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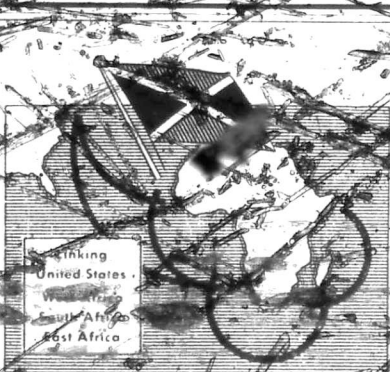
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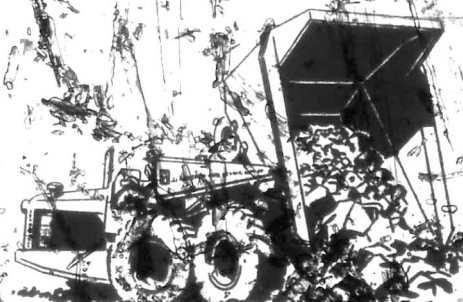
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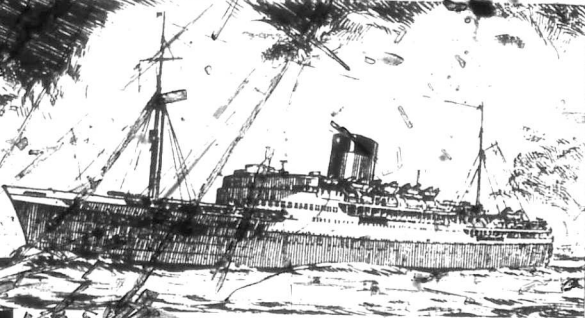


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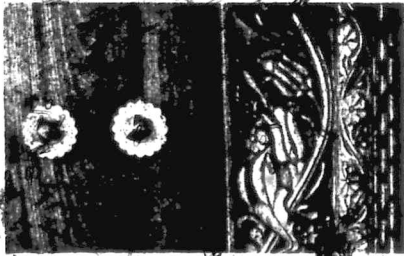
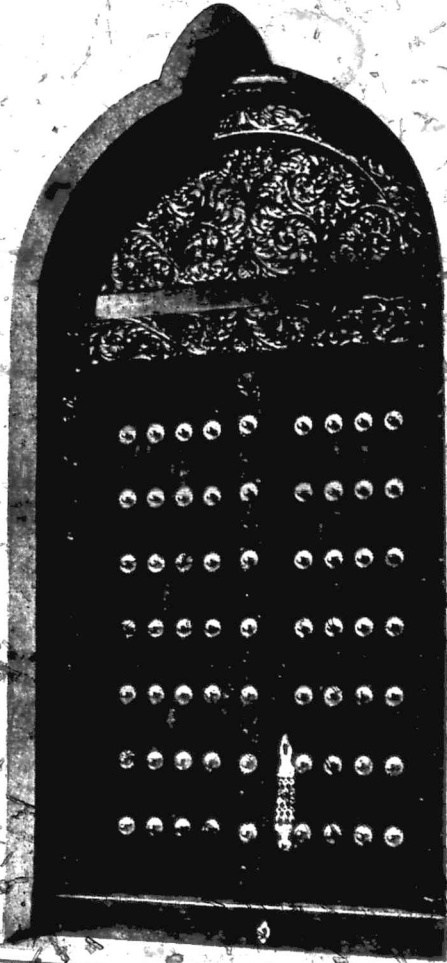
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Founder and Editor: P. S. Joelson.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1967

No. 1037

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE UNANIMOUS REPORT made to the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association by the all-party delegation of members of both Houses which it sent to Kenya early this year under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Dugdale is not to be published. That unfortunate decision has been made by the executive committee, though it knows that its ruling is regretted, and indeed resented by many members of Parliament, including members of the delegation. Feelings on the matter run high in some quarters, and the subject is almost certain to be raised at the annual general meeting next month. It would not be surprising if protest were carried beyond words; there is a distinct possibility that changes in the committee may result from its refusal to meet the request for publication of a document which, it is widely felt, ought not to be treated as the private possession of the association. It might be no bad thing if men with a modern approach to such questions were to supplant some who are certainly out of tune with the times.

The pretext that the report is confidential to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is unconvincing. We happen to know that one thousand copies of that document have been printed. It

Kenya Resents This Pseudo-Secrecy will therefore be read by many hundreds, probably some thousands of people. Indeed a strange kind of privacy. Moreover, there are practical arguments against this pseudo-secrecy. All the costs involved have been met by British taxpayers here and in Africa. It was the Kenya Branch of the C.P.A. which invited the delegation and paid its travelling expenses, and Kenya is the sufferer from the refusal to make public the text of a report which is known to be favourable to Kenya. That being so, it is

inconceivable that the Kenya Branch of the association should have objected to publication. It is a fair guess, on the contrary, that most of its members, and perhaps all, share the view of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* has acquired since we took court of its probability that publication would be blocked. Public money having been spent on the visit, the taxpayers have surely the right to be told of the decisions reached by the visitors.

Members of Parliament frequently plead for more opportunities of visiting the Commonwealth. Do they imagine that overseas territories will be more likely to provide funds for such visits if the results are to be regarded as secret?

Biparty Concord Buried in the Files so, they misjudge opinion in East Africa at any rate, where prominent public men are angry at the suppression of documents which were expected to arouse a measure of general interest. An incidental reason for publicity for such reports is that they would do something to check the carelessness to which many Members of Parliament are prone. Publication would oblige those who signed such documents to stand by them or on the risk of being called upon to account for their inconsistency. In the present case, conservative and Socialist delegates reached different conclusions. The value of that concord is entirely lost if their verdict is regarded as confidential. The case for a bipartisan approach to Colonial issues has been argued in these pages for many years, and at the last year's general meeting from many other quarters. Yet there is still no reasonable prospect of a bipartisan agreement in respect of one small area of the Colonial Empire. The inter-party concord in Kenya, though it has been shouted from the housetop, still lies buried in the C.P.A. files.

Notes By The Way

Prosperous Africans

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Federation, has returned from his visit to the Rhodesias and Northern Bechuanaland with a great deal of material, and particularly with the evidence that the rapidly increasing prosperity of African people in Southern Rhodesia is the result of the Government's housing scheme at Highfield, Salisbury, where many Africans are establishing homes which millions of people in Europe might envy. Some of the tenants have fine carpets and patterned hung curtains, and their fixtures in admirable taste, are a part of their European-style bathrooms and are well satisfied to pay an average price for such accommodation. Now, says Rennie, there are thousands of Africans in Southern Rhodesia whose earnings enable them to live well even at town and the development of an African middle class is proceeding so swiftly that the High Commissioner who lived in Central Africa for six years before he took up his London appointment, has been surprised in the space of a year.

Shop Window

HE WAS ALSO STRUCK by the increasing economic development of Nyasaland, which completely refutes the frequent assertions of African Nationalist spokesmen that Nyasaland has not benefited from Federation. The evidence of this is abundant, even in areas in which it might not have been expected so soon. Sir Gilbert saw in a couple of days ago. He mentioned it in his report. At a Press conference he was asked whether Rhodesia House depicted the African as a primitive being and gave no publicity to the educated African. "Well," the High Commissioner replied, "I can't left England one of our window displays at Rhodesia House featured the attractions of Nyasaland and Lake Nyasa. In the lake several persons were seen bathing, one of them an African. Unfortunately he was not sufficiently clothed for me to tell whether he was educated or a not! Pictures and displays at Rhodesia House are intended to show an aspect of life in the Federation."

