time for his garden, photography, and the theatre, three of his keen interests, and if he watches the African scene with some what more detachment, it will, I am sure, not be with diminished interest. Many people will hope, as I do, that Mrs. Hill and he will still be seen at the frequent social gatherings now arranged in London for those with East and Central African interests, whether they be resident here or in Africa. For some years he has been honorary treasurer of the Royal African Society, the finances of which have been much improved. He is also a member of the committee of the Rhodesia and Nyassaland Club. "Hill of the Standard Bank" will be long and appreciatively remembered.

Lady Twining

LADY TWINING, herself a doctor, naturally took great interest in medical work of all kinds during her nine years in Tanganyika, and there will be general pleasure at the news that her work for the Red Cross has been crowned by the bestowal of the society's new badge of honour, an award sanctioned only last week by the

Queen, who is president of the society. The regulations provide that there may be no more than 25 holders of the badge of honour at any one time, and Lady Twining has the high distinction of being one of the first three recipients. What the British Red Cross Society thinks of her services is clear from the fact that the other two simultaneous awards have been made to H.R.H. the Princess Royal, commandant-in-chief of the society, and Mr. Max Huber, formerly president, and now honorary president, of the society's international committee, which under his leadership alleviated the sufferings of millions of people during the last war. So from the Red Cross standpoint Lady Twining could not have been more signally honoured.

African Artists

THE BRILLIANT COLOUR and attractive designs of many of the African paintings from Northern Rhodesia which are being shown at the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, London, until July 27 make them well worth seeing. All are the work of hospital patients who were introduced to art as a means of aiding their recovery. The physiotherapist at the Hospital was the wife of an artist, Mr. Ernest Knight, and she suggested that some of the patients would be helped if they could be persuaded to express themselves on paper. The exhibition shows the amazing progress made by individuals within a few months, and Mr. Knight told me of one case in which the doctors were convinced that an African suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis had beaten the disease by his absorption with his new hobby. A painting of flowers could scarcely be more realistic; there are also flowers and birds become a fashion fad; and the foliage and floral subjects are extremely interesting. On the Field of Blood, for instance, an unspattered white shirt is marked the price as 39 pieces of silver, and another of his pieces shows Judas carrying a bag marked "30s".

Heil Hitler!

BECAUSE GHANA AND DR. NKRUMAH are taken as models by many of the African politicians on the other side of the continent, I record two further measures in furtherance of "free dom", Ghana, etc. A Preventive Detention Bill, introduced into Ghana's parliament last week, permits the authorities to detain without trial for as long as five years persons considered to be subverting Ghana's defence, security, or foreign relations. Any such detention order may be issued by the Minister of Defence, Dr. Nkrumah, who in his other capacity as Prime Minister will advise the Governor-General to sign it. One of the Nkrumah *claque*, Mr. Kromu Edusei, Minister of the Interior, has announced that photographs of Dr. Nkrumah must be displayed in all Government offices, schools, and business premises. *Heil Hitler!* Thus is freedom buttressed by transferring administration from European hands to those of African politicians. In his ministerial capacity Mr. Edusei can close Government offices and schools to exhibit photographs of the Prime Minister (whose physiognomy already adorns the country's postage stamps and currency). How does he propose to compel compliance from commercial concerns? It would be interesting to know what forms of "persuasion" are to be used.

Mayor and Mayoress

WILDERMAN MRS. NEEDHAM CLARK is both mayor and mayoress of Nairobi for the ensuing year. She is mayor by virtue of election by the City Council, and mayoress because her daughter is too young to hold that office. When asked what her designation was to be, Mr. Needham Clark replied: "His Nibs" — for when he served in the 1914-18 war in an English county regiment he was "Nob" to his friends, not the usual "Nobby". Why is a Clark in the armed services traditionally a "Nobby"?

Northern Rhodesia At The Crossroads of Africa

Government's Endeavour Is To Remove Race from Politics

NORTHERN RHODESIA stands at the crossroads of Africa, said the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. D. Mone, when he opened the debate in the Legislature on the constitution proposals embodied in the Government's White Paper.

"All around us, in West Africa, East Africa, and South Africa, different constitutional methods are being devised and attempted at this time when nations and countries in Africa are emerging to take their place in the modern world."

Northern Rhodesia faces peculiar and complex problems, and it was right that she should attempt her own particular solution rather than adopt blindly devices and methods which might or might not be successful and appropriate in countries with very different conditions and circumstances.

The Government intended to bring about as soon as it could be managed in practice and in politics a State and an outlook which was not multi-racial but rather non-racial. "Our motto and our slogan is 'Remove race from politics'."

The Muffat Resolutions, the cornerstone of Government policy, crystallized what had always been the basic aims in Northern Rhodesia.

They clearly enunciate that the constitutional arrangements in Northern Rhodesia must be devised in the manner best calculated to remove racial colour bars and suspicion to give each race its appropriate share of power and responsibility while at the same time protecting every race from the domination of another. The spirit underlying the resolutions is, in my belief, fully accepted by all reasonable thinking people in this country, but there are genuine differences of view as to how these principles are to be interpreted and applied.

Integral and Permanent Part of Federation

Proposals had ranged from suggestions for the division of the country into spheres of influence for Europeans and Africans respectively to that of parity of representation. Neither of these solutions was acceptable to Government, which considered that the day was past when Northern Rhodesia could be divided, for the territory now formed an integral and permanent part of a Federation, and so a policy of partnership of the races.

Neither the more moderate form of parity, with equal numbers of seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils reserved to Europeans and Africans respectively, and additional seats reserved for officials, nor the more extreme form advocated by the African National Congress of reserving 30 Africans as many seats as are reserved for Europeans elected members and officials combined, can be reconciled with the fundamental objective that in Northern Rhodesia we must as rapidly as possible move away from a method of government based on and based upon racial divisions.

It has not been found possible to arrive at a set of proposals acceptable to all parties. The last word lay with the U.K. Government, and if it were possible for an agreed solution to be put forward from here with the support and blessing of the Governor, we could confidently hope for a decision by the Secretary of State in full conformity with the agreed wishes of all parties in the territory.

"If we are to safeguard the future for ourselves and our children, our new Constitution must create the conditions which will bring forward the day when all the peoples of Northern Rhodesia will come to regard themselves as Northern Rhodesians, and when race and colour are but an afterthought."

MR. TUCKER (Mufura) said that events had created an atmosphere in which it was difficult to arrive at a solution acceptable to the majority of each community. One factor in the present harsh political climate was the "unpopular franchise system adopted by the Federal Government". Another was the activity of the Congress. There came activities overseas and locally, and the utterances of overseas politicians.

"I say unequivocally that unless the new Constitution moves sufficiently towards complete responsibility for this Government there can be little respect for its decisions or likelihood of

the citizens of this territory becoming this Government's loyal supporters. There can in fact be little prospect of the implementation of partnership. We must get responsibility if we are to gain respect."

Governing with racial divisions of officials and non-officials and with remote control had done nothing to improve the atmosphere. The racial position had generally deteriorated, chiefly because the system created racial and radical political blocks, a condition which would rust moderate parties of whatever race. "It takes a very brave African to get up in public to speak of moderation", Mr. Tucker said.

Mr. Franklin's View

MR. H. FRANKLIN, Member for Education and Local Services, said: "The advance proposed in this motion is not enough. I cannot believe that any intelligent man will not admit at least to himself that at some future time the great majority of the voters in this Territory and in the Federation will come from the at present generally poor and backward masses. And that therefore the majority of the representatives in Parliaments and Cabinets will be their representatives."

"The rate of European immigration, the vitality of the same race, the democratic principles to which the free world is pledged, and the fact that at some future time I may use a deliberately false metaphor, the daily rapidly increasing rate at which the world revolves leads me to believe that that future time will be well within fifty years and possibly within twenty-five."

The only policy which might avert the policy of separate States for black and white is to believe that policy to be too late now to attempt. I think it would in any case fail because its supporters never see or wish to see their race as equal partners. They will have their cake and eat it, and I think myself that it is an admission of defeat, a recognition that people of different race or colour can never live happily together, and if they cannot, there can never be peace in the world, and this I refuse to contemplate.

There are some who regard the present senior and junior partnership — it is as such — between Europeans and Africans, as a condition which can be permanently maintained. There are others who are willing to work up gradually to an equal partnership and who believe that that condition can always be reached. But that that are living in a political sphere in which they cannot face the prospect of themselves in their lives, or of their children, at some future time, when the masses of the people control the young power and therefore the major political power through their representatives in Parliament, then they may as well line themselves up now with those who believe in separate States for black and white apart.

No Question of An All-Black State

"That is not to say by any means that I think we shall ever see here an all-black State. The Europeans will always be here and I have no doubt will always have some representation in the councils of the country, and possibly for a very, very long time indeed, rather more representation than their numbers should normally warrant by the will — I would say — of the masses of the people."

"What we have to ensure is that this transition is accomplished in peace and crowned with efficiency and integrity in government. If at that time I am still alive and I find that my government is capable and honest, I shall not be very concerned with the colour of the faces of the people who make up that government. What worries me is that this transition shall be accomplished in peace and happiness for everybody with continued and expanding prosperity."

"I do not believe that under any circumstances whatever we shall ever have a movement of the Mau Mau kind in this Territory. We have not got a tribe of anything like the size, of anything like the same character, as the Kikuyu. We have not got the terrain; there are all sorts of factors which make me quite certain that that will not happen."

But what could happen — we could have — We seriously misjudge the amount of concessions that must be made to the democracy of Northern Rhodesia and the Federation, and the gradually mounting passive resistance of the Ghandi type, with continued strikes, inevitable riots, and such dislocation of our affairs as to bring much unhappiness to Africans and to Europeans. I believe, and I hold that history supports me, that the danger, especially for the Europeans, but for us all,

lies in taking a speed which is too slow rather than too fast. In all great adventures danger lies. But in this matter, since a divine and positive indication of the exact speed with which we should proceed is denied to us, I believe that we risk less by going faster and faster we should go than these present constitutional proposals allow.

Mr. COLLISIE said that in the main the White Paper leaves the major racial groupings as unaffected as they have ever been before, except that in place of leaving them as Africans, it changes them into special voters, and in the other case it calls them ordinary voters.

"The conclusions which would be made by me as well as the rest of the people like myself would be that the tendency would be to go too heavily in the direction of a certain section of our community—namely the Europeans—and that therefore renders itself unacceptable."

Mr. NABUYATO: "We are asked to do party politics should be encouraged. We are told that party politics should cut across racial divisions. I do not know how this will be possible. From experience and from observation I would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. We have certain trends of thought in this country. The Europeans think very differently of an African. They think that the African is backward and the African is this, that and the other, and therefore should not take an equal part in politics with him. The African who thinks he has a right to take part in the affairs of the country also thinks that the European is selfish in the affairs of the country. From this angle alone, I find it very, very difficult to see what party politics can cut across racial divisions in the representation of the people of this country."

"I maintain that we have not reached a stage where we can cut across racial divisions in this country."

"We Africans have entered the Legislative Council in a very different way from that which is practised in democratic countries, which is enjoyed here by the European people. The fact that their Members sit in this Council and we do not sit in it, which has been decided according to the development of this country, and which can be assured that African representation will not lose anything, I could not be a party to it. The White Paper makes it clear, it puts me in a position as a minority, and it puts the European electorate in the position of the majority in this hon. House."

Greek Objectivity

Mr. WATMORE Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources: "I can understand the African members finding this difficult because the objective approach is found more frequently among those people who have throughout their history been subject to the Greek philosophy, and that is not apparent among the peoples of Africa. The African understandably tends to see things in a way which does not have regard to a gradual movement towards an objective but which concerns itself more with its sentiment without the attitude of the person who puts it forward. It is a different approach which has come about through very different ways of life."

"The fundamental problem in framing a franchise is not a matter of race or colour, but that of finding a formula which will produce a Legislature composed of persons from a wide variety of civilizations."

"Our way of life and attitude of mind, what we demand from ourselves, men, are different from what other civilizations demand. There is increasing acceptance of our civilization by Africans, and increasing realization that our civilization is more mature, more suitably geared to the tempo of modern conditions, and that this country to survive in this modern world has got to accept that civilization as a whole. Civilization is of the heart, not of the purse."

"The African members have said that they find it impossible to accept proposals which contemplate the disappearance of racialists in this House, which presumably must be extended to similar regions outside it. That is a very tragic statement to make because if it were true they are proposing no less than the annihilation of South Africa."

Mr. Franklin persists in allowing his very generous impulses to control a very able brain. He, who spends so much of his time examining the past history of the development of politics elsewhere in the world, should be the very last one to allow the issue for his own particular purposes to be charged with emotion.

"He talks about wishing that European members would give more. Give more what? We are not dividing treasure trove or a Christmas cake, we are considering what form of franchise is most likely to ensure the future well-being of Northern Rhodesia. Gratitude and giving cannot come into the picture. The main basis of discussion over franchise are: (a) do we have universal adult suffrage, or (b) do we have a qualitative franchise? If we are to have a qualitative franchise it has to be honest, one which concerns itself with the lowest qualifications which will ensure an elector to be chosen through its representatives of guiding the affairs of the country."

"We can go so far as to say that everyone wants the vote. I do not believe that thousands of Africans know no more

about the franchise than a fire-box and care less. I do not believe that every African wants the vote. But we nevertheless assume that every African wants to be on the voters' roll. We have now to decide in this Council, at what step down the general development when we can say: 'Stop; below this level these chaps are not really going to contribute very much to it.'

Services to Africans

"Some time ago Mr. Franklin drew an analogy between the Africans in Northern Rhodesia, the proletariat before the French Revolution, and the serfs in Russia under the Czars. I objected to that and I object to it now. Every member in this House knows that that is a fantasy; but it is not appreciated by the hundreds of well-intentioned, utterly uninformed, sentimental masses who will read this outside this House and this Territory. Having been in the service of this country since 1920, I am extremely proud of what is being done for the Africans by the civil servant, the missionary, the trader, and by all his contacts with decent Europeans here."

Mr. Franklin says that the danger, especially for the Europeans, lies in taking a speed which is too slow rather than one which is too fast. I do not believe the speed is too slow. To have progressed from the extreme primitive to non-members who can debate in this House, does he call that tardy progress? Considering that well into the twenties slavery was not unknown in this territory, have we been slow in our progress? I doubt that we have progressed as rapidly as Northern Rhodesia."

"It is this passion for those outside the limits of this territory to run the country emotionally with something approaching sentimental hysteria which is the cause of our troubles. It is calamitous that Mr. Franklin should lend himself to this dangerous approach to a matter which calls for the most dispassionate approach."

Mr. COLLISIE: "Mr. Nabuyato said that Europeans seem to think that Africans are backward, and implied that they were not. If it were not that the life masses of Africans are backward we should not have the British Government so concerned as to what would happen to them in the future. The whole world watches to see that they are not exploited because the world accepts that the masses of Africans are backward people."

Mr. Franklin said that people who are not content to give it up. He is correct if his words apply to the Colonial Office and British Government, and the only people who really have a say as to the future of this country are the Colonial Office and British Government. He also said that the danger lies in going too slow. I heartily agree. I would much appreciate going considerably faster towards responsible government by responsible and civilized people in this country."

"We have heard for several months the parrot cry of party and suggestions that in the not too distant future there will be a majority of Africans in this House. Two generations ago this country was governed by the African people."

What was that African government like? Dictatorial, without craft, persistence, disease, famine, intertribal warfare, plundering of neighbouring tribes, ritual murders, and in many cases slavery. That was only two generations ago. Now, because a few Africans have been educated by Europeans and a few number have achieved a veneer of civilization, they imagine that they are capable of governing themselves, that they have bridged the gap between almost complete savagery and modern civilization."

Mr. HALL, Secretary for Native Affairs: "The political parties have a great responsibility in attracting Africans to their ranks. The parties are so far almost entirely European."

The White Paper suggests that the races should get together in party politics. We have on many occasions debated about other places where the races should get together, shops, hotels, to quote two. African members have suggested that there has been too much holding back, that the difficulties are over-magnified, that legislation would put the matter right almost at once. I cannot see if that is the line about other forms of racial integration why the getting together of the races in party politics should be so difficult that it is not worth trying. It is very sad that the African members should oppose a statement of principle that the races should get together."

Wolves of Extremism

Mr. MATCOCKE: "If we allow the wolves of extremism to enter the field they will tear the fabric of moderation, European and African moderation. The officials should give much more thought to their own ultimate survival as individuals and that of their children, if they are going to stay and not as they are now as boss politicians."

"This White Paper is a kind of egg-bait, parts palatable, parts we can swallow without regret, and parts unwell. If a housewife believes that some of the eggs in a basket are rotten, can she be blamed for returning it and asking for a fresh one? If one gets a basket of mushrooms and believes that there is a possibility of some deadly paddy-stalk among

them, one would reject it. One dare not take the chance of destruction.

"Our political opponents outside have said: 'Didn't you and the Federal Party accept the Moffat Resolutions?' We did, unanimously, in this House. It would be a very sad day for the people of this country if they ever ceased to believe in the principle of those resolutions. But the eloquent architect has shown himself suspect of a biased application of his principles.

"The Chief Secretary has said that we have now reached a constitutional crossroads. But crossroads have warnings and safety signs, and we of the United Federal Party want to take a jolly good look right and left before we proceed. The Dominion Party say with regard to this constitutional crossroads: 'Stop, let us stay here for a while; let us lie down on the road and hope that no one will run over us.' The African Congress jiggermatt when it approaches the crossroads puts out its lights and says: 'We'll drive through regardless.'

"I assure the African members that I do not attack and hope will never attack their individual ability or sense of responsibility in their private lives. I have met them. African members, socially on many occasions and it has been a great pleasure to be in their company. But I do attack their fantastic claim to interpret what is meant by true responsibility in the governing scheme. I ask the African members whether in Central Africa amongst the masses of the African people they really believe one man for man and woman for woman, they are equal in sense of responsibility, sense of economic

productivity, education, and standard of living, according to the aspired-to British way of life?

"I am not trying to teach an inferior, basic superiority of one race over another, a sort of *Herrenvolkism*; I am simply making a mass comparison under present conditions in this country. A considerable number of other Africans, moderate Africans, admit that those are the present conditions; but that is not going to stop them striving to see that it is not perpetuated. So long as the African members make fantastic and unrealistic claims, so long as they are going to retard the advancement of their own people, politically and economically.

Last week the Legislative Council rejected the Government's plan for constitutional changes, and also of United Federal Party proposal that an elected member of the Legislature, not the Governor, should henceforth preside over the Executive Council. The African members joined with the official members in voting against the motion.

The debate on the White Paper on constitutional advancement had lasted eight days.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and eight members of the Legislative Council were due in London for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies as this issue went to press. The delegation consists of Messrs. E. D. Hone, H. J. Roberts, W. G. Dunlop, H. Franklin, B. Sakota, S. H. Chileshe, J. Gaunt, and S. R. Mahomedson.

World's Next Trouble Spot Will Be The Horn of Africa

Britain Should Fight More Resolutely in the Battle for Men's Minds

THE HOUSE OF LORDS recently debated the overseas information services.

VICOUNT MASSERENE AND FERRARD called attention to their importance in cementing the unity of the Commonwealth and combating adverse foreign propaganda, especially when millions were for the first time stirring into literacy and interest in world news and ideas.

He said: "In the 19th century our achievements were self-evident and to play them down was looked upon as an eccentric joke. We can no longer afford false modesty, a charming trait when practised among cultured individuals, but incomprehensible when practised on the countless faces of all creeds whom our information services now reach.

"The external services of the B.B.C. have the greatest reputation for truth of any broadcasting service in the world, but I should like more appeal to the emotions in some programmes, particularly to countries behind the Iron Curtain.

"When broadcasting to politically immature people and those suffering under the Communist regime, there ought to be a more concentrated attack. Communist propaganda is utterly ruthless and cannot be fought with sweet reasonableness.

Tuning-in to Communism

"Africa is another area where our external broadcasting services should be increased to combat Communist propaganda and cement the Commonwealth and Colonies. With the tribal system breaking down throughout Africa, the illiterate African turns only too easily to Communism.

"I have not the least doubt that the world's next trouble spot will be the Horn of Africa. Now the intelligent but highly-strung and politically immature Somalis are divided between five countries, one of which, Somalia, is soon to get her independence. Be sure that Nasser and his Soviet overlords will soon concentrate their propaganda machine among those Somalis who are not to get their independence.

"We need a great network of transmitters in Africa if we are to make the British point of view understood. But we shall require more than the £54m. a year which the Government grant for the whole of the external

broadcasting services. The Communist stations crowd the atmosphere. Much of the B.B.C. is spent on replacing or modernizing. Let us again have the most powerful transmitters in the world.

Many countries whom we do not reach by our programmes will have to look outside for enough material to fill them. Britain must be ready to supply this need. If we do not, America will. £54m. is quite inadequate to put Britain's case to the world on radio and television. The figure ought to be nearer £15m.

"The battle of the world today is for men's minds and to supply their economic needs. We cannot afford to lose either of these battles. Britain has not told the world nearly enough about what our industry has achieved and can offer.

Tell the World

"In many fields we lead in the race for industrial and scientific progress, but in this fiercely competitive world we must advertise the fact. Now is the time for the C.O.I., in conjunction with the Board of Trade and organizations such as Aims of Industry and Operation Britain, to tell the world that our goods have no equal in design, workmanship, and manufacture. We should begin a tremendous drive on advertising our industrial skill.

"It should be our aim to make English the universal language. The more human beings there are who understand English, the greater will be the understanding between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world. The B.B.C. can help here by increasing their programmes for teaching English.

"I should like to see a very high-powered individual sit in at Cabinet meetings and be answerable for the general co-ordination and drive of the overseas information services. I do not necessarily mean a professional politician, but someone chosen from outside, a person with great imagination and knowledge of the subject. We must win the cold war, and we must export it. Realization of these two aims will to a great extent depend on the efficiency and scope of the information service."

LORD BIRDWOOD said that subversion had frequently been referred to as the great enemy. He wondered whether our overseas information services were fully equipped to meet the task of combating that subversion.

"As a physical organism of the body thrives in use or withers in disuse, so will the free world live or die according to the purposeful measures and direction which it is prepared to take to stimulate its own processes and to sap, gradually and deliberately, the vitality of a rival alien system.

"Whether we think of Communism at home and its penetration of the unions and the universities or relate it to its source in the Kremlin, my experience is that if you turn to any individual or commercial interest in this country for the money to finance anti-Communist work, you are doomed to disappointment.

LORD OGILBY said that we were broadcasting to Europe, including Russia, 214 1/2 hours per week of programme time and to the whole of the British Colonies 11 1/2 hours per week. Yet there were at least 65m. people in the British Colonies — our friends.

As in every other field the Colonies are the Cinderellas. They cry out for our friendship and are not fed. We pour out our blessings upon those who make the greatest efforts not to receive them. Neglect of the Colonies in this field as in so many others, has been the cause of many of our difficulties.

The United States and Russia broadcast a good deal more than we do. They did not in 1950. Then we broadcast 548 programme-hours per week; the Voice of America was broadcasting 497 and Russia 460. Last year, taking the same month, we broadcast 559.44 programme-hours per week, the U.S.A. 666 and Russia 896.55. So we had dropped roughly 100 hours, the United States had gone up nearly 200 hours, and Russia over 400 hours. It is dangerous to neglect one's friends; yet that we are in danger of doing.

LORD EBURY said in a maiden speech that his generation was baffled by the very real decline of British prestige and influence abroad. One of the main reasons was failure to make a case for our policies.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER said that truth could prevail only if it was spread. It had to be proclaimed, communicated and embodied.

We need something more than the free press, more positive, and more imaginative than the present information service. We need a new instrument, a body of experts freed from day-to-day Ministerial control, a body composed of journalists, educationalists, and experts in public relations, who would keep their minds and attention on this problem without continually being harried.

Meeting the Challenge

THE LADY OF HOME suggested that Britain, which had laid the foundations of modern political democracy, should be the leading spokesman of her wares and virtues.

Not even perfect information services can be a substitute for a clearly directed British foreign policy. Ideas may be weapons, but they will be blunt and break in our hands unless the story they have to tell is of a Britain equipped in every department of the national life to meet the challenge of the 20th century, of a Britain determined to exercise a telling influence on world affairs.

"Because the world is going technological, it must be kept up to date on all the achievements of this country in science, in particular our advances in the use of atomic energy, and on our technical achievements through the whole range of industry. It must be kept informed of the progress of our industrial revolution."

The world, searching for social evolution and political stability, should be told of Britain's role as architect of the Commonwealth associations of our position as the partner responsible for guiding to independence many new nations, and of the processes of co-operation and consultation which we have evolved with each other in the Commonwealth family.

In the new Commonwealth there are young people growing up who have never known the impact of British administration. So then Britain could become just another foreign country; we could lose our established ties and special relationship with them. I need give only one illustration—the danger which would follow a decline in the teaching of English.

The Government wish to strengthen and make more efficient all the information services. We realize that more money must be spent—an additional £2m. was spent last year—but the amount is less important than that the money should be concentrated to achieve the greatest impact.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has been put in a position to direct, to co-ordinate, to focus discussion, and to plan ahead—to achieve the best possible projection of British policy. The Chancellor of the Duchy meets regularly with the chief information officers of the overseas and home departments in Whitehall for a tactical review of the whole field, and if any change of method or emphasis is needed, it can be quickly transmitted to the officers in the field.

To have the right man in the right place is the way to success, and we are taking great care now with selection and placing. Within the Commonwealth we have reinforced our posts in the last year in India, Pakistan, Ghana, Malaya, the Central African Federation, Nigeria, the West Indies, East Africa, and Singapore.

The London Press Service goes out on 12 wireless beams with the latest news and comments. An industrial Press unit is being set up by the Central Office of Information to increase the content of industrial news that goes overseas.

The commercially produced magazines are of a high quality, and the six-weekly colour magazine, *Commonwealth Today*, now has a circulation of 300,000 and is produced in 10 languages. A weekly newsreel of events in Britain goes to 62 countries.

In 33 of 48 countries with television services they take British material, and enough material is provided to major posts to offer from 25 to 30 minutes of television time a week. By the end of the year the amount will be one hour.

In 1946 there were between 2,000 and 3,000 students in this country from the Commonwealth. In 1950 there were 10,000; last year 35,000 students were educating themselves in one way or another here. 11,000 of them at universities. Each is a potential carrier into his own homeland of goodwill for Britain. From the moment when each year 7,000 of them arrive at London Airport—the number for which the British Council are able to cater—they are met, shown their way around, and given every chance to integrate in the best way into the life of the community here.

If people in the new Commonwealth or further afield learn to talk in English, they will learn to think in English; and the high repercussions of that, and the high dividends that that would pay to this country, will be well understood. If English, a truly international language, can be made the accepted international language of science, commerce, and administration, the benefits which will flow to this country will be immeasurable. So we plan to recruit English teachers to serve in schools and universities overseas. We want to expand the arrangements for training local teachers and for bringing Commonwealth teachers here on scholarships to learn the techniques of teaching English.

In my view, a balanced and truthful account of what we are and what we stand for is a winner. We must counter our enemy in every way, but the use of force in Britain should be allowed to speak for themselves, and our own words will win the day.

L. S. HILLINGS, who was connected with information service work during the war in the Mediterranean area, said *inter alia*:

There is a grave lack of instruction or education in the background which we wish the Commonwealth and Colonial people to absorb. We have never had a proper definition of the meaning of imperialism, which stemmed only from the science of Darwin in 1859. It is that period which is so ignored all over the world, even in our Commonwealth and Colonies. I suggest to the Government that that is a significant gap to be filled.

From the Foreign Office point of view the services in Somalia, which will be a key area in the next two years at the most, are not sufficiently well served. We have only one information office in East Africa—in Tanganyika, started only this year. Others are promised in Kenya and Uganda in the next two years. All in all, our information services are very deficient in this area.

Radio Kenya

Lord Ogilby complained, I think rightly, about the lack of broadcasts from the B.B.C. to our Colonial territories. Many of these territories have their own broadcasting stations. Kenya is broadcasting regularly no less than 17 1/2 hours from Nairobi, six from Mombasa, seven from Nyeri, and six from Kisumu. In Tanganyika and Uganda the coverage could be improved, and in the Somaliland Protectorate three hours broadcasting is woefully inadequate.

"We might look into the power of our transmitters in that area; they are not very strong, and possibly are not heard outside the territory. A powerful transmitter would get our information and propaganda into Somaliland. We must direct our information on the radio to East Africa and the Horn as a propaganda effort, with a positive aim, not merely to put over information."

It must be with the deliberate purpose of attacking the enemy. I do not mean telling lies; I mean propaganda in the true sense of the word—we should speak the truth but also deny the lies of the other side, which is very different from spreading lies about our enemies.

This aspect of our information services, especially broadcasting, which is all-powerful in East Africa and the Horn, is being neglected. I have been told by one Governor in that area that they do not answer the specific accusations of Radio Cairo, but prefer to ignore them in the hope that not too many people will hear. The time for the attitude has past.

"We should have some overall broadcasting policy, possibly co-ordinated by a regional broadcasting officer in East Africa and the Horn, to ensure that enemy propaganda is answered, and answered on the spot. I remember in the war these direct broadcasts so often to me when I was directing radio stations just behind the front line in Italy, giving me orders to do things that if I had not done the back there I ought to have been sacked."

The General Election Issue Representing Federation in 1960

WHO WOULD THE ELECTORS of the Federation trust to negotiate on their behalf at the 1960 constitutional talks? Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, posed this question in his presidential address to the United Federal Party congress in Salisbury.

That was the "simple" issue which Federation would have to face at the coming general election: it had to choose between those who tried to prevent federation and those whose leaders had brought the Federation into being and were confident that they could take it on to full nationhood under the Crown and within the Commonwealth.

The opponents on the right would be the same as in the territorial elections — "the same old" — that fought against Lord Malvern, against federation, against everything progressive over the years.

On the left would be a much more dangerous kind of opposition — the black extremists who were opposed to federation in 1953, who found their spiritual home in a number of organizations, the principal one being the African National Congress. Those groups had opposed a number of progressive steps, their most bitter hatred being reserved for the whole basic conception of Federation itself.

Black States

It was not surprising that the Dominion Party on the one hand and the African Congress on the other had produced very similar schemes for dismemberment of the Federation. The Dominion Party had a plan to carve out two black States, Barotseland and Nyasaland. They were quite willing to say to the 6,000 Europeans in Nyasaland that they wanted to see them in the plans of the Dominion Party, which wanted to see those States kept under Colonial Office control.

Lord Malvern spent most of his political career fighting to diminish the power of the Colonial Office. "I need hardly say with what horror such a completely retrogressive idea fills me." The Dominion Party scheme was the same as that advanced by the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, the only difference being that extreme African nationalists would like to see the whole of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as African States.

The whole concept of federation had been based on the belief that, rather than allow Central Africa to develop into a collection of small and weak States, some predominantly white and some predominantly black, the courageous step should be taken of building a powerful British State, which would judge not on race but on standards of civilization and advance the legitimate interests of all the inhabitants.

Dominion Party and Independence

THE DOMINION PARTY annual congress unanimously resolved in Salisbury last week that if it is in power at the time of the 1960 constitutional conference it will try to persuade H.M. Government of the justice of the Federation's claim for independence. If that plea fails, "no unreasonable and unbending reaction overseas will distract us from our purpose". Federal voters would be invited to declare by referendum if they favoured prompt independence, and if the answer were in the affirmative the party would then "make a declaration of independence within the Commonwealth", excluding from that declaration Nyasaland and the Barotseland Province of Northern Rhodesia unless it were demonstrated that they wished to be included. If they were excluded, the party would want their Protectorate status to continue, but under the joint control of the United Kingdom and Federal Governments.

Governor-General's £22,500

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY has adopted a Select Committee's recommendation that the grant for the personal emoluments and expenses of the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, should be increased from £20,500 to £22,500 a year.

