

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 28, 1957

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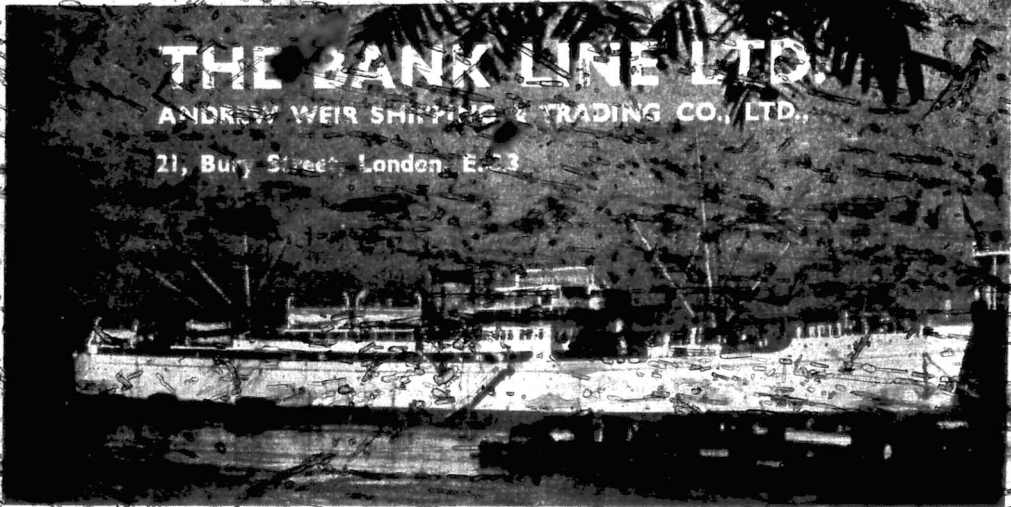
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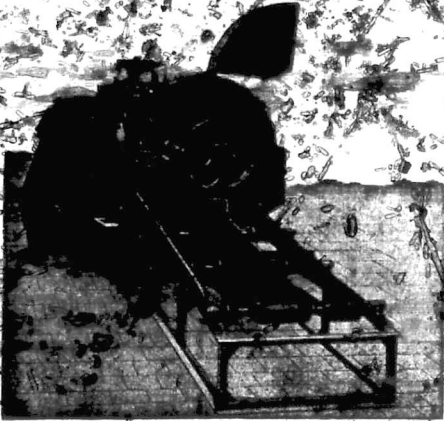
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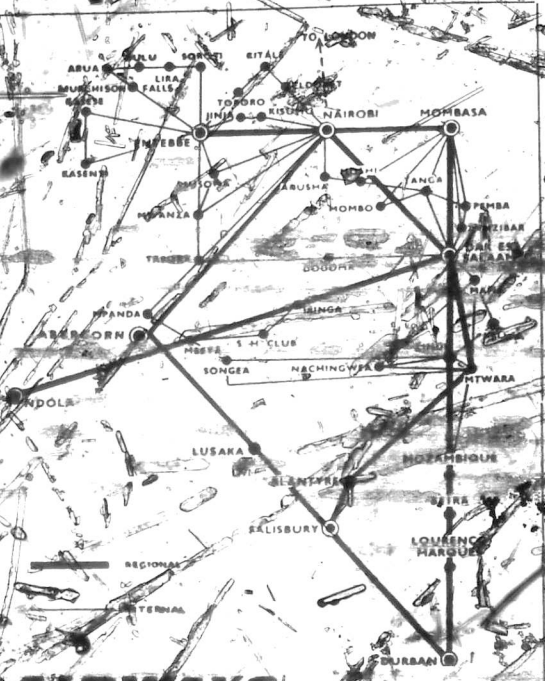
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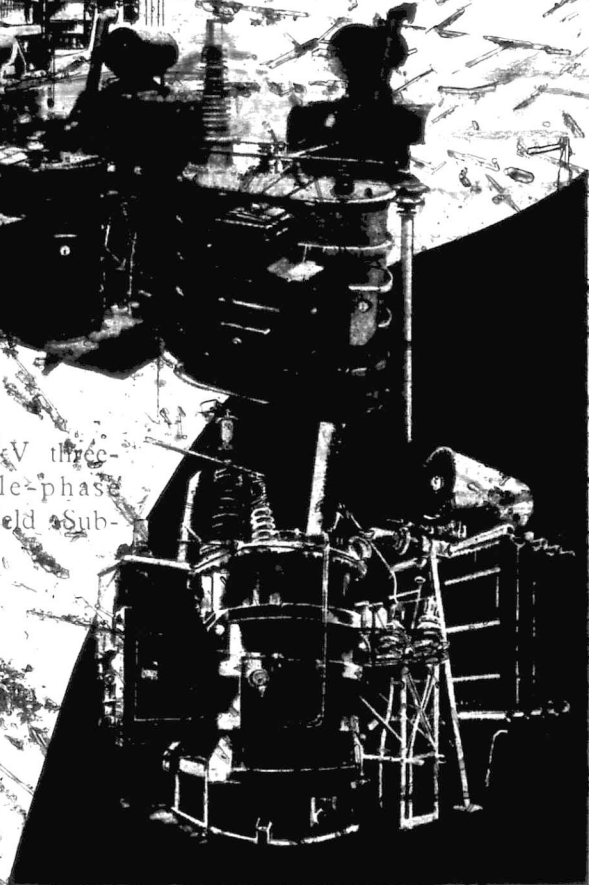
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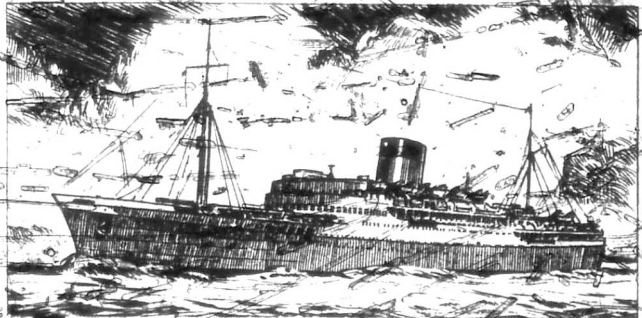
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

POLITICAL STABILITY is essential in any community which is determined to develop its human and other natural resources, and in the multi-racial territories of Africa that stability involves decisions in regard to the franchise which will remove from Europeans and Asians the fear that they will be swamped and from Africans the suspicion that the more advanced races intend to deny their representatives a fair share of public responsibility. Because the question of the franchise is so difficult, it has never been seriously considered, each Government and each political leader, whether in or out of office, preferring to hope that expedients would meet the short-term needs. A few months ago the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Garfield Todd, having made the wise decision to grapple with the problem, invoked the help of three liberal-minded men of the law, Sir Robert Tredgodd, Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. John M. Murray, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Charles Cumings, a former Chief Justice of the Sudan. Their report, first extracts from which appear on other pages, ought to be carefully studied by everyone who is concerned with the improvement of race relations in Central and East Africa, for it examines dispassionately the various proposals hitherto made in regard to votes for Africans, lists the objections in each case and propounds a plan which would greatly increase the number of Africans on the electoral roll, demonstrate the determination to raise progressively their participation in political affairs, afford a basis for practical co-operation between the races in public life and consequently hinder the growth of racialism, and yet protect standards of government.

The commissioners insist that the franchise should be confined to civilized and responsible people, and point out that one of the chief characteristics of a civilized person is a refusal to allow reason to be governed by prejudices. That truth deserves to be repeated again and again — not least in the hope that it might then eventually penetrate the mind and influence the attitude of those Europeans (not all of them in Africa) and Africans whose proclamations of their prejudices do almost daily damage to race relations. To such people the reasoned statements of the Tredgodd Commission will be unwelcome. But they should be made to face them. This report of the Southern Rhodesian Franchise Commission ought to be brought to the notice of all the propagandists of extreme views, and those who have opportunities of questioning them in private and in public might well draw on it for material with which to refute their airy theories. This short, fair-minded, closely argued document of fifteen pages has brought for the comfort of the Brockways, Hales, Mbuyas, Nyereres, Charwas, and Yambas.

It rejects the idea of any form of racial franchise (except as a purely temporary expedient to be abolished as soon as possible); it declares that a system of democracy based on a universal adult franchise can work only in a homogeneous and highly civilized electorate which is not confused by differences, such as colour, which tend to create artificial divisions, cutting across the real issues; it scorns the nonsensical *cliche* that self-government is more important than good government; and it is emphatic that, whereas every man should have a say in his own

The Franchise For Africans.

Reason, Not Prejudice.

Government for The People.

government, that right may not be exercised to the detriment of the rights of others. Democracy means government for the people, not merely by the people, and there is a very telling reminder that practically all Africans, since they consider that their women are not yet able to use the vote intelligently, have already conceded that more than half the population ought not to be granted the franchise, which makes the whole question one of degree, one of devising means of admitting to the register only those who would be likely to use the franchise with reason, judgment, and public spirit.

Keeping firmly in mind the difficulty of finding adequate tests of character, the commissioners explain why they cannot endorse any of the suggestions made to them, and then they offer their own

Ordinary and Special Votes.

recommendation — for a common roll to which admission would be gained by ordinary or special qualification, with the proviso that in any constituency the special votes, however numerous, should not count more than half the number cast by electors with ordinary or full qualifications. In the calculable future a high proportion of those qualifying in the "ordinary" class would be Europeans, but the "special" qualification would give Africans immediate and substantial voting power, so that any candidate for Parliament who stood on a racial platform would alienate a body of his constituents and thus jeopardize his chances. Since a party making a racial appeal would likewise risk the loss of marginal seats, the system would promptly exercise an important moderating influence. If there were an unrestricted common roll, the European section of the electorate would, as the commissioners say, feel itself politically overwhelmed by the backward and illiterate sections of the African population, which would be susceptible to unreasoning appeals to African nationalism; but, with these fears set at rest, the African would be admitted to gradually increasing participation in political affairs, and would become accustomed to the tradition of parliamentary government under conditions which encouraged co-operation with the other races. Indeed, the possibility of participating effectively in the political life of the Colony would virtually depend upon such co-operation. Acceptance of the limited vote would be a step towards the unlimited vote, which would be available to anyone who might qualify for it.

Even before the report had reached London some publicists had begun to decry the idea of a fractional franchise, which they implied, was designed to deny the African fair play. Any one who studies the **Fractional or Multiple Voting** accommodations objectively must derive precisely the opposite conclusion: that the commissioners sympathize with African aspirations and are anxious that they should be met as generously as is consistent with the maintenance of an electorate which can be considered responsible and civilized. Their instructions were to prepare a plan for the just representation of the people of the Colony in its Legislative Assembly under which the Government is placed and remain in the hands of civilized and responsible people. They have discharged that onerous and urgent task in a manner which must cause regret that the recommendation which they make unanimously was not put forward years ago, for that would have spared a number of African countries much bitterness. If there is to be a common roll — and this journal has long considered the Southern Rhodesian practice one which ought to be adopted elsewhere — there must obviously be for a long but incalculable period a scaling up or scaling down of votes. The Capricorn Society would allow an elector to qualify for as many as six votes; an interesting paragraph in the report explains why Sir Robert Tredgold and his colleagues do not endorse that plan or any other kind of multiple voting. They persuade us that their proposal is better. Either system is bound to be attacked by the inflated folk who refuse to face the facts of Africa and pretend that one-man-one-vote is the only principle consistent with the African's dignity. Acceptance of the universal franchise would manifestly harm the country now and also prejudice the generations yet to come. It must therefore be firmly rejected, and criticism faced for either the plural or the fractional system of voting. The latter (for which a less prejudicial term should be found) would certainly seem to have substantial advantages, and it ought not to be rejected merely because it is novel. It is sincerely to be hoped that this statesmanlike survey will be considered by practising politicians with as scrupulous a judgment as the commissioners have applied in its compilation. Their short study is a most important political paper.

The completion of the Land Husbandry Act is perhaps the greatest undertaking of kind ever attempted in Southern or Central Africa. Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs.

Notes By The Way

Sir Evelyn Baring's Term Extended

THE EXTENSION for 18 months of the term of office of Sir Evelyn Baring as Governor of Kenya had been generally expected and was warmly welcomed, even by those who were to be numbered among his critics two or three years ago. When he was selected for the appointment there was no admission in official circles that serious trouble was brewing among the Kikuyu. Spokesmen for the white settler community had made repeated representations to the Government. The substance and many missionaries and administrative officers had passed on news of their deepening anxieties, but the Government dismissed such misgivings as entirely unfounded. Indeed, only a few weeks before the Mau Mau outbreak Sir Philip Mitchell, the first Governor, declared publicly in London that it was nonsense to talk of strained race relations.

Diplomat or Dictator?

THE LARGEST TRIBE in the Colony was in open rebellion by the time Sir Evelyn Baring assumed his office, and 95% of the adults of both sexes were then considered to be active or passive supporters of the movement — which was designed for the first place to make a small group of Kikuyu politicians masters of their own tribe, and then of the whole country. If nearly four years of insurrection had been overseen by a man of different temperament, it would probably have been sent to Government House, Nairobi, for Sir Evelyn is by nature and training a patient diplomat. When murders were a daily occurrence, when intimidation and the grossest forms of violence went unchecked when no man, woman, or child far or near the Kikuyu country could be considered safe, there was inevitably a demand for stern leadership which would firmly reimpose law and order.