Mischievous Misrepresentation

THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the day of Sir Roy Welensky's arrival in London a long memorandum based on the assumption that his visit was made "to obtain from the Government some declaration or a definite statement in reply to his demand that the constitution of the Federation should be modified to give the Federation the status of a self-governing community, something approaching that of a State." Since the M.C.F. claims to be sufficiently well informed to guide the Labour Party, the trade union and other organizations in matters concerning British Africa, it ought to know that its assumption is false. Its chairman, Mr. Fenner Brockway, is extraordinarily interested in publicity which is based on the elementary proposition of reading the current Press messages from the Federation, which have made it quite clear that the Prime Minister had no intention whatsoever of asking for Dominion status or of suggesting that the provisions of the constitution in regard to changes should be disregarded. The impulsive Mr. Brockway, however, indulged in a fallible intuition in the reports of a few

informed people and even the public statements of Sir Roy Welensky himself.

The Brockway Outfit Again

MR. LENNOX-BOYD has been asked to "check the implications of the Federal Prime Minister's cancellation of the safeguards, established to protect the So far as I am aware, the only person who knows more about the matter than Mr. Brockway and his co-signator, Miss Parnell, is Mr. Fenner Brockway. The Prime Minister has shown no impudence to cancel the safeguards. On the contrary, he has said in public on many occasions that he will make no proposals for change until 1960, the year mentioned in the constitution for the completion of the transfer. It will be understood by the architects of the Federation that the safeguards which they provided was not, and could not be, the final structure, and that additions and alterations would become necessary. I cannot recall that even one responsible person in public life in the Federation has advocated cancellation of the safeguards for African interests. The M.C.F. letter is a piece of mischievous misrepresentation. It is not of the kind of reply which Mr. Lennox-Boyd caused to be sent a few days ago to the Lukiko of Buganda after it had implied in business misrepresentation of British policy.

O.T.C.

ONE OF THE BEST FEATURES of this year's Budget is the deliberate and substantial incentive offered to companies which are controlled and managed in the United Kingdom but entirely engaged in trading operations abroad. These so-called overseas trade corporations—already known to the London Stock Exchange as O.T.C.s—are to be exempted from income tax and profits tax on all trading profits made overseas, except such sums as they remit to the U.K. for payment of distribution to shareholders. An unfair burden which British companies at work overseas have had to bear, in many cases to the detriment of their competitive power, is at last removed. They can now, though back the difference between the local and a 30% rate of tax on all profits, is required for dividends, and so build up their strength. This concession had been made years ago, but it was upon successive Chancellors of the Exchequer that many great companies would not have been able to remove their domicile from London. Some of these, would have done so for reasons of efficiency and cost, even if there had been no pressing financial motives.

Stimulating Exports

OVERSEAS TRADE CORPORATIONS will include companies engaged in mining, manufacturing, agriculture, distribution, and public utility services overseas; and Mr. Thorpe emphasized in his budget speech that, though the relief will not sensitize exports, it does encourage companies to sell their goods abroad. It would benefit from the proposal by being able to form overseas branches into a single company. This by encouraging concentration of effort, the relief should serve the country well, for one of its greatest and growing needs is maximum business overseas. Many companies will have overseas subsidiaries, especially within the Commonwealth, and that in itself will stimulate trade. The best directors and managers will want to be in the company and enter their operations. There will be the dual advantage of investment within the Commonwealth and the stimulation of the companies themselves.

GNW Should Outweigh Loss

UNTIL THE FINANCE BILL IS PUBLISHED nobody can be sure of the companies which will qualify for the 10% concession in U.K. tax. The condition is to be "long and compressed with safeguards against abuse". Five years or so ago the beneficiaries would have included the Rhodesia Selection Trust group, a number of the East African sisal growers' land companies engaged in exporting manufactured goods to the territories in exchange for their primary products. Many of them have transferred companies to Africa in one form or another, but their functions are local subsidiaries, but they are not well known companies which may be expected to qualify for relief. However, a definition be drawn, such enterprises as the British South Africa Company, the United Africa Co. Ltd., Nyasaland Resources, the Uganda Co. Ltd., the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., and the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., for instance. In a full year the Exchequer will be estimated to lose £35m. But the Government should gain many times that sum by the greater export effort which will now be encouraged.

The Merit

QUEUES HAVE BEEN FORMING outside the London offices of some Commonwealth countries so keen are many Britons to start a new life overseas. In a recent broadcast talk, however, Mr. Michael Newman, of Rhodesia House, told a little story which indicates that some people are from wanting to pull up their own roots are far more inclined to the idea of allowing the experts to indicate how those roots (if any) might most conveniently be cast out of the ground. Rhodesia House recently received from a West End address a letter reading: "Please let me know all about emigration to Rhodesia. I may wish to see me at the above address from 6 to 7.30 every evening, but not at weekends." Evidently the field is open for whom there will be competition à la pouce.

"DIESELIZATION of the railways" - Public Relations Office - African Railways and Harbours Administration

Why Tredgold Commission Suggests Common Roll

Opening Door to Largest Measure of Racial Co-operation

WE SUGGEST A COMMON ROLL in which all voters are registered, but that there should be a different alternative qualifications for admission to this roll. The last and lowest of these qualifications could be described as the special qualification. It is drawn from the ordinary and relatively high qualifications and would give a full right to vote, subject to the limitations set out below.

The votes cast by the voters with the ordinary and the special qualifications would count equally in an 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 of votes cast by voters with the ordinary qualifications 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.

This suggestion may appear a little complicated at first glance, but would be clearly understandable to the ordinary voter. We are satisfied that the system could be worked without difficulty at an ordinary election. It is more readily understood from actual examples.

In an election 3,000 votes are cast. Of these 2,000 are ordinary qualification votes and 1,000 are special qualification votes. All count equally in the final count.

In an election 3,000 votes are cast. Of these 1,200 are special qualification votes. These cannot count more than 900 (i.e., one half of the 1,800 ordinary qualification votes cast). Special qualification votes cast for each candidate must be reduced to 900.

So if a candidate X received 800 such votes

received 800 and 2,160 such votes in the first count these would count 800, 800, and 120 respectively.

It should be an instruction to the delimitation commission as far as possible to delimit constituencies in a manner that not more than one-third of the voters in any constituency were voters qualified by the special qualification.

Merits of the proposed system

(a) A responsible government implies that the legislature is responsible not only to a narrow electorate but to the people as a whole. In this sense the system approaches more nearly to the responsible government than any system of which we can conceive that would not be open to insuperable objections when applied under the conditions obtaining in this Colony.

(b) The roll can fairly be described as a common roll of admission to which is gained by qualifications that are independent of race or colour. We frankly accept the fact that for many years to come the voters qualifying on the ordinary qualification would be principally European, and those qualifying on the special qualification principally African.

Nevertheless, the special qualification would give the African immediate and substantial voting power. From this roll a certain number would be included amongst those with the ordinary qualifications, and these would have reached a standard at which only the most prejudiced Europeans could judge them ineligible to participate in the franchise.