United Federal Party Candidates

Southern Rhodesian Seats

THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY has announced the names of 26 of the 29 candidates who will fight the Southern Rhodesian seats in the coming federal general election.

Under the recent amendment to the Constitution, which enlarged the membership of the Federal Assembly from 35 to 59, Southern Rhodesia will now have an extra 10 ordinary seats and two extra African seats.

The three ordinary seats for which candidates have still to be announced are Fort Victoria, Hartley-Gatooma, and Mrewa.

The candidates for the remaining 21 seats are as follows: —

ATHLONE (Bulawayo): Captain H. S. Hopkins, R.M., RETD., a director of companies.

BELMONT (Bulawayo): Mr. J. A. Clark, divisional chairman of the U.F.P. in Southern Rhodesia.

BORDER: Mr. K. Whitmarsh Gray, a farmer.

BULAWAYO: Mr. D. MacIntyre, Minister of Finance.

BULAWAYO SUBURBS: Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Minister of Transport and Works.

DARWIN: Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Agriculture.

EASTLEA: Mr. Peter Stubb, a company secretary.

GWANDA: Mr. Ian Smith, presently a Member for Midlands.

MIDLANDS: Mr. J. R. Cannon, Mayor of Gwelo.

MOUNT PLEASANT: Mr. J. M. Swain.

SALISBURY: Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P.

SALISBURY DISTRICT: Mr. Philip Durcan, a farmer.

SALISBURY EAST: Mr. Saul Udwin, a consulting engineer.

SALISBURY SOUTH: Mr. W. A. E. Winterman, M.P.

SALISBURY SUBURBS: Mr. S. S. Sawyer, an attorney and the territorial vice-chairman of the party.

SALISBURY WEST: Mrs. Muriel Rosin, a housewife, and formerly M.P. for Marimba in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

UNIONDALE: Mr. Hubert Payne, a farmer.

UMHONGA: Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law.

UMHONGA TOWN: Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and M.P. for Border.

WESTERN: Mr. R. F. Halsted, M.P.

Specially Elected Africans: —

ANGWA/SABI: Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, M.P.

GWAI: Mr. M. M. Hove, M.P.

HARARI: Mr. Chad M. Chipunza, a business man.

LENDI: Mr. R. C. Makaya, a business man.

Specially Elected European for African Interests: —

Adv. H. E. Davies, M.P.

Mr. Savanhu, Mr. Hove, and Mr. Davies sit in the present Federal Parliament.

Sir Roy Welensky Warns Extremists

"War on Violence and Intimidation"

INTIMIDATION was becoming more and more popular with the extreme African nationalists, Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, said recently in the Federal Parliament.

"If it is wrong to declare war on those who preach and practise violence and intimidation, then I am a very misguided man", he continued, adding that the Federal Government was giving the matter special attention.

Pointing out that intimidation was widely used in boycotts and strikes to whip up support for African National Congress activities, Sir Roy said: "I have positive evidence of assault by congress ruffians on the wives and children of Africans who have preferred to reserve judgment and eschew extremism. Homes had been burnt, property destroyed, and innocent people frightened and hurt in the cause of this 'vicious and tyrannical movement'."

Sir Roy, who was replying to Mr. Wellington Chirwa, a Nyasaland African member, said that if Mr. Chirwa was not with him in that belief, they were divided not only by racial differences and the habits of their lives, but also by "tragic and fundamental differences in our whole attitude towards human progress and the welfare and happiness of ordinary people."

Kenya has probably the most expensive and complicated legislative and ministerial system of any country of our size" — Mr. L. R. Macnochie-Welwood, M.L.C.



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PERSONALIA

MR. GERARD CASEY has given the Capricorn Africa Society a farm of about 12,000 acres.

MR. H. E. I. PHILLIPS, Financial Secretary in Nyasaland, is due in London on leave next week.

PROFESSOR ISAAC SCHAPIRA and DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY have been elected fellows of the British Academy.

MR. A. G. STEPHEN, D.C. in Dodoma for the past two years, is on leave from Tanganyika Territory.

MR. R. STEEL, chief accountant of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. STEEL arrived in England last week.

DR. E. HOLMES, of the African Division of Imperial Chemical Industries, flew to Southern Rhodesia a few days ago.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARK had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by Durham University last week.

The contents of SIR JOHN RAMSDEN'S house, Gerards Cross, Buckinghamshire, have been sold for more than £20,000.

MR. S. L. FERAZALI has been elected president of the Muslim Association of Zanzibar, and MR. ABASU ADAMI WALIH vice-president.

SAYED NASEH EL HAG AGA, Vice-Chancellor of Khartoum University, has recently visited Cairo to select lecturers for his staff.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL'S first speech in Tanganyika Territory after assuming the governorship last week was in English and Swahili.

LADY ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER attended a reception of the Joint Commonwealth Societies at St. James's Palace, London, last Thursday.

MR. J. BEARDALL is to become area manager for Standard Banking, Ltd. in Nairobi. He has been in the service of Lloyds Bank for 22 years.

SIR CAMPBELL MITCHELL CUTTS has been confined to bed for the past month, and on medical advice will not be able to see friends until mid-October.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN has been appointed chairman of the Credit Corporation of Rhodesia, Ltd., which is controlled by Lombard Banking, Ltd.

REAR ADMIRAL LORD GUNNS, who commanded H.M.S. "Sparth" as flagship in the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, has been promoted vice-admiral.

THE REV. DR. A. C. IRVINE, senior missionary in Kenya of the Church of Scotland, received the honorary degree of D.D. from Aberdeen University last week.

On the eve of the Harrow v. Eton match at Lord's, the usual Eton dinners were held in London. MR. J. N. HOGG presided over C. H. K. Marten's Old Boys' dinner.

MR. L. E. T. STORAR, First Secretary to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in London by sea. SIR EDMUND COMPTON, who began his career in the Civil Service in the Colonial Office, and is now on the Treasury, is to become Comptroller and Auditor-General on October 1.

The United Federal Party has re-elected SIR ROY WELSKY as president, SIR MALCOLM BARROW and MR. J. M. CALVERT its vice-presidents, and MR. T. P. COCHRAN its chairman.

The new Governor-General of the Belgian Congo is M. H. CORNELIS, hitherto Vice-Governor-General. The former Governor-General, M. LEON PETILLON, is now Minister for the Colonies.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, LADY ARMITAGE, and their younger son will leave London Airport tomorrow for Nairobi on a private visit on their way back to Zomba.

H.H. THE NABAGERIKA OF UGANDA, wife of the KABAKA, is attending a Moral Re-orientation Conference at Caux, Switzerland. She is accompanied by MR. JOSEPH MUSOKE, county chief of Buddu.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT is visiting Bechuanaland. Though a prohibited immigrant in the Federation, he was granted a transit visa. He is the guest of TSHEKEDI KHAMA, former regent of the Bamagwato tribe.

SIR IAN MACLENNAN, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ghana, who was previously in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY MACLENNAN have arrived in England on leave.

COMTE JEAN ALBERT DE LA BARRE D'ERQUELINNES, MR. E. C. BARJING, and MR. R. F. MEDLICOTT have joined the boards of Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., and of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Zambesia Investment Co., Ltd.

MR. C. E. DEVELIN, M.L.C., a director of Gailey and Roberts (Uganda), Ltd., is the new mayor of Kampala. While in Nakuru he was twice chairman of the Municipal Board and on several occasions deputy chairman.

In order to discuss the question of a loan for the Sudan Railway, the general manager, SAYED MOHAMED EL FADL, and the Deputy Permanent Under-Secretary of Finance, SAYED MAMOUN BEHETRY, have been visiting Washington.

Arrivals from Rhodesia include S. BARNETT, manager of Meika's House, Salisbury; MR. A. H. CROXTON, chief superintendent of Rhodesia Railways; and MR. J. G. FRENCH, headmaster of the Government School, Umtali.

LADY ELIZABETH RAMSAY, LORD RAMSAY, and the Hon. ANTHONY RAMSAY, three of the children of LORD and LADY DALHOUSIE, will leave London by air on Saturday to spend their school holidays with their parents in Rhodesia.

MR. H. A. WATMORE, Member of the Rhodesia Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed chairman of the Natural Resources Board. He replaces MR. E. R. GIBSON, who has since served on the board since 1951.

MR. CHARLES HANWELL, Chief Secretary in Uganda, will return to Entebbe in a few days from leave in the United Kingdom. Soon after his arrival SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of the Protectorate, and LADY CRAWFORD will come on leave.

MR. MICHAEL NEWMAN has given his last B.B.C. talk in the "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme for after a holiday in Spain and Portugal will return to Africa. In his last programme he interviewed MAJOR PETER SPEARING, who has been investigating Continental markets for Rhodesian tobacco.

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS, leader of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, has received an honorary Doctorate of Science from Durham University. The public orator said of him: "The success of the co-operative enterprise of which he was the originator was due to his wiry toughness, gentle stubbornness, courageous endurance, and the ability to stir others to enthusiasm."

MR. G. J. HORSFALL, Judicial Commissioner in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, who has been appointed a judge in Zanzibar, is an Australian. Educated in New South Wales and at Leeds Grammar School, Cheltenham College, and Keble College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. He was in the Colonial Legal Service in West Africa from 1936 to 1950, when he went to Fiji as a senior magistrate.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION. A delightful three bedroom house overlooking Bantry Bay in south-west Ireland available for letting from September onwards. Rayburn cooker, h & c. throughout, completely furnished with linen, crockery, cutlery. Sailing, bathing, shooting, fishing, golf. Apply Haskard, Traquair, Bantry, Co. Cork.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the KENYA CASTLE, travelling via the Mediterranean, include:—

Mombasa.—The Rev. G. R. Allen, the Rev. & Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Mrs. E. O. Ashton, Mrs. E. A. Baker, Mrs. V. W. Baker-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. K. Bamford, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Batten, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Bicknell, Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Bonnett, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. B. Bowles, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Brownhill, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Browning, Mrs. R. Buckingham, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Bulpin, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Campling, Mr. & Mrs. N. Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. N. K. Colley, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Collingridge, Mr. & Mrs. G. Crawford, Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Dann, Mr. & Mrs. J. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Dewar, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Dowdeswell, Mr. & Mrs. W. K. B. Dunleavy, Mr. N. D. Durand, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Gatham, Mr. J. A. Edmundson, Mr. J. Y. Ellis, Mr. B. (mail).

Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Faulconer, Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Fareday, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. A. Fick, Mr. G. R. Ford, Mr. K. C. J. Ford, Mr. R. C. French, Major & Mrs. C. Furey, Mr. & Mrs. A. Gadsby, Mr. & Mrs. J. Goldie, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Goodbody, Mr. D. R. A. Goode, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Green, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Griffiths, Dr. D. E. Hadman, Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Harding, Mr. & Mrs. R. Harding, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Harlow, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Hulse, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Hurl, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. D. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Jordan, Major & Mrs. D. S. Kent, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. T. Knight, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Kirtwood, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Lang-Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G. Larson, Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Light, Mr. & Mrs. J. Lloyd.

Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Mackell, Mr. & Mrs. N. Maclean, Mr. E. H. McCleery, Mr. H. A. Miam, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. McEwan, Captain & Mrs. F. Marsh, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. M. A. Mathison, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Meeson, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Mikes, Colonel & Mrs. R. T. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. O'Connell, Mr. A. Nden, Mrs. E. M. Noon, Dr. & Mrs. C. O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Paterson, Mr. A. Ranger, Mr. & Mrs. H. I. Ranger, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Reeve, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Rice, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Mr. A. M. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Rose.

Mr. E. J. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Seelye, Mr. R. Short, Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Slight, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Smit, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Smythe, Mr. D. J. Szozall, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Stafford, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Strudwick, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Sweeney, Mr. B. Tanner-Treanise, Mr. L. Tomasyan, Mr. G. F. Tottle, Mrs. J. I. G. Tovell, Miss L. J. Tovell, Mr. & Mrs. G. Wallace, Mr. B. D. Walsh, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Walters, Mr. S. N. Waruhiu, Mr. F. Whittier and Mr. A. Williams.

Tanzania.—Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Brier, Pastor & Mrs. H. D. Caplan, the Rev. & Mrs. G. G. C. & Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. M. Parry-Webb, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Simmonds, Dr. & Mrs. S. A. Sacher, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Bates, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Beazley, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Bow, Mr. J. C. Cairnes, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Claridge, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. K. Chillingore, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Dobson, Mr. B. M. Duffell, Mr. R. M. Greenfields, Mr. C. H. Hutchings, Mr. R. F. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Keeton, Mr. E. Larson, Mr. M. Luis, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. McCaughey, Mr. A. M. MacDonald, Mr. J. J. Myers, Mr. M. A. Owen, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. G. Parris, Mr. J. G. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. K. Russell, Mr. T. J. Tawney, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Valentine, Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Wood. Beirut.—The Rev. F. Becker, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. A. Brand, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Chutecher, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Drury, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Froud, Mr. & Mrs. W. Gow, Dr. J. Heinrich, Mr. & Mrs. J. U. Stanley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Van Den Berg, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Walker, and Mr. & Mrs. D. Young.

Sudanese Speaker's Visit

SAYED MOHAMMED AMIN EL SAYED, Speaker of the Senate of the Sudan, was entertained to luncheon in the House of Commons last week by the executive committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Those present were the Earl of Munster, Mr. Austen Albu, M.P., Mr. David Campbell, M.P., Mr. P. Goodhart, M.P., Mr. James Johnson, M.P., Mr. J. E. McColl, M.P., Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., Sir Francis Lascelles, Mr. D. W. S. Lidderdale, Major J. G. Lumsden, and Mr. R. V. Vandervelt. The Speaker was presented with a specially-bound and inscribed copy of Erskine May's 'Parliamentary Practice'.

Red Cross Honours Lady Twining

Overseas Branch Conference in London

REPRESENTATIVES FROM EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA attended last week's annual conference in London of the overseas branches department of the British Red Cross Society.

Lady Twining, lately president of the Tanganyika Branch, who has been closely associated with other branches overseas for the past 17 years, was presented with the society's certificate and badge of honour, a new award for exceptional services which is limited to 25 holders at any one time. The first three awards have been made to H.R.H. the Princess Royal, Mr. Max Mubwa, honorary president of the society's international committee, and Lady Twining.

Southern Rhodesia was represented by the divisional president, Lady Murphy; Nyasaland by Mrs. M. C. Smith and Mrs. E. Sword; Uganda by Miss N. Threadgold; Kenya by Mrs. P. Rogers, deputy president, Dr. J. R. Gregory, director, Mrs. E. E. Bates, and Miss Roche.

Miss Joan Priest, who has been working among Mau Mau women and children in the resettlement villages in Kenya, and who had previously seen Red Cross service in Malaya and the West Indies, was also present. On August 1 she will leave London to begin branch work in Nyasaland.

Mrs. Sue Maltby, S.A.N., has arrived in England from Uganda where she has been helping in the extension of Red Cross Society work.

Miss Sheila Walker left London at the beginning of this week to go to Kenya to take up duty as a Red Cross welfare worker in resettlement villages in the Kikuyu country.

Reception of Rhodesian Visitors

The High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie

RECEPTION AT RHODESIA HOUSE last week for visitors from London from the Federation. Among those present were:

Mr. & Mrs. E. Angier, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. F. Aphorpa, Mr. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Beaton, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beaton, Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Beckett, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Beckingsale, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. W. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Billing, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Branaghan, Miss J. W. Breisford, Mr. & Mrs. D. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. K. S. Burles, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Bush, Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Chibvande, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. O. Chitty, Mr. D. P. C. Clark, Dr. & Mrs. D. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Coomes, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. G. Corrie.

Mr. J. A. S. Edington, Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Fawcett, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. A. S. Wessels, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Feany, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Forde, the Rev. Cedric N. Frank, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Gerrard, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. W. Goodburn, Colonel & Mrs. G. H. Goode, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Grant, Mr. & Mrs. K. Hansen, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Miss H. V. Hodgson, Mrs. D. A. S. Holding, Major & Mrs. A. J. W. Hornby, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Howman, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. H. Jackson, Sir Archibald & Lady James, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Kapnek, Mr. & Mrs. I. Kaufman, Mr. & Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mr. Godwin Lewanika, Mr. J. McClurg, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. McCre, Mr. J. C. A. Mousley, Sir William and Lady Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, the Bishop of Nyasaland, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. O'Leary, Mr. & Mrs. S. I. Olivier, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. T. Pickett, Mr. J. Pollock, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. W. Prentice, Major & Mrs. K. A. Radford, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Reed, Mr. G. S. Robb, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Sir Ellis and Lady Robins, Mrs. A. E. P. Robinson, Mr. J. H. W. Roulet.

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Simpson, Mr. H. Sims, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope Sotherton, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearling, Mr. & Mrs. B. E. A. Spredbury, Mr. & Mrs. C. I. H. Stuart, Major & Mrs. F. E. Vaughan, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. H. D. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. H. Wallis, Major & Mrs. D. P. Wilcock, Miss F. Green-Wilkinson, and Commander & Mrs. P. A. R. Withers.

SIR CHEMIST RENNIE, High Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the Federation, and Lady Rennie are attending the Empire Games in Cardiff today. Yesterday Sir Gilbert addressed a luncheon of the St. Albans branch of the Victoria League.

Obituary

Mr. T. J. O'Shea

Outspoken Settler Leader

MR. THOMAS JOSEPH O'SHEA — "Tay Jay" to Kenya oldtimers — who has died at the age of 70 in the Colony in which he had lived for almost half a century, was a sturdy individualist, a political philosopher, a bonny fighter, a rebel from his youth upwards.

Born in Dublin, the son of a man who was to become a member of the Parliament of Eire, he was a Sinn Féiner as a youth, and often went out his way to tell people in East Africa, especially those whom he considered stuffy, that he had served in the Irish Resistance. He retained what he called a strong streak of "Celtic tribalism". He hated all kinds of pretence, and since he seldom kept his opinions to himself, he was usually charged in some controversy, public or private. Though one of the most outspoken men which the public life in Kenya has known, he was, however, far from being among the pompous, but he had many friends, who, if they often rejected his opinions (frequently unwisely), recognized his sincerity, his good intentions, his humour, and his broad humanity.

He went to Kenya in 1909 as a clerk, and in the next decade gained experience in the offices of merchants, land agents, and valuers. Then, in 1920, he joined Messrs. J. & Sons, Ltd., Eldoret, and was for many years president of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1924 he was elected to the Legislative Council for Plateau South, polling 160 votes against 126 cast for Colonel C. Griffiths, a redoubtable opponent, who was expected to win easily; but O'Shea canvassed with such zest that he upset all calculations. He held the seat for 10 years, and had he not then decided to resign, could probably have continued to represent the constituency for as long as he wished. An excellent speaker, and a good representative, who really studied the problems of the country, he made himself popular and admired. He could plead his case with lucidity and eloquence, he attacked the Government at short intervals, and he worked hard for his team, in which he played the part of gadfly.

Playground for Preachers

Outlining his idea of the right policy for Kenya, he demanded the earliest possible termination of outside interference in its domestic affairs, stonewall opposition to attempts to make Kenya "an experimental ground for mid-Victorian Sunday School preachers"; blunt expression of the belief that the African "is intellectually our inferior, incapable of participating in the national Government for probably several generations"; and an admission of the moral obligation to promote the well-being of the African in every way, so that he might play his part according to his endowments. He apologized for a statement "which lacks the flabby sentimentalism which is the normal way of winning popularity and has about it nothing of the statesmanship of futurism"; but he claimed that his policy was honest and practicable — and all that mattered to T.J. were honesty and practicability.

He entered a team of European elected members, almost all of whom had very different backgrounds, but he so impressed them by his keenness, conscientiousness, political judgment, and shrewd tactics that within six years he was selected to be second in command to Lord Delamere on the delegation sent to London in connexion with the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Closer Union in East Africa; and since D. was then in poor health he deputized for him on a number of occasions. O'Shea was, in fact, the driving force of the

delegation — which, it must be said, was a sad failure, for only one of its members was completely convinced of the need to unite Kenya with her neighbours. A really effective delegation could have persuaded the Joint Select Committee to recommend union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The timidity of Kenya's spokesmen cast away a splendid opportunity.

Two years later O'Shea resigned from the Elected Members' Organization because his colleagues would not fight the Government with sufficient ardour. The world slump was at its depth, Kenya was also suffering from continued droughts and locust invasions, and he had campaigned fiercely for drastic economy in public expenditure. Declaring that nowhere under the British flag was there a more inefficient, cumbersome, and costly system of government, he announced that while such poor administration continued he would not vote for any additional taxation, whatever the arguments for it. In his speech on the budget that year he said: —

Nothing Personal

"Without intending to be insulting to anybody personally, but with the full intention of being most helpful to Government impersonally I say that I attach no importance whatever to promises made on behalf of Government which have not been in its promises, which are contrary to Government policy as shown in its actions. Promises have been made, and the blame placed on public opinion, as part of the arts of bureaucracy, intended to deceive members of this House and the general public. The Government's actions show that its policy is that bureaucracy alone shall rule in this country, and that invitations to members of this side of the House for co-operation in finding a solution of our problems are insincere".

To the charge that he was creating dissension by resigning from the Elected Members' Organization he replied: "I cannot create dissension when no unity exists, or lessen influence where influence does not prevail. I carry my campaign into the House, as did Lord Francis Scott, then the settler leader, and the rest of the team with submitting to a "bureaucratic

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Government which shamelessly espouses the interests of a foreign civil service against the interests of Kenya... he insisted that four out of five of the positions in the civil service filled by persons recruited overseas could be equally well occupied by permanent residents of Kenya.

As the controversy developed O'Shea surprised a settler community in which there was a strong tendency to support its political leaders in all circumstances by asserting that then and in the past there had been no real leader, no policy, no party, and no methods, adding for good measure that Lord Delamere and Lord Francis Scott had been merely chairmen of a loosely knit collection of men sent to the Legislative Council on personal and local considerations...

"After surviving ten years in what, seeing that I was one of it, I may call a Soviet rabbit... I have no intention of wasting the rest of my life in the ranks of another rabbit dressed up as soldiers... I am not in politics for three guineas a day, for the social prestige, or for the ostentation of an O.B.E. It is my religion—the only one I understand—to devote one's talents, such as they are, to making the country of our adoption a fitter place for our children and children's children."

Shortly afterwards he surprised the Colony by several public references to the idea of returning to Kenya that all Tanganyika should remain under British administration... he said; the Kilimanjaro area ought to be not to be surrendered, and there should be a corridor to safeguard an all-British route from the Cape to Cairo. If the rest of Tanganyika were returned to Germany, neighbouring Kenya would benefit because the Imperial Government would be compelled to expedite its development. Morevoer, the restoration of German administration would prevent union of Kenya and Tanganyika, a plan which he disliked because the White Highlands principle was not recognized in Tanganyika. Such was the acrimony in East Africa that he was able to resist these furious contentions.

An Exit to Politics

In 1934 O'Shea withdrew from political life and devoted himself to his estate agency and merchant businesses and to a new-found interest as chairman of a Kakamega mining company; the Eldoret Mining Syndicate. Optimism about its prospects was so unrestrained that the 5s. shares later rose to 65s. O'Shea then came to London to negotiate with a leading City group, which was ready, indeed anxious, to do a mutually satisfactory deal, though unwilling to pay the extravagant price which a stubborn chairman stipulated. Later the shares fell to below par.

During the last war he was for some two and a half years petrol controller in Kenya and secretary to the Compensation Board. Then he began farming on a small scale at Slievemumua, Athi River.

He was an interesting but erratic private correspondent, admitting that he rarely answered letters unless he did so immediately; but he frequently wrote to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, though seldom for publication. He was a prolific contributor to local newspapers, feeling that to be an obligation "because I am always at least 10 years ahead of all other Kenya politicians in my thinking".

From his private letters to the editor of this paper a few characteristic passages may be quoted now that he has passed on:

"I have given up reading a daily paper. What a horrifying thought to an editor! After reading newspapers and many other forms of literature for half a century I am now less

keen on acquiring knowledge of day-to-day events and much more keen on making sense out of the knowledge which I have acquired."

"I get much more pleasure out of viewing the world from my hilltop overlooking one of the loveliest views in Kenya than I ever could out of committee-room struggles for a medal to wear on display occasions."

"Our Legislature has been converted into a waiting room for supplicants for Government House patronage."

He had a gift of phrase-making. For example, he dismissed the Lyttelton Constitution as "political miscegenation", and 30 years ago he declared: "If we don't get a settler majority in the Legislature we shall raise hell. If we do get it we shall storm heaven".

Mr. Lawrence Allen

MR. LAWRENCE ALLEN, M.INST.M.M., since 1956 general manager of Nchanga Mines, Ltd., died suddenly in Northern Rhodesia last week.

Born in Johannesburg, he was educated at Jeppe High School and graduated in civil engineering at Sheffield University. After five years with public works contractors in this country, he entered the gold mining industry in South Africa in 1934. Four years later he went to the Copperbelt as underground surveyor at Nchanga. After holding various supervisory posts, he was appointed assistant manager in 1940. He became manager at Rhokana in 1952 and returned to Nchanga as general manager four years later.

He represented Northern Rhodesia on the overseas committees of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and was chairman of its Northern Rhodesian section. A keen sportsman, he was a founder-member of Nchanga Golf Club. He was held in wide esteem in the territory, and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, has sent a special message of sympathy to Mr. Allen.



Player's Please



Empire Games Results

ON THE FIRST DAY of the Empire Games in Cardiff A. Onentia, of Kenya, earned fourth place, and K. Sum, also of Kenya, sixth place in the gruelling six miles race. Onentia's 28 min. 51.2 secs. beat P. B. Driver's Empire Games record of 29 min. 9.4 secs.

T. Sullivan (Rhodesia) qualified for the second round of the 880 yards, and B. Rotich (Kenya) for the final of the 440 yards.

In the final of the high jump, J. Lerase (Kenya) and P. Etolu (Uganda) tied with V. Chigbolu (Nigeria) for fourth place at 6ft. 6in.

N. A. Steward (Rhodesia) qualified for the final of the 110 yards free-style swimming (women), and S. Morgenrood (Rhodesia) came fifth in the preliminary springboard dives (women).

In the bowls singles Kenya beat Ireland and New Zealand; Rhodesia beat Northern Ireland but lost to Australia. In the pairs, Australia again defeated Rhodesia, who also lost to Northern Ireland. Kenya again defeated Jersey but lost to New Zealand. In the rinks Kenya beat Jersey and New Zealand. Rhodesia went down to Australia, but scored a victory over Northern Ireland.

On Monday the Kenya cyclist B. Porter qualified for the quarter-final of the 4,000 metres.

In the quarter-finals of the fly-weight W. A. Pretorius (Rhodesia) was outpointed by D. G. Brishwain (Wales). J. Reddy (Rhodesia) beat I. O. Okeke (Nigeria) in the first feather-weight series.

In the first series of the light welter-weights J. Jacobs (England) knocked out K. Oboya (Uganda). F. W. Nyangweso (Uganda) was outpointed by K. J. Hogarth (Australia) in the first series of the light middle-weight. The heavyweight L. O. Peach (Uganda) was outpointed by D. Thomas (England) in the quarter-finals.

Bowls: singles, Northern Ireland beat Kenya and South Africa; Rhodesia; Hong Kong later beat Kenya, and New Zealand. Doubles: Northern Ireland and Hong Kong beat Kenya and Rhodesia; beat South Africa and New Zealand. Fours: Kenya lost to Northern Ireland and South Africa to Rhodesia. Kenya later beat Hong Kong and New Zealand.

Swimming: S. Morgenrood (Rhodesia) came fifth in the women's springboard diving finals.

Russia and Under-developed Countries

Communists the Real Colonists

THE RUSSIANS accuse us of colonialism, but every Soviet citizen who is allowed to go abroad goes on the understanding that he is a colonist for his country. His job is to plant Communism in the society to which he is sent. Such dedicated exploitation of men's minds has not been seen in history. Thus the individual Communist is a more apt instrument in the cold economic war than the non-political westerner.

Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade, made that statement last week when addressing a Conservative Party summer school in Oxford. He continued (in part): —

"When an Asian or an African goes to Moscow he feels an equal because he moves among a motley of peasants of many races and has no sense of being a humble newcomer in the presence of white-skinned aristocrats. That emphasizes the sense as well as the rightness of behaving towards our friends in Asia and Africa as equals."

At present far too many Western nations try to be self-sufficient to far too great a degree. There are honourable exceptions, in particular in Western Europe. The purpose of the common market and the free trade area is to move in the direction of interdependence and so increase the rate at which new wealth is created.

We are trying to do the same in the Commonwealth where, in spite of our unique ties of sentiment, the technical problems are much greater than in Europe, on account of the widely different levels of economic development in the Commonwealth nations.

"But interdependence in the free world will fail unless the United States plays the leading role in organising the resources of all countries outside the Communist bloc. It is sometimes called adopting a good neighbourly Britain adopted in the 19th Century."

What we do not readily recognize, by the U.S.A. is that sending or giving away dollars will not help the underdeveloped American people willing to buy the goods produced by those who received the dollars. Their failure to grasp this was the chief reason for the brickbats thrown at Mr. Nixon in South America.

African M.L.C. Warns Against K.K.M.

"Fight With Words, Not Bush-Knives"

MR. J. K. SILE TIPIS, African elected member for the Central R.E. constituency, has warned members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes of the danger to African progress of the proscribed secret society, Kiama Kia Muungui.

Addressing a large crowd of the three tribes near Nakuru, he said: "You elected us to the Legislative Council to fight for your rights with words of mouth only, not with bush-knives or guns. Anybody who tells you to take primitive oaths and begin secret societies is increasing our burden. He is an obstacle to our progress."

The African elected members had, he said, urged the Government to relax the emergency regulations, but because of subversive activities their request could not be met.

"To obtain self-government," he continued, "we must behave like civilized people who shed no blood and take no oaths. We should tell the Government what we want publicly, and not form secret societies. Everybody knows that we have had no benefit from Mau Mau, but only heavy losses."

Afro-Asian Solidarity

THE SECRETARIAT IN CAIRO of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference telegraphed to members last week that volunteers to fight American troops in the Middle East might be needed from the "national solidarity committees" in African and Asian States. According to an announcement in the Egyptian capital, the telegram said: "Should the situation deteriorate further, volunteers might be needed to liberate Lebanon from American occupation and Iraq from probable foreign intervention."

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Parliament**Land Tenure in Tanganyika
Colonial Secretary Refuses Inquiry**

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons, last week MR. JOHN DUGDALE asked if, in view of the fact that Tanganyika Africans had no legal titles to land, the Colonial Secretary would recommend the Tanganyika Government to hold an independent judicial inquiry into the delineation of boundaries between lands which had been alienated to non-Africans, public lands, and African-owned lands.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: No. In cases where land is lawfully used or occupied by Africans in accordance with Native law or custom the Land Ordinance provides that such Africans are regarded as having rights or occupancy over the land, and their tenure is therefore legally secure even though no documents of title have been issued. The Land Registration Ordinance provides for the registration of titles in respect of land held under leasehold, freehold, or rights of occupancy irrespective of the race of the holder, and the boundaries of the land so registered are delineated; it is intended to bring all such titles on to the register in due course.

The Tanganyika Government have under consideration the adoption of a policy aimed at the individualization of African land ownership in those areas where there is a general desire for it, and registration of title with delineation of boundaries is part of that policy. In these circumstances I do not consider that there is any need for an inquiry.

Senior Chief Koinange

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE asked what Senior Chief Koinange was kept in detention after his acquittal of charges brought against him in Kenya.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, said: "Executive Chief Koinange, who had been detained because the Governor was satisfied that his detention was necessary for the purpose of maintaining public order, is now living in restricted residence in Kabarnet township. His detention order has been suspended. He is now about 90 years old, and his state of health is satisfactory for a man of his years. While a house is being built for him he is accommodated in the hospital, where good medical and nursing care are available. Permission has been given for a relation to join him permanently, and he was last visited in April by his wife, his son Charles, and a daughter."