Trouble Ahead

TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE, Mr. Lytton and Mr. Pennox-Bayd, refused to listen to suggestions that Sir Evelyn, who was not in good health, should be allowed to resign, in addition that authority might pass either to a military Governor or to a civilian of military outlook. Both Ministers thought it better to retain the Governor and appoint a Deputy Governor also, and send a lieutenant-general to command the augmented auxiliary forces. Many men in close touch with affairs in East Africa who denounced those arrangements as further proof of Colonial Office ineptitude have long since changed their minds, and most Kenyans are now convinced that the conciliatory policies which Sir Evelyn Baring has followed quietly but persistently are largely responsible for the swift and remarkable transformation in the general situation. Exchange so drastic that nobody would have dared predict it 18 months ago, must have been tried a hundred times last year by friends here from Kenya that "Sir Evelyn Baring is just the man to see us through this difficult phase," and I do not recall that one Kenyan disagreed with that point of view when he voiced his opinion. The next two years may well prove to be the most significant period of Sir Evelyn Baring's governorship. It will certainly be marked by great political difficulties, in which, however, his personal influence may be used to the best advantage to secure and foster inter-racial cooperation.

African's Courageous Statement

ANOTHER AFRICAN IN KENYA, Mr. M. E. Kariakya Kagwa, a Muramba, has had the courage to take a public stand against the local press, newspapers, and the spokesmen for the Uganda National Council, who lose no opportunity of attacking the East Africa High Commission and suggesting that everything done by it is against the interest of Uganda in general and Kampala in particular. The decision of the Government that control of the armed forces in East Africa should revert from the War Office to the territories, with the High Commission assuming responsibilities on behalf of the three constituent Governments, was denounced by the noisy African extremists in Uganda, and so far as I am aware, in Uganda alone, as part of a plot to restore that self-government which some of them foolishly imagine to be on the point of introduction. When the matter came before the Legislative Council of Uganda for debate, however, Mr. Kariakya Kagwa said soundly that the motion should be supported by everyone who loved Uganda, for it was necessary to have the armed forces under central control, in order that efficiency should be maintained and quick decisions taken in necessary. He hoped that the European members would ignore local expressions of opposition and approve the case for High Commission control. That statement required courage, and since a few Africans republish the demonstration that quotes the words and actions of those who do deserve to be noted.

We Are One Unit

IT IS A FORTUNATE but most conceivable circumstance to record that Mr. Dreschfeld, the Attorney-General of Uganda, declared in the Legislative Council on the same occasion that Uganda and Kenya are one unit, that if there were another war Uganda would have to fight side by side with Kenya and that, before they talked nonsense about Kenya settlers who African members should think of the settlers who had fought and died in the Uganda Bantus of the King's African Rifles, if only the King of Italy had been stated and re-stated in Uganda in recent years African public opinion would be in a healthier condition than it is. It is a pity that Mr. Dreschfeld has missed so many earlier opportunities to speak in this cordial way.

In the Service of Overseas Trade

THE LITTLE EAST AFRICA had an export advertising conference over beer held in Great Britain. That is indeed a sobering thought for a country whose very existence depends upon a flourishing overseas trade, which in its turn is partly dependent upon the skillful use of advertising. It is many years since that the Advertising Association has taken the initiative, it is to be hoped that similar gatherings will be arranged from time to time, and if they are as well organized as that of last week and the speakers as well selected, it ought to be safe to count on good attendance and fruitful discussions. The assembly hall of Church House, Westminster, was provided throughout the day, which means that 600 or 700 people were present, and among them were senior representatives of many prominent manufacturing companies and of most of the leading advertising agencies. The addresses were all by men who had travelled, often and widely, most of the questions were to do with the pound and shilling and the common currency, the exchange

Practices Good and Bad

THE AVERAGE MANUFACTURER were half as efficient as the best; the majority of aspects would be greatly improved. Some of the heartening aspects of the conference was the evidence it provided that some powerful and successful groups are anxious to help the Rhodesians. Small firms would benefit from the experience of overseas markets. All practical checks have been given to some

of the questions made, the paths of many people who ought to be engaged in the export trade will be made plain and more comfortable. Not all big enterprises are alert and up-to-date, of course. Instances were given of the individual practices of some of them in African markets, and more than one speaker emphasized the need for selling agencies agreements to be examined in the light of present circumstances and if necessary revised.

Novel Plan for African Franchise in Southern Rhodesia

Tredgold Commissions Important and Liberal-Minded Proposal

THE FRANCHISE COMMISSION appointed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia on December 26, 1956, completed its work—most expeditiously, for the report, copies of which reached London by air in last week, was presented to the Government on March 4. The task was to give the Commission a little over two months. Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was its chairman, and his colleagues were Mr. Justice Murray, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Charles Jennings, a former Chief Justice of the Sudan, who was also in Rhodesia.

They suggest that there should be a common roll in which all voters are registered, but that there should be a number of alternative qualifications for admission to that roll. The first and highest qualification would be described as "special" and distinguish it from ordinary and relatively high qualifications; it would give a full right to vote, subject to certain limitations.

The voters cast by the voters with the ordinary and the special qualifications would count equally in the election, subject to the proviso that the total number of votes cast by voters with the special qualification would never count more than half the number cast by voters with the ordinary qualification in the same constituency. Where the number of votes cast by voters with the special qualification exceeded one-half the ordinary votes, the number of votes cast for each candidate by voters with the special qualification would in the final count be reduced proportionately.

Two Examples of Special Qualification

To clarify the suggestion, two examples are given:—(1) In an election 4,000 votes are cast. Of these 2,000 are ordinary qualifications votes, and 4,000 special qualification votes. All count equally in the final count.

(2) In an election 4,000 votes are cast. Of these 2,000 are special qualification votes. These cannot count more than 900 (that is, one-half of the 4,000 ordinary qualification votes cast). Special qualification votes cast for each candidate must be reduced to 900 or 1,200 or 1,500 or 1,800 or 2,100 or 2,400 or 2,700 or 3,000 or 3,300 or 3,600 or 3,900. If 1,000 such votes are cast, and 7,100 such votes, in the final count they would count as 600, 1,600, and 2,000 respectively.

The findings were briefly published in our last issue, and the following extracts from the report can be given:

No woman that leaves any substantial section of the people labouring under a sensible grievance can in the end prevail. It must rest in the sense of cleavage, which means that the consent of the governed, upon which any government must ultimately rest, is withheld. Unless the people be accorded that all sections of the people have their highest interests in common, that people will persist in a course that is divided against itself and will

It may be accepted that the main aim of the Government of a right to a franchise based upon a universal adult franchise, and it is open to question whether this system can function except under certain conditions. For it to operate satisfactorily it requires a homogeneous electorate at a fairly high standard of education, and divided by political divisions based on the political and economic of the Government and Opposition, and not influenced by differences, such as race or colour, that tend to create artificial divisions running across the real issues.

In a young country with a mixed population of various different stages of development it has yet to be seen that such a democracy can survive, and an objective in each is this possibility, and the doubts.

Challenges to Democracy

The concept of democracy based on the principle of universal suffrage has been much criticised, and it is not to say that we are fully aware that as a matter of its efficacy, or under what conditions it involves a measure of uncertainty. Nevertheless, we are habitually to find the task before us. We must make a challenge. To do so we must essay a statement of the principles of the first principles of government, and then to us there is nothing mystic about the principles of government, and that they should be seen, tested, and rationalized, and that the tendency of great concepts and of democracy or of democratic institutions is always to be followed unreasonably where ever they may lead. In fact any form of government with quasi-spiritual attributes concerning the cardinal principle that government was for the man, not man for government.

It might have been assumed to be self-evident were it not for the implication in many quarters that have obtained a wide acceptance, that certain political, though aphorisms, which were regarded as axiomatic, in certain of the evidence and some of the methods submitted to us. It is a curious example to be the view expressed that a chief executive is more important than the government. This assertion of a primacy, such as this cannot be supported by reason, but only by elevating self-interest to something approaching transcendental status.

It is often asserted that the franchise is a right, not a privilege, and is therefore independent of any judgment, education, or any such considerations. But it is not so simple. It is entirely a practical approach to the question of education and vital in the survival of organized communities.

We hold that the fundamental aim of a man-made institution is that the prime object is to secure to the individual the opportunity to lead the best life he is able to lead. We hold that the ideal system of government is that which is best and which is justified on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number should be a by-product of our own institutions, and that every man should have a say in his own government, and that we believe that this right, the very object of our institutions, should be exercised where it can be done without causing the rights of other civilized peoples to be no more than a cause for his own as to hurt another.

Even in the most advanced democracies the voter constitutes only a proportion of the population of the country. In the United Kingdom the electorate is less than 70% of the population.

In giving their votes, voters are asked to exercise their right of franchise to some extent, after the terms of the voter's right to vote.

must be considered in the light of its possible effect on other voters and other inhabitants of his country, both of yet to be born. Surely he should be permitted to exercise his right freely as he can do so intelligently after he has seen a variety of capriciously, he may be doing serious injury to his fellow citizens. Surely democracy involves the right of every citizen to meet his government, the people's government, to vote. Oddly enough, even the most ardent advocates of the adult franchise see no logical inconsistency in excluding generally deficient or those who, because they are below a certain age, are considered not to have the knowledge and experience to exercise the vote.

Notes for Women

It is interesting to note that in some of the colonies where advanced franchise has been granted, only a few women were prepared to support the proposition that all African women should immediately be admitted to vote. The more reasonable were prepared to concede that, owing to the state of tutelage in which they have been held for generations, most African women are not presently in a position to exercise the franchise intelligently. It is estimated that they represent substantially more than half the African population of the Colony. These sections of the people have been excluded the past few years, and everyone is by virtue of his humanity alone entitled to vote is going, and the question becomes merely one of degree and intelligently. Assuming that a test applied to all is reasonable and practical, it is difficult to see how a rational person could resist its application. In some countries the extension of the franchise to people who were incapable of exercising it with due care or who lacked the necessary political tradition, has led to the breakdown of popular government. There is much evidence of the danger on the one part of power falling into the hands of political bosses and on the other of the growth of a multiplicity of warring factions that find it impossible to unite in sufficient strength to form an efficient administration. Indeed, there is good reason to think that Fascist and similar totalitarian systems are a reaction from popular government carried beyond the point when the majority of the voters are worthy of the privilege of voting.

"We are entirely satisfied that a country is amply justified in making an endeavour to confine the franchise to those of its inhabitants who are capable of exercising it with reason, judgment and proper spirit." It is in this sense that we have interpreted "civilized and reasonable persons" as used in our Commission. The difficulties of devising a test of the capacity to vote are admittedly great (the history of the British leading up to the appointment of our Commission shows this), but we do not think they are insuperable. We do think, however, that if the tests are to be practical they must be broad and general.

Education Test

"An educational test is obviously justifiable. All other things being equal, a man who has received a good and disciplined education is at an advantage when compared with an uneducated fellow. It means that a man who has not earned more than a subsistence unless he has certain qualities of mind and character. This is the real justification of the means test, and it is only to judge that a man is not such a test as putting a premium on education. But tests that cannot have a very general application inevitably create difficulties by introducing an unjustified comparison between things that are incapable of comparison. For example, we had a number of suggestions that certain professions should be regarded as giving a special right to vote in government. But what is to compare a man who is a voter, a schoolmaster with the head of a vast industrial organization or a city mayor in the army with a building foreman?"

"The most formidable difficulty involving tests of intelligence for the franchise lies in the fact that it is well nigh impossible to evolve a satisfactory test of character and character cannot enter into the picture. Intelligence in itself is not enough, for it does not necessarily equate with a right attitude of mind, a disinterested and altruistic approach to problems facing the commonwealth, or a generally desirable influence on the affairs of State, but this is how it is measured by examinations, tests or even by success in a career, an anemic measure. But it may be pointed out that even the most satisfactory test is not in position usually to ensure the franchise goes to the best person. It is a virtue. However, it is interesting to note that the approach is not wholly in the commonwealth, and it is not wholly in the commonwealth, and it is not wholly in the commonwealth.

"Finally it must be remembered that the people can be conceived that they are not to be treated as a mass, and can be heard is that these should be regarded as a group consistent with a sound general principle." (To be continued)

Parliament

An Amalgamation of C.O. and C.R.O.

Onerous Duties of Colonial Secretary

BEFORE HE LEFT FOR BATAVIA the Colonial Secretary was asked at question time by the Hon. Mr. Henry Hinde whether he would consider progress towards self-government in the Colony of South Africa by amalgamating the remaining functions of the Colonial Office with those of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. HIND: "Have not those responsibilities very greatly diminished in recent years, such to the delight of everybody, and would it not be not only administratively convenient but a great encouragement to further progress towards self-government if we could make any change?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I do not think that the work which is done by the Colonial Secretary is by any means too small. In fact, it has rather worried me that he has had such a very onerous work in recent months. Even with these changes, I am not persuaded that it would be wise to amalgamate with the office which deals with Commonwealth Relations the care of dependent territories. There would be a good deal to be thought about in both directions before that decision was made."