A larger number would vote on the special qualification, which would enable them to participate as voters at once, with the prospect of inclusion in the roll on the ordinary qualifications should they advance sufficiently.

Broad-Based Appeal

(c) As each constituency would contain voters of all races no candidate for Parliament could base his appeal to the electorate on racial grounds without the risk of alienating a body of his constituents, and thus jeopardizing his chances of election. This might not be true of all constituencies, but it would become more and more true with the passage of time.

(d) For the same reason no political party could base its appeal on racial grounds without risking the loss of marginal seats. This would have a legitimate and moderating influence on the counsels of all parties.

(e) The European section of the electorate would feel itself adequately protected against the possibility that it might be politically overwhelmed by the backward and illiterate sections of the African population, susceptible to unreasonable appeals to African nationalism.

(f) With these fears set at rest the African would be admitted to gradually increasing participation in political affairs, and would be accustomed to the tradition of parliamentary government. Under conditions which encouraged co-operation with other races, indeed, the possibility of participating effectively in the political life of the Colony would virtually depend on co-operation with the European section.

(g) The system would be more than European in scope. It would be all forms of racial discrimination with the exception of those of political complexion. The situation of the African would be improved and must be accepted as such in the long run. They will have more to say in the future.

*Being partly extracts from the Report of the Franchise Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

Damaging Influence of U.K. Party Altercations Tanganyika Needs a Clearer Policy, Says Tanganyika Delegate

THE GREATEST TERRIBLE obstacle to the progress of Africa today is the existence of a bi-party Colonial policy, Mr. Brian Willis, general director of the United Tanganyika Party, told journalists in London a few days ago. He said:

"The political parties in this country may feel they are justified in making the decision in favour of the subject of political negotiations, but to those of us in Africa whose only interest is to make the best use of our serious work as to what is the value of moribund political argument."

Warning of Political Theorists

"The absence of a bi-party Colonial policy or, at the very least, a common approach by the two parties to African problems has brought the immigrant peoples to the edge of despair. There has been a steady, persistent, and relentless withdrawing of capital from Tanganyika. New investment is for the most part on a short-term basis, reflecting widespread loss of confidence."

"The situation is a tragedy, for the people of Tanganyika, whatever their colour, are confident in themselves and in a future which they know is possible to create. But they feel they are the pawns of political theorists in this country, and they are under immense pressure from forces outside the country."

"We are not afraid to be blunt. America, no less than China and Asia, possess so-called 'anti-Colonial' views in Tanganyika, irrespective of the facts or the real interests of the Africans themselves. Outside forces, and the extreme African racist movement which is powerfully undermining confidence in the country,

"In these circumstances our request, for example, We want a clear-cut policy for Tanganyika. We want an unambiguous decision from the political parties in this country that Tanganyika will be allowed to develop on multi-racial lines. We want confidence created in us so that we can build for the future. We want investment now, not frightened aid in response to a short Mau Mau."

Straight Answers Instead of Political Quibbling

"We want straight answers and not political quibbling. Given this, Tanganyika can realize as great a future as any country in Africa — and the chief beneficiaries will be the African himself."

"The whole problem comes down to one word: confidence. Our delegation came to London feeling that this was the key to the situation. Everything we have learned here proves we are right. Money is flowing to Australia and Canada because those countries are 'safe', while a few million pounds would change the whole future of Tanganyika."

"There is a widespread ignorance among business men of the immense opportunities existing in Tanganyika and East Africa generally. They do not study our own staff, for we have failed to publicize and explain our achievements. We are doing something which we should immediately stop. But the final answer is that Britain, which is responsible for us, must show her concern and interest now before it is too late. We believe in ourselves, and we ask you to believe in us too."

"The first step is to get the Party in our own country to support Africa. The Party is not as united as it should be. Africa is the only hope of Tanganyika."

the size of France, Germany, and Belgium combined, which is rich in natural resources and which occupies a key position in relation to East and Central Africa — not to be bit the keystone, and if headlines mean a Tanganyika Mau Mau, we hope it never will."

"Not so much has been heard about Tanganyika because Tanganyika has not made a message of itself. This is among the greatest reasons why the country has not until today the great success which the continent has had to reap for herself. Tanganyika has not made use of the opportunities which she or Africa has during her long and hard struggle to shape in that country which call for immediate and urgent attention."

"Two basic and vital facts are important. Tanganyika has been neglected because, in 20 years, between the wars she was a potential power which almost to prevent Hitler's demand for Germany's rearmament in 1935 a great effort has been made to 'civilize' the subject and to catch up with the progressive countries of Africa. Secondly, the country is a trusteeship territory, which gives the United Nations the right of inspection and suggestions, but no authority and no right to interfere, as happens in Tanganyika."

"Tanganyika, bounded by Kenya, Uganda, the Congo, Northern Rhodesia, Malawi, and Portuguese East Africa is the pivot and what happens in Tanganyika will affect all those territories. She is also geographically vulnerable for whereas her neighbours are the most determined people, the Muslims of Tanganyika is not and she is today the focal point of many anti-British influences. A general map should show her obvious strategic importance, and geological air surveys would be proving her potential mineral wealth."

Striving for a Multi-Racial Society

"More important than all this is a great and sincere attempt to evolve a multi-racial society. Tanganyika is, and will always be, a primarily African State, but it is also a multi-racial one in which small minorities of Asian and European have played key roles in opening up the country economically and culturally. If the immense and exciting prospects of developing this enormous territory are to be realized, these minorities will be more than ever necessary. Many non-Africans have lived and been settled in the country for generations; they are Africans in every sense of the word except for the colour of their skin so that it is morally right that they should be regarded as an integral part of Tanganyika's population."

"The United Tanganyika Party, over 90% of whose members are Africans — makes itself on the face of it, a multi-racial organization. Tanganyika is already a multi-racial society. We do not intend to create a non-racial society in which every race, black, brown, or white, will be Tanganyikans with a common loyalty and a common purpose, and where the vote will be cast for the best man for the job, whatever his colour. This is not only an ideal; it is the only practical answer to Africa's real problems, and we believe that for social, economic, and political reasons it is the only possible one."

"If we in Tanganyika are convinced that this is why do we trouble you here? The answers are many. First, we are now masters of our own home. We aim at three things: that Tanganyika should be independent and self-governing; that Tanganyika should be free of its dependence within the Commonwealth; and that everything should be done on a multi-racial and democratic basis."

"Unfortunately we are hampered by factors out of our control. The vast of these is that Tanganyika, like many other African territories, is subject to politics in Britain. The absence of a bi-party Colonial policy is the greatest detriment to the same successful progress of Africa existing today."

"In a 'Calling-East Africa' programme of the BBC, Mr. Willis said that on the previous day he had been offered £1m. for investment in Tanganyika if the people concerned could be satisfied that there was political stability in the country and that its economy would expand. He had been surprised at the lack of knowledge in business circles of the opportunities offered in Tanganyika, which had evidently not been widely advertised."

African Wars Africans Against Political Agitation

Crimes Against Tanganyika, Says U.T.P. Vice-Chairman

AN APPEAL TO AFRICANS to refrain from irresponsible political agitation was made in Dar es Salaam last week by Chester Russett, Juma vice-chairman of the United Tanganyika Party, on his arrival after a month's visit to Great Britain with a delegation of the U.T.P. He said:

"We went to London to watch the progress of the development of Tanganyika and to interest people in the country and we were asked to make a speech."