Multi-Racial Education

MR. PROFUMO told MR. STONEHOUSE that the Kenya Government was prepared in principle to assist voluntary agencies who set up inter-racial primary and secondary schools by recurrent assistance, the form of which was now under examination. Two specific projects had been accepted in principle.

Government Revenue

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, replying to MR. TILNEY, said that the approximate revenue raised by the Government per head in Northern Rhodesia in 1957 was £8.16; Nyasaland, £1.95; Tanganyika, £2.21; Uganda, £3.25; and Kenya, £4.87. Those calculations were based on original or revised estimates and exclude U.K. financial assistance.

Governor-General's Visits

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Countess of Dalhousie are visiting the Northern and Central Provinces of Nyasaland this week. They flew to Fort Hill in a Dakota of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. Travelling by road they visited Chisenga, Nyika, Rumpi, Livingstonia, Mzuzu, the Vipya tung estates, Nkata, Kasungu, and the Lilongwe area, where a garden party and dinner party were given for them. The Acting Governor of Nyasaland and Mrs. Footman were present. On Sunday Lord and Lady Dalhousie will fly to Fort Jameson. They have been accompanied by Lord James Crichton-Stuart, A.D.C. Last week they paid a short visit to the Luapula and Northern Provinces of Northern Rhodesia.

Labour's New Colombo Plan**Development of African Territories**

THE LABOUR PARTY'S new policy statement, "Plan for Progress", referring to ambitious development programmes in the Commonwealth which call for heavy capital investment, states that the party believes that Britain must help to meet those needs not only to aid the underdeveloped countries but as an essential part of a co-ordinated sterling area policy.

Capital must also be drawn from outside the sterling area, and therefore "we should envisage the setting up of arrangements similar to those of the Colombo Plan in other parts of the Commonwealth". Africa and the West Indies are especially mentioned. Labour would invite Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and the United States to participate in the new projects.

"These proposals call for a closer alignment of economic policies among members of the Commonwealth and sterling area. It will be Labour's policy to press for more permanent and planned economic co-ordination. It is not so much new machinery that is called for—though this may well be needed—as a new drive and spirit and a readiness on Britain's part to give higher priority to the economic development of the Commonwealth."

The party would return to the sterling area agreements for suitable commodities in order to enable Commonwealth producers an assured market and enable them to plan a higher output.

"In the past new sources of supply were often sought in this way; cotton and tobacco are two examples, which have replaced dollar goods. In addition, such agreements can help to stabilize the income which Commonwealth and Colonial territories receive from their exports; severe fluctuations in the import earnings of its members are a source of weakness for the sterling area."

Emphasizing that the former Labour Government's arrangements for bulk buying of Commonwealth commodities had been abandoned, the statement says: "Importers have had to buy freely from dollar countries. The result is that Commonwealth producers are worse off, while we are spending far more in dollars than we used to. In the days of the high bank rate, Commonwealth countries find it difficult and costly to raise money on the London capital market, and have been forced to borrow abroad."

Case Against Tanu President

JUDGMENT IS TO BE GIVEN ON August 11 in the case against Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, on two counts of libel. The hearing ended last Friday; it had lasted five days.

For the Crown Mr. John Summerfield said in his closing address that it was not disputed that Mr. Nyerere had written and published the offending article [particulars of which have already been published by *East Africa and Rhodesia*]; the issue was whether it was true or privileged. No evidence that it was true had been given, and the accused had said that it was published to draw official attention to grievances. Mr. D. N. Pritt, counsel for the defence, described the prosecution as an attack on the freedom of ordinary political expression and a deliberate attempt to suppress criticism of the Government by a responsible individual and organization.

He argued that the right to ventilate a complaint publicly was important, and that there was evidence that the Government would not rectify matters until there had been public complaint. Publication was not an offence because it had been essential to bring matters to the attention of the Government and of people able to influence it.

Defamation by Congressman

JAMES ROBERT CHIKEREMA, the 33-year-old vice-president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, has been fined £100 by Mr. Justice Norton in the High Court, Salisbury, or, in default, six months' imprisonment, for criminal defamation. He was charged with telling a congress meeting in Harari on March 2 that Sir Patrick Fletcher had been accused of misappropriation of public funds while a tax collector in Hartley. It was also alleged that he had called down a curse on Sir Patrick Fletcher.

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Letter to the Editor

Tanganyika African National Congress

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of June 26 you commented on our demands for internal self-rule in 1962, during which time the life of the present Legislative Council will have expired and a new one formed, and asserted that no rational European or Asian in Tanganyika would ask for self-rule four years hence. This shows your readers how ignorant you are regarding the state of development and public opinion in this country. It is unfortunate that your paper should be called EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and particularly so when one learns that that includes Tanganyika. I suggest that if you are interested to comment on anything regarding demands of political parties, and particularly my party, you should try and get someone living in this Territory to do so.

I wonder whether you are aware that a few weeks ago most leading non-African personalities, whom I shall mention below, met with Mr. Julius Nyerere and his lieutenants and agreed that we are ready to rule ourselves starting with immediate introduction of responsible government and universal adult franchise. These gentlemen are:—Mr. W. Tyrrell, M.L.C., Mr. A. T. P. Seabrook, Mr. G. Lewis, M.L.C., Mr. C. W. Bayldon, M.L.C., Mr. A. E. A. Kaminjo, M.L.C. and Deputy Speaker of the Legislature, Mr. V. M. Nazeradi, M.L.C. (and a member of the Executive Council), Mr. Stephen Erimanule, Sheikh Hussein Juma, and Mr. Petro Mtambo, M.L.C.

It is during the Post-Elections Constitutional Committee of 1958 those sitting with African leaders will not be people of your type but mostly those I have mentioned, whose views regarding the next constitutional step are known, in which case you can do nothing except to tell the Colonial Secretary to reject that committee's findings which must be self-rule in 1962.

Yours faithfully,

ZUBERI M. M. MTEMVU,
President,

Tanganyika African
National Congress.

Dar es Salaam
Tanganyika Territory.

[The earlier statement of the Tanganyika African National Congress demanded internal self-government within four years, with all present and potential functions necessarily headed by indigenous Africans, and we described as abysmally silly the idea of transferring control to African politicians scarcely any of whom have had experience of controlling any organization of any size (adding that some were demonstrably deficient in self-control).

The comment continued: "The only sound policy for Tanganyika in the near future is the maintenance of power in the hands of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and anyone of any race who seeks to weaken that authority is either reckless or blind to the dangers involved in their objectives. There cannot be great development in Tanganyika except through heavy investment of overseas capital in agricultural mining and other industries, and unless British administration is assured for the calculable future there is no prospect whatsoever of finding the hundreds of millions of pounds which would be required within the next decade if great mineral discoveries were made (as appears quite possible). What T.A.N.C. proposes is a race to disaster."

Nothing in Mr. Mtemvu's letter makes us wish to modify one word. We are aware, of course, that there have recently been discussions between representatives of the United Tanganyika Party and of the Tanganyika African National Union, but it has seemed more responsible to withhold comment until more is known on the subject. It has been reported locally, as our correspondent says, that representatives of the U.T.P. and of T.A.N.U. have agreed to ask for immediate universal adult franchise and responsible government. If that is in fact the case—and it seems incredible that anyone speaking for the U.T.P. should have spent the minutes discussing any such basis of rapprochement—it can be safely predicted that the overwhelming majority of the European population will resent and reject the tentative agreement made in its haste, for not more than a handful of Europeans in Tanganyika can believe that the time has come to enfranchise all adult Africans.—Ed.]

Sudan Expels Egyptian Counsellor

Radio Attacks on P.M. Extended

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT last week declared Sayed Ali Khashaba, the newly-appointed counsellor in the Khartoum embassy of the United Arab Republic, to be *persona non grata* and asked Egypt to withdraw him within 24 hours "in order to maintain the good relations between our two countries". He promptly left Khartoum. His presence in other Middle East capitals is said by *The Times* to have coincided with subversive activities.

Cairo Radio at once resumed its attacks on Sayed Abdullah Khalil, Prime Minister of the Sudan—whose Government was simultaneously described by Moscow Radio as "a bridge for imperialistic filtration into Africa". The Sudan Government protested to the Governments of Egypt and Russia.

The "Voice of the Arabs" programme from Cairo has also attacked Sayed Mirgham Habza, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Irrigation in the Sudan.

A few days earlier an official spokesman of the Government of the United Arab Republic had said in Cairo that by diverting Nile Waters into the Managil cotton growing project the Government of the Sudan was causing direct damage to a million and a quarter Egyptians, who were thus prejudiced because the Sudan had signed the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929.

In the previous week Cairo Radio and Cairo newspapers had accused the Sudan of diverting the waters without obtaining the consent of the United Arab Republic. The Sudanese officials' view was that the water to which Egypt had been accustomed would not be reduced by the Managil project, the first stage of which will double the cotton growing area south of Khartoum already approximately 1m. acres.

The Arab News Agency in Cairo reported a few days ago that the Prime Minister of the Sudan had expressed approval of the arrival of American troops in Lebanon, who were alleged to have described the landings as "the greatest step towards stability". Sayed Abdullah Khalil declared the statement to be untrue and said that he would take measures against the agency's editor.

Union and Bechuanaland

IT HAS BEEN AGREED in discussions between the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland and the Minister of Defence in South Africa that representatives of the Union Government may survey sites for the establishment of radar stations in Bechuanaland for possible use in defence in the event of war, and that they may inspect airstrips in that Protectorate for use by South African Air Force aircraft in case of emergency landings. Overflying rights on a reciprocal basis have been arranged. A South African Defence Force party is to carry out a reconnaissance of an emergency route across south-western Bechuanaland to South West Africa.

From Kenya to Bahrain

THE HEADQUARTERS of the 24th Independent Brigade, under the command of Brigadier R. G. F. Frisby, was flown from Kenya to Bahrain on Sunday; the brigade group had been moved from the United Kingdom to Kenya in May as part of the strategic reserve for use in the Middle East if necessary. Heavy equipment was sent from Mombasa in the aircraft-carrier *BULWARK*, which was escorted by the cruiser *GAMBIA* and the frigate *ULYSSES*. Two other frigates, *PUMA* and *BIGBURY BAY*, are to leave Mombasa later with more equipment. About 700 men of the 1st Battalion The Camerounians were flown from Kenya to Aden a few days ago.

"Missions here is to bridge the gap of disunity"—
Dr. Hastings Banda, on his return to Nyasaland.

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ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

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

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

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

East African Rolling Mills, Ltd.
Rolled Steel Products

Diaclem Products, Ltd.
Concrete and Pumice Products

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

Higher Education Working Party

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH Professor Leonard Eastham, Professor of Zoology at Sheffield University, has had to withdraw from the Working Party on Higher Education in East Africa, and Professor C. T. Ingold, Dean of the Faculty of Science at Birkbeck College, London, has taken his place. Mr. D. H. Alexander, Principal of the Northern Ireland Municipal College of Technology in Belfast, who was associated with Professor E. Giffen in a report on the Royal Technical College of East Africa and Nairobi two years ago, has been added to the original list of members. Dr. J. F. Lockwood, a former vice-Chancellor of London University, is chairman. The other members are Dame Lillian Penson, Professor of Modern History in the University of London; Sir David Lindsay Keir, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; and Professor E. Giffen, Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Queen Mary College, London University. The secretary is Mr. I. M. Maxwell, assistant secretary to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

Future of the Belgian Congo

THE FUTURE of the Belgian Congo has been under discussion in Belgium, and a Socialist member of the Senate Committee for Colonial Affairs, M. van Remortel, proposed last week that a commission consisting of Ministers, M.P.s, and members of the Colonial Councils should be summoned to study the whole question, including future relations between the mother country and the Congo. The Minister for the Colonies, M. Petillon, a former Governor-General of the Congo, approved the idea in principle, but preferred a small working group of M.P.s and experts. He said that gradual development of political organizations in the Congo would pave the way for eventual self-government, at which stage relations between the Congo and Belgium would need to be recast.

Emergency Powers

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, proposed at the recent United Federal Party Congress in Salisbury that the Governor-General should be empowered to declare a state of emergency in any part of the Federation if necessary. At present that state can be declared only by the territorial Governor concerned. Speaking during a debate on security, Sir Edgar said that if the Federal Government were able to declare a state of emergency in any part of the Federation it could then assume responsibility for law and order in that area for the duration of the emergency.

Aircraft to Corral Game

TO SAVE THE GAME from anti-tsetse operations, animals in Upper Ankola are to be shepherded by low-flying aircraft into great corrals from which they will be sent by road to one of the national parks. The plan is due to Dr. W. M. Longhurst, an American now studying game problems in Uganda on a Fulbright scholarship, who had seen such methods successfully employed on the American continent. Neither of Uganda's national parks now contains eland, which are expected to be introduced by this measure.

Kenya By-Election

POLLING FOR THE NAIROBI NORTH SEAT in the Kenya Legislative Council will take place on July 30. The three candidates are Messrs. R. S. Cameron, E. L. Howard-Williams, and G. Boswell. The vacancy was caused by Lieut. Colonel S. G. Ghersie's appointment to the Council of State.

News Items in Brief

A new political party has been formed in Uganda, called Uganda African Union.

By command of the Queen, the adjective "Royal" has been added to the title "Commonwealth Society for the Blind".

Four young crocodiles from Uganda have been flown to the zoo in Paignton, Devonshire, owned by Mr. A. P. G. Michelmore.

Since its campaign for African membership started two months ago, the United Federal Party branch at Lilongwe, Nyasaland, has enrolled 34 Africans, who have equal voting rights with the other members.

The Kenya Referees' Association announced in Nairobi a few days ago that none of its members would be allowed to officiate at inter-racial football matches until the organizers of such games could guarantee their safe conduct.

Crime is increasing in Southern Rhodesia. The Police Commissioner's report for 1957 shows an overall rise of 19% over 1954, with theft and violence cases up by 20%. Salisbury has now more house and storebreaking crimes than Bulawayo.

The Government of the Sudan decided on Monday to recognize the Iraq Republic. The President of the Sudan Supreme Commission telegraphed to the new Iraq Council of Sovereignty a message of congratulation on "the success of the revolution".

The Commissioner for Pakistan in East Africa has asked the Tanganyika Government to help in the selection of suitable candidates for two scholarships which are to be made available for Tanganyikan students to degree, diploma or post-graduate courses in Pakistan.

An Afro-Asian Students' Conference was held in London last week by the Afro-Asian Students' Society, which has headquarters at 84, Kensington High Street, London, W.8. Its announcement referred to "our colleagues from some 40 countries still under the colonial yoke".

The Church Missionary Society has granted a year's bursary to Miss Elizabeth Achieng Njoge, midwife at Mission Hospital, Kenya, so that she may increase her hospital experience in Britain. She has served the C.M.S. for 27 years. Her father was one of the Society's early evangelists in Kenya.

Twenty-one foreign service officers of the State Department of U.S.A. who are making a three months study tour in Africa, are spending three weeks at Makerere College, Kampala, where a special course on the problems of East Africa has been arranged. They have met the leading African politicians from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Nairobi City Council's African Affairs Department has been renamed the Social Services and Housing Department, since it is now to be responsible for the social services for all races and for European and Asian housing as well as that for Africans. Mr. F. A. Fassells, hitherto City African Affairs Officer, is in charge of the new department as Director of Social Services and Housing.

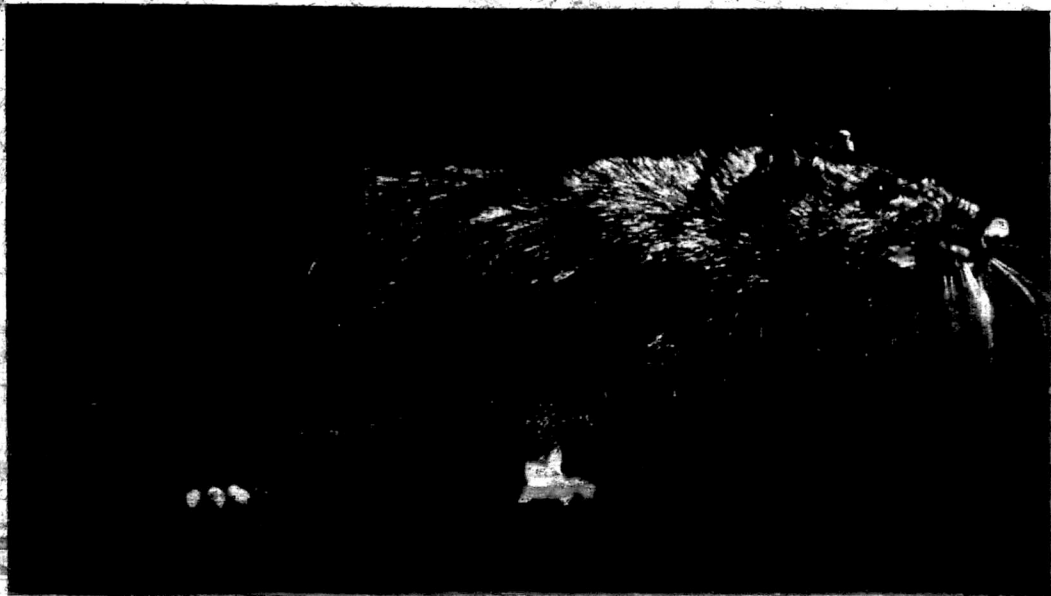
Kenya National Park, which will be open to the public next month, covers 8,630 square miles in the Serengeti basin, stretching 250 miles from Kasempa district in the north to Kalomo district in the south. It is one of the largest parks in Africa. The Kafu flows along its border for over 160 miles. Among the 13 camps a Tree Tops, built in a giant baobab with accommodation for two.

Six death sentences were carried out in Northern Rhodesia last year, states the annual report of the Judiciary. The High Court dealt with 83 criminal trials and 134 criminal appeals, and reviewed 571 subordinate court cases. Eleven people were found guilty of murder and 21 convicted of manslaughter. In the subordinate courts 3,776 men and 238 women were sent to prison for offences ranging from gambling and traffic offences to rape, perjury and murder.

Kenya Party

THE KENYA PARTY, which was formed late last year to express in political terms the views of the Capricorn Africa Society, held a conference in Nairobi at the week-end for the purpose of "establishing a platform which will cut across the divisions of race and politics and form a basis for united action and progress". A multiple vote for all races on a qualitative common roll and increase in the numbers of the specially elected members of the Legislative Council were recommended as better for Kenya than a universal franchise. Mr. Michael Blundell said that Kenya was moving into the front line in the struggle against Russian expansion, and that it was therefore highly important that the country should not be divided by racial antagonisms.

THE CRIMINAL



Let RATAFIN kill him before he kills your profits

New Fumarin-based rodenticide

Your crops, either in the field or after harvest, are subject to attack by rodents. Ratafin, a new, highly effective, low-cost rodent killer containing the powerful anticoagulant Fumarin,† is your answer to this serious problem.

Ratafin kills by causing internal bleeding. The action of Ratafin is painless, but also deadly, thanks to the remarkable killing power of Fumarin. Rats do not develop bait shyness to Ratafin, because they never suspect the presence of the killer—a drawback to so many rodenticides.

Mix Ratafin with the material the rats are currently feeding on; then confidently wait for them to die. It usually takes from 5 to 14 days. In a few weeks, entire rat populations can be controlled with this anticoagulant rodenticide.

Now, in addition to the dry form, Ratafin is also available as a water-soluble material, "Ratafin S." Where very severe problems exist, maximum control can be achieved by offering both dry and soluble Ratafin in the food and drink. This combination is

especially effective under dry conditions, when the rodents seek out water.

Ratafin is economical, too. A pound of the dry bait is capable of destroying large numbers of rats, both brown and black. It is also safe. In the amounts used to kill rats, it presents minimum hazard to human beings or domesticated animals.

Ratafin is ideal not only in croplands, but also around warehouses, in sewers, waterfront buildings, ships—wherever, in fact, rats are a problem.

†T.M. American Chemical Paint Co., Reg. U.S.A.

Write for free Ratafin bulletins and the name of your nearest Ratafin dealer

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Tanganyika Territory

Industrial Chemical Products S.A. (Pty.) Ltd.
P.O. Box 1017
Johannesburg
Union of South Africa

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
Ambler, Pa., U.S.A.

Pioneers in Agricultural Chemicals

Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and Aminotriazole Herbicides



Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Uganda Development Corporation

All Operating Subsidiaries Profitable

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., reports consolidated trading profits of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the year 1957 of £614,026, compared with £467,099 in 1956. After deducting depreciation of £202,909 (£150,029) and other smaller items, there is a profit of £407,211 (£314,347). Taxation requires £67,712 (£17,338).

Subsidiaries have made appropriations of £183,839 to revenue reserves, and the corporation itself proposes to allocate £50,000 to a small industries development reserve, £20,000 to the staff pension fund, and £85,331 to the investment contingency reserves, bringing it to £300,000.

Of the corporation's authorized share capital of £8m., £5½m. has been issued in shares of £100 each. Capital reserves stand at £370,000, and revenue reserves at £41,975.

Shares at cost in subsidiary companies appear in the balance-sheet at £2,777,504, of which rather more than half (£1½m.) is in respect of Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd. Then follow Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., at £600,000, Uganda Hotels, Ltd., at £265,840, Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., at £155,000, Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Co., Ltd., £150,000, and Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., £106,940.

Share and debenture holdings in and loans to associated companies amount to £2,239,000. Kilembe Mines, Ltd., accounting for £894,772, Nile Textile Industries, Ltd., £750,000, Sukulu Mines, Ltd., £39,599, Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., £135,000, Concrete Constructions (Uganda), Ltd., £65,000, and Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa), Ltd., £50,000.

Current assets amount to £373,962, cash accounting for £345,181. Current and deferred liabilities total £130,264, so that net assets representing the interests of the shareholders (both of the Corporation and of its subsidiaries) are £243,698.

Consolidated assets of the Corporation and its subsidiaries fixed assets at the end of last year were £3,235,758, interests in associated companies at £2,420,743, loans at £1,500,000, current assets of £1,260,751, and intangible assets at £55,783, together making rather more than £7m., from which deferred and current liabilities of some £400,000 fell to be deducted and a net total of £190,000 as interests of outside shareholders, so that net assets representing shareholders' interests were £6,906,973.

Mr. T. Simpson is the chairman, and the other members are Messrs. R. K. Kirkpatrick, S. M. Kulubya, L. B. Y. K. Lubowa, J. D. Dugley, and C. C. Spencer. The secretary is Mr. L. R. C. Leithbridge.

Uganda's Largest Building

AMBER HOUSE, Kampala, Uganda's largest building, has been opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford. The £400,000 office block houses the Uganda Electricity Board, the Lint Marketing Board, the Coffee Industry Board, and some 20 sub-tenants. The chairman of Amber House, Ltd., Mr. H. W. Povey, said that the U.E.B. had a 61% interest, the Lint Marketing Board 29%, and the Coffee Industry Board 10%.

Benguela Railway Company

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY, which is registered in Portugal as Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela, reports that in 1957 receipts in Africa amounted to just under 464m. escudos, compared with 474.3m. in the previous year. There was a decrease of 7.9m. escudos in goods traffic and of nearly 3m. in other sundry revenues but a passenger increase of 449,236 escudos. Working expenses in Africa totalled 235.8m. and provision for renewals 20.1m. escudos, giving a total of 255.7m., against 240.6m. in the previous year. The amount now in the renewals fund is 160.5m. escudos.

The nominal capital of the company has been doubled, as to 220m. escudos by partial revaluation of the assets and as to 110m. by transfer from general reserve account. A dividend equalization reserve has been created to control fluctuations in dividends, the distribution for last year being 15%.

After 29 years of distinguished service the general manager in Africa retired towards the end of the year at his own request, and the technical manager, Engineer Augusto Carlos Schreyer Pereira Bandeira, was appointed to the vacancy.

Tribute to G. C. Hutchinson

The annual report pays this gracious tribute to the late G. C. Hutchinson, for 25 years a director.—

By the skill and wisdom with which he at all times promoted the furtherance of the C.F.B.'s interests and Anglo-Portuguese collaboration in our great enterprise, no one fulfilled better than he the ideal of Sir Robert Williams, his father-in-law and the company's founder. He was a rare example of generosity, and his sterling qualities made him the friend of all who knew him. The honour which was paid to him by the Portuguese Government shortly before his death will remain as the most significant token of the services he rendered to our country. The board, recalling with deep feeling his loyal service, record their deep regret at such a loss.

Of the 3m. shares of the company, which have been issued, Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. holds 501,350 and the Portuguese Government 300,000. Among holders of 100 shares each are the Earl of Devonport, Sir Robert Williams, Mr. M. T. W. Eassey, Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, and Colonel Walker. Among holders of 250 shares are Mr. S. G. Watts, Messrs. Broder & Co.

\$39m. for Sudan

THE WORLD BANK announced on Monday that it has approved a loan of \$39m. U.S. dollars to the Sudan Republic for the improvement of the Sudan Railway. Railway extensions into productive zones are to be built eastwards and westwards, increased berthing capacity is to be provided at Port Sudan, and equipment is to be added to the railway and river transport services. The Bank loan will be for 20 years at 5½% interest. The Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National City Bank of New York, and the Bank of America are participating in the loan to the extent of \$13m., without guarantee from the World Bank.

THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
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SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

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GWELD P.O. Box 487

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LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

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The consolidated balance sheet of the corporation at the end of the year shows assets at the end of the year were valued at £3,235,758, interests in associated companies at £2,429,743, loans at £19,200, current assets at £1,265,751, and intangible assets at £55,787, together making a total more than £4m, from which deferred and current liabilities of some £400,000 fell to be deducted and just over £100,000 as interest of outside shareholders, so that net assets representing shareholders' interest were £6,506,973.

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Established over 80 years

African Farming Contrasts in Kenya

Traditional and Progressive Methods

THE CENTRAL PROVINCE provided the most striking development in Kenya's African farming last year, says the annual report of the African Land Development Board. Rapid progress in land consolidation and farm planning in the province is noted.

In the Kangundo area of the Machakos district it was not uncommon to see a smallholding yielding only two to four bags of maize to the acre under traditional methods next to a progressive farmer's holding yielding 20 bags to the acre.

In the Machakos district the coffee acreage on African farms increased from 133 to 178; the area under bananas, 5,000 acres two years ago, increased to 10,000 acres; and land under green beans for canning went up from 150 acres in 1955 to 500 acres in 1957.

Rapid development of the coffee and sugar industries in the Central and Nyanza Provinces and the increasing demand for factories to process those products made the estimate of £12,000 for loans insufficient and a further £14,500 was allocated.

Altogether £76,000 was paid to African district councils through the Local Government Loans Authority for the provision of water supplies, settlements, cattle-holding grounds, a farm institute, a sisal scheme, and afforestation.

Steady progress of the settlement schemes which provide new land for African farmers, combined with the drive for land consolidation and better farming under the Swynnerton Plan, produced a more favourable atmosphere in African areas towards land and agricultural problems generally.

All the Land Development Board's schemes were suggested by the provincial authorities, and all depended on good teamwork in the districts and the good will of the people affected. Cooperation between the parties concerned was generally good, that being ascribed to the leadership of administrative officers, the active support of the technical staff, and the assistance of most of the African community.

With farms at Makueni and the Shimba Hills available for members of the Kamba tribe (who have so far proved more adaptable than other tribes) in the Lariba Valley for the Lou, at Mwaa-Tubers for the Kikuyu, and at Parkerra for the Lugan and Nguni, the report says that the only serious land shortage problem still unresolved was the Maragoli-Bunyore corner of North Nyanza. There an opening for Maragoli has been offered by the Uganda Government, and the matter is being investigated at the time the report was written.

The report records that but for the cessation of Sandburi tribecattle in preventing the spread of the South African type of foot and mouth disease it would have reached the European farms of East Africa with serious consequences to the whole continent.

Key to Federal Agriculture

DR. J. ROWLAND, director of the Henderson Research Station in Southern Rhodesia, has told a gathering of farmers from the Mazabuka area of Northern Rhodesia that the future market for their farming surplus will be among the Africans of the Federation.

So long as they considered their market was exclusively European they would be continually worried by the bogey of over-production, for agricultural surpluses could not be exported from the Federation, the distances and transport hazards being too great. Yet most of the seven million Africans in the Federation were under-nourished. They never drank milk and did not eat sufficient vegetables, and lived principally on a great deal of maize and a little meat.

The key to agricultural prosperity was for European farmers to reduce their production costs and increase their production that Africans would be able to buy the produce of the European farms. That problem, though difficult, was not beyond solution.

The future economic farming unit in the Federation was likely to be a holding of about 300 acres scientifically and intensively worked. Such a holding could produce a more than satisfactory living for a tenant and a profitable rent for a landlord. Experiments now being carried out in Southern Rhodesia more than proved that statement.

Dr. Rowland was speaking at a field day held on Mr. H. B. Bennett's farm at Mazabuka.

United Dominion Trust's Record Year

UNITED DOMINION TRUST, LTD. reports that results for the year to June 30 constituted a new record. The final dividend on the ordinary stock is therefore raised to 13% to which a 2% bonus is added, bringing the total distribution for the year to 20%, compared with 18½% for 1957.

Consolidated trading profits total £2,294,357 (£2,028,135) or £90,732 (£907,908) after paying directors' fees and other emoluments, transferring £30,000 to staff pensions account, and meeting £730,818 in U.K. income tax, £21,716 in U.K. profits tax, and £244,182 in taxes overseas. Subsidiaries retained £305,316 of the profits, and £47,474 was attributable to minority shareholders in overseas subsidiaries. After paying preference and ordinary dividends and transferring £410,362 to general reserve, the amount carried forward is £720,257 (£571,173).

The issued capital of the holding company is £41m., revenue reserves appear at just under £4m., minority interests in overseas subsidiaries at £668,283, rebate of interest and deferred income, etc., at nearly £5m., and current liabilities at just under £78m. Subsidiaries stand in the balance sheet at £731,617, fixed assets at almost £2m., and current assets at a little under £91m.

Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie is chairman, and Mr. D. Carmichael and Mr. J. R. T. Gibson Jarvie are joint deputy chairmen. The other directors are Sir Brian Mountain, General Sir John Westall, and Messrs. P. M. Gray, W. J. Johnson, Alexander Ross, and A. C. Lewis. The secretary is Mr. G. L. Standing.

One of the overseas subsidiaries is United Dominions Corporation (Rhodesia), Ltd., which has offices in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Lusaka, and Ndola. Its London board consists of Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie (chairman), Sir Brian Mountain, and Messrs. D. Carmichael, P. M. Gray, J. R. T. G. Jarvie, and Alexander Ross.

The board in Rhodesia is composed of Sir George Davenport (chairman), Mr. T. B. Wright (managing director), and Messrs. W. Addison, I. W. Mackenzie, and P. K. E. V. van der Byl.

Northern Rhodesia Company

NORTHERN RHODESIA CO., LTD. reports that for the year to May 31 last there was a profit before taxation of £14,275 (£18,919). Tax amounted to £2,177, £3,000 was transferred to the general reserve, a dividend of 10% and bonus of 1% require £12,500, and £4,924 is carried forward. The issued capital, £100,000 in stock units of 5s. Investments with a carrying value of £169,093 appear in the balance sheet at £132,235. Debtors total £4,875 and current liabilities £11,376, cash at bank and in hand stood at £4,389. Mr. J. F. W. Lowson is the chairman and managing director, and the other members of the board are Sir Denis Lowson, Mr. J. F. Corp and Mr. J. J. Janson (Mr. P. A. Tibbets, alternate).

Standard Bank

STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION reports net profit for the year to March 31 last after providing for taxation and contingencies of £2,738, against £20,559 in the previous year. A dividend of 24.6d. per £5 share is again being paid, and the balance carried forward is £80,342 (£77,279). The authorized and issued share capital is £1m. Loans and interest outstanding and accrued appear as £1.9m. (£1,585,173).