MR. F. SHINWELL (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether the Colonies had been consulted on constitutional matters affecting new Commonwealth countries such as Ghana.

MR. MACMILLAN: "I should be very sorry to see any distinction made between different members of different groups of the Commonwealth. Although there are, and I have no doubt will be, in course of time, opportunities for some re-organization of functions, I do not think that the time is yet, and I think these are a good many pitfalls into which we ought to be careful not to fall in any further developments."

Consultation

MR. PATRICK MCELAND (Cons.) There is a certain intermingling of consultation which comes on and which is desirable all over the Commonwealth, and it would be a great forward move if some machinery could be devised which would enable the things to take place."

MR. MACMILLAN: "I think there are great opportunities for further consultation and efforts by the countries of the Commonwealth. However, I should certainly hesitate before putting the administrative responsibility for these territories, which for one reason or another must still be dependent, under the same Minister or to devote to the ordinary course of business with the Commonwealth countries."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Is the Prime Minister aware that these changes not confined to a ministerial office but in another respect which would meet with general approval? I refer to a change in legislation to enable us to continue to refer to such territories when they become independent, and to give our members of the Commonwealth?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "Yes, sir, but that is a different matter from that raised in the question. One of the questions of the Commonwealth is what assistance in various respects we can give to the dependent territories. I think we can do this, and I think the Commonwealth countries as a whole."

MR. P. WILLIAMS (Cons.) "Is the Prime Minister satisfied with the state recorded to the office of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations? Would he not give the many people who are in the office as the poor relation of the British Office?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I do not think that is a fair question. It has been filled in successive Governments by very distinguished Ministers, and I think that the whole of our work is done very well, it depends, of course, upon personalities. I think it is a very good system, although I have the feeling that it will be developed in the future as there have been in the past."

MR. PROFUMI (Colonial Under-Secretary of State) said that there were 19 European, nine Asian, and three African members of Nairobi City Council, which employed 3,700 Africans and 277 Europeans.

Kenya's £23m. Development Plan for 1957-60

Tremendous Expansion of African-Grown Cash Crops

THE GOVERNMENT WILL SPEND £23m. on the Government's development programme in the period 1957-60, says Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1956-57 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 10s.), which is presented to the Legislative Council on Tuesday by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development. £18m. will be raised by loans and £5m. will be provided by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In deciding upon the programme the Government scrutinized proposals for expenditure exceeding £50m.

Agriculture will receive rather more than £9m., or 38.8% of the total compared with £7.4m. and 32.2% in the 1954-57 programme; public works, £2.2m., or 18% compared with almost £5m. and 21% in the programme now ended; local government, health and housing, £2m., or 16%, compared with £3.5m. and 15% in education, labour, and lands, £2m., or 57%, compared with £3.1m. and 13%; the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, just under £1m. for 27% compared with £2.2m., and the same percentage; and security and defence, £1.4m., or 61%, against £2.9m. and 18%.

An interesting table shows the immense increase in the areas under cash crops grown by Africans. Whereas there were 3,702 acres under coffee in 1953, the 1957 programme should bring it up to 29,320 acres, with an index figure of 792 (taking the 1953 total as 100). In the first datum year the approximate value of the output was £655,000; the 1960-62 potential is put at no less than £3,398,000.

Pineapples and Pyrethrum

Pineapples will have increased in the five years from 1,051 to 38,280 acres (with an index of 288 and respective values of £52,550 and £439,000).

In the case of pyrethrum the index of the increase is no less than 1,674. The comparative averages being 227 and 3,800 and the field figures £21,310 and £190,000.

Tea is a still more striking index of 3,919, with acreages of 37 and 1,450 and crops of £2,800 and £110,000. For sugar the index is 2,857, the acreages being 70 and 2,000 and the yield £2,100 and £60,000.

Whereas in 1953 the total acreage under 13 cash crops was 175,179 it is estimated at 289,400 next year, and total crops four years ago were £1,918,700, but the 1960-62 potential of the African growers of the same crops is estimated at £7,407,700.

National Income Almost Trebled in Eight Years

It is thus evident that the economy has developed remarkably despite the Kenya rebellion. Between 1947 and 1955 the national income rose from £57m. to £150m., an increase of 190% in eight years, or an average annual rise of more than 23% in money terms.

Imports, which were valued in 1946 at £14m., had risen to £72.7 by 1955, an increase in value of over 400%. Exports expanded from £7.4m. to £25.7m. In 1936 the deposits in commercial banks were four times as great as in 1933. Over the same period the East African Currency Board increased threefold the quantity of currency in circulation.

The gross value of the output of non-African agriculture is estimated to have risen from £2m. in 1946 to £24m. in 1955; the acreage under wheat expanded by 20% from 195,000 to 347,000 acres. The number of livestock of non-African farms increased by 14% from 200,000 to 226,000, while the output of cattle for slaughter increased by 40%. In the commercial

field, 270 new companies were formed on the average in each year of the period and the nominal capital of new companies rose from £3.5m. to £7.2m. Some £31m. worth of new buildings were completed each year. Consumption of electricity increased by about 50%. Cement production has grown from nothing in 1946 to 128,634 tons in 1955, and estimated consumption expanded from 21,803 in 1946 to a rise of 70%.

In 1946 the population was estimated at 3.4m. In 1955 the African population had grown by about 14% to 5.9m. and the non-African population by 67% to 233,000. Of the African population some 11m. are adult males, of whom 415,000 are in employment other than on their own peasant holdings.

Capital Goods

Capital investment in the form of imports of capital goods has been running at the rate of about £22m. per annum, of which approximately half is on private account. In 1955 total capital formation was about £40m., distributed between buildings, machinery, agricultural development, water supplies, transportation and industrial development. The share of the building and construction group in the total net product rose from 21% or 3% in 1946 to 27.9% or over 5% in 1955, a fourfold growth in eight years.

Manufacturing industries represented only 8.5% of the net product of the country in 1947. By 1955 the share had grown to 12.3%, from £41m. to £19.4m. If the present trend continues the sector under the title of manufacturing may in a few years equal that of non-African agriculture.

The estimated net product of agriculture was £75m. in 1947 and £58.4m. in 1955. African marketed produce increased from £2m. to £7m., but the non-African agricultural contribution rose from £2m. to £24.4m., the relative increases being 180% and 225% respectively.

The European population has more than doubled since the war, rising from 23,000 in 1946 to over 50,000 in 1955, this increase being mainly due to immigration. Net immigration totalled approximately 35,000 persons, of whom 20,000 were between the ages of 20 and 30 years.

The value of immigrants of that age group is described as particularly great; the cost of their education and upbringing has been borne by another country and they are usually able-bodied and active persons who can contribute immediately to the productivity of the economy in agriculture, industry, commerce, or the civil service.

The Indian and Asian communities, numbering nearly 90,000 persons in 1946, have risen to 145,000 by 1955, an increase of 61%. About half of that growth was due to net immigration and half to natural increase. Two out of three 43% of the Asian community represent children under the age of 15.

African Population

The African population, increasing at the rate of 11% per annum, has risen from 3m. in 1946 to nearly 6m. in 1955. At least 40% of the total representing dependent children below working age—a point of major significance when considering the future supply of manpower—were over 11m. adult African males of working age.

The total wage bill in 1955 was estimated at £67.1m., about £40m. in the private sector of the economy and £26.6m. in the public sector. In 1946 the wage bill had been £15m. So in the period the increase was 345%. The average wage of the African in employment has been moving upward by between 17% and 20% per annum. After allowing for changes in retail prices, the real wage of the African in urban employment is now at least 50% greater than it was a decade ago.

The pattern of the import trade has reflected the process of economic development. Over and above the imports on commercial account now consists of production of capital goods and production materials, and within that total a very wide variety of such capital goods as railway rolling stock, tractors and motor vehicles, machinery, power plants and other items required for the development of basic industries and production.

Under the 1957-60 programme 44.48% of the money which it is hoped to be allocated to the development of natural resources

European Common Market Provisions of Rome Treaty

THE TREATY signed in Rome in 1957 in connection with a European Common Market has a great potential importance to East and Central Africa. According to a statement now issued, it includes the following provisions:—

The Three Stages.—The common market is to be progressively established in three stages, each of which will last four years. The six Governments which have agreed to form the common market (France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) can decide at the end of the third stage to prolong the transitional period for another period of from one to three years.

If they themselves so decide at the end of the first stage have not in fact been achieved at the end of four years, it will also be possible to prolong the first period of from one to two years. The whole transitional period will thus be at least 12 years, and could last 17 years, or a longer if an *ad hoc* arbitration tribunal should so decide.

A Council of Ministers of the member States will reach decisions either unanimously or by a weighted or non-weighted majority according to the circumstances laid down in the treaty. In the case of a weighted vote, France, Germany, and Italy will each have four votes, Belgium and the Netherlands two votes, and Luxembourg one vote. A weighted majority will consist of 12 votes.

Commercial Questions

Trade within the Common Market.—The quota and tariff restrictions on trade between the member States must be entirely abolished by the end of the transitional period. The tariffs shall be lowered by 10% three times in the course of each of the first two stages; in the third stage they shall be lowered by 4%.

Trade With Third Countries.—At the end of the transitional period member States will adopt a common tariff towards third countries. In principle, this tariff will be equivalent for each product to the arithmetical average of national tariffs at the date of entry into force of the treaty. This common tariff will be progressively introduced by means of a reduction of 30% at the end of each stage, in the order existing in each case between the national tariff and the common tariff.

Common Trade Policies.—At the end of the transitional period a common trade policy shall be established. The European Commission is to be responsible for the necessary negotiations and for submitting the results to the Council of Ministers for their approval by weighted majority. Before the end of the second stage the system of export subsidies towards third countries shall be harmonized.

Agricultural Questions.—The same rules shall apply to agricultural products as apply to the rest of the common market, but there is to be a system of minimum price for those which import, and a system of minimum price for those which export, each of which may be suspended or reduced; or, alternatively, authorized on condition that the products are sold at a higher price than the minimum price in the country of origin. The European Commission is to prepare in the first four years a system of criteria for the definitions in each country of the minimum farm prices; and this system must receive the approval of the Council of Ministers acting unanimously.

System of Preference.—There is also to be a system of preference among the member States for the originating products of the community. This system will be guaranteed by a series of agreements and long-term contracts for quantities of products which have yet to be defined, in case of a price that to that which the buying country pays for products of the products in question.

The European Commission is to call a conference as soon as the treaty comes into force to harmonize national agricultural policies, suggestions for the harmonization of the rules within 90 days.

European Investment Bank.—A European investment bank is to be created to help in developing the under-developed regions and in modernizing or converting businesses. Its capital will consist of 1,000 million E.P.U. units of account (equivalent to \$1) to be subscribed by member States in the following proportions: \$300 million from France and Germany, \$40 million from Italy, \$86,500,000 from Belgium, \$71,000,000 from the Netherlands, and \$22 million from Luxembourg. The member countries are to pay one-quarter of their dues immediately.

French Export Subsidies and Import Taxes.—A provision of the treaty authorizes France to maintain the present system of export subsidies and import taxes, for as long as the current balance of payments is not in balance for more than one year, and for so long as the French monetary reserves have not attained a satisfactory level.

Association of Overseas Territories.—It is agreed that the common market treaties are applicable to Algeria and the French overseas departments, which will in addition benefit from contributions from the investment fund for the overseas territories, and from loans or guarantees of the European bank. The overseas territories concerned are French overseas territories (Togo and the French Congo, Guiana, Surinam, the Belgian Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, the Smallland, Surinam, and Dutch Guiana, and the agreement is to run in the first place for five years.

The Overseas Investment fund is to have a capital of \$215 million over the five years. Contributors will be as follows: France and Germany \$200 million each, Belgium and the Netherlands \$20 million each, and Luxembourg \$150 million. The French overseas territories will get \$31,250,000, the Belgian overseas territories \$30 million, those of the Netherlands \$20 million, and Italian Surinam \$10 million.

Before the expiry of the five years agreement the Council of Ministers acting unanimously will draw up the basis of a new agreement. Meanwhile customs duties will continue to be progressively abolished in the relations between the member States and the overseas territories, according to the timetable foreseen in the treaty.

Mission Education in the Sudan

Government Taking Over in South Provinces

THE BISHOPS and other heads of mission in the Southern Provinces of the Sudan, and the governors of the three provinces, are recently summoned to a conference in Khartoum by the Minister of Education, who announced that the Council of Ministers had decided that all education in the South should be transferred from the missions to the State within the next two or three years.

The Minister expressed the Government's gratitude to the missions for good and devoted work in the field of Southern education since the beginning of this century, and appealed for continuance of co-operation until the Government could take full charge of the work. Some of the missionaries, he admitted, had expressed their views in very plain and strong terms. Their representations had been considered, but rejected in the country's interest.