"We pleaded for two things. First, that the two main political parties in Britain should reach the agreement to discuss the growing feeling of uncertainty in our country and to create an atmosphere of confidence in Tanganyika and among people outside the country. Secondly, we want to interest people in the development of Tanganyika, not without money and help from abroad, we can do nothing."

Hope of Political Understanding

"The answer to our first request was better than we hoped. The Labour Party does not believe in the colour bar who ever imposes it, or in the domination of one race over another, and the ideal of multi-racial co-operation is fully in accord with the best ideas of Socialism. I believe that the Labour Party will support the activities of the United Tanganyika Party with more interest and a better understanding."

"The Conservative Party also supports the principle of multi-racialism, there is ground for hope that at least as far as Tanganyika is concerned, both the main political parties in Britain may find that they can make a common approach to our country's political needs."

"Both parties gave us a considerable hearing. We were very glad, and said that in Tanganyika we were not concerned with political differences in Britain. We were concerned only with bringing our country to national and independence and development to the benefit of all our people. But we also saw there was a lack of confidence in Tanganyika because at the moment there was no clear political policy towards us in Britain itself."

"We convinced them, however, of our sincerity and that a policy of multi-racialism was not only morally justified in Tanganyika but that the African States must go this way."

Political Instability Prevents Development

"In answer to our request for more capital investment in Tanganyika confirmed the offer made by the United Tanganyika Party that it is essential to have a political stability which is preventing the development of Tanganyika."

"We have often been told that Britain is short of money for development in her dependent territories. This is true, but it does not mean that the money cannot be found. The funds in Britain are investing all they can in Canada and Australia. When I asked them why they did not invest some of this money in Tanganyika they replied 'because it would not be safe'."

"Thus it was proved in London that political instability is frightening money away from Tanganyika and preventing new money coming in."

"I must therefore say solemnly to my fellow Africans in particular that irresponsible political agitation is stopping

self-economic advance and impoverishing Tanganyika. Even though the two big powers in London, Tanganyika is a poor and backward country economically and educationally far behind most of the best of Africa. London does not merely look after the African who tries for independence without first ensuring that they make the money and resources to maintain their independence."

"In consequence they decide that Tanganyika is not worth bothering about, and they are passing us by. It is tragic that Africa should thus harm fellow Africans."

"The United Tanganyika Party affirms its right to speak the truth and as such affirms that it cannot tell my fellow Africans the truth and the blunt truth is that we are responsible for a crime against Tanganyika and against the African himself."

The Question for Africans

"I appeal to all Africans, whatever political party they belong to, to ask themselves three questions:

(1) The need of Tanganyika is economic development and a higher standard of living, more education and better health care. Where can the money come from if the struggle between the two big powers is continued inside and outside the country is continued?"

"(2) The immigrants brought into the country and shown to be the wrong type of Tanganyika. They are not loyal citizens, many of them are in the country. They will not stay unless they are offered full equality and the right to share in the Government of the country is recognized. As it might refuse them this, what do we gain by driving them away or by using by numbers to dominate them?"

"(3) Racial domination, whether black, brown or white, must be condemned. Tanganyika is fundamentally multi-racial, and should the African, because he is in the majority, will have the biggest share in Government, the interests of all races must be fully protected, they all must have a share in the Government instead of a few races dominating the country."

"Is this not the truest form of nationalism and is it not better than racial bitterness and strife? As a test time for all of us, of whatever party, to stop to reflect and to ask ourselves where the true interests of the African and Tanganyika lie?"

Good and Bad Nationalism

"I do not oppose African nationalism because they are nationalisms for our own nationalisms ourselves. We oppose them because in the special circumstances of Tanganyika purely African nationalism is a reactionary thing. I believe that many of them are coming to realize this, and I hope that through political changes we may all draw closer together."

"The U.T.P. is conscious of its growing strength and we have been very encouraged by our reception in London. But our first aim is to bring the people of Tanganyika together, not to separate them. It is in this spirit that I have returned from London conscious of the fact that if we in Tanganyika can not together get the support from abroad which will enable us to fulfil the dreams we have of an independent and prosperous Tanganyika setting an example of moderation and harmony to the rest of Africa."

Two More C.P.A. Delegations; Visits to Rhodesia and Tanganyika

AT THE invitation of the branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a delegation of the United Kingdom Branch will visit the Federation at the end of August. The delegates, selected by the Speaker's Committee are: Mr. Budwood, M.P., Mr. J. Callaghan, M.P., Colonel J. Harwood Harwood, M.P., Mr. T. E. MacCallister, M.P., Mr. G. A. Parker, M.P., Major J. F. P. Wall, M.P., and the Hon. R. C. Wood, M.P.

The Tanganyika Branch of the C.P.A. having invited a delegation to visit the Territory early in September, the Speaker's Committee have seen the following delegations: Mr. A. T. Baham Page, M.P., Mr. J. H. Bernard Taylor, M.P., and Mr. Joan

Vice-President Nixon's Report on His African Visit

Communists Putting Top Men into Africa

VICE-PRESIDENT RICHARD MILTON NIXON of the United States has said in his report to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the first part of which was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week:

Priority Target for Communism

Africa is a priority target for the international Communist movement. I gathered the distinct impression that the Communist leaders consider Africa today to be as important in their designs for world conquest as they considered China to be 25 years ago. Consequently there are numerous economic programs of a dramatic order in all parts of the continent. They are trying desperately to convince the peoples of Africa that they support more strongly than we do their natural aspirations for independence, equality, and economic progress.

Fortunately their efforts thus far have not been generally successful. In the present Communist domination in the States of the area is not a present danger. All of the African leaders to whom I talked are determined to maintain their independence against Communism or any other form of foreign domination. They have taken steps to bring under control the mobile Communist subversives in their political, economic, and social life.

It would be a great mistake, however, to be complacent about this situation because the Communists are without question putting their top men in the fields of diplomacy, finance, and subversion into the African area to probe for openings which they can exploit for their own selfish and disruptive ends.

The Communist threat underlines the wisdom and necessity of our assisting the countries of Africa to maintain their independence and to alleviate the conditions of war and instability on their Continent. It breeds the importance of Africa to the strength and stability of the free world is too great for us to underestimate or to become complacent about this danger without utilizing every step within our power to assist the countries of the area to maintain their effective independence in the face of this danger.

Talks with Trade Union Leaders

In every instance where my schedule permitted I made a point to talk to the leading labour leaders of the countries I visited. I was encouraged to find that the free-trade union movement is making great advances in Africa, particularly in Ghana, Morocco, and Tunisia.

The leaders of these countries have recognized the importance of providing an alternative to Communist domination and they thereby are keeping the Communists from getting a foothold in one of their favourite areas of exploitation.

To pay tribute to the effective support that is being given by trade unions in the United States to the free-trade union movement in the countries which I visited. These close and mutually advantageous relationships are in the national interest as well as in the interest of developing a strong labour movement.

It is of great importance that the United States Government follow closely trade union developments in all continents of Africa and that our diplomatic and consular representatives should come to know on an intimate basis the trade union leaders in these countries. I believe that American labour unions should continue to maintain close fraternal relationships with the Africa free-trade union movement, in order that each can derive the greatest possible advantage of the wisdom and experience of the other.