Introduction of the "tickets" system for such minor offences as illegal parking is among the measures to relieve congestion in Kenya's traffic courts recommended by a working party under the chairmanship of Sir Kenneth O'Connor.

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

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

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

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

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

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

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Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

Company Report

The British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. Tanker Orders Cancelled

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER'S REVIEW

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 17, with Sir NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt., who recently succeeded his uncle, the late Lord Rotherwick, presiding. After paying tribute to his uncle, Sir Nicholas said:

"In taking over the chairmanship of this group I am very conscious of the great responsibility which is entrusted to me. Essentially it is my duty to ensure that, so far as lies within my power, the financial structure of your group is secure and that the profit-earning capacity is fully utilized, for without a strong, live organization there can be no ultimate benefits for shareholders and staff, and no contribution to the wealth of our country.

The Outlook

"I cannot hope, and indeed it would be wrong of me to suggest, that as the story unfolds each year will be better than its predecessor, but what I would hope is that in retrospect we shall be able to say that wise decisions were taken which have enabled this group not only to render a valuable service to the community as a whole but to offer just reward to those who have put their capital at risk and to those who devote thought and energy in furthering the interests of the group."

Sir Nicholas then referred to the relationships between profits and dividends, and in this connexion dealt particularly with the figure of £38,000,000 of capital commitments.

"We are of the opinion," he continued, "that given reasonable trading conditions, we should be able to maintain our profit at a rate which would enable us to proceed with a planned programme of replacement, which, although contracted for in part only has been projected forward to 1965.

"So that there may be no misunderstanding, I must make it clear that if, in the opinion of your directors, money can be borrowed on terms which appear commercially attractive, we should have no hesitation in proposing an issue of loan stock, and I think you will appreciate the relevance to this remark in relation to the tanker position.

Tankers

"Much tanker building has taken place on the basis that long-term charters with the oil companies would provide sufficient funds to service a loan and leave a margin for the operator. As tankers are not fundamental to our business, and as low rates of hire coupled with high interest charges must at best reduce the operator's margin to small proportions, we have taken the view that, although our existing tankers are fixed quite satisfactorily, the present time is not appropriate to tie up additional funds in such projects. Accordingly, we have cancelled our orders for three tankers and substituted orders for dry cargo ships for which we have a continuing replacement need, but I should like you to appreciate that we look on this as a pause rather than a full stop."

Sir Nicholas stressed the difference between flexibility and vacillation, and went on to consider the taxation position of the British shipowner in relation to his

competitors. He said:

"You are all aware of the tax advantages which have been enjoyed by those owners who register their ships under certain flags, commonly known as flags of convenience. There is no doubt that because of those special concessions, such owners have been in a well-placed position to increase their share of world tonnage.

Unique Asset

"The shipping industry is a great national asset, accepted by all as unique, which contributes many millions of pounds each year in foreign exchange. It will be a tragedy if the British share of world tonnage continues to fall simply because conditions here are less favourable than those which obtain elsewhere.

"Such matters loom large, are much discussed, and are terribly important, but they cannot be considered in isolation. Discrimination in the form of subsidy, either by way of a contribution to operating cost or costs of construction, or for that matter a stipulation in a trade agreement that goods are to be carried under a particular flag or by a particular line, can be equally damaging.

"Efficiency must be our aim, but if we achieve efficiency and are competitive we have every right to claim that we should be allowed to compete in world trade on conditions no less advantageous than those enjoyed by other owners, whatever their flag.

"In this connexion I should advise you that we have formed a subsidiary company with its headquarters in Bermuda, appropriately named the Neptune Shipping Company, Limited; and as it was this company which had ordered the three cancelled tankers, it is they who will be responsible for ordering the substitute dry cargo ships."

Air Interests

Sir Nicholas reported that some progress had been made by Hunting Clan, in that the company was now allowed to operate Viscounts on the Safari services to East, Central, and West Africa; and he hoped that with the introduction of D.C.6 aircraft in the autumn the economy and efficiency of the African service would be improved.

"But what is equally important," he added, "we hope to be able to offer a better service to those shippers who have given us so much encouragement in the initial stages of development.

"In passing, I must add that I am not happy about the economics of civil aviation throughout the world, for I detect an attitude of prestige before profit, of great expectations unrelated to the hard facts of commercial prudence."

The Way Ahead

After referring to his forthcoming visit to South Africa and Rhodesia, the chairman went on to say this about future prospects and the needs of the free world:

"It may be well if I express my views on trade generally. You are well aware that tramp rates have reached a very low level and that many millions of tons of world shipping are laid up. This is a sorry spectacle, and while none of our ships is laid up, and only a small proportion of our fleet is engaged in the

tramp trade, such a situation cannot do other than affect the position generally, for rather than lay up tonnage certain tramp owners are prepared to carry cargo at rates which are uneconomic if viewed on other than a very short-term basis.

"The effect of this is two-fold, for not only are cargoes diverted from the normal service but for many commodities there has been a general decline in freight rates.

Influence of Commodity Prices

"Concurrently with and contributing to the recession in shipping, there has been a general fall in the price of many commodities. The immediate effect is to help the balance of payments problem of the United Kingdom, for we are large importers of raw materials, but inevitably this must mean that the producing countries have less money to spend on imports; and unless the cost of their imports, which after all are our exports, comes down, the volume of our exports must contract.

"In these circumstances the immediate prospects are none too bright.

"Following his Commonwealth tour, our Prime Minister has recently visited America and Canada, and he has stated that in his opinion the battle of the Free World will be won or lost on the economic front. America is the great creditor nation of the Free World, and her responsibilities are obvious. With the terrific economic power which she commands she can do good not only for herself, but the right decision at this time can be just as important to the future of the Free World as our fight for freedom was in 1940 when Churchill said: 'Men will still say — this was their finest hour'.

Challenge to the Commonwealth

"I have suggested what America can do, but let there be no mistake, the British Commonwealth and Empire have a great part to play in the resurgence of faith and hope. Continents and countries await our help: They do not ask for bounty. They ask for capital and common sense today so that in future years they will be able to produce that ever-increasing supply of materials so essential not only to raise the standard of life in their own countries but to make world trade expand.

"We must now consider the effects of the recession on our own business. Profits for 1958 will be down substantially from 1957. Nevertheless, ours is a continuing business, and if this recession enables us to take stock of our position and formulate our plans on a more solid foundation than that which obtains during a period of nearly uncontrolled inflation, it can be turned to good account.

"For what is the point of earning large profits, plunging them back into the business and finding at the end of the day, because of inflation, that you are no better off than when you started?

"Demand must be equated with effort. There is no real conflict today between capital and labour. The one must be complementary to the other. Given the right climate of opinion and an enlightened approach to our problems, we can resolve our difficulties.

A Property-Ownng Democracy

"I subscribe whole-heartedly to the concept of a property-ownng democracy, for I think that to look after one's own possessions, whether those possessions be skill, money, or the simple things of one's own home, is a great creator of happiness and an incentive to further effort.

"I construe a property-ownng democracy as a society in which initiative and enterprise can flourish, where it is possible to have free interplay of ideas between employer and employee, with the Government holding a watching brief to ensure that the game is played according to the rules.

"The times are so critical and there is so much to do that we can ill afford to allow any person to sow discord for the sake of political gain. In a democratic country each person is entitled to hold his own opinion, but I cannot believe that the best results will be achieved if the Government becomes the employer instead of the arbiter or umpire".

The chairman paid tribute to the staff of the company and concluded: —

"I am proud to lead this team, and I look forward to the future with no lack of confidence and certainly with hope".

The report and accounts were adopted.

Commercial Brevities

The British South Africa Company proposes to double its citrus production, and has bought the 6,044-acre Frobisher Estate, near its own Mazoe Estate for £100,000. Last year 10,000 tons of fruit were picked at Mazoe, from which 102,000 gallons of fruit concentrates and 9,000 gallons of natural fruit juices were sold. Over 83,000 lb. of natural oils were produced and more than 1,700,000 lb. of cattle meal as a by-product.

The Joint Industrial Council for Europeans employed in the motor trading industry in Northern Rhodesia has held its first meeting in Lusaka. It adopted a constitution and an agreement for minimum conditions of service. Area councils are to be set up in Livingstone and Lusaka and on the Copperbelt. The council comprises eight employer representatives and six representatives from the main centres of the territory.

We reported a fortnight ago that a Tanganyika Government loan for the building of a new luxury hotel in Dar es Salaam had been raised from £200,000 to £275,000. The Government has in fact done its job in guaranteeing payment of principal and interest on loans up to that sum. The proprietors do not like the description "luxury hotel", preferring to call it one of a high standard.

Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd. reports profits for the year to March 31 at £45,203 (£44,397) after tax of £29,500 (£27,600). A surplus of £191,825 on farm lands has been transferred to capital reserves. Fixed assets stand at £105,921, current assets at just over £1m., and current liabilities at £65,649. The annual meeting will be held in Bulawayo on August 22.

Tung oil production in Nyasaland exceeded last year's, but the Acting Governor, Mr. C. W. F. Palmer, has told the Legislative Council that the prices obtained do not cover production costs. Inter-cropping of the plantations is being investigated, possible crops were cotton and legume mixtures for stock.

The Uganda Company Limited, has opened a branch share register at its offices in Kampala, on which shares in the names of East African residents may be registered. All U.K. industries should be addressed to 15 Byward Street, London, E.C.3.

The chief parts of the first 140,000 h.p. turbines for the Kariba hydro-electric project have been dispatched to Rhodesia ahead of schedule. Six turbines with a total output of 840,000 h.p. have been ordered.

Rhodesia Tobacco Co., Ltd. reports that net profit for the half year ended on February 28 totalled £195,642, subject to taxation of about £63,000. An interim dividend of 7½% has been declared, payable on August 15.

The price of finished steel products of the Rhodesian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., rose by 6s a ton on June 9, producing costs having increased through "circumstances beyond the company's control".

About 60% of the Rhodesian fine-cured tobacco crop has been sold, 97.2m. lb. having realized £15,315,106, an average of 37.82d. up to July 10. U.K. buyers had bought approximately 46m. lb.

Contracts worth £500,000 for clearing 60,700 acres of bush at Kariba have been awarded to T. G. Vorster (Construction) (Pvt.), Ltd., of Salisbury. There were nine tenders for the work.

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., large tea growers in Kenya and Tanganyika, have invested £625,000 in Bushells, Ltd., Sydney, the largest tea packers and distributors in Australia.

The Western Extension Railway in Uganda has an estimated loss this year of £259,000, of which £160,000 is represented by loan charges.

In less than two years motorists have paid £90,000 into the parking meters in the city centre of Salisbury.

Landing fees at Federal airports have been increased by an average of 75%.

MINING

Billiton's Operations in Africa Very Large Niobium Reserves Indicated

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1957 of N. V. Billiton Maatschappij, of The Hague, states that during the year the drilling programme of Mbeya Exploration Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, a company jointly owned by Billiton and the Colonial Development Corporation, was almost completed.

Ore reserves of 14m. tons contain 0.34% and 3.8m. tons of ore containing 0.79% of niobium pentoxide were proved, and a probable ore reserve of an additional 63m. tons containing 0.3% were indicated, these quantities largely increasing the known reserves at the end of 1956. The pilot plant was completed, and towards the end of the year the opening ceremony was performed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Low-grade concentrates from the plant, which has a daily capacity of 150 tons of ore, are sent to Billiton's ore-dressing laboratory in Arnhem for upgrading, but equipment is being erected at the mine to undertake those operations on the spot. At the end of last year Billiton had invested 74m. Dutch florins in this Panda Hill enterprise.

At Kamativi Tin Mines, Ltd., near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, the capacity of the ore dressing plant was raised from 600 to 1,000 tons. The low-grade of tin checked full development.

A shareholding in Kagers Mines, Ltd., Uganda, was sold at a price in excess of the book-value.

Williamson Diamonds

The discussions in London about the future of the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika have been resumed, and a spokesman for the Colonial Office said on Monday that the matter had been referred back to the Government of the Territory. Those concerned in last week's discussions at the Colonial Office included two Ministers from Tanganyika, Mr. C. E. Tilley (Finance) and Mr. A. H. Pike (Lands and Mines), and representatives of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. The Tanganyika Government and De Beers contemplate joint acquisition of control of the mine.

Kansanshi Development

"MOST SATISFACTORY" results are reported by the consultants who are assessing the technical aspects of the proposed integrated process for simultaneous exploitation of both sulphide and oxide ore reserves at the Kansanshi mine, Northern Rhodesia. The board of Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., voted £40,000 for research into this process which is now almost finished. A preliminary review of its commercial prospects is to be undertaken immediately. If the findings justify further development, a programme of practical and continuous pilot plant operation will be necessary to provide firm estimates of capital and operational costs, especially as some metallurgical and engineering features of the process are unique. Mr. F. H. Chapman, the consultant metallurgist, states in his report:

New Techniques at Mufulira

IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE the sinking of the two Prain shafts at Mufulira West, equipment and techniques new to the Federation are being employed by specialist contractors brought up from the Union. It is expected that acceleration of the sinking will result in the employment of about 500 more Europeans and 3,000 Africans by the Mufulira Copper Mining Co., Ltd., 15 months earlier than if normal practices had been followed. About 80 Europeans and 500 Africans are already engaged on the expansion project.

Ex-Service Smallworkers

Southern Rhodesia's ex-Servicemen who were assisted after the war under the Government's mining settlement scheme have produced about £5m. worth of minerals. The Government is well satisfied, as indirectly it has recovered much more than the £2m. it invested in the scheme. From 1946 to 1952, when the scheme closed, 422 ex-Servicemen with a mining background were helped to rehabilitate themselves in the industry, the Government settling them on their own small claims.

Pneumoconiosis Bureau

MORE THAN 400,000 EXAMINATIONS have been undertaken by the Silicosis (now Pneumoconiosis) Medical and Research Bureau in Northern Rhodesia since 1950. The examinations led to the discovery of more than 1,000 cases of pneumoconiosis and tuberculosis. The bureau, founded in 1945, has accumulated the records of some 90,000 men.

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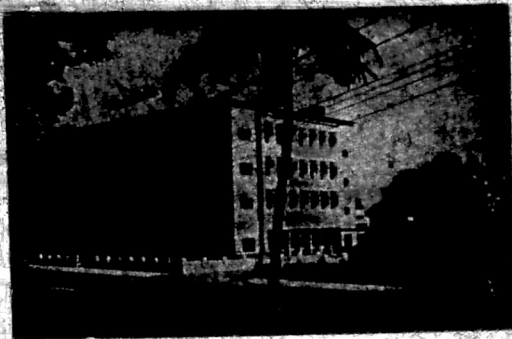
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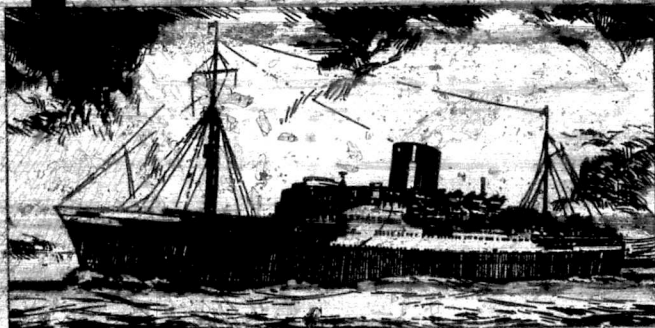
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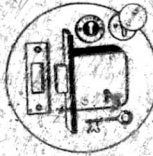
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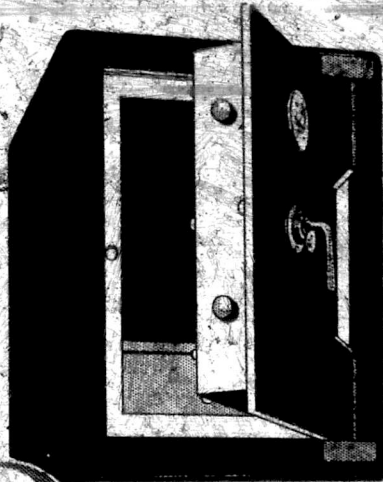
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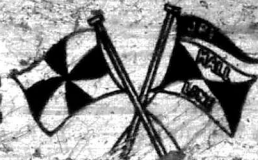
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE THEORETICIANS who tell themselves and all who can be persuaded to listen that the Africans of Nyasaland should now be given greatly increased political powers as an indication that they will have a majority in the Discipline. Legislature fairly soon, should examine the official records of the proceedings in that Chamber. To study the *Hansards* would be a salutary discipline — though such sentimentalists, being usually unskilled in their own use of language, seldom need for discipline in others. To wade through the pages which report the turgid statements of some of the African members of the Legislature is a tedious task but it is nonetheless a necessary exercise for anyone who is sincerely anxious to assess their competence and the extent of their contribution to the governing of the land of their birth. Extracts from some recent speeches will be found in other columns of this issue. Long as some of the quotations still are, they have been carefully abbreviated in the interests of brevity; that point must be made clear in order that the nature of the original utterances may be imagined.

Those who look to a Legislature for reasoned debates about the country's problems would be quickly disillusioned by a short course of reading the Nyasaland *Hansards* — and not, it should

be added, those from that **Political Apprentices**: Protectorate only it is very much the exception to find Africans who at this stage of their political apprenticeship judge objectively and propose wisely. Extravagant assertions and bitter and usually irrelevant charges and interjections represent the normal form of the self-styled African leaders — leaders of people who are marked by an innate courtesy which contrasts strikingly with the

discourtesy displayed so frequently by some of the African members that it must be deemed deliberate. For the other members, official and non-official, it must be a sore trial to listen day after day to interminable declamations which have little relation to the matters at issue and to interruptions which would be more appropriate to the backchat of knockabout comedians.

After days of patient resignation earlier this month, the Secretary for African Affairs in Nyasaland, deciding that it was time to substitute some sense for the sound and fury, delivered himself of a

Head Charges of charges, reprimands, and appeals. He declared that if those who purport

to be their leaders will not tell the Africans the whole truth the Government must and will do it. We hope that that will be so; but few of the many promises of this kind made in their name have been kept by the Governments of East or Central Africa, which not merely leave the initiative to malcontents but fail almost entirely so to expose their follies as to make them understood by the mass of the people. Mr. Ingham asserted that the African members of Council were not leading their tribesmen along the road to freedom and a fuller and more rewarding life, but down the road to the slavery of want and ignorance; he emphasized that the funds required to provide Africans with the many necessary social and other services could be found only within the shelter of a wider economy such as is provided by the Federation; and he said explicitly that nothing could be more coldly calculated to defeat the tolerance and good-will needed to give life to the conception of inter-racial partnership than some of the statements made by African members of the House. There was abundant justification for these truths to be stated; but the Government's spokesman has probably

no greater expectation than we entertain of good results from his warnings and pleas. Those whom he rebuked are evidently determined to be the brand images of extremism, the enunciators of racialism, the decriers of the Federation.

** ** **

WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS about the next step in constitutional advancement in Northern Rhodesia were expressed in a long debate in the Legislative Council on the Government's proposals **Divergent Views** as given in the recent **In N. Rhodesia. White Paper**; and because there was no prospect of narrowing the differences to the point of agreement the Government has brought to London a large delegation of members of the House, so that every shade of opinion might be represented in the discussions with the Secretary of State which have taken place during the past week. Mr Lemox-Boyd had hoped to receive generally acceptable recommendations, but as that aspiration has been disappointed he may have to make his own decision, as in the case of Kenya some months ago. That necessity would be regretted by no one more keenly than by the Secretary of State, for the declared aim of the United Kingdom is to entrust Colonial territories with whatever measure of responsibility for their own affairs they can be shown to merit (though there have been cases in which the withdrawal of Imperial authority was obviously based on optimism rather than realism). There could be no warrant for abdication in Central Africa, where everything depends upon the success of the policy of inter-racial partnership; until that is seen to be working satisfactorily no Minister could approve constitutional amendments which would curtail the protective duty of Great Britain. That does not mean, of course, that nothing could or should be done, almost everybody wants some change.

* * *

The leader of the European non-official members in the Legislature, Mr John Roberts, suggested during the recent debate that H.M. Government should entrust the Legislature and Government

The Case for of Northern Rhodesia with **Devolution.** sole responsibility for some subjects, which should be exempt from legislation by order in council and from questions in the United Kingdom Parliament. What subjects might be expected to figure on such a "local list"? Certainly not matters closely touching Africans and therefore liable to controversy, suspicion, and fear, such as Native affairs, Native Trust lands and reserves, African education,

agriculture or housing, labour legislation, co-operative societies, the marketing of African produce, and questions concerning the police, law and order. Such issues would assuredly remain on what might be called the "overseas list". Without risk of detriment to local interests, including those of Africans, a whole range of subjects might, however, be removed from direct control by the Secretary of State—except that the Governor would still be able to intervene by use of his powers of reservation if necessary.

* * *

There is surely a case to make the Legislature and Administration of Northern Rhodesia completely responsible for, say, roads (except those of inter-territorial importance), public works, forestry,

Limiting the Scope geological surveys, **Of Busybodies.** land and aerial surveys, the registration

of births and deaths, and workmen's compensation and the Subject Budget (to mention only items which immediately spring to mind). There might be conflict of opinion about adding to the local list the land bank, building society and insurance legislation, bankruptcies, and some other services, but there would also be arguments in favour of that course. What is important is the principle, which certainly deserves close examination. Indeed there can be no case for twenty official and non-official members of the Legislature voted for the motion and only five against it (the four Africans and Mr. Franklin), and the Chief Secretary said explicitly that he could see no reason why it should not be possible for some subjects to be handled locally. That departure from present practice would mark what Mr. Roberts has called a "big step" for the country. It would also have the dual advantage of encouraging Africans to look more to their own Government and less to Whitehall, and of reducing the area of permissible interference by political busybodies in this country. So much damage is done by the Parliamentary questions of a little group of left-wing zealots that there is much to be said for curtailing their opportunities for mischief-making.

** ** **

SHARP CONDEMNATION of the attitude of the leader of the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya to the main organizers of Mau Mau has now come from the Chief **African Leader** Secretary to the Government of that Colony—**And Mau Mau.** though why there should have been any delay in so necessary a matter is difficult to understand. It was as

far back as June 26 that Mr. Odinga, the member for Nyanza Central and chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization, said in the Legislature that the Africans in Lokitaung Prison were still the real leaders of the Africans, an astonishing assertion which he repeated at length in the Chamber on the following day. The convicts in question are Jomo Kenyatta and his chief associates in the management of the Mau Mau movement. AS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA emphasized in a leading article at the time—and so far as we are aware the point was made by no other paper—only one of the fourteen African elected members said a word during the course of

the two-day debate in contradiction of Mr. Odinga (who afterwards repeated his statement in his constituency). Because the other dozen African members kept silent, they cannot complain if anyone deems them to share the view of their leaders. All of them should take to heart the Government spokesman's words last week: "All sensible people will know that these leaders of Mau Mau [the convicts at Lokitaung] are not fit to return to civilized society, much less assume the mantles of political monitors. Anyone who supports the contrary view stamps himself as a supporter of bestiality, degradation, and criminal activity."

Notes By The Way

Kiama K.M. Mungu

THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Dr. Kiama, Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, and Mr. Bernard Mutea, have issued a strange statement about Kiama K.M. Mungu, the Kikuyu secret society, which they describe as "a small society held in contempt by most of the people, a society whose leaders are already known by the Government". They added: "Not more than 500 people have been arrested in connection with the society. The Government has publicly stated that the movement is well under control. We therefore fail to see the reason for not relaxing the emergency laws. That short passage provokes questions and comments. Who can say whether K.K.M. is merely a small society? Early last year, when it began to cause anxiety to a few Kenyans experienced in the origins and operations of such tribal organizations, it was probably quite small; but unhappily, the Government of the Colony could not then be persuaded to suppress the movement. No action was taken for months, and then only inadequate and ineffective action, as is proved by the fact that there had to be a second series of arrests three months later, and a third series with the three sweeps together collecting about 500 prisoners. If the society had been "held in contempt" by most of the tribes, as the apologists claim, would it have had so many activists? So considerable a number certainly does not suggest general contempt. Moreover, it is probable that a substantial number of Kikuyu who are still at large have been implicated in this subversive organization, which has great similarities with Mau Mau.

K.N.M. Formula

THAT SUBVERSION would be discouraged by relaxation of the emergency regulations which had to be introduced to control the Mau Mau rebellion is a strange contention, and one unlikely to appeal to the administrative, police, and other officers in the field who wrestle with the extreme political ideas to which the Kikuyu are so susceptible. It would be very surprising to hear that any of them assumed that his anxieties would be diminished by the course proposed by the three African M.L.C.s. The evidence indicates that there is need to maintain, and use much more promptly, the powers conferred by the emergency regulations; and there is also reason to suggest that some other territories in East and Central Africa have still not fully learnt the lesson of the Kikuyu rebellion and should themselves with all the legislative authority necessary for quick and sharp action against

manufacturers of sedition and subversion. The K.N.M. (Kiama Nyagah Mutea) formula appears to mean passive acceptance of activities detrimental to society and the State.

No Quarrel with Nationalism

THE PRESIDENT of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says *tout court* that he had "no quarrel with nationalism", especially as the critical situation in the Middle East and most of the troubles in Africa today are the direct result of the passions and machinations of politicians who regard nationalism as a cure-all. I had begun to write a comment on the Foreign Secretary's dangerous statement, but desisted because it will be exploited in Africa and elsewhere by the enemies of law and order—when I came across a condemnation by "Peter Simple", the *Daily Telegraph* diarist, who wrote: "Mr. Lloyd may have 'no quarrel with nationalism'. I have, and I am in excellent company. Of all the -isms, nationalism is one of the most sterile and disruptive. Where it flourishes everything else withers. Within the State it suppresses the family and all the natural groupings of people. Outside the State it works remorselessly against the comity of peoples and all the common interests of mankind. It is the inveterate enemy of all free international trade and of all the prosperity that grows therefrom. It tends to corrupt all absolute standards in morality as in art and literature. Its fruits are deadly: anarchy, strife, and blind hatred. If we have no quarrel with this monstrosity, it is time we picked one."

P.M.I.

BRINGING THEIR DEADLOCK TO LONDON, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and eight members of his Legislative Council, two of them Africans, arrived in this country by air last week for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. As they left the plane at London Airport an excellent photograph of the group was taken. It appeared next day in *The Times*, many of whose readers must have been astonished to find Sir Arthur Benson described as "Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia". Would that be deemed promotion in gubernatorial circles or demotion among aspiring politicians? I know one person prominent in Northern Rhodesian affairs who bought a number of copies in order to send the picture and its caption to quite a list of friends by the Federation. Such is the reward of error!

What Passes for African Political Leadership in Nyasaland

Attitude of African Members of Legislature Revealed by Speeches and Interjections

"THE VITAL NEED for all sections of the community to turn their thoughts towards a search for a non-racial approach to our problems cannot be over-emphasized. To see the other's point of view is the positive duty of all who have the welfare of Nyasaland at heart. It is in their interest to devote their whole-hearted efforts to a sincere search for a solution of our problems on the lines proposed.

"Each Member of this House has an especial duty to foster a common approach to the constitutional, social and economic problems of the territory, and to do nothing by word or action which seeks to nullify or make more difficult such an approach. A great responsibility rests upon honourable members for the future well-being and prosperity of all the peoples of Nyasaland who make their home here."

That reminder has been given by Mr. C. W. F. Footman, Acting Governor of Nyasaland, to the members of the Legislative Council.

Now some of the African members responded in indignation by the following extracts from the *Hansard* report.

MR. KWENTE: "This House must not be turned into a cutting house. We never like to see legislations that are being cut and dried in Southern Rhodesia brought here and we just accept them just because we cannot do anything.

To say that we want a multi-racial Government is swindling. We do not need a multi-racial Government. We are trained by British people. We have been taught to follow their ways. They have a way of thinking we would like to follow. We have the Japanese here, the Chinese here, the Indians here. If you make a multi-racial Government of that type it must be a queer Government, so we will not accept anything of that sort in Nyasaland.

English Exports

"In England they have sold all their land until the people have nowhere to stay. This is the main reason they have to export most of their people in other countries, why contracts bring them here to stay. They stay only because they have nowhere to go. I do not mean that they should be angry with us if they have a good purpose.

MR. CHUZOI: "It has been said in and outside this Chamber that Nyasaland is economically poor. Some people could even suggest to send to the Federal Government for £1m. I am very sorry for that suggestion. Nyasaland is very rich. Much rich minerals should have already been discovered and some already processed. The economic future of Nyasaland is very bright. Nyasaland may even be one of the richest countries because of its mineral reserve of wealth. Government is therefore requested to take a high standard of economic survey so that some minerals should be put in action for processing immediately.

The law does not allow civil servants to take part in politics. Some African civil servants have already suffered and lost their jobs. But European civil servants are taking active part in politics, preaching that federation should be believed and accepted by everybody, misleading chiefs by saying that they should not be associating with their educated men because they don't accept federation. There are people arranging political meetings for their own leaders, but they are not disturbing this law. Yet when an African civil servant is found arranging a political meeting or preaching against the federation he is regarded as a man-eating beast and is not allowed the eyes of Government. To be fair it would be much better that this law should be repealed immediately.

It is disappointing to see the Government, which is supposed to be a peace controller, encouraging misleading propaganda to chiefs so that they should not be associating

with their own people, knowing that such propaganda will confuse people which may be likely to cause misunderstanding and may cost property and lives. Respectable chiefs should try to avoid associating with people who wrongly advise them to be quarrelling with their own subjects. They were appointed chiefs by their own people, educated and uneducated. They should do all they can to love their African people. The Government is doing everything to please the settlers and the Federal Government, causing confusion in this country.

"Africans have got brains and are wise. He can do what other people do. So it is much better to give him a chance. Anybody who has got ability or higher status, it is much better he should be given a chance to practise that ability and should not be hindered because of his colour."

MR. CHUIME: "It is very annoying, very disturbing, very disgusting that Her Majesty's Government is still tolerating a system in Nyasaland whereby clerks and civil servants, the employees of the people, are still in the Government machinery of the country, particularly in the light of the fact that the budget speech of the Financial Secretary some two days ago has shown beyond any shadow of doubt that this class of Government machinery in this country has outlived its usefulness. Our honourable colleagues on the other side should vacate their seats in favour of the representatives of the people of this country.

African Voters

"We have warned them repeatedly of measures which are not in the interests of the people. They have not given any attention. We told them that the people of Nyasaland did not want to participate in Federation; yet they told us that this is what they wanted, and went on for as long as they could. We have a large number of possible African voters. The people in this country are certainly wiser than the Government which is ruling them. They have demonstrated that out of the expected 7,000 African voters the Government has so far succeeded in getting only two. It is a waste of the Government's time that it has been only to contribute towards the running of the meeting by saying 'Aye' and 'No' instead of spending this valuable time in carrying out the day-to-day departmental duties of the Government's administration.

The members of this House are thoroughly disgusted at the multiplicity of occasions on which temporary members are sworn in here. I hope Her Majesty's Government will pay heed to the demands that this system should be put to an end.

"If we are going to have political strife it is not the Africans who are struggling for their freedom, who are to be blamed but rather the Government of civil servants who are trying to suppress their freedom. This Government is trying all sorts of means to suppress the free expression of the people's feelings. There are laws which limit the freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the freedom of association. When honourable members can proceed in shuffling some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time it will be completely impossible for them to shuffle all the people all the time.

"My advice to my honourable friends on the other side is that as we are either in a political strife or on an impending political strife, it is wise on their part to hand over the reins of Government to the people, because if they do so then they shall be given the opportunity to walk out quietly through the door of a democratic firm rather than being forced to walk out through the window of federal share.