There was no implication that the Government thought the mission system of education disruptive of national harmony. On the contrary, Ministers fully appreciated and indeed admired the work done. The State must, however, now shoulder its full responsibility for education.

All village schools in the three provinces would come under the Department of Education from April 1, and during the present year the department would take over all elementary schools from boys. Owing to staff difficulties, transfer in the case of girls' schools would be gradual, and a large scope remained for fruitful co-operation between the Ministers and the missions in the advancement of girls' education.

The three intermediate schools run by missions could continue, but it was hoped that they could be taken over within a next year or two. So might the three technical schools at Torit, Fashaka, and Wau.

In religious matters the missions need not have any anxiety, for the constitution provided that all persons shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess their religion, subject only to such conditions relating to morality, public order or health as may be imposed by law.

Priority would be given in all schools for religious instruction according to the boys' and girls' beliefs, and the Churches would continue in agreement with the headmasters and provincial education officers to advise on the spiritual needs of boys and girls in schools. "In other words, the taking over of schools by Government has nothing to do with the removal of efforts in the field of religion."

All Sudanese schoolmasters now employed by missions are to be given the opportunity of enrolling in the Department of Education.

PERSONALIA

DR. ULICK ALEXANDER has joined the board of the Rhodesia Natanga, a Ltd.

DR. W. HELL WAKHILL, M.B., will leave London Airport on Saturday for a visit to Israel.

On his way back from the Federation Sir GILBERT HARPER is making his journey in Kenya.

DR. COLSTON has joined the board of Metal Industries, Ltd. of which SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE is chairman.

Mrs. F. C. FERGUSON has been elected president of Nyasa Club, Kenya. In succession COLLIER COLONEL and SIR GILBERT.

MR. H. R. STARK, chairman of Blankets and Textiles, Ltd., will pay another business visit to Nyasa in the near future.

THE GOVERNMENT has approved the extension of SIR EVELYN BARRIE's term of office as Governor of Kenya from September 29 next until March 1959.

MR. C. J. M. DALPORT, M.C., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to visit Ghana between April 25 and May 5.

DR. WILHELM MURPHY, the Acting Governor-General of the Federation, accompanied by Lady Murphy and Mrs. E. Murphy, will tour Nyasaland next week.

DR. H. HEYWORTH, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., who visited East and Central Africa not long ago, is to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University.

TWO M.P. visitors to Kenya last week were Mr. G. A. N. HIRS, Conservative M.P. for Hainley, and Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, Labour M.P. for Rugby, who was on his way to Northern Rhodesia.

COMMANDER E. A. W. GIBBS, Resident Naval Officer in Mombasa, and commanding officer of the Royal East African Navy, will attend the first Commonwealth Naval Conference in this country next month.

COLONEL LAUREN VAN DER POST, is to speak at next Wednesday's meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League. It will be held at 2.30 p.m. at the Grosvenor House, St. James's, S.W.

LORD MALVERN and LORD BLUNKET, Deputy Minister of the Royal Household, were two of four passengers in a twin-engined aircraft which crash-landed at Nairobi at the end of last week. Nobody was hurt.

SIR ROY WELNSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, and Mr. W. D. DUNLOP, Northern Rhodesian Member for Mines and Works, have visited the Livingstone area which has been stricken by the Zambezi floods.

MR. FRANK BARTON, lately editor of the Central African Post, leaves London Airport today for Lusaka after a brief visit. He has been appointed public relations officer for the American Building Society.

MR. D. P. C. NEAVE has joined the board of the British American Metal Company and accepted its chairmanship. He has returned from the London advisory committee of Mufunira Copper Mines, Ltd.

THE REV. W. W. VALENTINE, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Kenya, has opened a church hall in Changamwe, Mombasa, which with an adjoining church cost £6,950, and by the Methodist Missionary Society in London.

DR. P. N. WILSON, since 1951 lecturer in animal husbandry at Makerere College, Uganda, has been appointed senior lecturer at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. He will take up his new post next August.

DR. AUSTIN LANE POOLE, who at the age of 67 has resigned the office of president of St. John's College, Oxford, owing to continuing ill-health, is a brother of Sir E. H. LANE POOLE, who was for many years in the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR HERSKOVITS, director of African studies at North-Western University, Evanston, Illinois, and Mrs. HERSKOVITS, will visit the Rhodesias in June under the aegis of the International Committee for Technical Co-operation in African Territories, South of the Sahara.

MR. M. ARTHUR is to be the new principal of the new farm institute at Ararat, Teso, Uganda. For the past three years he has been principal of a rural education centre in Southern Nigeria, and previously he was for four years engaged in similar work in the British Colonies.

THE VERY REV. R. B. JONES, provost of Mombasa, has been appointed vicar of Stone and priest-in-charge of Hill, in the diocese of Lancaster, and the VEN. T. E. STEPHENS, formerly Archdeacon of Mombasa in the diocese of Zanzibar, has been appointed vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester.

MRS. GRACE OTHIAGO of the African Girls' High School in Kikuyu, Kenya, and MISS ANCELA MBIAN, an assistant probation officer in Mwanjiki who have left the Colony for this country to study teaching and social science respectively on Government bursaries, are the first African women to do so.

MR. MALCOLM SMITH, who has been appointed editor of the Central African Post, Lusaka, which has been acquired by a subsidiary company of the News South African newspaper group, joining the Bulawayo Chronicle, is young, married in 1934 and has spent most of his journalistic life in Bulawayo.

MR. BOYD NEWMAN has been chosen as prospective Socialist candidate for Mid Bedfordshire, the constituency represented by Mr. A. T. LENNON, BOYD Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose majority at the last general election in 1954. MR. NEWMAN was formerly trade union adviser to the Sudan Government.

MR. JAMES CHAMBERLAIN-BRUCE, who for the past two years has been adviser on External Affairs to the Government of the Gold Coast, has been appointed deputy to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Guam. Mr. Ian MacKinnon, who was previously High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and afterwards High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

RECENT GUESTS at Rhodesia House and the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included:

- Mr. P. B. Armitage, Mr. J. D. Barker, Mr. G. Mrs. G. O. Bernhart, R. K. Bird-Thompson, Mr. R. F. Britton, Mr. A. R. Burnham, Major M. Cairns, Mr. J. D. Coote, Mr. Mrs. J. H. C. Edmonds, Mr. J. M. Edey, Major G. E. Edey, Mr. A. S. K. Esson, Mr. M. Fairbank, Mr. G. T. Fox, Mr. G. T. Fox, Mr. A. A. T. Finn, Commander G. T. Fox, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. S. Hill, Mr. G. C. M. Heathcote, Mr. J. P. Holloway, Mr. E. N. Isidell, Mr. P. N. Jennings, Mr. B. J. Johnson, Mr. J. H. Lascelles, Mr. A. N. Lewis, Mr. B. Ludbrook, Mr. W. McClelland, Major & Mrs. J. R. Moore, Mr. C. G. Pearson, Mr. G. W. Peck, Mr. A. P. Pegg, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gilbert Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. N. Spence, the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. D. W. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. P. Taylor-Memory, Mr. G. F. Trevellick, Mr. B. T. Tuckey and Mr. K. J. R. Wylie.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET
 TO LET July 20 - August 31. Really comfortable well-furnished house, three bedrooms, washing machine. Good residential area outskirts of London. Backing on to Kent countryside. London easily accessible. Enbridge, 74, Copse Avenue, West Wickham, Kent.

Obituary

Mr. J. O. K. Dalap

MR. JAMES ONSLOW KINGSMILL, B.Sc., D.S.O., who has died in Nairobi at the age of 76, was born in Kingstown, Island, educated at Wellington College and Christ Church, Oxford, and then joined the staff of the Conservative Central Office in London. Two years later he began travelling to many countries and so occupied himself until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he joined the Royal Artillery. He served on the Western Front for four years at different times, including 303 Siege Battalion and the 29th Brigade of Heavy Artillery. Soon after demobilization he settled in Kenya and grew sugar and coffee at Donyo Sabuk. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1932 to 1934 and of Nairobi District Council for many years from its inception. He was a frequent writer to the Press, especially on political and water conservation problems. In his younger days he had been a good tennis and squash player. He had passed the highest test of the Ski Club of Great Britain, and in later life he became an ardent goggle fisher in East African coastal waters.

MRS. MARGARET VAN NIEKERK, who travelled in the leading wagon in the Woodie Trek, has died in Rhodesia at the age of 91. She was buried in the grounds of her Inyanga home, Claremont Farm, where she had lived for 60 years. Her first husband, Mr. John Woodie, was a brother of the leader of the trek. Because their wagon was the smallest and lightest, they led the way to test the track and the drifts. Her second husband discovered the Nioberk ruins at Inyanga. She had eight children, of whom six are living.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT JOHN PALMER, C.V.O., D.S.O., a former commissioner of the South African Police, died on Monday in Johannesburg. He enlisted as a trooper in the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia in 1901, but transferred to the Orange Free State two years later.

Passengers from East Africa

THE BRITISH INDIA LINER "UGANDA," which sailed from Mombasa on March 3 and is due in London about April 3, has among her passengers the following—

From Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Adie, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Anderson, Mrs. D. M. Arnall, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Allen, Captain & Mrs. G. V. Baxter, Major & Mrs. G. C. M. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Berrington, Mr. & Mrs. S. F. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Clements, Mr. & Mrs. L. Collingwood, Lady Maudie Dalrymple, Captain & Mrs. E. Dalton, Mr. & Mrs. S. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. E. Frost, Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Gurr-Gearing, Mr. & Mrs. V. E. Grove, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Haller, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Hamel, Mr. & Mrs. K. A. A. Howell, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Imray, Captain H. B. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Maclean, Mr. & Mrs. O. C. Manning, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Michael, Mr. & Mrs. D. Parkin, Mr. & Mrs. E. Reeman, Mr. & Mrs. A. Richards, Mr. & Mrs. S. Rowland, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. W. Sinclair, the Earl and Countess of Stair, Lieut. Colonel A. W. Smecker, Mr. & Mrs. G. Suskind, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Symes, Mr. & Mrs. M. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Todd, Sir Harry & Lady Rachel Verney, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. H. Wigmore, and Mr. & Mrs. R. Woolfall.

From Tanga—Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Dowsett, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Drennan, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Drummond, Mr. K. Harwood, and Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Williams.

From Dar es Salaam—Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Barrow, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Bell, Mr. & Mrs. F. Christie, Mr. & Mrs. T. Frenon, Mr. & Mrs. Harwood, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Newbury, Mr. & Mrs. G. Strain, and Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Thompson.

From Beira—Mr. A. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. N. Budd, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. C. Cattlell, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. A. Cochrane, Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Edwards, Mr. A. T. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Hope, Mr. J. H. Hollis, Colonel & Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Northcote, Mr. & Mrs. E. Babby, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Speers, and Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Thomson.

Joint East and Central African Board Council To Be Reconstituted

THE 22ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Joint East and Central African Board is to be held in a committee room of the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 23, at 4.30 p.m.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held earlier in the day to amend the memorandum of association, and if the special resolutions then submitted are adopted, the council will be constituted in new form in order to provide wider representation.

Whereas the executive council is now limited to 22 members, the new council (the word "executive" being dropped) may have up to 54 members, 21 being elected by the board in general meeting, 21 appointed by members engaged in finance, industry, commerce or business, and another 12 by corporate members not engaged in such businesses. Not more than six of the 12 appointed in general meeting may be Members of Parliament.

The names suggested for the new council are those of Mr. Cranforth, K.G., Mr. A. H. Baldwin, M.P., Mr. F. E. Bennett, M.P., Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. W. Aldrick, M.P., Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., Mr. Hugh Fraser, M.P., Lieut. Colonel Penn, Mr. J. Pettipiece, Sir Charles Ponsonby, and Sir Harold Teale. Proposals are made for the appointment of corporate members by the British South Africa Company, Liebhaf (Kenya) Ltd. (Mr. J. Gunther), Booker Bros., McConnell & Co. Ltd. (Mr. W. M. Robson), Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners (Mr. J. McDonagh), and the United Africa Co. Ltd. (Mr. R. L. Mellor).

The other category of corporate members appear the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa (Mr. A. M. Knox and Mr. J. Mackay), Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. H. S. Tranter), the East African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce (the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce in Uganda (Mr. W. Higgins), the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association (Mr. E. J. Plumb), the Masaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Mr. T. S. Hines), Nairobi Chamber of Commerce (Mr. L. E. Marlow), the Tanganyika Gineries Association and Lake Province Ginners' Association (Lieut. Colonel F. Orme), the Tea Boards of Kenya and Tanganyika (Mr. H. H. Ward), the Uganda Chamber of Commerce (Mr. F. J. Laidlaw), and the Uganda Cotton Association (Mr. D. A. Buxton).

A new executive committee is to consist of the officers of the board and not more than six other members of the council. One-third of the members appointed by the corporate members will retire each year from the council but will be eligible for reappointment. One-third of the executive committee (except the chairman and vice-chairman) will likewise retire annually.