The Nile is one of the world's greatest international rivers. Perhaps in no other part of the world do the economies of so many States tie to a particular waterway. The river is so located geographically that whatever projects are undertaken in its basin the territorial dominions of one State are bound to have their effects on the economies of other States.

The United States must take into account the sound interests of the riparian States in the development of this great river, and at such time as political conditions permit should propose cooperative approval of its development which would conform with the common interests of all the States involved.

Specific recommendations as to the operation of American programs in the countries I visited have been made on a classified basis to the various interested agencies. In general I found that our political, economic, and information programs in the countries which I visited are being administered in accordance with our obligations to the United States taxpayers. There is, however, always room for improvement, and in the spirit of constructive criticism I wish to make the following public recommendations:

On the political side, I believe that our diplomatic and consular missions are generally under staffed. We must assure that these establishments have sufficient personnel to enable them to interpret our policies, establish friendly relations with the local Governments on matters of mutual interest, and to report on developments of importance to the United States. We must assure that our economic and consular offices have sufficient staffs to enable them to travel about the vast territories within their jurisdiction for the purpose of reporting on developments outside the major centres of population and of forming contacts with the peoples of these areas.

We must realize that the immense size of the African area and the difficult living conditions there make it our assigning officials of the highest possible competence and stability. The emphasis should be on youth, vigour and enthusiasm.

American Technicians in Africa

Our economic programs are successful. I believe that our technicians in Africa are doing an excellent job in working alongside the Africans and teaching how to perform the various functions of social and economic development for himself. Obviously the maintenance and support of these technicians in the field require a heavy investment in the country capitals. From my own observations I believe these headquarters staffs for our missions tend to become inflated, and I therefore recommend that they be carefully reviewed to see whether economies in personnel could not be effected.

I believe also that there is sometimes a tendency to scatter programs over a number of fields of economic and social development whereas greater concentration in a few key projects would bring more lasting returns to the country concerned. Our programmes should constantly be reviewed from this point of view. The comments which I made with respect to the calibre of our diplomatic and consular representation apply as well to our economic and information personnel.

On the informational side, I believe that the most worthwhile projects are the libraries and reading rooms which we have established in a number of centres overseas and the exchange of persons programmes. The funds available for these programmes in the African area should be substantially increased.

To the extent that the Africans become familiar with the culture and technology, the ideals and aspirations, and the traditions and institutions which constitute the backbone of the American character, we shall have made great advances in common understanding. This can be done through books, radio periodicals, through student exchanges and through the leader grant programmes for bringing outstanding Africans to the United States for study and travel. We should also assist as we can in the development of indigenous educational facilities in Africa. In this way we can get to know them and they can get to know us.

Importance of Information Services

I believe that the information output from our radio and news programmes in the African area has in the past been as effective as they should be if we are adequately to combat the propaganda being disseminated by the Communists. In the studies which are currently being made of these programmes I believe it important that the highest priorities be assigned to this area as to improving the quality of personnel in the field and in more adequately providing information which is particularly suited to the special problems of Africa.

For too many years Africa in the minds of many Americans has been regarded as a remote and mysterious continent which was the special province of big game hunters, explorers, and motion-picture makers. For our own attitude to change and the public at large could greatly prejudice the maintenance of our own independence and freedom because the concept of a free and independent Africa is as important to us in the long run as it is to the people of that continent.

It is for this reason that I strongly favour the creation within the Department of State of a new Bureau of African Affairs which will place this continent on the same footing as the other great area groupings of the world and recommend similar action by the U. S. A. and U. S. I. A. These bureaux, properly staffed and with sufficient funds, will better equip us to handle our relationships with the countries of Africa.

But this initiative will not be enough. There must be a corresponding education through the executive branches of the Government through the press, and in all other ways, of the growing importance of Africa to the future of the United States and the free world. It is necessary to assume higher priority to our relations with this area.

Underpinning British Positions

Peers Attack American Policy

LORD GRANVILLE said in the House of Lords last week that during a recent visit to the Middle East he had been "appalled at the carelessness with which American political officers and American consuls operating under the Point Four programme expressed themselves at a critical and explosive time. Any British initiative of enterprise was dubbed 'colonialism' and as such assumed to be 'on its way out'."

He emphasized the need for a joint Anglo-American committee to co-ordinate the political field while the Chiefs of Staff Committee and the military field during the war. He also mentioned the fact that the American method of helping underdeveloped countries is the product and guardian of free enterprise, but their method of helping underdeveloped countries often has the most detrimental effect on the economy.

"Protection of foreign investments must be considered if there is to be development and progress in these less-developed territories. I doubt whether this matter, one of the most important in the field of Anglo-American relations was even mentioned at Bermuda."

"Financial Inducement is the spearhead of American penetration. Lack of understanding and agreement with this country gives Americans the appearance of being designed to drive British influence out of the Middle East, at any rate to the extent of relegating it to a position of very minor importance. Last week the Prime Minister said: 'The President made it abundantly clear to me that the United States, so far from wishing to reduce British influence in the Middle East, is anxious to see it reinforced. If that is the intention of the United States they have expressed their intention in quite unambiguous language and made everyone believe that their intention was the precise opposite.'"

"The Earl of Lucan said that it was a characteristic of nations that economic considerations are of second place to national prestige."

"It was frequently said last year that the detonator which set off the explosion of Egyptian nationalism in July was the refusal by the United States and Great Britain to provide funds for the high dam at Aswan. That may be so, but it seems to me that the initial mistake was not a refusal of funds but the offer of them in the first place unconditionally to the Egyptian Government. A more barefaced piece of political bribery would be hard to find."

Background Political Bribery

The Nile Valley is an enormous unit, and it should be treated as a unit, with consultation between all the countries concerned. Not only the Sudan would have been concerned with this work at the Nile as Aswan, Ethiopia, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika are all affected by control of the Nile."

LORD KILLEARN, who said that he was half American by maternal grandfather and grandmother both born pure American, suggested that that gave him the liberty to speak freely about his American cousins. He continued, *inter alia*:

"In Egypt we have glimpsed the depths of national humiliation. I have found it difficult to understand American policy unless it was, intentionally or unintentionally, to destroy the British and French position in North Africa. I refuse to believe that it was intentional."

"It was unwise to follow the American lead about the Aswan Dam. The American Government backed that project for 2000. We were wrong, and I got shooed by the Government from Geneva in the twinkling of an eye, and without any guarantee of the repayment of funds for the dam. Nationalization was the result of the Suez Canal."

"The reason for our humiliation is to be attributed to the way I suppose to the U.N.O. But U.N.O. is not a thing in itself, it is a composition of the powers that make it up, and I think it is well known that U.N.O.'s action was inspired from across the Atlantic. So I revert to my thesis that we have been ousted from our predominant position in the Middle East and have never recognized it."

No Increase in African Representation

Governor's Reply to Kenya M.L.C.s. Request

Mrs. A. P. LINDOX-BOWEN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week that, with his agreement, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, had replied to the request of the newly-elected African M.L.C.s. for additional seats in the Legislative Council. They had stated that they would not accept ministerial posts and had declared that the Lyttelton constitution was still valid.