Intimidation Refuted

I take the opportunity on behalf of the African leaders to refute allegations of intimidation. The Government has a very efficient police force.

"I would like to dispel any suggestion which might lead to the thinking that the African was found here as a savage. He was not found as a savage. He was found with an old age civilization.

"Mr. Little called for police reinforcement. If those views are shared by the Government I am thoroughly horrified at the Fascist tendency of the Government. If it is true that this country is going to be bankrupt, as we are told, it is important that nothing should be done to stop peaceful assemblies. If we are to become a democratic country, nothing must be done to disrupt occasions where peaceful demonstrations of assembly take place.

"Within the defence of political solidarity we cannot tolerate an encroachment of economic disintegration. I am very much disturbed that the advertising given by the Government that they were going to the question of a groundnut market has not been taken into account. I agree that some of the money taken by the marketing board goes into the African Welfare

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"It is waste of the limited time that one can spend sitting here only to contribute towards the deliberations of the meeting by saying 'Aye' and 'No' instead of spending this valuable time in carrying out the day-to-day departmental duties in the Government's administration. We Africans in this House are thoroughly disgusted at the multiplicity of occasions on which temporary members are sworn in here. I hope Her Majesty's Government will pay heed to the demands that this system should be put to an end."

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and Development Fund, but I do not agree that the money which should have been used by the groundnut growers to better themselves and for the education of their children is better spent by building magnificent, useless (word inaudible) in the slums of Socha.

Political Indoctrination

"Our children in schools must be allowed to form their own political philosophy of life of some sort. That philosophy of life cannot be formed if they are going to be suppressed to do one thing and forced to do another. I have in mind that one officer in the Federal Information Department here is given latitude to go to schools and preach pro-federation sentiment to the peoples. It is a great shame that the Government should allow political indoctrination of the children.

"Two months ago Mr. Chipembere moved a motion that Government should do all it can to facilitate movement and freedom of speech, assembly, and organization. That motion was rejected, but the Government assured us that they would investigate the complaint in order probably to remedy the question. Nothing has been done and the situation seems to be getting worse. I applied for permission to hold meetings in my constituency last month. I have not even received a reply.

"I am glad the Commissioner of Police is not a member of this Chamber any more, because his presence gave us the impression that we were drifting into a Police State.

"That brings me to the question of intimidation of chiefs from participating in helping or being members of political organizations. Government on many occasions denied this but I would like to read the newspaper article written on June 24, 1957 by a district commissioner in the Northern Province. Like any other employer, the Nyasaland Government expects its chiefs as in return for remuneration to carry out their duties loyally and efficiently. Failure to do this can only result in Government reducing or removing altogether its contributions to chiefs. Government does not favour chiefs who join political organizations and pay subscriptions to such organizations and whose policy is directly opposed to that Government for whom the chief works. My advice to any chief who is a member of any political organization is to resign. Chiefs will do well to remember that their duty is to Government, to educate their people, and not to get mixed up and indulge in political intrigues against the Government from whom they derive their living. For so doing they can invite very severe penalties. If that is not enough we have to learn exactly what is meant by intimidation from the other side."

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "That district commissioner must be dismissed right away."

MR. CHUMBE: "It is disgusting that whenever promotion facilities are available for Africans, Government deliberately introduces queer posts with queer names. Attempts must not be made to create artificial posts in order to keep Africans in the Civil Service as perpetual underdogs. I hope the secretary for African Affairs is not going to invent reasons for keeping the Africans in the provincial and district administration in a position of perpetual underdog status."

Speaker's Denial

MR. SPEAKER: "You must not suggest that he would be likely to invent a reason. Please withdraw that remark."

MR. CHUMBE: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know how I can withdraw that remark because..."

MR. SPEAKER: "You either withdraw the remark or withdraw yourself."

MR. CHUMBE: "Mr. Speaker, I would rather withdraw myself than a remark I think is justified."

MR. SPEAKER: "Very well."

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "You go away with our good wishes. Congratulations for your first time."

MR. CHUMBE: "I will go away as the bitterest opponent of this type of Fascism."

MR. CHINYAMA: "Speaking last for all my honourable African members puts me in a difficult position."

MR. CHUMBE: "Down with Imperialism!"

MR. CHINYAMA: "In Nkhosha district some members of the Watch Tower Society, a religious society, are very often taken to prison for failing to perform the rules of agriculture. I feel it is improper for this Government to depend upon punishing people with biblical dizziness. Frank that the Secretary for African Affairs and the Director of Agriculture should sit together and consider methods and ways with which to set an end to frequent punishments, because of both agricultural methods, the Watch Tower members and preservation of the land.

"I heard from many honourable speakers that some Africans in this country say they do not want Europeans. That is nonsense and is not true. We want Europeans in this country. I do not want Europeans who come in order to rule us for ever, such Europeans I would ask to go quickly because they cannot do that. We are brought up by British tradition, and

that is to take us and train us how to understand things in order that the time may come, and that time I am sure is coming very soon, that we take part and govern our country peacefully with Europeans here, but let them not be all over us to rule us as it is done this time.

"The establishment of expensive town halls in this country is viewed by Africans with great suspicion. Experience has taught my friend, Mr. Kwenje, who at least 30 years was in Salisbury, where such halls were in use, but here we do not have town halls all over our towns. Their establishment was to try and delay development educational and political, of the African boys who are indeed going to be the future leaders of this country. What time have they to study from a dancing hall?"

"My African friends have already stated the need for mines in this country. We all talk about increasing industries and increasing revenue. But this Government ignores the developing of them, giving the excuse that there was no money. There is money in this country if such mines were to be dug, and that would provide money in order to do some other projects."

"There is misunderstanding between us and the Government because the question of federation has come between us. No country was known unto the world as peaceable as Nyasaland. But a motion that federal election be debated on a provincial council was refused."

Pro-Federation Slant

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "Shame! Communist practice."

MR. CHINYAMA: "All the news that the Information Department puts into the paper is in favour of federation. When that department attends a provincial council or a meeting somewhere they hear a lot of views on the subject of federation, but they do not ever express in the paper. Mr. CHIPEMBERE (Soviet tactics): "I would like those responsible to put both views are put in a newspaper for the people to read."

MR. F. G. COLLINS referred to the arrival of a group of Dr. Banda, saying, "There is no reason why there should not be a meeting to meet Dr. Hastings Banda, but the meeting last Sunday by all accounts was not a success. The gathering broke up on the apron before the aircraft had come to a halt, which is contrary to the rules and regulations. It caused the utmost inconvenience and confusion to other passengers. Photographs show that there was a great deal of damage to the persons breaking up to the apron. The aircraft in the airport by the possible dropping of a bomb. Steps are being taken to ensure that such a thing does not happen here, but what about the airport itself?"

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "We shall see... Thousands will gather there."

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD: "I represent a considerable number of mineral firms and I say again that if the African members are aware of any of these concealed minerals I should be delighted to bring them to the notice of the respective firm, who have already spent in this country over £100,000 in seeking for and testing mineralogical deposits. There was reference to coal, I think to the coalfield which extends under the lake and across the border into Tanganyika at the north end of the lake. The coal from that field has been given a thorough test by the Nyasaland geologists. It is not as good as the coal in Tanganyika unless it can be delivered more cheaply than Wankie coal it is not likely to be an economic proposition."

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "There is a coal mine Chikwawa."

MR. BLACKWOOD: "That is the Simba coalfield. It has been fully investigated; no go. The fractured nature of Nyasaland mitigates against a satisfactory field of exploitable minerals in bulk quantities. However, investigations are continuing."

Working Against Government

"I cannot see any purpose in a constitutional review until after the review of the federal status late in 1960. (MR. CHIPEMBERE: "Rubbish.") Everything must clearly be most materially influenced by that. As long as we remain in the Executive Council who are working against Federation and therefore the declared policy of Government."

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "That is why we shall secede from the Federation. Down with your Federation!"

MR. BLACKWOOD: "If federation does not continue, the alternative must be absolute bankruptcy and the departure of all Europeans from Nyasaland."

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "Let them quit. We do not care if they leave their Federation with them."

MR. SPEAKER: "I will not have these too frequent interruptions."

MR. BLACKWOOD: "The high-headed lunatic leftists would no doubt be delighted to see the Europeans quit Nyasaland."

MR. CHIPEMBERE: "If they would be here only on the condition of federation, they can go. We didn't ask for European..."

MR. SPEAKER: "Will you please, Mr. Chipembere, control yourself?"

MR. BLACKWOOD: "Mr. Chinyama and Mr. Kwenje have

both said that they wish the Europeans to stay, but they do not wish the European to rule for ever, and indeed for very long. We non-Africans on this side of the House have never ruled in this country yet. We have not asked to either.

MR. CHIPMERE: "You are on the Executive Council. That does not give me a majority power in this country."
MR. CHIPMERE: "You are in a position to influence policy."

"I might be in a position to influence it, but not to rule it."
MR. CHIPMERE: "But you are in the position there to

MR. SPEAKER: "If Mr. Chipmère doesn't control himself a little better I shall have to name him."

MR. BLACKWOOD: "I express the view from this side of the House when I say that we do not wish to rule or influence provided we can be assured that those standards of civilization which have been established here will be in no way debased. That plus security is about all we ask. We have not asked to be Ministers; we have not asked for majorities; we have not asked for power in the true sense of political power."

MR. CHIPMERE: "But you reject an African majority."
"We have only asked for the maintenance of our existing standards."

MR. CHIPMERE: "You reject an African majority, which means that you want a European majority. Don't contradict yourself."

"I do not contradict myself. I do not ask for a non-official European majority in this House."

MR. CHIPMERE: "Well, they are Europeans all of them. Look at them. Are they black?"

MR. SPEAKER: "If the honourable Member continues to interrupt the proceedings he knows what is going to happen."

MR. BLACKWOOD: "Reference has been made to an announcement by the Synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian. It is best described as an unbalanced and irresponsible utterance, full of inaccuracies and unfounded claims. It made no attempt to present an unbiased picture, to consider what would happen in certain eventualities which it prognosticated. Overall, it adopted a pious and sanctimonious air to cloak an attitude of rabid racialism."

"A trickle of settlers has already started leaving this country and unless a firm stand is taken by this Government this will increase. I have no doubt that this will be popular with some, particularly those left-wing lunatics that I have referred to, and also to those visitors whom we have had here whose ridiculous utterances have given rise to a possible loss of confidence in the possible future Government in the United Kingdom. It is a tragedy that people who apparently live in a mist of unreality and political theories and clichés can so upset the stability of a country."

(To be continued)

Practical Steps in the Development of Racial Partnership

Mr. Mwanakatwe's Address to Royal African Society

RACIAL PARTNERSHIP will remain an abstraction until the Europeans in Central Africa sincerely offer members of other races equality of opportunity in education, technical skill and experience in territorial and world affairs.

Lack of educational facilities on the Copperbelt is being met by progressive Africans. In that great Copperbelt area of Africa, some numbering about 100,000, where the future of Central Africa may be decided, there is as yet no secondary school for Africans.

Though we Africans are not altogether satisfied with the way the policy of racial partnership is being implemented, it would be quite wrong to say that there have been no attempts by the Europeans to bring the races together. To give you a few examples of what has been done in that direction:—

(1) Mr. Matthew Wakalama, headmaster of the American Methodist School, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Griffith Maitshu, headmaster of Legwari Methodist Secondary School, Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia, have European assistants, the members of their teaching staff.

(2) Mr. Mwanakatwe, B.A., has been appointed principal of an African school in Northern Rhodesia. His predecessor was a European.

Living Together

(3) European students at the Rhodesia University have now spontaneously decided to live in the same hostels with students of other races.

(4) Two African doctors have been appointed to Lleywn Hospital in the Kitwe district of Northern Rhodesia on the same grade as European doctors, and they will stay in the same place with European doctors. Two Southern Rhodesian African doctors have also been treated in the same way.

(5) The nursing course to be started shortly in Lleywn Hospital will be multi-racial, and on the successful completion of the course all will be State registered nurses.

(6) Federal scholarships, bursaries, and loans are made available to deserving applicants regardless of colour, race, or nationality.

(7) The first Southern Rhodesian African lawyer has been admitted to both the Southern Rhodesian Bar and the Law Society as a full member.

(8) Tennis clubs have been formed all over Northern Rhodesia.

(9) The United Northern Rhodesia Association sponsored a week-end study conference which was attended by over 67 leading members of all races. They lived in the same hotels—Ridge Hotel in Salisbury—and took their meals at the same tables freely and happily. The Lusaka Hotel is now also open to all races.

(10) The Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee is doing not only useful but remarkable work, and is being supported and appreciated by members of all races. This could not have been formed and made use of if there was no intention on the part of the Europeans to work together and co-operate with members of other races.

Same Pay

(11) The Federal Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland are multi-racial in composition though Europeans still outnumber Africans, and the salaries of members of the Legislative Councils and of Parliament are the same regardless of colour, race, or nationality.

(12) Bodies such as the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind, Prisoners' Aid Society, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, etc., as well as the Boy Scout Association and Girl Guides, are multi-racial.

(13) European members of the Women's Institutes go out into African townships and African community centres to give African women useful lessons in cooking, sewing, knitting, etc.

(14) The labour assistants and trade union leaders' course organized and run by the Labour Department is multi-racial.

(15) The proposed College of Rhodesian Citizenship will be multi-racial.

(16) All the political parties in Central Africa, including the Dominion Party, are multi-racial—although the latter's policy is racial segregation.

(17) The recent observer delegation from the Federation to the International Labour Organization was multi-racial.

(18) The Capricorn Africa Society is multi-racial. I do not belong to it, but I must admit that its purpose is a sincere attempt of the European founder-members to bring the races in Central Africa into harmony.

(19) Kitwe is being held with the multi-racial and international games being held there.

* Further passages from this address will be published next week.

(20) There is an inter-racial cinema in Lusaka owned by an Indian. It was opened towards the end of 1956.

(21) Bwana's Hotel in Lusaka, built by the Northern Rhodesian Government, designed particularly to cater for the better class of African traveller, is open to all races and is patronized by Africans, Asiatics, Arabs, Euro-Africans, and a number of Europeans.

(22) The necessity for Africans to carry night passes when out at 9 p.m. in urban areas has been suspended for a trial period by some local authorities. This has been done in order to relax discriminatory regulations.

(23) King George VI Memorial Camp, situated on the banks of the Mulungushi River near Broken Hill, is intended to be a training ground for youth leaders and to provide a camping site for organizations which cater for young people of all races. This camp was opened by Her Majesty the Queen Mother.

Sincere Effort

So sincere attempts have been made to implement the policy of racial partnership. The United Federal Party should be congratulated on its courage in mooted a policy. What requires close examination is the arrangement of priorities in implementing the policy and ways and means of helping it to succeed.

Other hotel proprietors in the country should open their doors to Africans, and those adult Africans who deserve it should be awarded bursaries and scholarships to study English, law, government, parliamentary procedure, practice, domestic science, written and spoken English, trade unionism, social sciences, and other subjects as well as technical courses. The country can benefit on many counts which entirely depends on having professional and skilled men from outside. Central Africa should have its own skilled and professional men among its own Africans and Europeans.

Such bursaries and scholarships should not come only from the Government and British Council, but organizations such as the Beit Trust, the Rhodes Scholarship Board, the Woodhead Foundation, the British South Africa Company, the copper mining companies, and some of the wealthy American mining houses should be interested in the improvement of human relations. They should be interested in providing bursaries and scholarships for such courses as they would not regret it.

I have been asked whether I think the Northern Rhodesian African Congress should be recognized as a political party. I think it should. The Dominion Party is a recognized party in this country, although most of you are opposed to Communism, you recognize the Communist Party as a political party. So I cannot see how any believer in parliamentary democracy could refuse to accept the African Congress as a political party, provided they operate peaceably and do not resort to intimidation. The more you press dynamite the greater the explosion.

Ignoring the existence of the Congress as a political party or banning it would do more harm than good. In democracy people have a right to disagree, so it is up to the African Congress to recruit followers and put forward candidates to the Legislative Council and Federal Parliament.

Although I do not support the policy now pursued by the African Congress, I would be happy to see Mr. Harry Numbumba or any other Congress leader in the Legislative Council or Federal Parliament if he could get the support of the multi-racial electorate. Then they would see how difficult it is to run a Government and how desirable it is for Africans and Europeans to work side by side.

Trade Union Leadership

I have also been asked if this political organization seeks to capture the leadership of African trade unions, and threatens some African trade union leaders with murder. I cannot speak for other African trade unions, but as for the Northern Rhodesian Mines African Staff Association, over which I preside, no such attempts have been made. Perhaps it is due to the fact that they know where we stand with them.

There are groups of Africans — they may be Congress or not — who, through lack of political knowledge and understanding try to discourage other Africans from co-operating with liberal-minded Europeans by ridiculing and jeering at them — branding them as traitors or informers. This is a real stumbling block and hinders their firm belief in racial harmony and co-operation for fear of being hated and becoming unpopular with other Africans.

Relations between the African Mineworkers' Union and the Mines African Staff Association have become cordial since the re-organization of the African union after the state of emergency. On our suggestion, the two organizations have agreed to joint meetings on branch and central level. The African Staff Association has become an affiliated body of the Northern Rhodesian African Trades Union Congress. I have been elected senior trustee of that body and Mr. Lawrence Katlunga, president of the African Union, is its general president.

Most of the Northern Rhodesian Government's proposals for constitutional change I find impartial, realistic, and fair to all. The only comments I would make are:

(1) In order to assure the Africans of their future in a multi-racial society, and to put the policy of racial partnership into practice, instead of having only one there should be two African Ministers and two African Assistant Ministers.

(2) As the African urban population is not only rapidly growing but it is also gradually becoming stable and consists of many of the most enlightened and well-informed Africans, instead of having only two reserved seats for Africans to represent urbanized Africans they should be four. This will mean bringing the number of African representatives from eight to 10, i.e., six for rural areas and four for urban areas; and 10 members in a house of 22 will not decide voting powers.

(3) In order to discourage racial representation and tribalism in favour of parliamentary democracy, candidates from the special roll should not need to be endorsed by the chiefs. That would not only be a departure from parliamentary democracy but would also cause undesirable conflicts between the chiefs and their people. Such an arrangement will not help chiefs to be liked, respected, and trusted; instead they will become unpopular, disliked, and feared.

Electoral Committees

But if Government insist on having some sort of electoral college for special candidates, they would be well advised to create in special constituencies provincial electoral committees consisting of nine people: a district commissioner, a European missionary, a European trader or farmer, a provincial education officer, an African minister of religion, an African trader or farmer, an African chief, an African traditional councillor and as chairman the provincial commissioner (or the resident commissioner in the case of the Bechuanaland Protectorate).

(4) In order to encourage party politics in the racial representation and tribalism no nominations to the Legislative Council should be made by the Legislative Council or any superior Native authority. All Legislative Council members should be popularly elected by all the races.

European and African civil servants should be in the Legislative Council for one term only, who are not heads of Government departments or executive officers, should be allowed, if they wish, to return to the Civil Service after that period without break of service — condoning the period they spent in the Legislative Council.

Federation of Malaya.
Some people in Britain as well as in Northern Rhodesia think that the solution to our racial problems should be a party. I think that the Legislative Council would be the real answer to the complicated racial problems facing Northern Rhodesia.

Parity in present circumstances will not settle but divide the races and make things more difficult and complicated. Both races will be more anxious about their future than they are today, and the result will be a tug-of-war between Europeans and Africans.

Bursaries for the Deserving

What we need in Northern Rhodesia for African advancement are bursaries and scholarships to enable deserving Africans to qualify as doctors, State teachers, engineers, lawyers, school teachers, domestic science teachers, social workers, etc.

The real answer to our problems is to have professional and skilled men from our own Europeans and Africans men who can meet on common ground regardless of colour, race, or nationality. Good education will remove the colour bar and racial discrimination without legislating against it, and instead there will be class distinction — which cannot be avoided; it occurs in every society or community.

Without good education Africans will always have an inferiority complex. This will unavoidably lead to continuous racial conflicts, ill-feeling, and mistrust. It is not only for the Government of Northern Rhodesia but also for you to see to such things in the cause of not only humanity but also for the promotion of friendly ties in this great comity of nations of ours, the British Commonwealth.

Leopard Beaten Off

THE QUEEN has approved the immediate award of the British Empire Medal for Gallantry to Mr. Edwin Chingwalu, head clerk on Mini Mini Estate in the Mlanje district of Nyassaland. He took part in a hunt for a leopard which had been causing trouble when the beast emerged from a thicket, charged at a European assistant on the estate, caught him by the shoulder, and knocked him down. Though armed only with a bow and arrow, Mr. Chingwalu, a man in his middle fifties, ran over and beat the leopard over the head with the arrow until it ran off.

Problem of Price Stability for Primary Producers

U.M. Government Rejects Bulk Purchase and State Trading

OPENING A DEBATE in the House of Commons last week, Mr. JAMES CALLAGHAN urged the Government to recognize the serious effect of unstable raw material prices on the well-being of the overseas territories and on the trade of the United Kingdom.

The improved balance of payments had been achieved largely at the expense of the Commonwealth. For example, in Rhodesia and Nyasaland this year's deficit would be £21m., against a surplus of £22m. last year; copper would contribute only £52m. to their national income, compared with £92m. last year.

Though that had not yet affected exports from this country to the Federation, it was holding up a great deal of development. "African education is being slowed down. On the Copperbelt, the source of all these riches, less than half the African children are able to go to school, and there will be an even smaller proportion this year because the school building programme is having to slow down. That is one illustration of the social consequences of the serious decline in raw material prices throughout the Commonwealth."

Labour's plan for Progress was based on a policy of expansion for Britain and the Commonwealth. We believe that there is a tremendous future for this nation and the Commonwealth if we get together to get rid of the restrictionist policies which have dogged us for the last three years and resulted in a decline of exports from the U.K. to the Colonies and other Commonwealth territories and a decline in imports from these territories.

A step in the direction of price stability would be long-term contracts with Commonwealth producers.

Mr. N. MORGAN, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, acknowledged that some Commonwealth Governments were seriously troubled because they had geared their economics and development programmes to a level of overseas commodity prices no longer ruling. The sharpest falls had been in copper, lead, and zinc.

"The prices of those commodities have been pushed up very high by a number of factors, including stockpiling. There has been some over-production, and the producers have now taken steps to limit production, which has steadied the market in copper," the Minister said.

World Market

As to stabilizing commodity prices, Britain could do little for those which were sold on the world market. No scheme was practicable without the participation of the United States, Western Europe, and other major producing countries. Mr. Morgan said the matter of inter-commodity competition—copper prices, for instance, always affected aluminium—and the development of man-made fibres (nylon, wool and cotton prices). It was in the interests of producers and consumers that price arrangements should be reasonably flexible. "There is virtually no commodity that can be taken totally out of the economy and judged on its own."

Price maintenance schemes involved problems which often proved insuperable. They take a long time to negotiate, and only too often when they do mature, the situation that has called them into being has changed. What is really most important is to establish and maintain a high and expanding demand in the world.

"The real challenge which will face the Commonwealth at Montreal is to seek the means, in co-operation, for expansion of trade. Only out of that can there come a rise in the standard of living of the peoples of the Commonwealth, which is what we all seek."

Mr. AUSTEN ALBU (Lab.) said that the argument that we must increase trade in order to maintain commodity prices could be put the other way round. Our export trade would not continue unless the countries producing commodities, particularly those dependent on a small number of commodities, were able to purchase the goods which we wished to sell.

Speaking of his visit to Northern Rhodesia last year, Mr. ALBU said: "The price of copper reached about £400 a ton two years ago. When I lunched in the guest-house of one of the copper companies, sitting next to me was the works manager of a company making the transmission lines for the Kariba power scheme. To the horror of the guests, he announced that those transmission lines were made of aluminium, because when the contract was placed it was more economic to make them of aluminium than of copper. It was no advantage to Rhodesia that the price of copper reached that

fantastic figure for a very short period."

Mr. R. H. TURTON (Cons.) expressed approval of long-term agreements, describing the Rhodesian tobacco agreement and the Commonwealth sugar agreement as extremely valuable.

"We face the real test of Commonwealth and British ingenuity in the next few years—how to counter Russia's economic war. In the Commonwealth it should be fairly straightforward. Let us start at Montreal by getting our friends together to make plans to stabilize commodity prices and to see that commodity surpluses are sold. By this means not only shall we ensure prosperity for the Commonwealth but make more likely the future peace of the world."

Mr. ARTHUR SKEFFINGTON (Lab.) said that one of the sad stories of Commonwealth development was the small, ineffective total investment. In 1954 the gross capital formation for the whole of the Colonies, as opposed to the self-governing countries, had been only £400m. "That is ludicrously inadequate when one remembers the resources and opportunities available."

Of the £400m., some £65m. was fresh capital from outside the Colonies, and the rest had been found locally—which meant that the balance came from public agencies of one kind or another. Outside investment, apart from that of State or other authorities, had been only £65m.

Fine Example

Mentioning the rôle of the co-operative movement in the Colonies, Mr. SKEFFINGTON spoke of the Co-operative Marketing Co-operative Union which handles the coffee marketing of 37 small societies; there was no commercial standard in the world of a local people which had attained such a high standard of social service through their own co-operative movement.

Mr. JOHN FINLAY (Cons.) doubted if Mr. SKEFFINGTON realized how much money had been lost throughout Africa by private companies, as well as by the C.D.C. and the O.F.C.

Mr. RONALD RUSSELL (Cons.) saw Government bulk buying and selling as the last resort to stabilize Commonwealth commodity prices. Long-term contracts made by Governments, such as the tobacco agreement with Rhodesia, sound better. Government bulk buying, however, created artificial shortages and inflated the price of the commodity.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) recognized the need for an economic foundation for a Colony before it was allowed to escape Colonial status. But in the last year their exports had risen only by 2% while their import costs had increased by 7%.

"Overall there is a slightly falling edifice in their economies, and no doubt to their ambitious schemes of economic development. That is laudable. One does blame the Government for not allowing the money to flow to these Colonies to support these ambitious development schemes."

Why were Conservatives so critical of bulk purchase and long-term agreements when they could see that it was done in the case of sugar? Similar arrangements should be made for copper, cobalt, and coffee. Kenya would have a difficult time if coffee prices fell.

"The South American copper price, as I know from a conference in Mexico City, are going to cut back 30% of their output. In Kenya we are doing well at the moment. Last year 57,000 African peasant farmers made £1m. If 57,000 African coffee farmers in Kenya are to suffer as a result of a shortage caused by world conditions, there is something wrong with the House of Commons if we allow this to happen."

The only large investment surpluses available were American.

Commonwealth Bank

"The World Bank's chairman, Mr. Eugene Black, has just visited Kenya. He gave the East Africa High Commission £8m. for railways, docks and harbours, and said that he would give more in the future. East Africa is credit-worthy. Never mind what some people think of Mr. Tom Mboya and Mr. Julius Nyerere. The World Bank feels that Kenya and East Africa are stable places into which it can put money."

"If the World Bank is prepared to do this, why not a Commonwealth Bank, too? Our sterling system covering 40% of the world does great work. It baffles me that we should not have closer financial inter-penetration and have capital sums given to the Bank by Commonwealth Governments out of their internal taxation."

Mr. BERNARD BRYNE (Cons.) said that there was only a relative decline in Commonwealth trade. There had been most formidable economic growth in almost every Commonwealth country.

Referring to the discrimination against Commonwealth products by the Treaty of Rome countries, he thought that G.A.T.T. might be a defence of our best trading interests. None of the objects which Mr. Callaghan thought desirable

was possible unless we were prepared to go to the Montreal Conference and say that if the rest of the world did not toe the line, if discriminatory practices against all the best interests of international trade were not stopped, we should seek a re-negotiation of G.A.T.T.

He hoped that would not be necessary, because all the Commonwealth primary interests with which he was concerned, as chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Association, were anxious to see, not a return to discrimination and restriction, but a general expansion of world trade, so that a surplus could be found for overseas investment.

Labour proposed to allocate 1% of the national income for special development expenditure overseas, in addition to the 14% of national income now currently invested in that way. That would require a trade surplus of between £400m. and £500m. a year, when in no single year since the end of the war had we had a true surplus of that order.

International Agreement Essential

Mr. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) said that Uganda relied chiefly on cotton and coffee, that coffee accounted for just under half of Kenya's exports, and that Tanganyika depended on coffee, sisal, and cotton. It was essential that there should be international agreement to protect the economies of such countries and give them stability. "If the crop fall or the export price on the international market falls the economies of these countries receive a real belly-punch".

We had put £116m. from all sources into the Colonies last year, "about the amount we pay to the Sheikh of Kuwait in oil royalties". It was a paltry sum compared with the immensity of the problem. Private investment was found £95m., and £17m. was provided by the Colonies themselves; the C.D.C.'s investment had been only £2m. which was deplorable.

Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, replied to the responsibility for primary producers was of great importance, but in the Government's view bulk purchase and State trading were not efficient ways of achieving it. They were essentially rigid, and prevented production adjusting itself to changes in demand and leading to inefficiency and slackening of enterprise. It was quite unrealistic to suppose that they could form part of a policy of expansion.

A sensible man had to be content with stability at the cost of restriction of supplies and higher prices to the consumer, and expansion at the cost of fluctuations due to the process of adjustment of supplies to demand, which might at times mean a low price.

This problem is not soluble by any nice, tidy, doctrinaire scheme. The fact that the Commonwealth sugar agreement works well does not mean it can be applied in every case. There may be occasions when the right answer is an international commodity agreement, or if this is not possible an agreement on a Commonwealth basis, which will at any rate, provide a partial solution. On the other hand, the answer may be local stabilization schemes designed to cushion producers against sudden rises and falls in prices.

The best contribution to the problems of a primary producer country has to be by falling prices, was to provide some sort of guarantee, credit of loan to help increase the purchasing power of its consumers, and to encourage necessary economic squall blow over and demand re-assessed itself.

We should beware of the dangers of seeking to stereotype the pattern of international trade by managed market arrangements. Any approach to these problems should have full regard to the interests of consumers and producers alike, and they should not seek to introduce rigidity into world trade.

Long-term contracts and bulk buying appeals to some Commonwealth producers, but there are other means of maintaining purchasing power of primary producers, rather than raising artificially the prices of their commodities or preventing their consumers from having full advantage of the conditions of plenty which their efforts have helped to create.

Back to Rationing

Bulk purchase, once embarked upon on any significant scale, will sooner or later compel the Government to assume full powers of control of imports from all sources. Bulk buying means bulk selling. The control of buying involves sooner or later control over distribution — in other words, that ugly word rationing.

Wherever a commodity which is bulk bought competes with home production, as in the case of food, sooner or later quantitative control of home production becomes necessary, and wherever it involves some form of deficiency payment, if it is not intended that the full increased price should be passed on to the consumer, there must also be controls unless some complacent Chancellor of the Exchequer is willing to hand the Treasury to a policy of unlimited liability for the country to inflation.

Mr. BOTTAMLEY: "Does this mean that the Government are prepared to allow maize from the United States, meat from the Argentine, apples from the United States and the Argon-

line, wheat and tin from the United States, all adding to our dollar liabilities, more likely to make this country go bankrupt and damaging the Commonwealth?"

Mr. ALPORT: "This is a period of plenty. This country would not accept the introduction of the whole costly clobber of controls, high prices or high taxation, the quantitative restriction and the rationing which the policies of the Opposition would entail. The Government are ready to use the powers which they possess to offer assistance to the Commonwealth and other overseas countries and thus maintain export activity."

"The Ministers who go to Montreal in September will go to find means of expanding not only the trade within the Commonwealth but trade between the Commonwealth and the world, in the interest of the Colonial peoples, of the people of this country, and in the interests of the independent Commonwealth as a whole."