London School of Tropical Medicine

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for 1955-56 reveals that, except for the United Kingdom and India, East Africa (with 21) had more students on the roll than any other territory. There were also nine from the Sudan and one each from the Seychelles and Mauritius. South Africa, which includes Rhodesia (an arrangement which ought surely to be changed), had none.

During the year the principal of the India branch, Dr. Alan Gilroy, was invited by the World Health Organization to visit the Sudan, and spent three months there studying the eradication of malaria.

Of the local branch of the Ross Institute in the Tanganyika Province of Tanganyika, which continues its supervision of the disease control activities of the field unit, the report says that the practical measures which it undertakes on superinfecting and control in connexion with insecticides, laboratory examinations, mass treatments, the promotion of sanitary methods, and control of bilharzia, have materially raised the standard of health of African employees. "However, the number of subscribing estates does not increase even in the Tanganyika Province, and it has not been possible to restart similar work in that part of Tanganyika along the Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to the interior. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is represented on the board of management by Mr. H. T. Bourdillon and Sir Eric Pride."

United Tanganyika Party's Delegation, Free Trade Area and the Commonwealth

Call for Bipartisan Colonial Policy

Mr. Brian Willis, general secretary of the United Tanganyika Party, and Sheikh Hussain Juma, vice-chairman, are making their first visit to London as officials of the party in order to sound official a business opinion of the situation in Tanganyika. They are accompanied by Sir Stephen Emmanuel, Mr. H. K. Barfouri and Mr. R. Barwani.

Efforts in East Africa are moving rapidly and nowhere more than in Tanganyika, which we believe to be the pivot of the situation. Mr. Willis told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA this week. While we in East Africa do not always understand the difficulties and complexities of Commonwealth problems as seen in London, we are convinced that there are many misconceptions about political affairs in Tanganyika which should be cleared up in Britain.

It seems to us tragic that there should not be a bipartisan approach to Colonial matters. We do not ask for agreement in detail, or expect that all differences between the parties should be smoothed over, but we think that at least a bi-party approach to Colonial matters is not an unreasonable request. Politicians at Westminster would be shocked if they knew the views which people in dependent territories take of the political sparring and the scoring of party points in Parliament.

More Liberal than Britain

The future of the African and of all the races who have settled in Africa is at stake, and we ask only that the matter should be looked at seriously. Party politics in Britain should in no circumstances be reflected in Africa, and particularly not in Tanganyika, where opinion is decidedly more liberal in some ways than it is in Britain itself.

We are also forcibly struck by the failure to realize the potential wealth and possibilities of Tanganyika. No secret is made of the great effort which is being conducted by Britain to invest in the Canadian and Australian markets. Nor is any secret made of the fact that it is political instability which is keeping money out of Tanganyika. Business cannot be blamed for this; politicians can. It is in the hope that we can urge the vital necessity of creating confidence in Tanganyika that we have come to London.

Sheikh Hussain Juma, a former Imam and head of a religious school in Dar es Salaam before he joined the U.T.P. and at one time he was adviser on African education to the Tanganyika Government. As a young man he was an instructor in telegraphy to the Post Office, and for a while he served a Wakis in Bagamoyo. During his visit to London he has made a short recording in Arabic for the B.B.C.

Mr. Emmanuel, a 27-year-old sisal planter from Mombasa in the Tanga Province, is a Greek; he was born in Tanganyika, where his father settled in 1908. This is his first visit to Britain, and indeed the first time he has left Africa. He is a member of the Usambara Chiefs' Council, a committee member of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, and a director of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Ltd. Mr. Emmanuel, who is also president of the Tanga Hellenic Community (the largest Greek community in East Africa), is responsible for the organization of the U.T.P. in the Tanga Province, where outstanding results have been achieved in the last few months.

Mr. H. K. Barfouri, a land, estate, insurance and finance agent, is the Asian representative for the Northern Province in the Legislative Council. He is chairman of Moshi Town Council, president of the Usambara Provincial Council in the Northern Province, and a member of the East African Moslem Welfare Society of East Africa. He has served for many years on public, social, and economic bodies.

Mr. Barwani, the organizing general secretary of the U.T.P. in the Tanga area, was formerly vice-president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and an official of the Tanganyika African National Union in Tanga. He served as a sergeant-major during the last war.

"In terms of material welfare the lot of the African is better wherever the European is most numerous. Sir Stephen Emmanuel said.

Sir David Bates on the Problem

THE COMMONWEALTH comes first in all our hearts, Sir David Bates, President of the Board of Trade, said on Friday when addressing the central council of Conservative and Unionist Associations. He continued: "However, the world is a place where one must consult one's conscience as well as one's pocket. I will try to describe how the Government sees the need of our foreign policy."

The Commonwealth — and outside the Colonies is the banker of the sterling area. The Commonwealth wants Britain to grow richer than we are today, and Colonies hold vast deposits in sterling in London banks. Reserves against those deposits are not nearly as big as the Commonwealth might wish them to be. It is our common interest to rebuild these reserves.

But Commonwealth countries want something more than to see their cash safe and sound. They want to borrow fresh money in order to develop their own resources. The amount of new capital they are asking for far exceeds what we now have to lend. The question that the Commonwealth puts to us is: "How are you in Britain going to trade more and save more, so that the gold reserves can be rebuilt and more can be invested in the development of our Commonwealth industries and agriculture?"

"Lord Balfour would like the answer to his question to be 'by extending imperial preferences.' That, he says, is the way for us to get richer. I wish it were; for then how well our heads and hearts would agree."

But the opportunities for extending imperial preferences are not as good as they were. The Commonwealth are manufacturers now. They have growing industries to protect. We may hope we shall keep our existing preferences, but the Commonwealth Governments have made it clear that they are not in favour of any new preferences in our goods.

Tariffs and Capital

The preferential tariff is today less important than the power to lend money and develop resources inside the Commonwealth countries. It is our capital that they want, and they know that for us to give more money to invest we must expand our trade in every direction, and saving more in the process. This is the case, that the Commonwealth Governments welcome our proposal to go into a European free trade area of 250 million people — always on the assurance that we exclude agricultural products from the negotiation.

"I will not speak of what would happen to us if we stayed out of Europe and allowed our neighbours to cross the Channel behind a stiff tariff against British goods, to mobilize their industry to produce in large units with all the advantages of modern science. That, indeed, the standard of life here would be in danger."

"Lord Balfour is a curious man. He is frightened of competition from European labour whose wages and other costs are much greater ours than he seems to think; on the other hand, he is not frightened of competition from Africa and Asia, where in our Colonies and Commonwealth countries wages are much lower than anywhere in Western Europe."

"We can meet this challenge from Europe. Almost every day we discuss the problem with leading industrialists. With very few exceptions they see the chance to expand their sales and so help the nation to get richer and to save more for investment at home and abroad. If we can pull off the free trade area in industrial goods, excluding foodstuffs in order to protect our farmers and to preserve our imperial preferences, Britain will become the most attractive country in the whole world in which to set up or extend a factory."

"The manufacturer here will have no tariff against his goods in the European free trade area — which gives him a market larger than the U.S.A. or Russia — and in addition he will enjoy our existing preferences when he sells in the expanding Commonwealth. He will have it both ways. It is up to us to make the best use of such a double chance. This is the constructive policy for freeing ourselves from dependence on dollar aid."

"We shall go into the European free trade area because it is the most immediate and powerful way open to us to build up our gold reserves and acquire the economic strength to develop the Commonwealth. This vast market is the ally of Empire trade. The expansion of the new and old markets together will bring us the wealth to discharge our obligations to the Commonwealth and the rest of the world. I have studied with devoted care the life of Mr. Balfour, and I am confident that if we were with us we should applaud what we are doing."

No Railway Extension from Soroti

Recommendations of a Committee

THE GOVERNMENT appointed a committee to investigate the case for extension of the railway northwards from Soroti, Uganda, at the beginning of last year to investigate the case for extension of the railway northwards from Soroti. The committee has advised against such action during the next five years, as was briefly recorded when their report was laid before the Legislative Council some time ago. The full document has now been published by the Government.

The committee's recommendations are as follows:—

"No northern extension of the railway from Soroti should be undertaken within the duration of the present five-year development plan, but the position should be reviewed and a further economic survey undertaken in connexion with the preparation of the Protectorate's second development plan, covering the period 1961-1965, proposals to construct a road or rail-served port on the Bay near present economically sound.

Protection from Competition

The Administration should be requested to consider opening road collection and delivery services between Aduka Port and Gulu and between Kachungu Port and Lira and Kitgum, and should be offered some form of protection against competition for such services. Should the Railway Administration decline to undertake the suggested road transport services, every effort should be made by Government to interest suitable equipped private transporters.

The franchise granted to the operators of the proposed road services should include the express consent to move all cotton products between certain districts and their booking points on the Lake Kyoga marine service.

The Railway Administration should be invited to consider introducing the following modifications and improvements to the service and facilities which it operates within our area:—

- (a) An increase in the capacity of the bus fleet transporting passengers between Masindi Port and Butiaba, the revision of the timetable of connected sailings to and from Masindi Port and Butiaba to allow at all times more than 24 hours for the movement of goods between the two; (b) more intensive use of metal containers for the carriage of fragile or vulnerable goods and small vessels on the Masindi Port-Butiaba-West Nile Belgian Congo Lake and service; (c) extension of the pier at Masindi Port so that at least two lighters may be handled alongside at any one time; (d) extension of the pier at Kachungu to accommodate two lighters at a time alongside; (e) construction of a modern Lappi, always provided that local commercial interests arrange for a handling agent at this point; (f) use of licensed lighters of smaller craft to provide an augmented service of Lake Kyoga.

The proposed port at Namasagali should be re-opened. The lake steamer service between Namasagali and Mahindi Port is of the greatest importance to the districts of Butiaba and the West Nile Districts and should be maintained when it has been decided to construct a northern extension of the railway.

Main Road Communications

Maintenance techniques on murrain roads throughout the Protectorate, and particularly on main roads, largely carrying heavy traffic but on which a natural surface cannot be provided for some time, should be the subject of an enquiry and detailed inquiry.

Any such enquiry should include within its terms of reference techniques and methods of organization which might be adapted by African local governments.

The road branch of the Public Works Department should be reinforced so that it can give proper attention to the collection of statistical data with regard to traffic trends and densities, etc."

Mr. C. C. Spencer was chairman of the committee, and the other members were Messrs. W. C. Bell, S. G. Gades, A. N. Maini, E. Okullo, J. T. Simpson, and W. Watson.

"It costs the Tanganyika Government £21 per student in the Government primary schools, but only £9 in grant-aided schools. It costs £48 per student in Government secondary schools, but only £29 in the grant-in-aid schools." — Mr. V. M. Nazerah, M.L.C. Tanganyika

Annual Report on Uganda

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON UGANDA FOR 1956, prepared by the Information Department, has appeared with 28 pages of photographs and could have been published earlier had more priority in printing been given to the details of the Government's development plans.

The first of the three sections dealing with the Uganda Development Corporation the produce marketing boards, the U.P.C. entered into with private enterprise in three new industries which were brought into production last year — Kilelesh Mines Ltd., at Kilelesh West, the copper smelter in Jinja, Uyanza Textile Industries Ltd., in Jinja, and the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa) Ltd. at Tororo.

Kilelesh Mines Ltd. since the corporation is a shareholder was formed to undertake the mining and ore-dressing of the mineral complex at Bukulu, following an exploratory work done by the Tororo Exploration Co. Ltd. of the Corporation is associated with the Uganda Metal Production and Exporting Co. which was also incorporated during the year and which promotes development of the Protectorate's mineral resources through its subsidiary Agricultural Enterprises which is named the Buruvuwa Mining Co. Ltd. was concerned in the formation of the Nile Tea Co. Ltd. The corporation's agricultural development scheme at Salama estate in Buganda was administered by the managers of the Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd.

The corporation, which already owns two hotels through subsidiary companies, has been transferring funds to expansion of the hotel industry in order to encourage the tourist trade and plans for a new hotel at Mbuli were approved towards the end of the year.

Now if any of these developments in mining, industry and agriculture would have occurred within the operational period of the U.P.C. says the report, the corporation account for 1956 showed a net profit after taxation of more than £20,000, despite the fact that a large proportion of its subscribed capital of £500,000 invested in projects still in the development stage.

The report contains the usual full information on all aspects of the Corporation's activities.



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Ghana and Communism

Rhodesian Minister Warning

A WARNING THAT GHANA is a danger for Communist infiltration into Africa was given by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Garfield Todd, and the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Malcolm Barron, when they returned to Salisbury from the independence celebrations in Accra.

Mr. Todd said: "There is considerable risk of Communist infiltration and from our point of view this does constitute a special danger. Nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain are offering assistance to the present regime in Ghana. One does not know what the attitude of the leaders will be. The Prime Minister is naturally being all things to all men."

On possible political reactions in Central Africa followed the experience of Ghana, Mr. Todd said: "Without our own firm hold here in Rhodesia we could be in a very serious position."

Following the establishment of Ghana, "It was said here that Africans should never get the vote, the emergence of Ghana — depends on that some Africans can make the grade — would have put us in a difficult position. More than ever, now we need to cement all African States into existence, our common not communities as yet."