The text of the Governor's statement is as follows:— "It is necessary first of all to make it clear that the present constitution of the colony, including composition of the Legislative Council is based upon various documents which comprise what is usually known as the Lyttelton Constitution. These documents include certain amendments to the Charter Patent and Royal Instructions, the Secretary of State's dispatches of April 15, 1953, and the annexures to those dispatches. The present constitutional arrangements are in effect the outcome of an agreement between several parties."

"The first notice to prevent their amendment in any way which is acceptable to all parties concerned, but agreement between the parties is essential before any change can be introduced and agreement cannot be achieved without prior discussion and negotiation between those parties."

"It is true that the African group in the Legislative Council did not in April, 1954, positively endorse new constitutional arrangements. All the same two members of that group, with the concurrence of the remainder, participated in the Government of the Colony as a Minister and as a Parliamentary Secretary respectively. Further, all members of the group subsequently adopted the position of parties to new constitutional arrangements. They took part with Government and with other groups in the Legislative Council in subsequent negotiations for modification of the constitution. The agreement which resulted took the form of a statement published by all groups in the Legislative Council."

"Following that agreement a seat in the Council of Ministers was provided for a second African Minister and two new seats were provided for Africans in the Legislative Council; indeed, two of the Members gave their seats to this 1954 Government."

"Moreover, among the constitutional arrangements relating to 1954 was one for institution of an inquiry into the method of electing Africans for the Legislative Council, and it was a result of this inquiry that the system of direct elections to Africans which had led to the return of the present African elected Members was adopted."

Adherence to Agreement

"For all these reasons the Government cannot accept the view that the African group in the Legislative Council did not adopt or participate in the present constitutional arrangements and that Africans have not benefited from them."

"The Government is responsible for the interests of all communities in Kenya. Its policy is to encourage a common approach among members of these communities of a Government in which all races can participate was an example of the application of the idea of that common approach. The continuance of a Government of this nature remains the settled policy."

"In these circumstances your decision not to participate in the Government is a matter of regret, and in the opinion of the Government is not in the best interests of the African people particularly at this moment when the Government will have to discuss important questions affecting Africans."

"The present agreed arrangement for the Government of the Colony will continue to stand if your decision to refrain from participation in the Government, Paragraph 8 of Command Paper which formed the Annexure to the Secretary of State's dispatch of April 15, 1954, provided that, if any of the non-official members of the Council of Ministers resigned or otherwise vacated his office, the Governor would nominate another person of the same race to take his place; and that if no such person considered suitable by the Governor were available it would be open for the Governor to nominate an official. It follows that in the circumstances created by your refusal to take part in the Government of the Colony, no make-up of these officials would be required to enter into discussion at any time on proposals for constitutional changes. The Government does not believe that constitutional change is either impossible or desirable. But it does consider that it would be impossible or undesirable to enter into full discussions with all groups jointly if any changes were made. In present circumstances any such change made without the agreement of all groups in the Legislative Council would be a breach of policy and therefore cannot be contemplated. The Government attaches great importance to agreements made with groups in the Legislative Council."

Sir Roy Welensky's Visit Guest of the Queen at Windsor

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, spent last week-end in Scotland with the Duke of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and lunched with the Prime Minister on Monday. He attended a reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday afternoon he left for Windsor Castle to spend a night with The Queen and Prince Philip.

Sir Roy Welensky's arrival in London was greeted by leading articles in *The Times*, *The Financial Times*, and the *New York Tribune*, and by newspaper reports and comments in many other newspapers.

Some of the writers had obviously little knowledge of Central African affairs. Perhaps the best short comment was that in *Time and Tide* by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, who wrote (in part) —

Stands for a Multi-Racial Future

"Since he succeeded Lord Malvern as Prime Minister of the Federation, his moderation, common sense, and willingness to compromise (on tactics, not on issues) have practically elevated him to the status of a Christian class, although 'elders' is wrong, for he was 30 that year. But in his young days the word 'Bohrer' was constantly used of him in outer Secretary and Government House."

Impatient of the old Colonial régime, an outspoken critic against stained shirts, and a great deal more at home among the miners of the Copperbelt than in Government circles in Lusaka, he founded the Northern Rhodesian Labour Party and took delight in chivvying the Colonial Government.

Yet he was never an inverted snob, and one of the men who helped him in his early days of politics was Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, a former ex-Cavalry officer, who was also a man of vision and broad political ideas; he and the engine driver became good friends. Sir John Waddington, then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, also discerned Welensky's qualities and gave him his first opportunity to practise what he had preached about—more efficient, democratic, and progressive governments by appointing him Director of Man-Power in the war.

From there Welensky never looked back, but stepped into Lord Malvern's shoes as Prime Minister of the new Federation, where developments are so spectacular and the political outlook so sunny. He is not reactionary where African matters are concerned; in fact, he has great sympathy for African hopes and needs, but he stands for the multi-racial future with all the strength at his command.

Greeted by Loyalist League

As Sir Roy Welensky's car left London Airport a loud-speaker van of the League of Empire Loyalists broadcast a request that he would "stand firm for the cause of white leadership in Central Africa and not allow the British Government to parter Dominion status for franchise proposals which would eventually make white settlement impossible in the Rhodesias."

The message continued: "Do not accept a common roll. We invite you to investigate the claim of the Capricorn Africa Society that it is to receive the backing of American Government officials and finances. If this is true, is it not intolerable that foreigners should be encouraged to meddle in British political affairs? The League of Empire Loyalists invites you to denounce the Capricorn Africa Society as a subversive organization."

The League then red, white, and blue powers to his hotel.

Paintings from N. Rhodesia

THREE PAINTINGS by Northern Rhodesian artists, which were among the collection shown earlier this year at the Imperial Institute exhibition, have been chosen for the Bladen Gallery's summer exhibition at Andover, Hampshire, from May 5 to July 8. They are "Safari", by Wendy Buckland, of Lusaka; "Mine Compound", by R. E. Gregory, also of Lusaka; and "Resurrection", by Glynn Jefferys, of Luanshya. A London collector has bought two paintings by Northern Rhodesians which were shown at the Imperial Institute, "Nursemaid", by Gabriel Ellison, of Lusaka, and "Game", by Mwauluka, of Mzuni African Secondary School, Lusaka.

Immense Contribution of Commerce

Sir Frederick Crawford's Tribute

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, said when he addressed the annual meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce —

"This year I have had the good fortune to work closely with commerce in East Africa, particularly during the war. I have gained a lively appreciation of the immense contribution which commerce has made and is making to the economic development of the territories, of its resource in meeting changing conditions, and of its services to all three races — for trade at its best and most non-racial and international."

"The president mentioned that Article 14, War spoke to you last month about the need for a strong and prosperous middle class in this country. I strongly endorse that. I have held the view strongly for years that one of the best things we should strive for is to have the indigenous people prosperous and healthy. That achieved, many of the other problems besetting us, such as political and social advance and the rising recurrent cost of education, would be solved or very appreciably nearer solution."

"There is, of course, a great and continuing need here for overseas capital and business enterprise. I am sure that this is appreciated by many Africans in Uganda. But I understand that Africans have a very real fear of alien economic domination here."

"For this reason I consider it of importance that business houses should make a determined effort to encourage increased African participation in their businesses, and to train Africans for more reliable posts. Government is well aware of this need and is attempting to meet it by its 'Africans-in-trade' policy; but this is as much a matter for you as for Government — or even more a matter for you."