The House accepted the Government's amendment to Mr. Callaghan's motion, which then read: "That this House, recognizing the serious effect of unstable prices of raw material and crops on the well-being of the Commonwealth and the trade of the U.K., calls upon H.M. Government to pursue policies that will help to stabilize prices of primary products and expand trade, and to promote the welfare of Colonial people, and welcomes the opportunity which will be afforded for discussions of these matters at the forthcoming Commonwealth Economic Conference."

Joint Council for Sisal Industry

Employers and Employees Pledged to Co-operate

A CENTRAL JOINT COUNCIL OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY has been created in Tanganyika Territory. It has an independent chairman and 24 representatives of management and 24 of employees.

Three on the management side represent the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and three on the employees side are nominees of the recently registered Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Union (which was formed by amalgamating the Eastern Province Plantation Workers' Union and the Lake Province Plantation Workers' Union).

The functions of the Central Joint Council are:

- (1) To secure the largest possible co-operation between management and employees for the development of the sisal industry and the improvement of the conditions and prosperity of all engaged in that industry;
- (2) To give the employees a wider interest in and greater responsibility for the conditions under which their work is performed;
- (3) To promote a proper understanding between management and employees in order to ensure efficiency and agreement by mutual agreement;
- (4) Consideration of working conditions and wages in the industry as a whole;
- (5) Consideration of health and welfare conditions and other services obtaining on the estates;
- (6) To make representations to Government on the needs and opinions of the industry; and
- (7) Other matters of joint interest.

Apart from the three members of the Sisal Association and three of the trade union above-mentioned, the council will consist of 42 members elected by four regional consultative councils, half from and by the management side and the other half from and by the employees' side in the following proportions:

	Management	Employees
Tanga Regional Consultative Council	10	10
Northern Province Regional Consultative Council	2	2
Central Line Regional Consultative Council	6	6
Southern Province Regional Consultative Council	3	3
Total	21	21

Each side will appoint its own chairman and secretary, and the joint secretaries will be responsible for drawing up the agenda for each meeting.

Sir Barclay Meade presided over the inaugural meeting, as he had done over the joint conference, which first considered the proposal and the committee which drafted a constitution.

Self-Government for Uganda Shortly

Taxation Proposals Disastrous, Says Commerce

A PROTECTORATE "shortly to achieve self-government", Uganda would be at a serious disadvantage in comparison with Kenya and Tanganyika Territory if the Government were to increase the rate of income tax on company profits from 4s. to 5s. 6d. in the £, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has written in a memorandum sent to the Minister of Finance.

Though there is not pessimism among traders, there is an atmosphere of "non-optimism", says the Chamber. Believing that the long-term effect of the higher rate of tax would be "disastrous" to Uganda, it suggests that the differential in rates which has hitherto existed between Uganda and her neighbours should be restored.

The document, which is largely devoted to criticism of the proposals for a high rate of tax on undistributed company profits, says, *inter alia*:

"Under the present proposals U.K. shareholders will have to choose between U.K. tax of up to 18s. 6d. in the £ on dividends declared or 15s. in the £ on undistributed income in Uganda. It is difficult to think of a more effective way of discouraging overseas investment.

The importance of retaining earnings to commerce and industry cannot be over-emphasized. Retained earnings are their life-blood. They are (1) as a protection against the continuing fall in the value of money; (2) as a protection against the continuing fall in the value of assets from which protection against losses and the firm base from which speculative business can be undertaken; and Uganda's cash economy is almost wholly dependent on speculative trading in cotton and coffee; and (3) as the only source of contractual expansion. The proposals of directors will contemplate a policy of distribution which it is unable to retain more than 14% of its earnings.

Limiting Retained Earnings

The proposals can have the effect of limiting retained earnings to 14% of a company's taxable income, because the directors will be faced with the choice of distributing 80% of the company's income or of paying 15s. in the £ upon it. Clearly, in most cases the directors will fall upon distribution. As a result the company will be left with 20% of its earnings, taxed at 5s. 6d. in the £, i.e. leaving a balance of 14%.

"Dividends of public companies tend to average about 45% of earned income. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia regard a company as withholding its income unreasonably if the amount withheld is 27½% to 30% of the taxable income. This compares with the proposed 14% for East Africa. Furthermore, South Africa and Rhodesia have an unreasonableness at 5s. in the £ and Rhodesia at a top rate of 3s. compared with East Africa's proposed 9s. 6d."

A graphic instance of the damaging effect of the limitation which will be imposed on retained earnings is provided by the company which has recently completed a development programme by the use of loan capital. Out of the 14½% of taxable income left to it such a company must finance the necessary increase in its circulating assets stemming from the capital development and also find the cash to repay its borrowings. A "non-surtax" company may have planned its development (and its creditors may have advanced the money) in the light of a tax position which allowed the retention of 80% of earnings, a proportion now reduced to 14%.

"The chamber recommends that provision should be made for deduction of repayments of borrowed capital in computing the income liable to undistributed income tax. As company tax paid or payable is not available for distribution, we recommend that the whole of the chargeable income tax be allowed as a deduction.

"It may be said that any company which feels that it will be penalized by the imposition of the proposed undistributed income tax can place itself outside the scope of the tax by becoming a public company. But why should people who have for many years conducted private business so that they have paid their full share of income tax, and have returned a substantial proportion of their earnings to further development of their business, and so of the economy as a whole, now be compelled to give up control to outsiders? If they are so compelled, how can they be assured of buyers for their shares at a fair price?

"Substantial companies in Uganda whose activities form an essential part of the country's economy have ploughed back into their businesses two-thirds or more of their profits

Faced with the proposed tax, these companies are likely to place themselves outside its scope either by diverting their profits elsewhere or by withdrawing their investments from Uganda altogether.

"This will result in the loss of tax upon the profits as a direct contribution to Government revenues, the loss to the economy of the benefit of the ploughed-back profits; and the loss to Uganda of the capital invested.

Summary of Objections

"In the opinion of the chamber the proposed tax is inequitable and will have a damaging effect upon the country's economy because (1) its scope is too wide; (2) the proportion of company income which it seeks to attack is too high; (3) the rate to be imposed on that proportion is excessive; (4) the capital allowances are inadequate; (5) the effects of (2), (3) and (4) will damage the financial structure of a large number of companies; and (6) Uganda will be placed in a weaker position than Southern Rhodesia to hold or attract investment from overseas.

"If Government does not see fit to withdraw and redesign the proposed legislation, but persists in its intention to set up the undistributed income tax in the manner outlined, the chamber recommends:

(1) That the allowance for circulating capital be increased to not less than 40%.

(2) That all sums actually and necessarily expended on capital assets applicable to the business be allowed as a deduction in computing undistributed profits, whether or not such capital assets are included in the second schedule to the Income Tax Management Act. (The South African Income Tax Act allows the whole of the revenue expenditure incurred, whether or not such expenditure is ordinarily allowable for income tax purposes).

(3) That the whole of the chargeable company tax be allowed as a deduction in computing undistributed income.

(4) That provision should be made for deduction of repayments of borrowed capital.

(5) That companies having 51% of the voting rights in the hands of residents should be exempt from the proposed tax, or that the tax should apply only to the proportion of undistributed income which is applicable to the shares of residents.

(6) That the undistributed income tax shall not apply to any company whose profits as computed for the purposes of any amount paid to shareholders, other than dividends, do not exceed £5,000.

(7) That the rate of the undistributed income tax should be applied pro-rata to the failure to distribute, or as a flat basis.

Mr. Godwin Lewanika's Crowded Visit

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, president of the Northern Rhodesian Mines' African Staff Association, who left London Airport on Monday to return to Northern Rhodesia, had had a busy time since his arrival on July 10.

He had been presented to the Queen Mother at a reception at St. James's Palace, lunched in the House of Lords with a small group of Conservative and Socialist members of both Houses; had tea with Labour M.P.s. and with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee in London; addressed Conservative members of both Houses and the Conservative Commonwealth Council, the Joint East and Central African Board, and a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies; talked to representatives of the Trades Union Congress, the British Council of Churches, the Church of Scotland, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Institute of Race Relations, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and the Industrial Welfare Society. During a short visit to Edinburgh he called on the editor of *The Scotsman*, and in the latter part of last week he went to Cardiff for the close of the Commonwealth Games. He also had talks at the Colonial Office, lunched with the chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, attended a reception at Rhodesia House, and met the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Lewanika, a younger brother of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, is to be a Federal Party candidate for the Rhodesian Parliament in the forthcoming elections.

Sir Richard Turnbull's Heavy Task

First Speech of Tanganyika's New Governor

THE TASK OF GOVERNING this rapidly developing country will be a heavy responsibility, in undertaking it I am fortified by the reputation of the people for good sense and good citizenship and by the knowledge that I shall have behind me a civil service second to none.

In those words Sir Richard Turnbull began his first address in Tanganyika Territory after being sworn in as its ninth Governor.

There must, he continued, be relentless maintenance of the drive for the best use of the Territory's resources, natural and human, and for the expansion of production in present and new industries, for only in that way could the money be found for the necessary steady improvement in the social services.

Educational progress, coupled with expanding opportunities in the public service, the cooking house, and the factory, would produce a well-equipped with knowledge and experience to assume the heavy responsibilities of the future.

It was with pride and humility that he dedicated himself to Tanganyika's service.

Mr. Mboya Talks of "Positive Action"

Majority Rule the Uncompromising Aim

MR. TOM MBOYA, the Kenya African political leader is stated by *Uhuru*, a weekly sheet issued by the Nairobi People's Convention Party, to have said recently at an African meeting at Makadara:

"I declare that the day of positive action is drawing near, the day when you and I must individually and collectively lay ourselves ready for individual and collective action against the forces of Colonial imperialists and European domination. This is a call and a declaration to all our six million people."

"Let it be known to those hypocrites who preach co-operation, Christianity, and democracy by word of mouth but fail to live by example what they preach that we, the African people of Kenya, are awakened and do not intend to go back to sleep any more. Let it be known that we Africans are fed up with the paternal attitudes of the Colonial and other oppressive forces. We want to take a full part in the Government of our country, and govern or misgovern ourselves as we see fit, and not other democratic countries."

"I thank you for the success of the positive action taken on May 27 and 28. (May 27 and 28 were the first days of the trials of seven of the African elected members, so called 'sacrifice days', on which Africans were asked to buy no European drinks or cigarettes and refrain from use of the buses.)"

"The Colonial powers and settler forces are scared of this experience. This is the strongest weapon in our hands. It is peaceful and constitutional. It requires no violence or intimidation, but strict individual discipline. Prepare yourselves for other positive measures if and when you are called upon by your leaders to support our struggle for freedom."

"I and my colleagues condemn without reservation of qualification any subversive, secret, or terrorist organizations or activities. It is only fair to add that the Government should help in ridding this country of such activities and/or organizations by removing all restrictions on freedom of organizations, i.e., remove all restrictions on freedom of association, speech, and assembly. Let us dedicate ourselves to non-violent, positive-action struggle."

"We have published new constitutional demands. Those proposals must be regarded as merely interim and transitional. My declared objective is self-government with majority rule for Kenya."

"Last week the Government, the European and the specially elected members defeated our motion calling for a round-table conference. The defeat brought out clearly the unanimity of the African, Arab, and Asian members in their support to the present constitution. Secondly, it warned the Africans that advance through action in the Legislature can be blocked arbitrarily by the Government and settler action."

Mr. Odinga and Mau Mau Convicts

Chief Secretary's Reply to His Speeches

GROUP-CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS asked in the Kenya Legislative Council last week:—

"In view of the statement made in Legislative Council on June 26, 1958, by the hon. Member for Nyanza Central concerning Mau Mau criminals confined at Lokitaung, suggesting that they are still the political leaders of the Africans."

"(a) Will Government state what action they propose to take in view of the fact that the hon. Member repeated his assertion outside Legislative Council and encouraged a mass meeting to pass a resolution to the same effect in support of one of the convicted persons in the Kalcien Hall, Kiambu, on July 6, 1958?"

"(b) Will Government once again give the fullest publicity to the part taken in organizing Mau Mau by the convicts referred to, the nature and magnitude of the atrocities for which they were responsible, and so far as decency allows, details of the Mau Mau oaths?"

Mr. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary to the Government replied:—

"The first part of the question deals with an expression of opinion made by an hon. member of this House in a public speech, and, since that opinion though deplorable, is not unlawful, the Government proposes to take no action."

"The second part of the question raises quite different issues. The convicts at Lokitaung were convicted of managing the Mau Mau society and the bestiality of that organization required no fresh or further publicity. Its disgraceful degradation of the human spirit and the fact that it was directly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of innocent Africans is sufficiently well known in this country and in the world at large."

Not Fit to Release

"All sensible people will know that these leaders of Mau Mau are not fit to return to civilized society, they must assume the mantle of political monitors. Any one who supports the contrary view stamps himself as a supporter of beatification, degradation, and of criminal activity."

"It might be opportune here to repeat a statement made by the Governor, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, in November, 1954, which was as follows:—"

"It will be recalled that Tomu Kenyatta was sentenced by the magistrate at Kapenguria to seven years imprisonment for managing the Mau Mau society and for appealing to the Privy Council against this sentence was dismissed. When the magistrate sentenced Kenyatta to imprisonment he also made a recommendation that Government should make a restriction order against him so that when he came out of prison he could be restricted as to where he could live and what he could do."

"The Government have accepted the magistrate's recommendation, and a restriction order has therefore been made against Kenyatta. This order will come into effect at the end of his sentence and will remain in force indefinitely. Under this order he will be required to live in a certain area specified by Government in the Northern Province, far away from the scene of his former criminal activities."

P.Cs.' Conference

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS in Tanganyika met in conference in Dar es Salaam, recently. The closing address was given by the new Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull. Mr. E. G. ROWE, Minister for Local Government and Administration, presided over the conference, which heard statements from Mr. C. E. FILNEY, Minister for Finance and Economics; Mr. W. W. LEWIS-JONES, Director of Education; Dr. I. M. LISTER, Director of Medical Services; Mr. J. P. MOFFETT, Commissioner for Social Development; and Mr. T. CHALMERS, director of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation. The P.Cs. who attended were: Mr. S. A. WALDEN (Lake Province), Mr. M. J. B. MOLOHAN (Northern Province), Mr. J. E. S. GRIFFITHS (Southern Highlands Province), Mr. J. V. SHAW (Tanga Province), Mr. B. J. DUDBRIDGE (Western Province), Mr. G. T. BELL (Eastern Province), Mr. S. R. TUBBS (Southern Province), and Mr. P. H. JOHNSTON (Central Province). Mr. L. M. HEANEY, of the Ministry of Local Government and Administration, was also present.

PERSONALIA

LORD HALIFAX has resigned the presidency of the Pitt Rivers.

MAJOR F. FIELDING is the new secretary of Nanyuki Sports Club.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING is due in England at about the end of August.

THE REV MICHAEL SCOTT has returned from his brief visit to Bechuanaland.

MR. and MRS. ERIC BAUMANN left London Airport on Tuesday to return to Kenya.

MR. and MRS. G. KILEFF arrived in the EDINBURGH CASTLE from Rhodesia a few days ago.

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN and THE HON. PAMELA SCOTT-ELLIS are on holiday in Las Palmas.

A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to the DUKE and DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.

LADY ELEANOR COLE has returned to Kenya from visits to the United States and the United Kingdom.

MR. H. J. PRATT, a director of Kenya Sugar Estates, Ltd., is outward-bound for Beira in the s.s. KENYA.

MR. A. E. C. COVENTRY, Federal Scientific Liaison Officer in London for the past five years, is revisiting the Federation.

MR. ROY MACNAB, who was at one time engaged in journalism in East Africa, has edited an anthology of South African poetry.

LORD HUNTINGFIELD is a passenger in the RHODESIA CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton on Monday for a Mediterranean cruise.

MR. CHARLES RUBIA has resigned from Nairobi City Council following his nomination to the Legislative Council by the Governor of Kenya.

LORD HAYWORTH, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., who has been in East and Central Africa, has left hospital. He had a hip operation in mid-June.

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA, president-designate of the Nyasaland African National Congress, will take up his office at the annual conference tomorrow.

COMMANDER LOGAN HOOK, who commands the Mount Kenya Squadron of the Legion of Frontiersmen, has been awarded its Medal for Meritorious Service.

MR. W. E. SCOTT-RUSSELL, of Bulawayo, yesterday addressed member firms of the Federation of British Industries in London. SIR GILBERT RENNIE presided.

MR. F. E. W. SUNQUIST, a director of Steamship and General Agencies, Ltd., Mombasa, and MRS. SUNQUIST and their family are on their way back to Kenya by sea.

MR. F. T. THOMPSON has been co-opted to Nairobi City Council as alternate for MR. H. TRAVIS during his absence from Kenya. Mr. Travis was mayor of the city until recently.

MR. G. A. CHAPMAN, who is on his way to South Africa by sea to take up the management of the East London office of the Union-Castle Line, has been manager in Salisbury.

MR. J. E. C. INNES has been appointed a local director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and will take up his appointment towards the end of the year at the local head office in Nairobi.

SIR SIMNEY CAINE, director of the London School of Economics, who was for many years in the Colonial Office, has become chairman of the Education Advisory Council of Associated-Rediffusion, Ltd.

MR. G. S. FOTHERINGHAM, managing director of Blake Mackay Engineering (Africa) Co., Ltd., Nairobi, and MRS. FOTHERINGHAM left London on Saturday for Mombasa in the British India liner KENYA.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER and LORD FARINGTON are two of the 13 members of the United Kingdom delegation to the 47th annual conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Union, now being held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MR. STANLEY EVERETT is chairman of the Municipal Board of Kisumu for the ensuing year, and MR. M. F. STAH deputy chairman.

MR. D. B. HALL, Acting Chief Secretary, has been acting as Governor of Northern Rhodesia during SIR ARTHUR BENSON'S absence in London for constitutional discussions. MR. H. L. JONES is acting as Chief Secretary.

PROFESSOR J. L. LEWIS, formerly Professor of Education in the University College of Ghana, has been appointed to the Chair of Education of London University, with special reference to education in tropical areas.

SIR PHILIP MORRIS, vice-chancellor of Bristol University, and for many years a member of the Advisory Committee for Education in the Colonies, has been re-appointed a governor and vice-chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner, is holding a small sherry party this morning for the Rhodesian Empire Games team. Tomorrow Sir Gilbert is to attend the Sovereign's Parade at Sandhurst, at which 12 cadets from the Federation will be on parade.

MR. J. E. CLARKSON, who served in the King's African Rifles during the last war and then helped start the labour organization for the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, has arrived in England. He left Tanganyika in 1950 and has since resided in the Union of South Africa.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, SIR RICHARD LEECH, SIR HENRY POTTER, and MR. JOHN K. R. THORP have been appointed Knights of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. LADY CRAWFORD, LADY POTTER, LADY TURNBULL, and MRS. THORP are new commanders (sisters).

THE REV. JAMES CHAFFET, chaplain of the Solly, who conducted the service in St. Mary's on Sunday which was attended by the DUKE of Braganza during his visit to Solly, was in Kenya from 1928 until 1953, and was last year's Master of the East and Central Africa Lodge in London.

MR. FLEETWOOD PRITCHARD, chairman of the London advertising agency bearing his name, will shortly arrive in East Africa in connexion with the public relations work of East African Railways and Harbour. MR. HENRY DESCHAMPSNEUF, manager of the agency's overseas department, is already in East Africa.

DR. ABDEL HELIM MOHAMED, chairman of the University Council, SAYED IBRAHIM OSMAN ISHAG, director of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply, and SAYED ALI HASSAN ABDULLA, director of the Local Government Office, are spending two months in the United States at the invitation of the American Government.

MR. C. R. W. FRANCIS, headmaster of the two new European secondary schools at Iringa, was arrived in London from Tanganyika, and MR. C. W. HODGSON, chairman of the board of trustees, is due here shortly, their purpose being to interview candidates for staff appointments. They have recently visited Kenya, the Federation, and the Union of South Africa for the same purpose.

MR. ANTHONY HURD, M.P., a cultural correspondent of *The Times* for the past 20 years, who has paid several visits to East Africa, has resigned in order to interest himself more actively in companies connected with farming. He recently joined the board of Massey Ferguson (Holdings) Ltd., he is a director of the Scottish Australian Co., Ltd., and chairman of English Farms, Ltd. He is a past president of the Farmers' Club and a vice-president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Obituary

Mr. P. E. Brereton, M.P.

MR. PAUL FREDERICK BRERETON, M.P., a Nyasaland European representative in the Federal Parliament, died suddenly at home last week at the age of 63.

Born in South Africa, he was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and from 1913 to 1923 he was employed by gold-mining companies in Johannesburg, apart from two years on active service in East Africa. In 1927 he joined the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse and Export Company, of which he became manager in 1934. In the following year he went to America to study tobacco auctioneering, and later he introduced the system in Southern Rhodesia.

He went to Nyasaland in 1938 as manager of Tobacco Auctions (Nyasaland), Ltd., and retired from the office of managing director in 1955. His business interests included transport and hotels.

When the Federal Parliament was created in 1953 he entered it as one of the representatives of Nyasaland. He had been a member of Limbe Town Council from 1947 and was mayor in 1950. He had also sat on Government committees and boards, including those concerned with town and country planning and price control.

He was the first president of the Rotary Club of Blantyre-Limbe. In South Africa he had captained the Yeoville Sports Club. Very keen on amateur dramatics, he had produced more than 50 plays and musical comedies in Johannesburg and Salisbury.

MR. H. D. APLIN, a former provincial commissioner in Nyasaland, has died in Salisbury, aged 79. He joined the Colonial Service in Nyasaland as a clerk in 1901. From 1921 to 1930 he was P.C. in the Central Province, and then he became Secretary for African Affairs. He retired in the following year and returned to Nyasaland in 1938 as manager for the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. For a period during the war he re-entrated Government Service, taking charge of the Dedza district.

MAJOR CECIL JOHNSTON, who has died in Kenya, settled in the Trans Nzoia in 1914, and a few months later joined the East African Mounted Rifles. Later he was commissioned in the Uganda battalion of the K.A.F. with which he served in "German East". During the slump of the 1930s he was commissioned in the Regular Army, from which he retired at the end of the last war. Then he joined the Tanganyika Labour Department.

MR. MURUBHAI PRABHUPAT MAJAVANI, M.B.E., has died at his home in Uganda at the age of 64. He was a director of the company bearing his name, of Kakira Sugar Works, Ltd., and of Kenya Sugar, Ltd. He had served as a representative member of the Legislative Council of Uganda and on the Central Labour Advisory Board and other bodies. He established a commercial college in Kampala which was later taken over by the Government.

MRS. DIANA STANTON HUMPHREYS has died in Blantyre, Nyasaland, following a riding accident.

MR. M. J. R. CAWDELL, at one time a paddle-steamer captain on the Zambezi, has died in Glasgow at the age of 66. After the 1914-18 war he took up cotton growing in Nyasaland. He joined the Ntondwe Tobacco Company on its formation in Nyasaland in 1928, and later became managing director. He moved to Scotland in 1946.

MAJOR GENERAL CORRIE HUDSON, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., who has died in England, at the age of 84, served in Somaliland against the Mad Mullah.

Sir Brian Freeston

SIR BRIAN FREESTON, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who died in this country last week at the age of 65, was the son of a journalist. When war broke out in 1914 he had been at New College, Oxford, for three years. He joined the Army immediately, and was on military service from September of that year until 1919, for most of the time in France, and for two years as adjutant of the 2nd London Regiment. In 1918 he was sent to the United States to train American troops, first in Texas and afterwards in Michigan.

On the day after his demobilization he joined the Colonial Office. He soon became private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, went to Ceylon in 1921 as secretary to a commission of inquiry, and 10 years later was appointed secretary to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, being thereafter particularly concerned with East African affairs, until in 1936 he went to Nairobi as secretary to the East African Governors' Conference and the High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya and Uganda. He did what he could to increase inter-territorial understanding in official quarters, but it was a constant struggle, and he would probably not have claimed much success for his efforts.

He came back to the Colonial Office for a period as an Assistant Secretary and then went to Tanganyika as Chief Secretary from 1939 to 1941. He was not a happy appointment. Later he was Governor of the Leeward Islands and afterwards Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

LADY RHONDDA, who died in a London hospital recently at the age of 75, had for 30 years edited the weekly *Time and Tide*, meeting out a considerable annual deficit. East and West were at it in her day, for her paper was often the only one of the weekly reviews to deal fairly and competently with the problems of the territories. Lady Rhondda had a passion for freedom, fair play, and the old standards which built the Empire.

MR. BENJAMIN FREDERICK CLAYDEN, who has died in Deganwy, North Wales, aged 62, was a chief engineer in the East African Railways and Harbours, Lake Marine Service for 22 years. He retired in 1947.

Lauded for Irresponsible Journalism Promoting Ill-Will Between Communities

THE EDITOR Kheri Rashid Begdallah, and the assistant editor, Robert Makenge, of *Mwalika*, a paper published in Swahili in Dar es Salaam, were sent to prison for six months on Monday on charges of publishing matter likely to raise discontent and promote ill-will between classes and communities.

Mwalika had published an article which said: "The British are in our country to suck our blood and to obtain raw materials, not because he is sorry for us or wishes to push us civilization and progress. The longer he stays the more minerals and money will be taken out of his country, where they cannot exist comfortably without us."

The defence argued that the article was intended to be a criticism of Government policy, not an attack on the British community in general.

Mr. L. A. Davies, the magistrate, said that frank and free criticism should be encouraged, but that such reckless and wholly irresponsible journalism must be checked in order to prevent strife and suffering. Any reasonable African would have understood the article to mean that the British section of the population was a destroyer of the life-blood of Tanganyika. The accused had gravely abused the powerful and privileged weapon in their hands.

N. Rhodesian Africans in London Colliding Views on the Constitution

ALL AFRICANS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA are opposed to the proposals for constitutional change contained in the Government's White Paper, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president-general of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, told a Press conference in London on Tuesday.

He criticized the proposals as racist because the country was to be divided into 12 constituencies in which Europeans would predominate and only six where Africans would dominate; moreover, the qualifications for the franchise were much too high, and Africans objected especially to the proposal that the special voters' qualifications should be progressively eliminated over a 10-year period.

Congress wanted parity of representation between African elected members on the one side and all non-African members of the Legislative Council, whether official or non-official, on the other. It also demanded universal adult franchise.

"Some people tell us the White Paper proposals are an improvement on the present Constitution. We do not agree. What these proposals offer to Africans is not worth having", Mr. Nkumbula stated.

He expressed disappointment that the official Northern Rhodesian delegation had no members for constitutional work, although the secretary of the Congress for the Colony had not been a Congress representative. Although the views of the European Federal Party and such extremist views as those held by Mr. John Gaurer are being put in the Colonial Secretary.

Asked what the feeling of the African public was on the question, Mr. Nkumbula replied that it was intense, as a result of Congress propaganda and African rallies had come to accept universal adult suffrage, so that "one-man-one-vote" was now used as a greeting.

Two Votes

Congress held that in the 14 seats along the line of rail there should be an African and a European candidate in each constituency. Special voters having two votes, one to be used for an African and the other for a European candidate. He stated that in practice that would result in the European voters having a minority influence in returning European candidates. In other areas the principle of one-man-one-vote should operate.

Two African members of the official Northern Rhodesian delegation, Mr. Sokota, M.L.C., and Mr. Chileshe, M.L.C., were also present at the conference. Their proposals differed from those of the Congress in that they demanded parity only between the African and European elected non-officials in the Legislature, the balance of voting power would rest with nominated Government officials, whom they would support. The Africans on important issues. Nor do they support universal adult franchise instead, they suggested that the voting qualifications be at a level of approximately £20 per annum, the average African yearly income, with property worth £100 as an alternative.

Mr. Sokota said that he was a member of the Congress movement. Mr. Chileshe stated that he had been a founder member of the Congress, but that while he sympathized with some of its aims he differed over others, and had therefore helped to form the Constitution Party. Africans had to accept the fact that people of other races had the right to live in Northern Rhodesia, and must work towards a system whereby all people could live together in peace and harmony. It was useless to condemn the policy of South Africa and simultaneously justify a similar policy carried out by Africans elsewhere. The Constitution Party was not against the principle of federation, but opposed the existing form as undemocratic in practice.

Visitors from the Federation

VISITORS FROM THE FEDERATION who have recently called at Rhodesia House, London, have included:—
The Rt. Rev. C. W. Alderson, Bishop of Mashonaland, Mr. R. M. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Cronin, the Rev. & Mrs. B. J. Calvey, Mr. L. C. Dale, Mr. G. H. Daniels, Major H. Du Pre Moore, Mr. J. J. Hammond, Mr. R. D. Harris, Mr. D. Hudson, Mr. R. E. Inslitt, Mr. G. R. A. Johnson, Mr. C. J. van Jaarsveldt, Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Limby, Mr. R. Moffat, Mr. J. C. Marston, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Mitchly, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Mann, Major & Mrs. Lloyd-Warren, Mr. W. A. H. Northcott, Mr. P. N. P. Pafitis, Mr. & Mrs. P. V. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Russell, Mr. D. P. Smith, Mr. J. Stewardson, Mr. R. L. Schoiman, Mr. J. E. Varney, Mr. E. P. Vernal, Mr. & Mrs. R. Sumneron, Mr. & Mrs. H. Whitley, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilson.

D.D.V.S.

MR. DAVID GORDON WHITE, B.Sc., M.L.C.V.S., who has been appointed Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika in succession to Mr. W. G. Barnard, went to Tanganyika as a veterinary officer in August, 1939, and has served in that Territory ever since, mainly in the Central and Northern Provinces. Since 1949 he has been attached to the headquarters of the department, latterly as assistant director. He is a 46-year-old Manxman. After leaving Ramsgate Grammar School, he took a degree in agriculture at Glasgow University and then qualified as a veterinary surgeon at the Royal Veterinary College.

Empire Games

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S bowls team won three bronze medals at the Commonwealth and Empire Games at Cardiff. Young earned one bronze medal in the 15 yards and a Uganda boxer was also awarded a bronze medal.

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Electoral Law Motion

AS THIS ISSUE went to press a motion that the new franchise law should be altered as not in the Colony's best interests was due to be moved in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by Mr. J. F. McLean, Dominion Party Member for Bulawayo North. He seeks to remove the provision for a special voters' roll on which people with lower qualifications may register and to abolish the preferential voting system though persons already on the special roll would not lose their vote.

Gift of Silver to King's African Rifles

Earl Kitchener's Generous Presentation

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES have become the possessors of a unique and magnificent gift of silver from the late Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, thanks to the generosity of his great-nephew, the present Lord Kitchener. Major-General W. A. Dimoline, Colonel Commandant of the K.A.R., will take but the silver with him to East Africa in August when he makes his annual tour of the regiment's units.

The collection comprises a silver dinner service of 90 pieces (presented to the first Lord Kitchener by the City of Sheffield), a rhinoceros-hoof ink-stand, four silver entrée dishes, four silver dessert baskets, four silver menu-holders, four sauce boats, and six engraved salt-cellars.

Last year the present peer received several cases which had been in the vaults of bankers since his great uncle's death in 1916, and these relics were sent for classification to the curator of the Imperial War Museum.

On hearing from the then Commissioner for East Africa, Mr. V. G. Matthews, that Lord Kitchener was contemplating giving some pieces to Dominion and Colonial units and institutions, General Dimoline wrote to Lord Kitchener to ask whether he would care to include the King's African Rifles.

The rhinoceros-hoof ink-stand has a rhinoceros head, which was the traditional sign of the 11th East African Division, which fought with great gallantry in Ethiopia and Burma during the late war.

The collection is on exhibition to the public at the East African Offices, Grand Bazaar, Trafalgar Square, until the end of next week.

Lord of Parliament

SIR EDWARD TWining, lately Governor of Tanganyika Territory, from which he has just returned after nine months' office, has been appointed a Lord of Parliament in the first list of life peerages. There are four baronesses and 10 barons.