Mr. Todd and Sir Malcolm Barron stressed that the birth of this new State underlined the importance of the multi-racial policy being pursued in the Federation and Southern Rhodesia. They stressed the need to maintain friendly and responsible relations with Ghana.

Relations between Sudan and Iraq

Closer Economic Bonds Proposed

A JOINT STATEMENT announcing complete agreement on political, economic, and cultural relations has been issued in Baghdad by Sayed Abdulla Rashid and Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, respectively Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Sudan, on the one hand, and Mr. Bassim al-Sayid, Iraqi Prime Minister, and members of his Cabinet on the other. The talks which preceded this agreement coincided with Iraq's Development Week.

A belief that Arab States unite after frank exchange of views in order to achieve the best interests of the Arab world is expressed in the statement, which suggests that each Arab State should remain free from interfering with the affairs of other Arab countries, and that each should make its own decisions about foreign aid in the best interests of its people within the framework of sovereignty and independence, and in ways which would not harm other Arab countries.

The agreement includes provision for strengthening trade between the two countries and encouraging the flow of capital from Iraq to the Sudan for economic development. Semi-annual Iraq banks will open branches in the Sudan.

Reports that the Sudanese Government had sought a Government loan from Iraq are not confirmed, but an Iraqi study mission may visit the Sudan during the next few weeks.

Aerial Surveys

ABOUT 28,000 SQUARE MILES in Tanganyika and Malawi will be surveyed from the air for the first time under contracts awarded to Fairley Air Surveys Ltd. by the Protectorate of Colonial Surveys. The work will begin in April and be completed by the end of July. In Malawi about 1,000 square miles will be photographed to provide information for biological research and in connection with cattle raising as part of the Government's plan to re-stock the country. In the Moshi-Ambata area of Tanganyika the main emphasis will be on general development and help in insect control. Specially equipped Douglas C-47s from the super-charged engine, able to operate at altitudes up to 28,000 feet, will be used throughout the work. Aeronautical Survey House, Ltd., The Imperial Hotel, operate from Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Revolver and Rifle Shooting

Uganda Police Win Challenge Cup

IN THE COMPETITION for the challenge cup and silver medals in the East and West African Police Staff Revolver Team Pistol match organized by the National Rifle Association, the Uganda Police A team came first with a score of 214, Nyasaland second with 206, Uganda B team third with 224, Tanganyika fourth with 268, British South Africa Police Rifle with 267, Kenya Police B team fifth with 267, Mauritius seventh with 263, Kenya A team eighth with 243, and Zanzibar ninth with 225.

In the individual revolver pistol match, Assistant Superintendent E. W. Bult of the Nyasaland Police, won the silver medal with a score of 85, and Captain S. Edwards of the B.S.A.P. was second with 82. Supt. A. J. De Fondaumiere, Mauritius, came third with 79. Asst. Supt. J. Holmes of Kenya fourth with 78; Asst. Supt. H. T. D. Eddison of Kenya fifth with 76; Asst. Supt. S. A. Greig sixth with 76; Supt. C. Bates of Uganda, seventh with 75; Asst. Supt. S. A. Bryant ninth with 75, and Deputy Commissioner of Police K. Cleland of Uganda, tenth with 74.

In the match for teams of eight enlisted Africans in the police force of any British Colony or Protectorate in Africa, Nigeria was first with 667 points, followed by Northern Rhodesia with 664, Uganda with 661, Ghana with 640, Southern Protectorate with 623, Nyasaland with 605, Tanganyika with 588, Kenya with 580, Zanzibar with 575, and the Gambia with 474.

Unions and Communism

ALL THE AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS in Northern Rhodesia have pledged themselves to resist Communism, and they have authorized their T.U.C. secretary, Mr. J. P. G. Mubanga, to state that they regard Communism as the enemy of free trade unionism. The unions involved are those of the Mineworkers, the Municipal Workers, and the General Workers (covering the building trades, and workers for the Government, the railway, road transport, and in factories and shops). Mr. Mubanga said that they considered it inadvisable for any trade union leader, black or white, to make contacts with trade unions behind the Iron Curtain, and that it was the Government's duty to safeguard those benefits by protecting the interests of African trade unions by the proper application of the law.

Zambezi Floods Receding

THE ZAMBEZI FLOODS, which had threatened the Kariba Dam project and besieged a group of engineers in the Victoria Falls power station, have passed their peak and are now receding. Last week the river was still two feet from the top of the piers carrying the Kariba road bridge between the north and south banks. At the Victoria Falls power station the flood level on Monday, while falling steadily, was still several feet above the final level of the station floor. Experts are now considering how to restore electricity and water to Livingstone, which has depended on the £75,000 worth of emergency equipment brought from Lusaka and Bulawayo.

Awards for Bravery

INSPECTOR J. W. FAWCETT, of Mombasa, and Corporal Abdi Gedi, Somali attending a course at the Police Training School, were both members of the Kenya Police, have been awarded the Royal Humane Society's testimonial on vellum for bravery. Mr. Fawcett made three attempts to rescue a child who had fallen into a sewage pit in Mombasa. The corporal rescued a comrade who had been swept off his feet in the Sagana River near Fort Hall, and helped another man to reach the bank.

Uganda Development Plan Debate

Africans Want Foreign Capital

MR. C. G. F. MELMOTH, Financial Secretary of Uganda emphasized the importance of greater agricultural production when Uganda's five-year capital development plan was debated in the Legislative Council.

Cheer Colonel W. H. L. Gordon suggested that the plan was based on insufficient information and pointed out that in the estimates outgoing and 176 pages which 234 were devoted to revenue.

Mr. J. T. Simpson believed that the price of cotton would drop in the next few years, and said there was a general view that coffee would recede to about £180 per ton. Copper which it had been hoped would become Uganda's third largest export in the future, had already declined substantially.

He liked to earn money first and then spend it. Government had not brought home to the people their responsibility to increase production, and made them understand that they could not have social services unless they worked for them. Uganda could have an 800m. education programme, instead of one costing £8m. if only the country produced the necessary wealth. "Make the people pay direct for social services also, for these cannot be built up on borrowed money," Mr. Simpson added.

He did not object to borrowing money if it were used to pay for itself by earning more. He deplored the proposal to borrow from the price assistance fund; if the people wished to spend the money on education, well and good, but in that case it should be regarded as a grant, not a loan. H.M. Government had agreed to underwrite £5m. if necessary, but what would happen when self-government came?

Mr. S. W. Kulubya supported the idea of borrowing from the price assistance fund, but insisted that it should be regarded as borrowed money.

Major A. S. Din doubted if sufficient consideration had been given to the country's position in external trade and its national income.

Mr. J. R. Babiha complained that for many years the Northern and Western Provinces had not had the same share of money as Buganda and the Eastern Province.

Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi (Buganda) criticized the plan as giving encouragement only to foreign and immigrant commercial enterprises, and complained that there was no consideration of Africanization of the civil service as the first step in preparing the country for self-government. Referring to the price assistance fund, he said that the African should no longer be treated like a baby; he should have the full privilege of world prices, and if they fell he should suffer with others.

Emphasis on Production

Mr. H. Gaent agreed with 90% of Mr. Simpson's views. He would have preferred less expenditure to be spread over more than five years, and thought that more emphasis should have been placed on increased production. He proposed amendment to ensure that interest should be paid at the bank rate on any monies borrowed from the price assistance fund.

Mr. Melmoth pointed out that one objection to paying interest was that payments went to the fund and not to the lenders, and if Government were to continue to provide social services on the scale needed it would be necessary to cut the rate of development. If the loan were free it could be converted into a grant or rate to bear interest as the national economy might direct.

The Government was defeated. Sir Omar Maini, Minister for Corporations and Regional Communications, expressed complete disagreement with Mr. Simpson's philosophy.

Dr. B. Kiwuka said that he would welcome foreign capital, since Uganda needed capital to develop its resources; but capitalists should not have effective representation on the Legislature merely because they put in money. American capitalists investing in the U.K. would not claim such representation in Britain.

Mr. A. B. Killick, Minister of Natural Resources, thought it reasonable to forecast an average annual coffee crop of about 70,000 tons. The livestock industry would make 200,000 and

8,000 square miles of land had been cleared of tsetse flies in the past few years. Government had plans for agricultural development, but some very desirable developments were unfortunately retarded by political difficulties. There were also staff difficulties. At Makerere College no Uganda students were taking agriculture in the first or second year and only two in the third year.

Mr. Melmoth said when replying to the debate that the British Government regarded the development plan as sound, and that it was reasonable to think in terms of raising a £15m. loan on the London market. By using the surplus balances Government was ploughing back its past profits to finance development.

He commended Dr. Kulubya's statement on foreign capital; if his views were shared by the country in many of the capitalist's fears would be allayed. The statistical unit being strengthened, an economic adviser had been appointed and a statistics steering committee had been established.

Nonsense about Kenya Settlers

Blunt Words in Uganda Legislature

UNUSUALLY BLUNT SPEAKING from a senior official was heard in the Uganda Legislative Council when the Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. Ebdreschfield, criticized African members who had proposed a resolution to enable the East Africa High Commission to carry out certain administrative services in connexion with the armed forces. The objections were mainly on the ground that the Commission was "the child of Kenya settlers," with whom the people of Uganda wanted nothing to do.

Had those members forgotten, Mr. Dreschfield asked, that Uganda was a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and that they were able to speak in the House only because the armies of the Queen had fought for Uganda and the other free nations from 1939 to 1945? Before they talked nonsense about Kenya settlers those members should think of the settlers who had fought and died in the Uganda battalion of the King's African Rifles during the last war. If there were another war they would have a fight side by side with Kenya, whether they liked it or not.

"We Are One Unit"

"We are one unit," he declared, "the world is made like that." If Uganda wanted one round of ammunition, one gallon of petrol, one brass button, they would have to come through Kenya. The Army stores were in fact in Kenya, none were in Uganda. Uganda's only railway ran to Mombasa.

The African members wanted a one-armed man the way those stores were dealt with, they would have to get in with Kenya in some way or other. It was of no use to bury their heads in the sand and say that they wanted nothing to do with Kenya, and it was nonsense to suggest that the High Commission was going to command the forces. "Who ever heard of a paymaster or quartermaster commanding an army?"

He asked members to think again before voting against the motion. The High Commission had no political power in Uganda, and the motion would not give any.

Mr. M. E. Kawalya Kagwa, an African member, declared that the motion should be supported by all who loved Uganda, for by placing the armed forces under a central authority the greatest efficiency would be obtained. He urged the European members to do this to show the need to place the services under a central authority, adding: "Do not be afraid of what the local people are going to say, but speak what you feel about this motion."

Mr. G. H. Hartwell, Chief Secretary, had explained that the High Commission could assume responsibility for the pay, transport, stores, supplies, and other services of the armed forces only with the approval of the Legislatures, and that

if there were substantial opposition in any of them no action could be taken.

The three Governments had agreed on a reversion to local control of the armed forces as a first step. The responsibilities of the G.O.C. were in any case affected. There was no possibility of friction between the G.O.C. and the Defence Secretary of the High Commission who in any operational matter would act on the orders of the G.O.C. This alternative had been suggested but the G.O.C. considered that they would be less satisfactory and more expensive.

The debate was adjourned and the members that further formal discussions might take place.

Progressive Party Views

MR. RAYMOND MOTT, founder of the new Progressive Party of Central Africa, which seeks immediate self-government for the Federation, is touring Nyasaland to establish branches. Mr. Mott who now seeks in any country a road to a Nyasaland tea estate. His party wants to abolish the five-year term and introduce immediately a five-year term to save Central Africa from chaos and poverty. He urges that a multi-racial delegation should be sent to the Colonial Office to demand immediate self-government. The African National Congress could, he thinks, be liquidated by law overriding the party emphasize the importance of racial tolerance and the need to create a vast buffer force of middle-class Africans. It would deter Europeans who are unwiling or incapable of understanding the latent physical and mental ability of the great Bantu race.

An African M.P. in a rural area in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland receives nearly £1,700 a year—that in a part of the world where the average wage of a skilled worker is £8 a month. Mr. G. A. Savers

Somalia's Economic Problems International Bank's Report

THAT PLANS SHOULD INITIALLY BE BASED ON the assumption that exceptional assistance may be needed by Somalia for possibly as long as 20 years beyond the end of trusteeship is the recommendation of the mission sent to the Trust Territory by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The mission expressed concerns that Somalia's economy is so dependent on outside business.

The report gives warning that even if oil were struck now, it would be a number of years before its commercial possibilities could be evaluated. "An assessment of the economic and financial prospects of an independent Somalia should therefore be influenced by the possibility of oil revenues. Should Somalia have the good fortune to produce oil at some future time, the employment of the revenue for the benefit of the economy would still have to take into account the same hard facts that the country now."

The mission considered the development of livestock sources along sound lines to be of fundamental economic importance, since no other sector of the economy affects the life of so many people and has so large an unrealized export potential.