Share in Permanent Prosperity

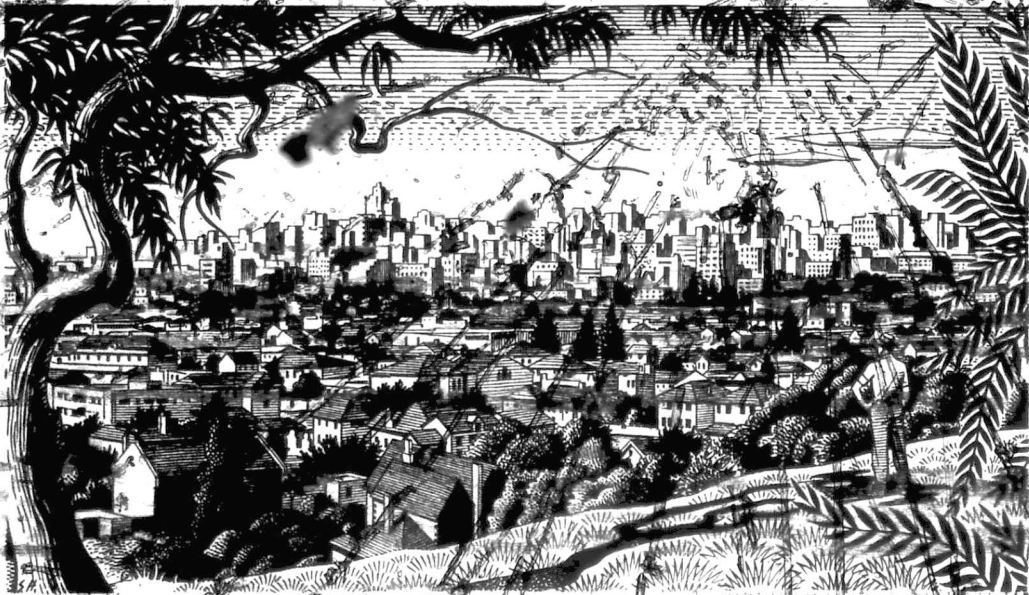
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JOHANNESBURG: The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa to-day. Stark, vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the visitor that this vital bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1836 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In 1837 a Mr. Oosthuizen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience as a gold-digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500,000,000 ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa 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 Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF ATHLONE left his 1905 class, on which duty of P.H. 315 has been paid.

MR. L. G. WALKER has been elected to the board of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd.

DR. E. R. CULLINAN, a member of the Numfeld panel of consultants is to visit East Africa.

MR. J. E. KAPNEK arrived in London on Sunday. He is staying at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.

MR. E. T. JONES has resigned from Nairobi City Council, of which he had been a member for three years.

MR. PHILIP S. MERRIFORD has left his home in Exford, Somerset, to spend about two months in Kenya.

MR. VICTOR G. MATTHEWS, Commissioner in London for East Africa, has returned from his annual visit to the territories.

MR. G. D. HUGHES, director of Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons, Ltd., Manchester, has been appointed to the Board.

During the absence from Kenya of Mrs. E. D. HUGHES, her seat on Nairobi City Council is being filled by MR. E. C. FIELD.

MR. S. A. WALDEN, Provincial Commissioner of the Lake Province of Tanganyika Territory, will shortly arrive home on leave.

LADY ANNE SOUTHBY left London last week for Southern Rhodesia to stay with a brother who is farming in the Colon.

MR. ELIAS M. MTERIKO, who was for several years editor of the *African Weekly*, Salisbury, has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. A. R. W. LOW, M.P., has been elected to the board of John Brown & Co., Ltd., a company with substantial Rhodesian interests.

MRS. H. W. STEVENS, wife of the general manager of Nyasaland Railway and Trans-Zarbesia Railways, arrived in England a few days ago.

MR. J. B. ROSS has been gazetted Deputy-Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of External Affairs of the Federation.

MR. W. R. BLACK, having been appointed managing director of the A.C.V. group of companies, has resigned the chairmanship of A.C.V. Sales, Ltd.

MR. DAAL P. WATSON has been appointed a director of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. to fill the vacancy created by the death of MR. G. J. JOEL.

MR. JAMES PEDRAZA, lately district commissioner at Songea, in the Nyeri district of Kenya, who is due for leave, has been succeeded by MR. P. HUGHES.

SIR THOMAS LLOYD, lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has become a director of United Serdang (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

THE RT. HON. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD M.P., and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD were the guests of THE QUEEN and PRINCE PHILIP at Windsor Castle last week-end.

SIR DENNIS LOWSON, chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Association, has returned to London from a visit of two months to Australia and the United States.

MR. A. B. COWAN is acting as Chairman of the Federal Power Board during the absence abroad of MR. D. L. ANDERSON. MR. R. M. BEEH has joined the board.

MESSRS. E. G. C. BECKWITH, A. M. BRUCE, S. J. CARTER, and E. J. WHITFIELD have joined the board of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

SIR HUGH BLOOMFIELD, director of the Colonial Development Corporation, and from 1931 to 1942 a partner in Messrs. Gibb and Partners, has been elected president of the Federation of British Industries.

MR. E. I. PHILIPS has been gazetted Deputy Secretary of the Federal Treasury. He succeeds MR. D. H. CUMMINGS, who became Auditor-General on the retirement of Major C. H. B. DAVIES.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. V. M. CRESSWELL-GEORGE has been elected interim Chairman of the new Central African Branch of the League of Empire Loyalists. The branch-treasurer is MRS. L. B. WEMYSS.

MR. W. H. METCALF, the United Kingdom High Commissioner to the Federation, has returned to Salisbury from a week-end at Nyasaland. DR. WALTER ADAMS has also returned to Salisbury from the Protectorate.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON, Reader in Commonwealth Government at Oxford University since 1945, has been appointed Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at London University in succession to SIR KEITH BRIDGECOCK.

MR. and MRS. I. H. MARDON are in meetings in the Southern Sudan, and shortly will be in London. MR. and MRS. C. D. STOOK, MR. and MRS. W. GRAY and MR. and MRS. S. TOWARD are also in London for the Southern Sudan.

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS, one of the three commissioners who were exiled with him from Cyprus, arrived in Nairobi last week by air from Madagascar, whence they had travelled by a Greek tanker from the Seychelles. On Tuesday they left Nairobi by air for Athens.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW is acting as Prime Minister of the Federation during SIR ROY WELLS'S absence in the territories. MR. J. M. GREENFIELD'S Law and Education portfolios have been temporarily assumed by MR. J. M. O'BRIEN and MR. F. GIBSON.

MR. R. P. PLEVINS, a former African General to the Government of the Union of South Africa, who ten years ago was Chairman of a commission which investigated the economy of Kenya, has arrived in London. He broke his journey in Nairobi for five days.

MAJOR W. N. SCOTT, Assistant Director (Field) of Veterinary Services in Uganda, has been appointed Deputy Director of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, the headquarters of which are at Juba, Uganda. He has served in that country for the past six years.

When MR. JOHN HARE, Secretary of State for War, and until recently Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, inspected a passing-out parade at Mess Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, last week, one of the cadets was a 19-year-old son Michael, who is to be commissioned in The Life Guards.