Pan-African Students' Secretariat

THE PAN-AFRICAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE which was recently held at Makerere College, Uganda, being the first arranged anywhere in Africa, appointed a five-man committee to investigate the possibility of establishing a permanent secretariat, and resolved that a similar conference should be held within 18 months. One speaker described the gathering as providing another opportunity of creating "an African personality, a synthesis of all that is best in the African, European, and other cultures." Delegations attended from all the East African territories, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Ethiopia, the Union of South Africa, Madagascar, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, French West Africa, Togoland, the Cameroons, Liberia, and Tunisia (with proxy votes for Morocco and Algeria). The International Union of Students, the Federation of Students of Black Africa, and the African Students' Association of India were represented.

C.Y.M. "Questers" Entertained

ON SUNDAY EVENING the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd gave a supper party at their London home for members of the Commonwealth Youth Movement, who were on a "quest" of 1958. The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, Mr. John Profumo, also attended. The C.Y.M. is the successor to the Empire Youth Movement, which was inaugurated in 1937 at the coronation of King George VI. During each of the past five years a mixed group of young people from various parts of the Commonwealth, all in their last years at school, have spent several weeks in this country, visiting various parts of the country, each such tour being called a "quest". The young people from 17 Commonwealth countries who constitute the 1958 "quest" have been joined by non-Commonwealth guest members from the United States, Iran, and Jordan.

Governor in Northern Province

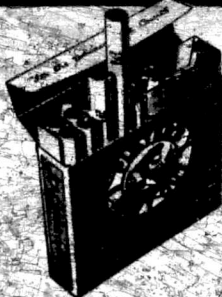
SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has just undertaken a 1,500-mile tour of the Northern Province. At gatherings with the tribesmen, who live on the borders of Somalia and Ethiopia, he said: "You are British subjects of Kenya and your flag is the Union Jack which you see flying over the district commissioner's office every day. You will remain under the protection of this flag, and the Kenya Government will not forget you because your district is far from Nairobi." This assurance was given at Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, and Marsabit. Some of the police posts visited by night aircraft of the Kenya police and by car had never previously been visited by a Governor.

Mr. P. J. Rogers

MR. P. J. ROGERS has been appointed chairman of the governing council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, in succession to Mr. J. K. LUARD, who is leaving East Africa to take up a new appointment in Jamaica. Mr. Rogers, chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., is a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council and a former chairman of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the East African Road Federation.

More K.K.M. Arrests

IN THE FORT HALL DISTRICT of Kenya another 35 members of the Kiama Kia Muingi secret society have been arrested. All are described as cell leaders. Some were oath administrators. Of those previously detained 66 have been released and eight have been prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.



*Player's
Please*



Kenya's "Bulwark Between Extremes" Bigger Britannias on African Route

Aims of Multi-Racial Political Party

THE KENYA PARTY has held a week-end conference at the United Kenya Club, Nairobi, it being the first occasion on which delegates of all races had met for such a discussion of the country's political problems.

Majar F. H. Sprout, chairman of the party, presided. Mr. N. S. Mangat, an Asian M.L.C., said that Kenya could set the spark to a world bonfire by blowing up nationalisms and racialisms; and Mr. S. T. Thakore, an elder statesman of the Asian community, said that those present, the vanguard of liberalism in Kenya, had the task of purging the country of out-moded *clichés*.

Mr. A. M. Awori, an African, spoke of the dire economic effects of political unrest, and described the party as a bulwark between the extremes now threatening the Colony.

Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture, who attended as a guest speaker, emphasized that Kenya, which was on the fringe of the struggle between Russian imperialism and the free world, must have a "ferce intent to raise the standard of living of all citizens."

Mrs. Michael Wood traced the emergence of the Kenya Party from the African Political Society, saying:

"I appreciate the need of a political party that should progressively and subsequently in conformity with all the progressive statements and its non-political status, it passed on its thinking to an operative political body, and combined its activities in social, economic, educational, and cultural work."

"This has been difficult to appreciate because, owing to the fact that no existing political body had the courage to take over the political aspect of the idea, Caprign had to initiate action to form the very political organizations to which it could be applied. Cooperation has been completed, leaving it to the Government to be proud of, and also proud of, its Caprign Road."

Progress Imperilled

Resolutions were carried. **Constitutional Change.** "This conference believes that while race is allowed through communal elections to remain the predominant factor in political division, the progress of Kenya will be imperilled. The conference is of the opinion that within the framework of the present Constitution the next modification should establish a qualitative common roll to elect members to the seats in Legislative Council now occupied by the specially elected members."

"As communal rolls are to continue for a time, they should operate on the same basis of a qualitative franchise and a multiple vote for all races and communities."

"Conference therefore urges the council of the Kenya Party to impress upon Government the urgent necessity for investigation and the drawing up of plans for such constitutional change, and also instructs the council of the Kenya Party to set up an *ad hoc* sub-committee whose duty it shall be to advise on methods whereby these changes could take place and to investigate further stages of electoral reform."

Kenya's Future.—"The Kenya Party asserts that Kenya should move by planned stages towards the status of a democratic State within the Commonwealth and owing allegiance to the Crown. The party considers that Kenya should develop its own form of democracy, which must be based on the principles of respect for law and order, the rights of the individual, a common citizenship for all races, a free parliamentary system, and rule by the consent of the majority of the electorate. Further, the party believes that H.M. government should retain for some time its majority in the Legislature and subsequently reserve powers."

Further Policy.—"This conference is of the opinion that the best, and for the present the principal, aim of the Kenya Party should be to work towards the creation of a Constitution designed to create an atmosphere of common responsibility and common citizenship."

Four members of the Legislative Council—one European, one Asian, and two Africans—are now members of the party. They are Mr. E. A. Vasey, Mr. N. S. Mangat, Mr. Musa Amalemba, and Mr. Gibson Ngome.

BRITANNIA 312 JET-PROP AIRLINERS have this week entered the African services of B.O.A.C. in place of the Britannia 102 aircraft which have been flying on these routes since February of last year.

The Britannia 312 is larger, more powerful, and faster, and will carry more passengers in greater comfort, accommodating 20 first class and 54 tourist passengers. Improved seating is a feature of the tourist cabin, and first class passengers have microcell sleeper seats.

The Britannia 312 services will be flown four times weekly in each direction between London and Johannesburg, three of the services calling at Salisbury. On the London-Rome-Nairobi-Salisbury-Johannesburg route the total journey time will be 23 hours 15 minutes, and that from London to Salisbury 20 hours and 20 minutes.

Because of the temporary unavailability of Wadi Seidna aerodrome, Khartoum, services are at present routed through Kano, Northern Nigeria, instead of Khartoum. Khartoum civil airport should be available again in about a month, when the services will revert to the normal schedules. The journey time from London to Johannesburg via Rome, Kano, and Nairobi will meanwhile be 25 hours and 15 minutes or 26 hours and 20 minutes, when a stop is also made at Salisbury.

High Commissioner's Tour

MR. M. R. MEYCADF, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. Metcalf, arrived in Salisbury and Nyasaland on Tuesday and lunched with the mayor of Blantyre-Limbe. After spending a couple of days at the Barrow's home at Koko Bay, they will go to the lake at Chipova for Kots Kots, whence they will drive to the Livingstonia Escarpment, the Mzuzu rural area, the Vipya tung estates, Mzimba, the Chikangawa softwood afforestation area, Mbawa Agricultural and Veterinary Experimental Station, Tundazi, and Lilongwe.

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Khartoum University's new academic year opened last Saturday. The university is to add a faculty of economic and social science.

Parliament

Seizure of Mr. Musazi's Passport Communist-Inspired Stockholm Conference

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was asked why the passport of Mr. Ignatius Musazi, president of the Uganda National Congress, was seized as he was about to leave Entebbe for a conference in Stockholm; and whether he would take steps to secure freedom of travel for members of the Uganda and Kenya Legislative Councils.

THE MINISTER replied: "Mr. Musazi's passport was retained after coming properly into the possession of the local authorities. This is a matter within the discretion of the local authorities and it is not the practice to disclose reasons in such cases."

"Members of the Legislative Councils of Uganda and Kenya are allowed the same freedom of travel as other members of the public, though they would normally out of courtesy ask leave of the Governor to be absent from the territory."

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) will the Colonial Secretary increase in this case? He said that Mr. Musazi is a journalist and general respected politician in Uganda, and that it undermines the dignity of a parliamentary institution for a Council member to be treated in this way?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir."

MR. CALLAGHAN (Lab.): "Can the minister tell the House the nature of the conferences in Stockholm that Mr. Musazi's presence would so much infect?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It was a conference sponsored by a Communist-front organization."

Buganda Courts Bill

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MR. STONEHOUSE that the Kabaka's Government had objected to clauses in the draft Buganda Courts Bill which would separate the Kabaka and the Buganda Ministers from functions relating to the courts, remove existing anomalies about concurrent jurisdiction by Protectorate and Buganda courts, and require the submission of certain returns about Buganda court cases to the High Court and inspecting officers. Negotiations were continuing with the Kabaka's Government in the hope that they might be persuaded to withdraw the objections they had raised.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Can the minister assure the House that Buganda would not be given a separate treatment from the rest of the Protectorate, and will he arrange for the law to apply to the Protectorate as a whole, with no special treatment for Buganda?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Under the Buganda Agreement of 1955 amendments of a certain kind have to be agreed with the Kabaka's Government."

Uganda Deputation

Asked by MR. STONEHOUSE why he had refused to receive a deputation from the Uganda Representative Members' Organization, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said: "I explained that I could see no point in a delegation coming to the United Kingdom to pursue this matter, which had already been fully and directly submitted to me, and on which I had indicated my decision through the Governor."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that Mrs. Sabena, the present chairman of the Representative Members' Organization, did not see him in her capacity as chairman? In view of the fact that all the representative members representing all communities are making this request, will you reconsider the matter?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is true that Mrs. Sabena, whom I was glad to see, came to see me in her personal capacity; but the subject of this appeal I have made my position quite clear since last October, and I am not prepared to consider piecemeal changes in the constitution actually on the eve of an election."

Race Relations Complaint

MR. CASTLE (Lab.) asked what reply had been sent by the Broken Hill District Race Relations Committee in Northern Rhodesia to a complaint by the Rev. M. M. Temple that 11 members of the Constitution Party, including three Africans,

had been refused refreshments at the Rio Café, Broken Hill, on February 18.

MR. PROFUMO: "In effect, the committee accepted that the refusal to serve non-Europeans was for purely commercial reasons, and did not consider that it would be helpful to take the matter further at this stage. The complaint is now under consideration by the central committee."

Federation in the Middle East

Ready to Aid H.M. Government

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT welcomed the American action in the Middle East and would back the United Kingdom in any line it took, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, said in a recent statement. Though the Federation had not yet been called upon to provide any armed forces, H.M. Government could be assured that Rhodesian forces were available.

The Federation would have several rôles to play in the event of war in the Middle East, the Prime Minister said. Apart from supplying air aid to Commonwealth forces in Central Africa, the Federation would provide men and materials and a training ground for British and Commonwealth forces, and would increase industrial production for the Commonwealth's operational and other requirements, and maintain internal security in Central Africa. "We should be the nearest and handiest British industrial base in Africa," Sir Roy said.

The Prime Minister recalled his warning at the time of the establishment of Soviet bases in Southern Africa through the direct and indirect influence of Colonel

"A number of people expressed disagreement at the time, but when the Lebanon and Iraq are proving my warnings to be all too well founded, people should not fool themselves into thinking that what happened in the Middle East could not happen in certain parts of the African continent as well."

The Federation's main commitment in the Middle East is the provision of air power, especially in the Arabian Peninsula.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Roy Welensky, Chief of the Federal Air Staff, recently announced that as a precautionary measure he had ordered (during a sample run) the state of readiness to ensure that it would be available if required by the United Kingdom.

Federal Race Affairs Office

"Purely Advisory", Says Sir Roy Welensky

THE NEW RACE AFFAIRS OFFICE in the Federation is to be purely advisory, devoting its attention to practices and activities which hamper or adversely affect the creation of a favourable climate for the furtherance of the policy of the Federation.

The Prime Minister has told the Federal Parliament that proposals for the working of the office have been agreed by the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments and that only a few points of administrative detail have still to be agreed with Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Roy Welensky said the office would work in the closest consultation with the territorial Secretaries for African Affairs and with all Federal Ministries. It would be purely advisory, having no administrative or executive functions; the officer in charge would be an adviser to the Federal Government, answerable to the Prime Minister. Only policies and principles would be dealt with by the new office; personal and individual complaints would be referred to the territorial or Federal Ministry concerned.

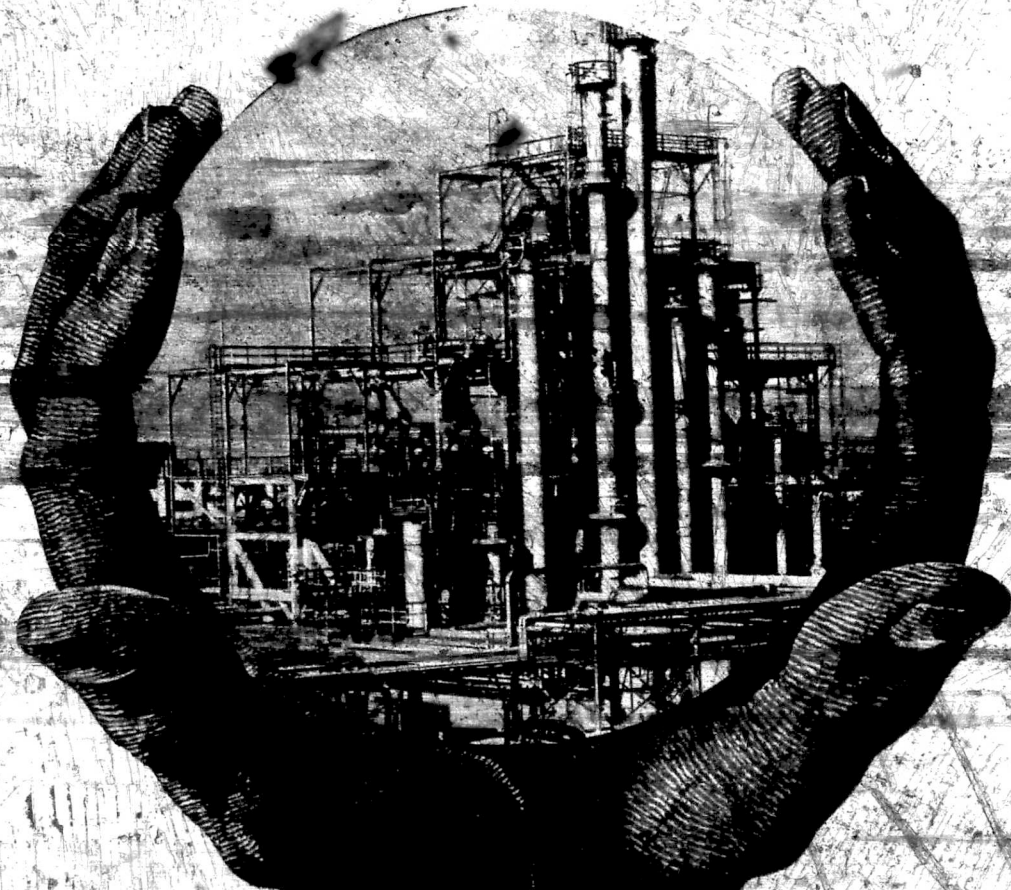
The office is on an experimental basis and its position will be reviewed at six-monthly intervals.

Sudan Parliament Adjourned

THE SUDAN PARLIAMENT adjourned last week for the summer recess. It will meet again early in November unless the Government decides on an earlier recall in view of the international situation. Before the adjournment the House of Representatives condemned the United States intervention in Lebanon (as the Senate had done previously), but the Opposition withdrew its motion of censure on the Government's policy.

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News Items in Brief

Two Somali cadets took part in the recent passing out parade at Sandhurst.

From next month the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. will be heard on Saturdays instead of Sundays.

The Government of Tanganyika has refused Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu, chairman of the Tanganyika African National Congress, permission to attend an international conference in Stockholm.

An airliner from Nairobi was damaged by collision with a donkey on Khartoum airport on Monday. Twenty-eight passengers for London had to be transferred to other aircraft.

The International Conference of Free Trade Unions has held a conference in Dar es Salaam. Trade union delegates from 11 countries attended. The purpose was to arrange for an African regional organization.

For the first time a Sudanese representative, Sayed Beshir El Bakri, Sudan Ambassador in Paris, has presided over a meeting of the Social, Economic, and Technical Committee of the United Nations, which has just been held in Geneva.

A direct radio telephone link between this country and the Sudan is now available between 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., and 3.30 and 5 p.m. daily. The cost of calls is £3 for three minutes. Hitherto such calls have been routed through Nairobi.

About 20 Gelubba tribesmen from Ethiopia were recently encountered by a Kenya Police patrol near Lake Rudolf. The raiders, who were all armed with rifles, opened fire. There were no police casualties but one Gelubba was killed and five were wounded.

About 10 Mau Mau terrorists, most of whom have not been heard of for six months, a group at large, according to a Kenya Government statement. It is believed that Stanley Mathenge, the one remaining Mau Mau leader, is still alive, and efforts are being continued to capture him. Police operations last year led to the killing of 11 terrorists and the capture of 88. A further 200 are being sought.

Nairobi City Council's grants-in-aid for the current year include £2,000 to the Corydon Museum, £1,700 to the McMillan Memorial Library, £1,600 for evening continuation classes, £1,500 to the Kenyan Army, £1,300 to the European Hospital Corporation, £500 to the Lady Harcourt House, £750 to the Desai Memorial Library, £350 to St. Nicholas School, and £200 to the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, plus a first instalment of £132 in respect of week-end opening of its Nairobi bureau.

Contempt of the Lukiko

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, has been fined £100 in a Native court at Mengo, Buganda, for "contempt of the Lukiko" and for creating a disturbance in that council; he was acquitted on charges of resisting arrest and assaulting a constable. In March Mr. Kiwanuka, a member of the Lukiko, was taken by the Speaker, Mr. Kyazze, to withdraw from that body because he was under a charge of conspiring to kill the Kabaka. After sentence had been passed last Friday Mr. Kiwanuka said that he would appeal. He recently appealed successfully against the verdict of the Buganda court on the charge of conspiracy to murder the Kabaka.

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New Constitution Nearly Ready

The Real Position in N. Rhodesia

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, who is at present in London, said in a letter in Monday's *Times* :—

"To speak of 'the rejection' of the Northern Rhodesian Government's proposals for constitutional change in the territory by the Legislative Council is as inaccurate as would be a statement of their full acceptance.

"With the object of obtaining a clear and detailed expression of views from the different groups of members of the Legislative Council, these proposals, which are complex to meet the complex conditions obtaining in Northern Rhodesia, were presented for discussion in the Council in a motion which particularized all the major details of the plan as set out in the Government's White Paper; and this motion was treated by the Speaker as 'a complicated motion'. The effect of the Speaker's ruling was that each clause of the motion was put to and voted upon separately, and was individually open to amendment.

"The Legislative Council has a total membership of 26, of whom eight are official members. During the course of the debate 52 amendments were moved; 15 were acceptable or immaterial to the official members and were adopted; 37 were negatived. In general the amendments which were moved by members who spoke primarily on behalf of African interests were opposed by those who spoke primarily on behalf of Europeans and vice versa, the official members supporting the White Paper proposals throughout.

"The first clause of the motion proposed that the Government be requested to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the views expressed in the debate and the committee's foregoing proposals to him as a balanced plan for constitutional advance in Northern Rhodesia. During the debate two of the important substantive clauses in the motion were negatived against the votes of the official members; those related to the casting of a second vote and the value to be attached thereto (defeated 12-10); and to the composition of the Executive Council (on which the voting was even, the Speaker casting his vote in the negative) in order to keep the balance.

"When the final clause was debated, it was supported by the official members—and this was agreed by all groups in the Council—that the failure to accept these two major points in the White Paper proposal had destroyed the balanced coherence of the plan as a whole, and there was consequent unanimous agreement to delete the words 'to recommend the foregoing proposals' as a 'balanced plan' from the final clause.

"Contrary to the suggestion made in the first sentence of your leading article on July 24, the task of creating a new Constitution for the territory is nearing its end, the final decision resting of course with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom".

Congress Views

Mr. Harry M. Knumbula wrote next day:—

"We of the African National Congress want our African elected representatives to equal the number of elected Europeans and European officials added together. We no longer have any confidence in Colonial Office officials as the ruling voice in future legislation because of the imposition of federation on us with the consent of the British Parliament..."

"Strong African representation in the Legislative Council is necessary in order to enable African opinions on the question of secession from the Federation to be given full expression. In turn we are prepared to give the minorities adequate safeguards, but we are not prepared to allow settler domination to become part of any new Constitution.

"The African people grow angry as oppression rises against them. That voice is growing in strength and bitterness; it comes from the villages, the mines, the farms, the busy streets, and the lonely roads where only two may meet in a day's journey. It must not be forgotten".

U.R.P. Decision

MR. GARFIELD TODD'S United Rhodesia Party has decided not to contest the forthcoming Federal general elections, but to concentrate meantime on close investigation of various problems in the territorial and federal spheres. For that purpose Mr. Todd, Mr. Eric Palmer, and Mr. Stanlake Samkange will visit Nyasaland between August 12 and 16, and another group of the party will afterwards go to Northern Rhodesia. The U.R.P. will contest any by-elections which may occur in Southern Rhodesia.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Double Taxation Agreement

DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS between the East African territories and the Rhodesian Federation have been signed in Nairobi. They are the first of this kind to be negotiated direct between the East African territories and another Government, and are similar to agreements already made with the U.K. and Canada. They provide for reciprocal exemption for certain classes of income, including certain royalties, Government pensions, commercial pensions, and purchased annuities. Where income remains liable to tax in both countries, the country in which the taxpayer resides will give credit against its own tax bill for the tax paid to the other country on income arising there. As is common with these agreements, shipping and air transport concerns of one territory will be exempt from tax in the other. The agreement will be retrospective to 1953.

Federation's Delegation

THE FEDERATION'S DELEGATION to the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal in September will be led by Mr. Donald Macintyre, Minister of Finance, who is likely to be accompanied by Mr. Frank Owen, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. R. M. Taylor, Secretary to the Federal Treasury, Mr. N. R. Britton, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, and Mr. C. H. Thompson, of the Economic Section of the Prime Minister's office.

John Brown & Co. Ltd., a company with a Rhodesian subsidiary, reports net profits for the year to March 31 at £1,391,900 (£1,347,338). Taxation amounted to £1,944,422. The company's distribution on the ordinary shares is 40%.

Largest Tobacco Crop

MORE TOBACCO WAS GROWN in Uganda last year than ever before, 1,912 tons of cured leaf and 4,590 tons of green leaf being sold by African farmers. Fire-cured tobacco production increased from 957 to 1,455 tons of cured leaf, both Bunyoro (1,180 tons) and Mubende (275 tons) having larger crops. Output of flue-cured tobacco by individual farmers and farmers' groups rose from 23 to 34 tons of cured leaf, while 4,590 tons were sold by farmers as green leaf, compared with 2,747 tons in 1956. West Nile produced its record crop and Acholi grew twice as much as in the previous year. The air-cured crop amounted to 423 tons.

Sisal Price Discussions

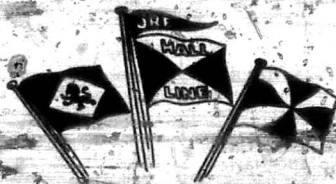
AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE is to be held in September in Rio de Janeiro to consider the co-ordination of the sales policies of sisal producers with the object of standardizing prices for the commodity. The initiative has been taken by Brazil, which now produces 21% of the world's production of sisal, compared with 47% from British East Africa and 13% from Portuguese East Africa. Representatives from British and Portuguese East Africa are to attend the conference. Until the revolution in Iraq three weeks ago the London price of British East African sisal was £72 a ton. It has since risen to £79.

Nyasaland Company Registrations

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND has announced that one public company with a nominal capital of £10,000 and 19 private companies with a combined nominal capital of £131,300 were registered last year, when nine foreign companies with a nominal capital of almost £24m. and 17 private companies with £277,600 were registered for the purpose of trading in the Protectorate.

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Commercial Brevities

At last week's London tea auction, 10,425 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 6.70d. per lb., compared with 14,079 packages averaging 3s. 4.78d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 179,421 packages averaging 3s. 5.53d., compared with 223,764 packages, averaging 3s. 4.01d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 10½d., was for a consignment from Uganda.

Uganda's exports for January-April were valued, at £16,563,370, an increase of £259,928 over the corresponding figure for the first four months of 1957. Coffee shipments accounted for £8,677,520, and cotton exports for just under £6m. Direct imports in the period at £5,278,030 were 6% under last year's figures.

A Kenya civil engineering firm headed by Mr. A. G. Burton has obtained the £1½m. contract to build a 70-mile tarmac road between Wankie and Gwaai, Southern Rhodesia. The company is already engaged on large bush-clearing contracts in the Zambezi Valley.

Policies taken out by Africans are estimated at about £1m. annually. One Bulawayo insurance company alone is writing policies with Africans for about £500,000 each month. The business is described as having shown a "terrific increase" lately.

East African Railways and Harbours report earnings in June of £1,755,000, about £230,000 below the estimates. Earnings for the first six months of 1958 were £11,534,000, against £10,811,000 for the same period last year.

People in Kenya subscribed nearly £2m. to the First Permanent Building Society in the past two years, according to the deputy chairman, Mr. A. J. Robinson, who visited Nairobi recently.

East African Airways have prohibited the carriage of wild birds and monkeys until promulgation of regulations specifying standards of packing.

Production of superphosphates has begun at the new Salisbury factory of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd.

The National Overseas and Grindlays Bank opened another branch last week in the Belmont industrial area.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has been opened in Kiabakari, Tanganyika.

MINING

Anglo American Appointments

Mr. G. S. Giles and Dr. W. J. de Villiers

Mr. G. S. Giles has been appointed general manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia in succession to Mr. L. L. Allen, who died on July 17.

It is little more than two years since Mr. Giles went to Northern Rhodesia from Johannesburg to take over the management of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., when Mr. Allen became general manager at Nchanga. So he has succeeded him in two appointments.

Beginning his mining career in South Africa, Mr. Giles was afterwards an inspector of mines in South West Africa. He joined the Anglo American Corporation as assistant consultant engineer for the diamond mines in the group, and was later appointed an assistant consulting engineer for their East Rand mines.

Dr. W. J. de Villiers, who now becomes manager of Rhokana, joined that corporation in Northern Rhodesia eight years ago. Soon afterwards he was appointed research and development engineer. He was then successively production engineer, engineering superintendent, and assistant manager.

Vanadium and Niobium

THE AGING GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND told the Legislative Council when reviewing the work of the Geological Survey for the past year, "What may prove to be the most important mineral discovery of the year was made by one of the geologists during a reconnaissance of the Mamba Hill nepheline-sodalite-syenite area in the extreme north of the Protectorate. Here a band of rather weathered limonitic rocks near the summit of the hill was found to be a source of vanadium and niobium. The Director of Overseas Geological Surveys in London were shown to contain appreciable quantities of vanadium and niobium oxides in the form of vanadium-rich pyrochlore. By the time results of analyses had been received it was too late in the season to carry out further investigations, but preparations are being made for the geologist to return to the area to carry out a close survey of the hill and surrounding country since the rain forest tracks will have become passable again."

Purchases by the Mines

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY seemed to have recovered from the initial shock of the trade recession, and it was hoped that conditions would improve rapidly. Mr. A. F. Robertson, retiring president of the Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said at its annual meeting. The mines were still heavily overstocked with materials, and were economizing severely in every way, mine purchases being only a fraction of what they were a year or two ago. Although the purchasing by the mines may be substantially reduced, the Anglo American group in particular will be adopting certain standards and acting accordingly. This should simplify the problem of catering for their requirements.

Globe Telegraph and Frost

GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND FROST CO., LTD., which has interests in British Central Africa, of which Sir Edward Wilshaw is chairman, had net earnings in the year to June last of £517,480, against £470,387 in the previous year. Taxation requires £425,739 (£382,426). Dividend on the £6m. capital is maintained at 6s. per 5s. unit, costing £345,000. The Capital Issues Committee has consented to a one-for-12 free script issue and a one-for-12 rights issue at par. The directors expect to be able to maintain a 10% distribution for next year.

Nyasaland Iron Ore

THE FIRST SHIPMENT of 6,500 tons of iron ore from the Nyasaland Base Mineral Company's mine at Mindale, near Blantyre, was due to leave Beira for Germany as this issue went to press. It is a particularly pure ore which can be used in the manufacture of steel without being turned into pig iron. The mine is being equipped to produce from 3,000 to 5,000 tons a month from the end of 1959 the target is 10,000 tons, valued at £500,000 a year.

North Charterland

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1937) LTD., which is incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, reports profit for the year to December 31, 1957, after meeting all charges, including taxation of £9,150, against a loss of £4,112 in the previous year. A dividend of 1s. per share, equivalent to 8½%, is recommended against 21,994. The amount carried forward would then be £2,106 (£2,550).

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Company Report

Uganda Development Corporation, Limited

Financial Strength Sustained by Widening Spread of Interests

All Operating Subsidiaries Earned Reasonable Profits

STATEMENTS BY CHAIRMEN OF CORPORATIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED, has published its annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1957, and those of the subsidiary and associated companies.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, C.B.E., chairman of the corporation, says in his annual statement, presented to the sixth annual meeting:—

"An annual report on the affairs of any company apart from being a statutory requirement, is valuable to the shareholders in assisting them to form an opinion of the capacity of the board appointed to care for their interests.

"But to judge an organization such as a development corporation on a year's results, to say the least, would be misleading and dangerous. The balance sheet being a statement of the accumulated position, to the extent it rectifies this, but even so cannot reflect the continuing basic development work allotted to the corporation in its task of participating in broadening the economy of the country.

Sound Overall Position

"Inevitably, and as units of development come into actual production, there arises a great variety of somewhat separate problems that must be met and overcome concurrently with the work of pursuing further development. All this cannot be described in a review of a year's activities.

"In any manner it is equally harmful to endeavour to single out specific investments or direct activities and on them to judge the performance of the Corporation. Inevitably there will emerge setbacks in such an investment portfolio as our own, but we are now able to appreciate the financial strength sustained by our spread of interests which should grow each year, so that we should move from our present sound overall position to one of substantial strength. The illustration is that with such a diversity of activities we can carry out our part of industrialization at little or eventually no cost.

"With over five years' experience behind us it is now apparent that the structure, pattern of operation, and control of our Corporation has enabled it to lead in success compared with similar organizations in the Colonial Dependencies.

"At this time of operating difficulty it is of interest to note the general contribution that the consortium of the Corporation, that is, its associates and subsidiaries, are making to the general economy of the country.

Kilembe Mine and Nyanza Textiles

"In moving to deal with our investments it is necessary to point out that we are in a position of being only one of several shareholders, and to review detailed figures of the operations, within our knowledge through representation on the respective boards, before their accounts are published, would be wrong.

"The serious drop in copper prices, virtually since the coming into production of Kilembe, has been a severe blow to us. As was publicly announced, the company took the bold decision to install new plant at an estimated cost of some £300,000 to treat the ores on the property—the major objective being to reduce costs and to enable the company to live during the present recession. It will be realized that the use

of that amount of cash or the commitment of it to the expansion, which will be completed early in 1959, was a courageous step, but, in our view, necessary and a right one.

"For several years I have been drawing attention to the difficult position building up in Nyanza Textile Industries, Limited, pointing out the problem of the company's trading in competition with a country dealing with its raw cotton on a different economic basis from that operating in Uganda. The representations on this and related matters, mentioned last year, have had the result, as is now publicly known, of the Uganda Government purchasing our partners', that is Calico Printers' and Bleachers' Association's, interests in Nyanza. The Corporation's interest at cost, but with some provision, still remains.