During the years 1950-55 the country's revenue nearly doubled, and in the same period as a result of the cut in the military budget, expenditure was reduced by nearly half. It is, however, still well over twice as much as the revenue. The mission is particularly concerned over the increase in expenditure since the reduction in the military budget. Three-quarters of the increase is due to a higher salary bill, the greatest increase being in Somali salaries, which have risen by about 40% since 1952.

Outside help in the specialist or technical posts in public works, public health, education, agriculture, and veterinary services, will be needed long after independence. In the country's economy there can be no significant growth throughout over the next four years, says the report.

Lord Malvern Trust Fund Established Honouring a Lifetime's Public Service

A PERMANENT TRUST FUND in commemoration of Lord Malvern's public services is being established to promote the Federation's health services and to allow Lord Malvern to continue to play a full part as an elder statesman.

Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation, who is chairman of the trustees, has said in a broadcast that the fund will be entirely personal and without trace of political colour. Lord Malvern, who had first served Rhodesia as a surgeon, had never forsaken his first love, and as an administrator had made a special contribution to the medical services which were so creditable to the Federation.

Lord Malvern could still play a valuable part in public life, especially if the way were opened for his attendance in the House of Lords. "There he can voice the points of view of the Federation, and, for that matter, of all the diverse territories of the Commonwealth in a manner that no other person, however sympathetic, could achieve without his background and experience."

The income of the fund would provide bursaries for students at all levels in the Federation to study medicine or allied subjects, and so help to develop the health services. At their discretion, the trustees might also apply funds to allow Lord Malvern to attend the House of Lords.

Sir Robert added: "Substantial financial support is already assured, but the amount subscribed is less important than the number of subscribers. The larger the number, the greater the tribute. Let us as a people demonstrate that we are not unmindful of those who give to us the service of their lives."

It was illustrated by what H. K. Virani says. Mr. H. K. Virani, M.L.C. T...



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SKYLINE



DURBAN: The vast lagoon on which Durban is situated was well-known to the seamen of the 16th century. They called it Rio de Natal, and they often anchored at the entrance in search of fresh water and food; occasionally, too, they landed insubordinate shipmates on its deserted shores to repent their ways at leisure. It was, however, not until 1824 that a group of men under the leadership of Lieutenant F. G. Farewell, R.N. sailed from the Cape and founded on the northern shore of the lagoon a settlement which they called Port Natal. Eleven years later the name was changed to D'Urban in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, a veteran of the Peninsular Wars, who was then Governor of the Cape Colony. Throughout the years Durban continued to grow and has now become the finest town and the busiest port on the East coast of Africa. Ideally situated on the shores of the Indian Ocean, Durban is also a popular holiday resort, famed for its wide avenues shaded with gaily flowering trees and shrubs. It is a colourful city in which mingle people of many races, not the least picturesque being the Zulu ricksha boys in their gay costumes, feathered head-dresses and tinkling beads.



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



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Letter to the Editor

Superiority of Equality

Where Africans are "Superior"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, says in his letter to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that that body "does not believe in the superiority of the European, but is prepared to accept him as an equal in our own country." It would need a definition of "superiority" as your correspondent understands the word to evaluate this sentence, but it is nonsensical if the word be taken in its usual sense.

It is not a question of whether or not anyone "believes in" the superiority of the European. The incontestable fact is that there are as yet scarcely any Africans in Tanganyika with the education and experience which would make it possible for them to meet Europeans on terms of equality in the ordinary affairs of life.

The one or two Africans in Tanganyika who possess the skill as a physician or surgeon of the average British doctor in the Territory would be the first to admit the professional superiority of some of the European doctors they know. I do not know of any African barrister in Tanganyika; but if there is one I do not think that he will claim to be the equal of the European barristers whom he meets. I am sure that there is in Tanganyika no African chartered accountant, no African civil engineer, no African architect, no African solicitor. Evidently, then, Africans have a long way to go before there can be any question of their "equality."

Why should we not be frank about these matters? The learner in a business in this country readily admits

the superior knowledge and ability of his clients, and the man who has just been admitted to a unique partnership knows that he must work his way up, and that the testing time will be long. But almost all Africans who get a start in a business seem to expect that a process normal in Europe and America ought not to apply to them.

So that I may not be accused of bias, may I say that in my opinion many Africans are superior in some ways to many Europeans? The courtesy of the average African must often have made Europeans of sensibility feel ashamed of themselves. The African's sense of humour is to me one of the joys of living with him in his country; it is certainly superior to that of many Europeans. The African's hospitality will bear comparison with that of anyone anywhere. The devotion of individual Africans to individual Europeans has been proved in thousands of cases; and so has the trust of Europeans in Africans.

This talk of "superiority" and "equality" is usually claptrap — used, I admit, by politicians in the United Kingdom and by European politicians in this Africa just as much and just as stupidly as by African political propagandists.

Royal Empire Society, Yours faithfully,
LONDON. TAGANYIKAN.

Point from Letter

Bouquet

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is certainly serving our part of the world with great persistence and clarity. I read every issue with great interest. (From one of Kenya's pioneers.)

Saved by a Tree

MR. J. L. POOLE, an employee of the Bulawayo Cold Storage Board, fractured his skull and hurt both legs when he fell 100 feet down the side of the gorge from a point above the Victoria Falls power station. He was filming the scenery at the flood-besieged power station when he missed his footing. Fortunately he fell into a tree. He lay unconscious in that precarious position above the swollen Zambezi for two hours. When he regained consciousness he waved a handkerchief, which was seen by members of the P.W.D., who organized his rescue by cable wire.

Largest Housing Scheme

WORK HAS BEGUN on a £4m. garden suburb at Cranborne, near Salisbury. It's the largest Government-sponsored housing scheme in the Federation. Mr. G. Eulman Brown, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Housing, had said that it will house between 4,000 and 5,000 people in 1,700 family homes for the middle-income groups. Half the houses will be sold outright and the rest let at low rentals. Half the capital for the project is to be provided by a group of British financiers for whom Mr. Kenneth de Courcy has been acting. The first 700 houses should be completed in two years.

B.I. Commodore Cunningham

CAPTAIN D. R. P. GUN CUNNINGHAME, who has commanded the British flag in KENYA since she was launched six years ago, and who is therefore well known to very many East Africans, has been appointed commodore of the British India Line. He was born in 1901, and, after initial training in H.M.S. CONWAY, joined the B.I. as a cadet late in 1917, his first ship being the MANDALA. Eleven years later he had become a chief officer. He was continually at sea throughout the last war, and he has served his company on most of its routes throughout the Eastern Hemisphere.



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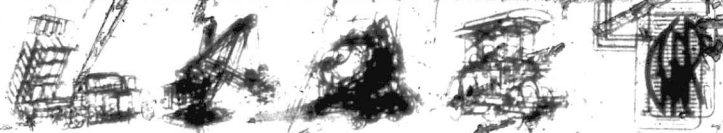
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Land Consolidation in Kenya

Litigation Costs Avoided

NOTES ON AFRICAN LAND CONSOLIDATION, prepared by the African Land Tenure Officer in Kenya, include the following:

"After consolidation the land can support a greater density of population, farmers will be able to farm more economic size units according to locality, and will therefore be able to provide for landless people and tenants such as Abor in Kikuyu and Odak in Luo. Substantive legislation will need to safeguard the rights of both landlord and tenants.

"Fears have been expressed both by Africans and European farmers. The former fear that all agricultural land will be owned by a few Africans leaving the remainder with no incentive but to go on to the Europeans, or the other hand realizing that proper planning and control of an additional population have wondered whether this will cause Africans to leave the country to go and work in Africa. It is expected that the effect will be that the landless Africans go out to work partly because they cannot support themselves or find work within their own reserves, but more often because they want money and appreciate the advantages of a regular wage. Much of the additional labour on African farms will be recruited only seasonally.

"Moreover, the landless multiply in the same way as those on the land; the number of Africans having no land of their own will inevitably increase. Africans fear that they will lose what land they had and be obliged to go out to work on completely groundless. The whole principle of consolidation is that all existing rights must be preserved. However small a man's portion was before consolidation, he will have the equivalent afterwards.

"Villagization"

The principal aim of the current Kenyan Government is to encourage land consolidation and "villagization" other tribes in the same way as the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. Government has no such intention, in fact, the proper development of holdings of economic size and over will only be possible if the farmer and his family live on the job. It is therefore hoped, as soon as security conditions permit, to bring even Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru who fall into this category will have their homes on their own land.

"But history shows that wherever villagization has taken place and it has occurred where the people usually as a voluntary measure for mutual protection, the process has never been completely reversed. However much people may dislike the idea at first, when they soon come to realize the benefits of living in compact communities. They get used to social life and the daily exchange of news and ideas which previously they could enjoy only by talking miles to a market or town; they appreciate the facilities of medical treatment and educating their children; and they see the opportunities which open up for tradesmen and artisans needed in a developing agricultural community. It is likely therefore, that many Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru will want to remain in villages when emergency conditions disappear, and it may well be that other tribes will in course of time voluntarily follow their example.

"It is intended that Africans with land rights shall bear practically the whole cost of such schemes by payment of fees based on acreage, for entries in registers, and also on for issue and registration of proper title. Fees already decided upon for initial registration in the Central Province are 50s. per acre in the Kikuyu districts and 5s. per acre in the Embu and Meru districts. Fees will also be paid for registration and transactions after consolidation.

"The cost to the African will be small compared with the revenue he will derive from increased production, and the relief he will obtain from the cost of carrying out his land before the African courts. The amounts spent annually on this form of litigation are surprising. Samples were taken in the figure for Kiambu and Meru. In Kiambu, the average cost was £7,500 per annum, respectively, and the Kisumu paid £17,000 each year, which is one-fifth of the total value of the district's coffee crop today.

Communist Beachhead

SIR WILLIAM LAWTON, the U.K. trade union leader, has said during his visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that the Russians may establish in the area a beachhead for the dissemination of Communist propaganda in Africa. The best way to defeat Communism was to improve the lot of those who might become its victims.

East African Income Tax

Analysis of Territorial Yields

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS made in Kenya during the first six months of the last year numbered 22,005 and amounted to £2,211,480, compared with 42,759 and £3,664,696 in the whole of 1955. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika for 1954 assessments for £2,009,457 (£2,261 for £2,762,797) for Uganda 10,666 for £2,355,528 (£1,777 for £2,350,450) and for Zanzibar 3,007 for £25,331 (£1,356 for £179,141).

In 1949, the first year in which income tax was assessed in all the territories, Kenya's assessments were 5,150 for £191,998, Tanganyika's 698 for £22,346, Uganda's 517 for £73,640, and Zanzibar's 183 for £9,466.

Estimated collections of income tax for the year ended June 30 last were: Kenya, £7,000,000 (£6,100,000 for 1954); Tanganyika, £3,580,000 (£3,100,000); Uganda, £2,274,000 (£2,100,000); and Zanzibar, £1,930,000 (£1,469,000).

The investigation branch in the year under review settled 401 cases for £1,152,129, against 357 cases and £935,000 in the previous year, and 33 cases and £396,100 in 1953.

An analysis of assessments for 1953 shows that in that year in Kenya agriculture represented 32.85%, employees (excluding Government) 20.54%, commerce 20.35%, industry 11.88%, and civil servants 9.26%.

In Tanganyika agriculture led with 27.38%, followed by employees with 25.80%, commerce with 14.87%, civil servants with 8.96%, and industry with 8.69%.

In Uganda 22.78% of the tax was found by industry, 21.5% by employees, 20.15% by commerce, 14.34% by agriculture, and 8.2% by civil servants.

In Zanzibar 50% came from commerce, 28.68% from civil servants, and 20.1% from other categories.

The total establishment of the department increased from 41 in 1949 to 142 last year, including investigation officers. These facts are given in the annual report of the East African Income Tax Department for the year ended June 30 last (1954).

U.K.'s Rhodesian Tobacco Purchases

Need for a Specific Long-Term Policy

UNITED KINGDOM MANUFACTURERS should be more specific about their needs, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said when he opened this season's tobacco sales in Salisbury.

"What we must know," he said, "is exactly what quantities of our tobacco the British market will use and exactly what grades they require. It is now difficult to reconcile their professed desire to take more Rhodesian leaf with rather conservative forecasts of the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade."

For example, the British manufacturers have indicated a need for 800,000 lb. for 1959 as the level of their purchases in the next year; but that is some 700,000 lb. less than the actual purchases of last year. As an indication of long-term policy this is hardly likely to offer much satisfaction or encouragement to the tobacco industry.

Mr. E. J. Campbell, president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, said that the sales had opened on a much stiffer note than last year, and the quality of the tobacco offered showed promise of a good crop to come. Buying was steadier, and there was a buoyancy about the market which had been absent last year. Although it had not been an easy growing season, he thought the average yield would be between 930 lb. and 755 lb. per acre.

Bulawayo's £1m. Loan

A £1M. LONG-TERM LOAN carrying the highest interest rate on any municipal loan is the one since the war to be floated by Bulawayo City Council. The loan for £90,000 at 4 1/2% per annum will be issued at par in minimum units of £500 and will be redeemable in March 1980.



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Putting Principles into Practice

Some Questions about Race Relationships

Mr. Purdie has said in the *IRV* at his broadcast talks on the Christian attitude to race problems: "I suggest that anyone with doubts as to the right line of conduct and wanting to apply Christian principles should ask himself certain questions. The first is whether all the facts have been squarely faced and among the facts I would include values, some of them intangible, and facts of which not all, such as other people's opinions,

for instance, it is ignoring. It is wrong to suppose that differences are due to race alone. It would be odd if the thousands of years of evolution which produced differences we can see did not produce differences we cannot see; and you have only to watch Africans dancing or playing to be aware that there are profound differences of temperament. What you cannot say is that there are differences in quickness to learn which hold between all black people and all white people. All the evidence shows that just as some white people are much quicker than others, so are some black. And the difference between the quickest and the slowest black matters about the same as between the quickest and the slowest white man.

Differences of language, of personal habits, of standards of cleanliness (not always in the white man's favour), are all facts to be considered; so, too, is the fact that civilization, though it may be difficult to define, does mean something. And a person educated in a tradition of lively mental inquiry which is quite foreign to persons brought up in a traditional system of thought, has to go through an experience that produces great personal stress.

"Facts should be treated as facts and persons as persons, with the honesty due to the one and the courtesy due to the other.

"Next, I suggest, one should ask: Am I looking on this person as a person or as a means to something else? And is it proper on this occasion to ignore this individual human value? Another question, really a supplement to the first, concerns the relationship of hand to eye and foot to mouth in one body: you do not put your feet on the table, but there are admitted wherever you go and you suffer when they suffer; they are part of you. Is it that kind of relationship

Japanese Imports

JAPANESE IMPORTS INTO KENYA last year were valued at £2,139,842, of which rayon piece-goods accounted for £1,209,842, cotton piece-goods for £384,491, building materials for £148,783, clothing for £125,595, chinaware for £54,448, and toys for £44,276. In the previous year Japan had captured a large part of the market for fishing nets for East African lakes, but British manufacturers are recouping part of the trade with improved synthetics at competitive prices and more attractively presented.

News Items in Brief

The Vatican and the East African Central Legislative Assembly will meet on Kampala next Tuesday, April 2.

An African police sergeant was murdered in a village last week when he ventured to inquire about illegal brewing.

The British Empire Service League in Nyasaland is to establish a register for the purpose of helping ex-askaris to find jobs.

Large quantities of sugar and rock salt on the railway to western Uganda on Sunday, as a result of which the line was blocked and a passenger train damaged.

A Mau Mau terrorist named Njiruwa Kibane, who took part in the ambush in which Lance-Corporal Trevor Griffiths was killed in the Loina Hills of the Narok district, has been handed his Nairobi.

Pseudo-gangs and field intelligence officers will continue to operate at full strength against the Mau Mau in Kenya until the emergency is ended, has been confirmed by Major Captain L. R. Briggs, European Member without Portfolio.

Mr. W. G. Mkwandwi, former congress president of the Shire Province, has resigned from the Nyasaland African Congress, expelled in 1954, but rejoined last year and stood as president general, but his nomination form was rejected. He now says that he can no longer support the aims and policy of congress.

Technical co-operation in Africa is being discussed in Lisbon at the 12th session of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. The U.K. delegation is led by Mr. J. E. Marnham, of the Colonial Office. The other member Governments represented are the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Belgium, France, Portugal, and the Union of South Africa.

Threat to the Textile Industry

DAVID WHITEHEAD AND SONS, LTD., a Lancashire company which has built a factory in Hartley, Southern Rhodesia with 120 looms, has had to reduce its output of textiles in consequence of heavy imports into the Federation of cloth of Asian origin which had been processed in the United Kingdom.

Mr. D. J. Gordon, the production director, has said that the factory was built with the encouragement of the Federal Government and that it was a bitter blow to have to reduce activities as soon after bringing the new looms into operation.

Mr. F. J. van den Bergh, honorary secretary of the Central African Textile Manufacturers' Association, pointed out that the textile industry in the Federation was entirely self-contained, the cotton being grown in Nyasaland, made into yarn in Swaziland, and woven into cloth in Hartley. If there was to be a healthy textile industry it must be protected against unfair competition which arose not from better organization of the industry in India and Hong Kong but from the far lower wages paid in Asia than to the Africans in factories in the Federation.

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MINING

Coalfields in Tanganyika

Expenditure Not Yet Justified

MR. EMILE HITCHCOCK, chairman of Anglo-Congolese (Africa), Ltd., has written to THE TIMES: "Mr. Thompson has oversimplified the problem in his letter [which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on March 7]. The facts of the matter will be understood by the Tanganyika Government only in this matter have their feet on the ground, and they have approached with care the application of scarce capital resources to development. "Since the 1920s my company carried out considerable exploration into these coal resources, following the important work on the subject previously done by the German Governments. The industrial depression of the early 1930s then gutted our effort, and there are still pieces of my company's machinery far away in the bush where we were forced to abandon in their fertile years. The Colonial Development Corporation co-ordinates and supplies the knowledge, but I think we know a quarter of a century ago practically as much as is known now of the general problem, including the intractable nature of the underlying facts. "Tanganyika is certainly well provided with coal and iron deposits as well as titanium and other rare minerals. But the coal and iron are all in the wrong places, far from any system of communications. Moreover, the economics of marketing are not so simple as is sometimes assumed. "The railway finally required would involve capital investment of some tens of millions of sterling, and it would be difficult to become involved in expenditure of the order of the groundnut scheme. This might well give to the British Government an investment in Tanganyika of advantage to them and which they might be reluctant to abandon in a situation which might well be welcomed by Tanganyika."

Dalgarno and Co. have proposed cancellation of the cancelled shares of the A series and amalgamation of A and B shares into one class of denomination of £1. At present in issue are 6m. £1 A shares, 88,000 and 2,400,000 fully-paid B shares. Holders of A shares are to receive one additional £1 fully-paid share in the reorganized company for every £1 of the original shares. Holders of B shares are to be allowed to rough-haul their own coffee in trucks for which the Credit and Savings Bank will advance two-thirds of the cost. When Colonel V. de L. Gordon asked the West Publishing method of processing should be encouraged, the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. J. B. Kilian, replied that the future of Uganda's coffee was considered, but the Government to be in the old-fashioned dry method of processing. "At last week's auction in London 4,436 packages of African coffee were sold for an average price of 3s. 6-37d. per lb., compared with 2,000 packages averaging 3s. 8-72d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 7d. for a consignment from Nyassaland. Total sales this year to date have amounted to 44,727 packages averaging 4s. 5-19d. Against 52,913 packages averaging 3s. 1-38d. in the corresponding period of last year. "To pay for a buffer stock of sugar a cess of up to 12s. per ton is to be imposed on all sugar manufactured in Uganda. Replying to criticism of the Bill, the Minister of Finance said that there were only two local manufacturers, and if one factory had a mechanical breakdown supplies might fall seriously short. Manufacturers would be required to keep a two-months' stock, or double the present quantity. "On the ground that Hindi is the official language of India and that a knowledge of it is necessary for students going to Indian universities, the Indian Education Authority in Tanganyika has decided to introduce the language as an optional subject in Government secondary schools. Provision is, however, to be made for Swahili to be taught as an optional subject. "The Nyassaland Chamber of Commerce has written to 18 chambers of commerce in Great Britain drawing their attention to the "increasing practice of exporting firms in the U.K. requiring Nyassaland importers to obtain stocks from Rhodesia." A map of the Federation and a booklet are enclosed. "The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., announces that gross profits to September 30 last after meeting all charges, including taxation and allocations to reserves, was £20,245 (£28,699). Tax amounted to £45,790 (£74,305). A final dividend of 10% will make 15% for the year, against 17 1/2%. "The Federal Government would not be able to finance a railway link from Fort Jameson either to Salima or to Lusaka during the development planning period 1957-61, the Minister of Transport, Mr. W. H. Eastwood, has told the Federal Assembly. "Mr. C. H. Smith, sales manager of E. & F. Richardson, Ltd., of Buckingham, will leave London on Saturday for a visit of five weeks to East Africa in connection with the marketing of the company's products, especially its neoprene boots. "At the new Nutribol factories the East African Industrial Research Organization is to make a pilot investigation of the production of silico phosphate fertilizers from high grade apatite from the Sekou deposit in Uganda. "Two representatives of B. B. Cycles, Ltd., Mr. L. Rud and Mr. Norman Mitchell, are making a nine weeks' tour of Africa, including the British East and Central African Territories and the Belgian and Portuguese territories. "Retail prices of sugar in Kenya have been increased by three cents of a shilling per ton. These sales had to manufacturers by the Kenya Government has been reduced by one cent. "East African Railways' revenue in 1956 was £17,300,000 (£17,530,000) and that of the Harbours £4,138,000 (£3,844,000) and not as reported in this column on February 21. "Anglo-Burmese Bank, Ltd., reports net profit of £55,480 for the year ended January 31, 1957, against £52,260 in the previous year. Viscount David, Viscountess and Lordess of Liverpool last week rejected a claim by the African Teachers' Union for an increase of between 10% and 15%. "The Middle East situation has forced three Arab Governments, from the Federation, to increase their armies and to be in the... "De Witt Jennings, Ltd., will on Monday begin City Life Flood, Fitzroy Square, London, E.C. 2. (C) Metropolitan... "Uganda's cotton crop is now expected to be nearly 360,000 bales, a slight increase on last year's estimate of 355,000 bales."

FARMERS IN TANGANYIKA

USE THE

ERBOSON MAJOR



AND ALLIED IMPLEMENTS

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but for Tanganyika there might be an expensive line of development.

In November the chief mining consultant of the Tanganyika Government said that he thought the price might come when the Tanganyika pit-head price would be one-quarter of the British pit-head price. That day is not yet, and it would require the opening up of great distances in communication serving general development, including that of coal mining. Even part only of these large capital requirements could be applied to other forms of development in Tanganyika which would be used for more certain and quicker returns and such greater advantage to the future of Tanganyika and the welfare of its people.

Kansashi to Raise £m.

THE KANSASHI COPPER MINING CO., LTD. has invited shareholders to provide £10 million to their shareholders loan facilities up to £500,000 bearing interest at 5 1/2% on amounts drawn. This would be used to repay amounts from certain shareholders totalling £200,000, to meet other outstanding liabilities, and to finance development. The remaining loans would have the right to convert to £1 million par up to July 31, 1964. The company point out that Kansashi has been a producer for over 50 years. At the end of 1956 the company had over its resources by £18,000 and certain outstanding commitments will increase over the next year to £200,000 by the middle of next year. In 1954 the mine was equipped for copper production in an effort to finance further development out of profits. The production of concentrates commenced last November. The estimated cost of plant, housing and underground development to the production stage was £1m, which was provided out of share issues and loans. The proposal adds that this was now within striking distance of its objective. A complete examination of this difficult and complex problem.

Mining Profit

Electric copper production in Northern Rhodesia during January totalled 21,386 tons and that of blister copper 13,963 tons. The estimated value of mineral production in the territory in January was £1,781,188.

Advancement of Africans

THE EUROPEAN MINERWORKERS UNION of Northern Rhodesia has weekly ordered its members on the Copperbelt to boycott a job survey now being made in connexion with the advancement of African employees. The Union has complained of a statement made in America by Sir Ronald Frazer that the aim of the survey was to see which European jobs could be broken down into processes which would enable Africans to perform such skilled work gradually. Independent consultants are analysing the training skill and responsibility demanded for each job now performed by European minerworkers. Sir Ronald Frazer said in Rhodesia last year that the agreement of African advancement would be scrupulously honoured.

New Consolidated Gold Field

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS LTD. are negotiating for two exclusive prospecting licences in the West Suk area on Kenya north of Kapenguria, where deposits of chrome ore and copper have been found. Work will start on a road to the mines as soon as agreement is reached. Derek Steele, the company's geologist and former Government geologist in the Colony, will be in charge of operations. The railway authorities have said that they would require a load of 1000 tons of ore a month before the construction of a line would be considered.

Mining Dividend

ANNEA MINING CO. LTD. has announced that it has received a final dividend of 70% making 70% for the year (the same). Net profit was £4,419,000 for 1956, against £3,048,726 in the previous year. It is proposed to capitalise £391,760 of the profit by way of a one-for-ten scrip issue. An extraordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on April 11.

Tin Price

A RISE IN THE LONDON PRICE in the international tin agreement from £600 to £730 per ton will come into force immediately. The tin contract price ranges have also been revised upwards, but the ceiling remains £890. Spot tin on the London Metal Exchange has risen by £25 10s. per ton to £795.

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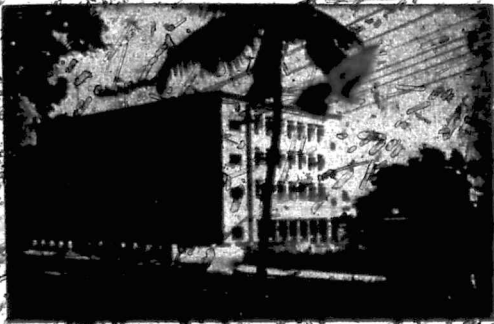
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