"It may be cold comfort to recognize that we are not alone in our present predicament, but an excerpt from a statement by the chairman to the stockholders of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Limited, is relevant. In respect of United Kingdom imports of yarn and cloth from India, Hong Kong and Pakistan he states:—

Political Influences on Business

"Meanwhile these imports have continued and increased; indeed, during the past year, for the first time for 200 years, imports of cotton cloth exceeded exports. The increase in these imports is, of course, solely based upon cheaper prices resulting from artificially low raw cotton prices, low wages rates, and an abundant supply of labour. Latterly imports of grey cloth from China have commenced and have attained alarming proportions. These imports from behind the Iron Curtain are obviously made at 'political' prices, unrelated to actual costs of production.

"Too often these facts are ignored and the industry is exhorted by those not in it to increase efficiency of production. In an industry such as ours, composed of hundreds of factories, it must of course include some where machinery and equipment are not of the most modern, but it also includes many mills which are at least as modern as any in the world. Moreover, the United Kingdom cotton textile industry has been fortunate in its labour relations. It was the first industry in the world to apply mass production techniques, and it has continued in the forefront of progress through the efforts of the many private research departments which are maintained, and of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, to which the industry makes large contributions. The solution regarding these cheap imports is therefore mainly a political one.

"During the year The Uganda Grain Milling Company, Limited, acquired from the Uganda Government the grain conditioning and storage plant at Jinja. With that capital commitment it is necessary for the company to review priorities in its expansion plans, and this is at present being undertaken.

"Concrete Constructions (Uganda), Limited, is in voluntary liquidation; and your board recommends making provision in its investment contingencies reserve for certain losses.

"Perhaps the lesson to be learned here is that every manufacturing enterprise consists of men, money, and

machines. These must be in equal strength, and the longer that one is in business enterprise the more one realizes that if one of the necessities is more important than the others it is men. We can also learn from the experience of others, and the Colonial Development Corporation in its report for 1954 stated: "C.D.C. has paid heavily for inefficient management, supervision; it has also found that private enterprise has not always efficient management for hire; there is no complete alternative to the hard way of training up one's own staff."

"During the year under review your Corporation, while retaining a substantial stake in The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited, entered into an agreement with Fresh Foods, Limited, to give the latter company equity control. This measure was dictated primarily to improve and widen the marketing of the company's products, and there is every prospect of this deal proving to be substantially advantageous to the shareholders.

"Last year I detailed the position to which we were moving in Sukulu Mines, Limited. During the course of the year we became completely satisfied that the project of the size envisaged would not be economical on the tonnage that we originally contemplated. It has therefore been necessary not only to have our consultants prepare fresh designs and detailed costings for a project four times the size of the original one, but also to proceed in satisfying ourselves respecting the marketing problems of both products that this mine could produce. The work on this is about completed.

Sukulu Mines

"I am satisfied that profits can be made on the operation, but it is certainly unlikely that they will be sufficient to attract substantial private enterprise capital, and the availability of volume of money that will be necessary to bring the project to the production stage. Additionally, regard must be had for the amount of capital that the Railways have to expend in handling the large tonnage from Sukulu to the coast now envisaged, apart from the commitment that would be required of the company to underwrite the charges relative to that capital. We therefore anticipate shortly submitting to the Uganda Government an appreciation of every aspect of Sukulu with a view to an application for finance being made to one of the international agencies.

"The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa), Limited, in which our cement company holds one-third of the equity capital and this Corporation the loan capital, is finding that its development period is proving longer than originally expected; the inevitable delay in obtaining essential imported equipment, once the market has been proved for particular ranges of products, is frustrating and delays the company moving to profitable operation.

"I would now move to the subsidiary companies of the Corporation. All the operating subsidiaries — that is, Uganda Hotels, the Cement Company, the Property Company, and Agricultural Enterprises — show reasonable profits. I will not comment on them in great detail as the Corporation's accounts will be supported with the respective directors' reports, accounts and chairman's statements of these subsidiaries.

"The limitation of capital to the Property Company, and hence cessation of it undertaking its own building has resulted, as expected, in a small drop in profits. Our newest subsidiary — The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited — has now started small-scale production, and we hope with training operatives to be in full production by the end of the first quarter of 1958.

"The expansion of our Hotel Company is proceeding as planned, and, again as expected, the central organization costs will be disproportionately high until

the new hotels are opened and properly established and bearing their proper proportion of overheads. This company assumed control of the Parks lodges, through a subsidiary, during 1957. Although small profits have been made, it is by no means commensurate with the effort, under divided control, put into them.

"The Cement Company has had another satisfactory year, but, apart from our facing an appreciable slackening in the building trade, East Africa has now installed production capacity far in excess of the present output; there may well develop a serious competitive situation as a result of this.

"Our agricultural enterprises proceed as planned, showing not unreasonable profits, and the major problem is to carry out all the development envisaged at economic capital cost.

Financial Results

"With this background it is gratifying to record that the consolidated trading profit of the Corporation and its subsidiaries was £614,036 against an equivalent figure of £467,099 for the previous year. After deducting depreciation of £202,909 (£150,029) and other smaller items, we are left with a profit for the year of £407,211 (£314,347). After taxation of £67,712 (£17,338) and a deduction of a proportion (£1,738) of the profit due to minority shareholders, we take the sum of £337,761 (£295,348) to the appropriation account, which, with the amount of £1,651,500 in from 1957, makes available in the group £2,000,000 for disposal.

"Your board has supported subsidiary companies in net appropriations to revenue reserves of £183,839. The Corporation itself recommends appropriating £20,000 to the staff pension fund, £50,000 to small industries development reserve (as approved by Government), and to transfer the sum of £85,331 to investment contingencies reserve. If the latter recommendation is approved by the shareholders it will bring this reserve to £300,000.

"Your board does not attempt to allocate this sum against specific investments, but I can state that the amount more than covers operating losses that might be attributable to the Corporation in proportion to the share capital held in such investments. When conditions make it impossible to assess prospects we cannot provide any useful guidance to our shareholders in valuing our investments. Through the Uganda Government deal in respect of some of the shares in Nyanza Textile Industries, Limited, it is known that that concern is operating at a loss, and your board considers that it has no alternative but to show the value of its shares at cost and make a general reserve for investment contingencies for this and other items.

"In times like the present, when most of the major countries are passing through a business recession and capital shortage delaying general development, there are many factors affecting us which are beyond our control. The only attitude we can assume in such circumstances is by concentrated application to reducing costs and to sustained hard work. The Corporation itself has not only been able to hold its operating expenses in 1957 against 1956 but in fact reduced them. I am asked by the board to thank most sincerely not only our own staff but all others who have helped in our success.

"I would therefore conclude with a few remarks on our prospects and future apart from tackling those problems already mentioned. At present and until the spending power of the people is enhanced appreciably, to justify expansion of manufacturing industry, I consider there is very wide scope for us in the agricultural field. The rate of our progress here will continue to be regulated by the enlightenment of the people. As I have stated over several years, it is essential that any proposition that we think is viable must first be

accepted by the Administrations and local population before we embark on it. If the country expands its peasant agriculture there is unquestionably scope for an organization such as our Agricultural Company to provide services for such peasant cultivators in the way of plantation material and processing units.

"I am pleased to be able to report that your board has concluded arrangements with Lombard Banking, Limited, of London to open in Uganda, with participation in a local company by the Corporation. Business cannot be started until such time as we have available ground floor space in the building in which we operate, which is expected to be available by the middle of the year.

"Discussions are at present being held with the Protectorate Government respecting the embracing of the technical development division with more positive pioneering of industry; a great deal of work will be involved in this, with only a small and long-term return, but it is felt that such activity is the possibility and proper function of a development corporation."

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, LIMITED

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of Agricultural Enterprises, Limited, presented the following statement at the third annual general meeting of the company:

The consolidated profit of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1957, amounts to £60,551, from which must be deducted taxation provision for 1957 amounting to £9,000. There being no taxation liability for 1956, the taxation equalization reserve of £5,000 set up last year has been brought back into the profit and loss account. Your board proposes to transfer £15,000 to general reserve and £2,000 to establishment contingency reserve and to carry forward as unappropriated profit the sum of £43,286.

"The Salama Group has had a not unsatisfactory year, showing a trading profit after deducting depreciation and amortization of £67,932, against a sum of £46,847 in 1956. These figures are not strictly comparable in that in the past we have terminated the coffee year at September 30 and carried expenditure for three months to December 31 in suspense. The reason for this was our wish to have a clear-cut coffee year, but climatic conditions have developed to make this impossible, and coffee is coming in most months so your board has decided to take in the 15 months coffee operations to December 31, 1957, and hence the accounts show enhanced returns in respect of this short period.

"During the year a sum of £36,099 was spent on capital development of Salama, and the biggest single item was £19,783 in respect of the Busanga tea development. This latter figure is unquestionably high in respect of the amount of development achieved, which is causing concern to both the managing agents and your board.

"As is well known, the Busanga farms development is intended to be a model scheme that might well be adopted by individual small-holders when it is realized that intensive cultivation is imperative if the development of the country is to proceed as planned. The capital costs therefore are important in illustrating what can be done by individuals, apart altogether from the economics as they affect this group.

"I will now turn to the subsidiaries of the company. In The Ankole Tea Company, Limited, the total additions to the assets were £27,340, which includes the direct costs of the plantation work and overheads. Again, the capital costs of development are being continually watched. Initially the costs of establishment and supervision are high in relation to the acreage planted, but as the planting is enhanced the spread

should, or rather must, reduce the costs per acre to a reasonable level.

"In The Bunyoro Ranching Company, Limited, 1957 was the first full working year, during which considerable progress was made in the development and stocking of the ranch. From the inception of the company some 1,900 head of all classes of cattle were purchased and delivered to the ranch, the aim being to build up to a holding of 5,000 head. Cattle losses, due to endemic disease, mainly East Coast fever, have been higher than had been expected and prices of stock delivered to the ranch are also in excess of the original estimate. These losses and the write-down in the value of the stock purchased over the period have been fully provided for, and the accounts show a loss for the year 1957 of £4,188, which, when added to the previous loss of £1,458, makes an accumulated loss since inception of the company of £5,646. It is satisfying, however, to record that once the cattle have been established on the ranch for about six months they thrive, and their condition has met with favourable comment from visiting experts.

"The Kawalya-Kagwa Tea Company, Limited, was incorporated on November 7, 1957, to embrace the planting of approximately 300 acres of tea at Nyingu estate near Mukono, the supervision of which will be undertaken from the Salama group of the company.

"Work continues on the investigation of other plantation scale development. Much or more work is not obtaining an immediate reward, as the technical investigations are ahead of the full acceptance by the local populations of the advantages that intensified plantation development will bring them. Much time and money is being lost by the lack of understanding by the people of the aims of the company, which are solely in the interest of the peoples. I feel confident, however, that if we remain patient a solid basis of partnership will eventually be achieved.

"The future scope of your company need not be limited to small plantation development. It is the way of these closely interrelated in the wider development of peasant agriculture that we might well provide basic services to peasants or peasant groups in the way of the provision of planting material and end-processing factories where the latter are vital to a large number of peasant producers. If the proper climate can be established for this type of undertaking, then your company can be regarded as being only on the threshold of basic agricultural development."

THE UGANDA METAL PRODUCTS AND ENAMELLING COMPANY, LIMITED

MR. L. S. DAVIES, chairman of The Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Company, Limited, presented the following statement to the second annual general meeting of the company:

"Your company was unable to begin manufacture and trading during the year of 1957, due to many unavoidable delays in construction work.

"The clearing of the site was started early in October, 1956, the nature of the ground being such that unforeseen difficulties were encountered in excavating to a level floor area, but it became possible to begin the main factory building early in January, 1957. Considerable delays were encountered with completing the steel construction work, due mainly to the unavailability of the skilled staff necessary for supervision.

"Your chairman and the company's architects continued to press the contractors for completion, but during the time of construction the contractors closed down this part of their business and had to let the work out to other contractors. A claim for damages has been registered, part of which the contractors have accepted. The delays were such that the main contractors were unable to start work on the anticipated

date, and your company had to request machinery suppliers to phase forward dispatch of machinery to avoid, as far as possible, arriving without suitable cover to receive it.

The main contractors co-operated with your staff, allowing us to erect machinery where and when possible during building construction, and, when power supply became available to try out machines. The factory buildings, after exasperating delays by several sub-contractors, due mainly to lack of suitable skilled staff, became sufficiently completed by the end of September safely to accept delivery of machinery and assemble it in position.

Productions of Very High Standard

The electric furnaces had been phased forward, as it was impossible to accept these for erection until the floor foundations were complete. The parts began to arrive in September and erection started under difficult circumstances in November. The floor foundations and electrical work were still being worked on and became ready for trials early in December. After these trials it was found necessary to carry out certain modifications, which have now been completed, and on March 1, 1958, production of enamelware started. The first productions are of a very high standard and have been acclaimed by the trade as having a good sales potential.

The plan for the manufacture of Pompey beds was approved, and trial lots were successfully produced during December. Full production began in the first week of January, 1958. This bed has met with an excellent reception among the users; the price is most competitive, and we look forward with confidence to progressively increasing sales.

The sales department started production in December. Very good orders have already been received. It is, however, taking some time to train suitable staff to the necessary skill for this work.

It is the policy of your company to give every opportunity to the local population to gain experience with a view to filling appointments in skilled trades and supervisory positions. To achieve this object it is essential that expatriate staff be kept to an absolute minimum, and that they be experienced not only in management and production control but possess the necessary technical skill applicable to the industry, with an aptitude for training indigenous operators and imparting these skills to the men they are training.

We are fortunate in having a small and enthusiastic expatriate staff capable of carrying out this policy. It will, of necessity, take longer to get into full production than if we had imported many more overseas personnel, which could, however, have proved an uneconomic financial burden. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that during 1958 we shall build up a sound and happy staff of operators and supervisors recruited from local sources, which will go a long way towards keeping costs down and maintaining a competitive structure.

UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LIMITED

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Cement Industry, Limited, presented the following statement for the year ended December 31, 1957, at the 4th annual general meeting of the company:

"Our production of cement earlier during the year was 89,137 tons; this, of course, being limited to the volume of sales—our manufacturing capacity being 170,000 tons. I shall refer to this later.

"After charging depreciation, directors' fees and auditors' remuneration and expenses, the profit for the year was £284,464, against an equivalent figure of £212,388 for 1956. Income tax is provided for in the sum of £43,723, leaving £240,721 to take to the appropriation account, which, with the amount of £153,211 brought forward, gives a total of £393,932 for

disposal. After meeting the preference dividend of 9% your directors propose a dividend of 7½% on the ordinary shares of the company, the transfer of £150,000 to general reserve, and of £14,000 to tax equalization reserve, leaving a sum of £139,152 to be carried forward to the next account.

"Overall the factory has operated well during the year under review. There have been minor technical troubles in bringing the second unit into full activity, but we are about to complete rectifying these. Our indebtedness incurred in installing the second unit has now been reduced to £120,000, and it is hoped completely to repay this during the current year. The total cost of the new unit and ancillary plant was £853,240.

"Again we can report improvement in the quality of the company's product, and can say with complete confidence that we now have a cement capable of producing a concrete of outstanding strength. This scientific achievement from raw materials having certain defects and regarded by some as impossible is outstanding, and full tribute must be paid not only to our entire staff but those who have been associated with them in this accomplishment. We are now working on the manufacture of a rapid hardening cement and expect to have equally satisfactory results.

"Despite rising costs we have been able to increase the production and therefore to maintain the selling price throughout the year. It is significant here to assess the advantages that have accrued to the country from the initial decision to erect a cement works at Tororo and by your company's subsequent expansion of the capacity of the plant.

"A little over four years ago (in November 1953) when cement prices were still controlled, Ministry District Order No. 36 of 1953 taken from the *Uganda Gazette*, fixed the wholesale prices of nine different brands of imported cement at prices ranging from 352.68 per ton to 518.00 per ton. The average over the nine brands of slightly under 400 per ton. Your company is now making cement at an average in Uganda at a price of 265 per ton.

"Our aim is to reduce further, which can only be achieved by a substantial increase in sales. We have met a period, we hope temporary, of receding building activity. We have also to face the fact that installed capacity in East Africa is expected to reach an annual production rate of 450,000 tons during 1958 and 525,000 tons in 1959. This is far in excess of the

East African market presently expected to come. The original object of the East African industrial licensing policy was to avoid this but certain steps never scheduled. The results of this overproduction are impossible to forecast. Your company was the pioneer of full cement manufacture in East Africa: it has expended appreciable capital since its formation in an all-out effort to reduce the initial costs inherent to a small unit and must take every possible step to preserve its position in the market. As I have said, it is impossible to forecast trading results in such circumstances, but your board is fully alive to the situation that exists and which will develop over this next year or so.

UGANDA CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES, LIMITED

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited, presented the following statement at the fifth annual general meeting of the company:

"The limitation of finance made available by the shareholding company has led your board during the present year to move to an ultimate change over to a property-owning and financing company rather than a building construction enterprise. While we were undertaking a substantial amount of building, certain of our costs were charged to that and hence capitalized. With

date, and your company has to request machinery suppliers to phase forward dispatch of machinery to avoid, as far as possible, arriving without suitable cover to receive it.

The main contractors co-operated with your staff, allowing us to erect machinery where and when possible during building construction, and, when power supply became available, to try out machines. The factory buildings, after exasperating delays by several sub-contractors, due mainly to lack of suitable skilled staff, became sufficiently completed by the end of September safely to accept delivery of machinery and assemble it in position.

Productions of Very High Standard

The electric furnaces had been phased forward, as it was impossible to accept these for erection until the floor foundations were complete. The parts began to arrive in September and erection started under difficult circumstances in November, as the floor foundations and electrical work were still being worked on and were not ready for trials early in December. After the trials it was found necessary to carry out certain modifications, which have now been completed, and on March 1, 1958, production of enamelware started. The first productions are of a very high standard and have been acclaimed by the trade as having a good sale potential.

The plant for the manufacture of tobacco has been installed, and trial lots were successfully produced during December. Full production began in the first week of January, 1958. This had been met with an excellent reception among the users; the price is most competitive, and we look forward with confidence to progressively increasing sales.

The canteen department started production in December, and very good results have already been received. It will now be possible to come to train suitable staff to the necessary skill for this work.

"It is the policy of your company to give every opportunity to the local population to gain experience with a view to their appointments in skilled trades and supervisory positions. To achieve this object it is essential that expatriate staff be kept to an absolute minimum, and that they be experienced not only in management and production control but possess the necessary technical skill applicable to the industry, with an aptitude for training indigenous operators and imparting these skills to the men they are training.

We are fortunate in having a small and efficient expatriate staff capable of carrying out this policy. It will, of necessity, take longer to get into the production than if we had imported many more overseas personnel, which could, however, have proved an uneconomic financial burden. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that during 1958 we shall build up a sound and happy staff of operators and supervisors recruited from local sources, which will go a long way towards keeping costs down and maintaining a competitive structure."

UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LIMITED

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Cement Industry, Limited, presented the following statement for the year ended December 31, 1957, at the fifth annual general meeting of the company:

"Our production of cement in 1957 during the year was 89,137 tons; this, of course, being limited to the volume of sales—our manufacturing capacity being 170,000 tons. I shall refer to this later.

"After charging depreciation, directors' fees and auditors' remuneration and expenses, the profit for the year was £284,464, against an equivalent figure of £212,388 for 1956. Income tax is provided for in the sum of £43,723, leaving £240,721 to take to the appropriation account, which, with the amount of £11 brought forward, gives a total of £293,952 for

disposal. After meeting the preference dividend of 3% your directors propose a dividend of 7½% on the ordinary shares of the company, the transfer of £150,000 to general reserve, and of £14,000 to tax equalization reserve, leaving a sum of £139,152 to be carried forward to the next account.

"Overall the factory has operated well during the year under review. There have been minor teething troubles in bringing the second unit into full activity, but we are about to complete rectifying these. Our indebtedness incurred in installing the second unit has now been reduced to £120,000, and it is hoped completely to repay this during the current year. The total cost of the new unit and ancillary plant was £853,240.

"Again we can report improvement in the quality of the company's product, and can say with complete confidence that we now have a cement capable of producing a concrete of outstanding strength. This scientific achievement from raw materials having certain defects and regarded by some as impossible is outstanding, and full tribute must be paid not only to our entire staff but those who have been associated with them in this accomplishment. We are now working on the manufacture of a rapid hardening cement and expect to have equally satisfactory results.

"Despite rising costs we have been able to increase the production and therefore to maintain the selling price throughout the year. It is significant here to stress the advantages that have accrued to the country from the initial decision to erect a cement works at Tororo and by your company's subsequent action in doubling the capacity of the plant.

"A little over four years ago (in November, 1953) and until recently we were still controlled, under District Order No. 36 of 1953, taken from the *Uganda Gazette*, fixed the wholesale prices of nine different brands of imported cement at prices ranging from Shs. 372.68 per ton to Shs. 419.54 per ton, or average over the nine brands of slightly under Shs. 378 per ton. Your company is now making cement freely available in Uganda at a wholesale price of Shs. 265 per ton.

"Our aim is to reduce further which can only be achieved by a substantial increase in sales. We have met a period, we hope temporary, of receding building activity. We have also to face the fact that installed capacity in East Africa is expected to reach an annual production rate of 450,000 tons during 1958 and 525,000 tons in 1959. This is far in excess of the expected East African market probably for many years to come. The original object of the East African industrial licensing policy was to avoid this, but certain have never scheduled. The results of this overproduction are impossible to forecast. Your company was the pioneer of full cement manufacture in East Africa: it has expended appreciable capital since its formation in an all-out effort to reduce the initial costs inherent to a small unit and must take every possible step to preserve its position in the market. As I have said, it is impossible to forecast trading results in such circumstances, but your board is fully alive to the situation that exists and which will develop over this next year or so."

UGANDA CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES, LIMITED

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited, presented the following statement at the fifth annual general meeting of the company:

"The limitation of finance made available by the shareholding company has led your board during the present year to move to an ultimate change over to a properly managing and financing company rather than a building construction enterprise. While we were undertaking a substantial amount of building, certain of our costs were charged to that and hence capitalized. With

this change in policy it has been necessary to effect economies, but with continuing staff liabilities the full benefit has not been shown in the year under review. In any event, there is and will continue to be a minimum organization necessary to operate the company and that would indicate that our future profits, while perhaps not unsatisfactory in relation to the fact that we have built mainly during the period of rent control, will show a lower percentage earning on our equity capital.

"Building construction for the year under review amounted to £103,509, compared with £141,263 for the previous year, bringing the total value of properties at December 31, 1957, to £595,586. This reduced volume of activity reflects the fact that there were no large contracts undertaken in 1957, building being made up of a number of small units in widely scattered areas.

"When buildings under construction are completed the value of our properties will amount to approximately £619,000, and the balance of finance which will probably be made available by the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, is being earmarked for the probable requirements of certain key industrial developments.

"The profit for the year before charging income tax is £20,743, against £23,195 for the previous year. The reduction, which is the lower level of recovered capital costs resulting from the smaller volume of buildings undertaken in the year, is mentioned earlier. Income tax for the year is provided for in the sum of £5,460. I drew attention last year to the fact that we are not allowed amortization or depreciation of our properties for tax purposes, and it is your board's view that this is inequitable in relation to the trading concerns. I can only repeat that the plain fact is that your company is not carrying its stock in trade, and, regardless of the depreciation that does take place in buildings, provision must be made for the amortization of the leases.

"The results and the activities of the company are by their nature of an unspectacular kind, but I think that we have legitimate grounds for satisfaction in the solid achievements of the past four years and with the knowledge of the part played by the company in a necessary sphere of development in the Protectorate. In this respect I should like to record here the appreciation of the board, and I am sure, of the shareholders, of the efforts of the resident architect and his staff, on which the efficiency and reputation of the company so much depend. Mr. P. Woolfenden assumed operating charge of the company from October of the year under review.

"A dividend of 5% on the ordinary share capital of £150,000 is recommended by the directors, this is the first dividend that the company has paid and the previous ploughing back of profits has helped materially in financing the expansion of your company's business."

UGANDA HOTELS, LIMITED

MR. F. E. FRING, chairman of Uganda Hotels, Limited, presented the following statement:

"I have pleasure in presenting the accounts and directors' report for the year ended December 31, 1957, which again reflect a substantial increase in business, particularly at the Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe.

"After deducting £253 as proportion of profit due to outside shareholders in a subsidiary company, your holding company's consolidated profit, before tax, was £16,925, as compared with £14,809 in 1956, despite an increase in overheads necessitated by the establishment of an extensive organization in Kampala to cope with the capital development programme now well under way. We must expect the cost of this organization to become an increasing burden on the profits of the existing hotels until all new hotels are in commercial operation.

"The accounts of this company for the six months reflect a profit of £1,774 (before tax), and an improvement on this in 1958, which shows promise of being a record year for Uganda's tourist industry, is expected. It is, however, likely to be a few years before this company will be able to show an economic return on the capital invested, but it will always have its part to play with the parks trustees, in attracting more and more visitors to Uganda.

"Your other subsidiary company, White Horse Inn (Kabale), Limited, had a disappointing year, profit before tax being £2,020 as compared with £3,603 in 1956. This has always been a popular hotel for short leave periods, and the fall in turnover during 1957 is certainly ascribable to the fact that more and more families find themselves unable to afford the luxury of local leave.

"The success of a country hotel anywhere has always been dependent upon what I would term enlightened management, and during the eight years she has been associated with the management of the White Horse Inn, Miss G. L. Calder has played the part with outstanding efficiency. The many friends she has made during this time will learn with regret of her departure to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom.

"The profit recorded by the Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe, exceeded the figure for the previous year (itself a record) by over £7,000. Five new buildings, all with private bath, and some being air-conditioned, are expected to be ready by October 1, and will afford a welcome relief to the problem of accommodation, a notable increase in business and tourist visitors, who tend more and more to use Entebbe as a base for tours of the country.

"On the subject of taxation, the industry is still without relief in respect of building allowances, as recommended in the Coates Report. As far back as November 1956, the High Commissioner gazetted discretionary powers for income tax allowances other than the industrial buildings specified in the Act of 1952, but strong representations by the East African Hotel Keepers' Association have not yet brought about the desired inclusion of hotel buildings.

"Turning now to the development programme which I outlined to you at the last annual general meeting, progress has been rather slower than expected. Site negotiations involving Protectorate and local government interests as they do, were prolonged, delaying start on actual planning. At the turn of the year the Mount Elgon Hotel at Mbale was about 25 per cent complete, with the same position for the new bedroom wing at Entebbe.

"Construction of the Hotel Margherita, Kasere, and the hotel (yet to be named) at Masaka, is just under way and both should be completed early 1959.

"The plans I mentioned last year for the purchase and conversion of the Government Rest House, Gulu, were abandoned in favour of a completely new hotel on another site near the Gulu Club, and work on this hotel, to be called the Juba Road Hotel, is expected to start in June.

"The entire programme will provide an addition of 204 beds to Uganda's present hotel accommodation, and in itself this is a modest enough figure. The cost, however, is by no means modest, and we cannot expect to build and equip any of the new hotels under the equivalent of £3,000 per bedroom. This figure is not indicative of extravagance.

"Bearing in mind constantly rising recurrent costs, there is a clear indication that to show even a small return on our new capital investment a substantial increase in our present tariffs will have to be made."

Company Report**The African Mercantile Co., Ltd****MR. W. J. SAUNDERS' STATEMENT**

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 24 in London.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS, the chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

"The profit for the year to December 31, 1957, fell to £123,304 (before taxation), as compared with £133,085 in 1956.

"After charging taxation, the net profit was £45,340, against £51,809, so that with £75,182 brought in from 1956 and an adjustment of taxation over-provided for that year, together with a small surplus on the sale of plant, the balance available for appropriation was £123,028.

Trading Conditions

"A year ago it was thought that despite the instability prevailing in trading conditions in East Africa it might be possible to maintain profits at the same level as in 1956, but conditions became increasingly difficult following the drastic raising of Bank rates last September.

"After transferring £10,500 to general reserve and £2,000 to staff provident fund, and payment of preference dividends, the directors recommend a final dividend on ordinary shares of 2% less tax, payable on August 1, 1958, with the interim dividend of 4% paid

in February, makes a total of 12%, as in the previous year. The amount carried forward to 1958 is thus increased to £75,665.

"The directors also propose a tax-free capital distribution of 1½% to holders of the ordinary shares, as forecast a year ago.

Assets

"Total revenue reserves and undistributed profits were £10,483 higher at £440,998, and current assets exceeded current liabilities by £1,104,691, as compared with £1,117,327 a year ago. Fixed assets, however, rose by £14,369, and after increasing property reserve by £3,077, properties stand in the books at £178,175.

"East Africa's economy, in common with other primary producing countries, has been hurt by the continued disinflationary conditions, and, in view of lower commodity prices, the demand for some categories of goods in the extensive range we handle has been weakened by the reduction in purchasing power.

"As our shipping earnings as well as our trading revenue are liable to be affected, the indications are that the company's profits for the current year will show a further decline unless there is an early favourable change in the world economic situation.

Beneficial Tax

"In due course the new rate of income tax will be beneficial to the company, and if this rate had applied throughout the year under review our total tax liability would have been approximately £9,000 less.

Mr. Saunders concluded with a sincere tribute to the staff in East Africa and overseas for their efforts in these difficult times.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the final dividend and capital distribution were approved.

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
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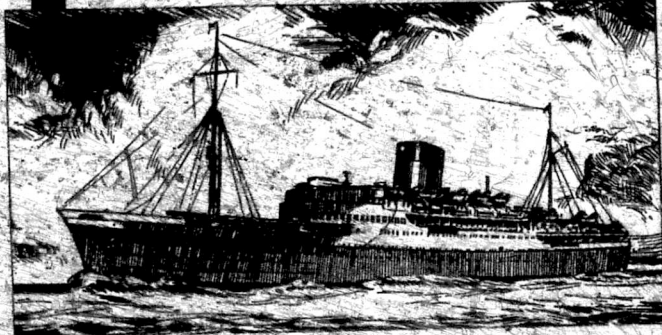
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S.S. "Kenneth McKay"	late August early September	mid/late September
S.S. "Mayo Lykes"	mid/late September	
S.S. "William Lykes"	late Sept./early October	mid/late October

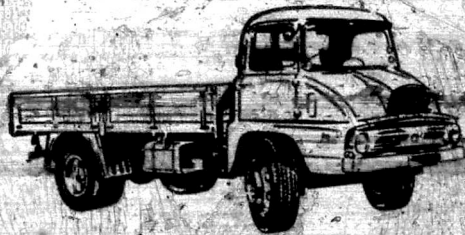
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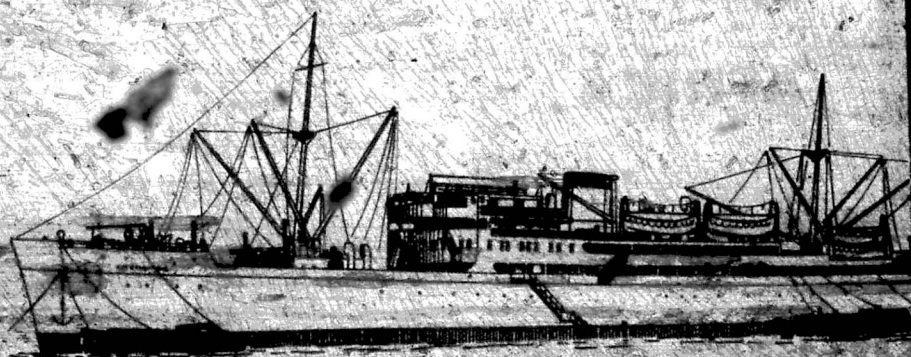
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