THE REV. FR. J. OSCAR LEE, a Negro who is to carry out a special survey of racial and ethnic tensions in the Federation, is director of the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the American National Council of Churches. He is making an extended tour of Africa on behalf of the World Council of Churches.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include MESSRS. J. I. FFORDE, Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia; G. MIZE, Director of Lands and Surveys in Tanganyika; C. S. THOMPSON, Director of Education in the Somaliland Protectorate; and J. K. WATSON, Director of Public Works in Uganda.

MR. LECHIE EVANS, Kenya Police officer, has arrived in this country for long leave and a three-months' tour of the United States sponsored by the State Department's International Exchange Program. He will take part in a community relations training course for specialists in this field from all parts of the world.

Sir Evelyn Twiss, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will attend a luncheon of the Dar es Salaam Round Table on Saturday, April 27, and the George's Dinner that same evening.

Sir Robert Allen, lately a Minister in the British Embassy in Bonn; has been appointed Ambassador to Geneva. He joined the Foreign Office in 1940, and became one of the United Nations (Political) Department, in 1945, and of the African Department, the following year. He went to Bonn four years later, as Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

Mr. E. A. Hawthorne, latterly Deputy Director of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Department of the Federation, has been appointed Clerk, Assistant to the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council. A Cambridge graduate, he was in business before joining the Colonial Service in 1938. He served in Nigeria and Kenya before taking an audit post in Northern Rhodesia in 1957.

Colonel R. P. Ewert, director of African education in Mashonaland, and latterly director for the new ecclesiastical province of Central Africa, and Northern Rhodesia, returned to England after 16 years service in Rhodesia. Colonel Ewert, who founded the Religious Education Guild, and Mrs. Ewert did much work for the Girl Guides and other institutions, and was a member of the National Committee on Adult Education.

Mr. A. G. Dalgleish, a senior officer in the Kenya Department of Agriculture, who has assumed the duties of Secretary for Local Government and Planning, was educated at Harrow and Glasgow, Ontario, and served in Nigeria, Palestine, and the Colonial Office before transferring to Kenya. He was secretary to the Troop Commission of 1952 on farming in the Highlands, and in the following year was promoted secretary for Agriculture.

James Evered Thomson, who has been appointed Chief Justice in the Federation of Malaya, entered the Colonial Service in 1926 as an administrative cadet in Northern Rhodesia, was taken to the Bar three years later, and in 1933 transferred to the Colonial Service as a Resident Magistrate and in Northern Rhodesia. After 19 years in that territory, he went to Fiji as a justice judge, and to Malaya in a similar capacity eight years ago.

Mr. Richard Hendrick, Chief Secretary in Kenya, has opened an inter-territorial conference of information officers in Nairobi, on which Mr. John Reiss, Director of Information in Kenya, was chairman. Others attending the conference were Messrs. H. E. Riddley, Director of Information in Uganda; A. Neville, Assistant Public Relations Officer in Tanganyika; J. Gatten, Public Relations Officer to the East Africa High Commission; J. Stringer, Senior Commissioner in Zululand; and M. Archer, Public Relations Officer to East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

East Africa High Commission

AS A RESULT of the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council enlarging the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, the following Tanganyika representatives have been appointed: MR. C. E. TILNEY, Member for Finance and Economics, and COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON, Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning, as nominated official members; and Sir Charles Phillips, Mr. V. M. Nazerali, and Mr. D. P. K. Maw, non-official members, all appointed by the Governor. MR. Y. A. G. KAMEE, CHIEF of the Nyasa, and Captain J. Bennett, non-official members elected by the representative members of the Legislative Council, and Mr. M. K. Buryash, non-official member appointed by the Administrator of the High Commission.

For Dedicated Service to Africa Royal African Society's Awards

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society, to be held in London on May 21, will consider recommendations of the Society's Council that its most meritoriously dedicated service to Africa should be awarded to Sister Indocia (Tanganyika Territory), Professor D. D. F. Jajany (South Africa), Mr. S. Joelson (United Kingdom), the Rev. Austin Frederick Matthew (Ethiopia), and the Rev. Emile van Renspaey (Belgian Congo).

Sister Indocia, of Kivungilo Mission, was born in Austria in 1881 and has served with Roman Catholic missions in the Congo since 1906. For nine years she worked among the Chaga, Kilimanjaro, and for the rest of her half-century in East Africa has been engaged in charitable and medical work among the Sambas. "She has a reputation for untiring kindness and devotion to others, and for being altogether unassuming and with no desire for personal reward", the commendation states.

THE REV. A. F. MATTHEW was born in London in 1882 and first went to Ethiopia in 1922, sponsored by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to act as a mission priest and at the same time to make study of the Coptic Church.

His vast past includes not only Ethiopia but also British Somaliland, involving journeys by caravan from Harar to Harar, during his early years. He made a study of the Amharic language and has for many years been engaged in translating the Bible into Amharic along with Ethiopian colleagues. He also speaks Greek, the classical language of the Ethiopian Church.

During the war years, following the Italian occupation of the country, when he was forced to leave Ethiopia, he came in disguise to the Sudan and to Khartoum, where he came into close contact with the Sudanese people. He is highly respected by the Ethiopian authorities from the Emperor downwards.

He has unselfishly devoted himself to the task of looking after the English Christian population and to work on the Amharic language and the translation of the Bible. He had the satisfaction of having the foundation stone of the new English Church in Addis Ababa in 1952 on the eve of his departure as a priest, and his other work still continues. His work is for the great, the uneducated, and his goal is the new translation of the Bible into Amharic.

MR. FRED JOELSON is the first non-British resident in the United Kingdom to be nominated for the medals of the Royal African Society. He was in East Africa early in 1915, was a prisoner of war in German East Africa, then he became an intelligence officer in East Africa, states the recommendation.

"He founded East Africa (1924) for two main purposes: (1) to attack the imperialism then general and to encourage an East African outlook, and (2) to resist the German claims for the return of Tanganyika which he considered inevitable in connexion with the further war which he was convinced they would wage. He changed the title of the paper to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in 1936.

Mr. Joelson is the author of 'Tanganyika Territory and Germany's Claims to Colonies. He is the founder and editor of 'Settlement' in East Africa, 'Eastern Africa Today', 'Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow', etc.

Vice-president of the Royal African Society, member of the Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute, member of the Council of the Royal Botanic Society, member of the Senate Committee of East Africa House, past president of the East Africa Branch Club, and a member of the committee past chairman of the East Africa Group of Overseas Dealers, member of the advisory committee to the East African Office in London for the 15 years of its existence. Co-founder of the Colonial League with the late L. S. Amery.

During the last 40 years Mr. Joelson has never ceased himself in his endeavours to awaken and stimulate interest in East African affairs, not only in the United Kingdom but also throughout the world. He has shown himself fearless in criticism of inefficiency and injustice, and has proved himself to be a good friend of East Africans of all creeds and colours.

Obituary

Mr. Hugh McKee Mr. John Smith's Tribute

MR. JOHN SMITH, former Director of Veterinary and Agricultural Department in Northern Rhodesia, and afterwards Adviser in Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes:—

"Having known Hugh McKee from his early days in Northern Rhodesia, may I present a personal tribute to him through EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? There must be many who feel, like myself, that his early death is a tragedy, and the territory in which he lived and to which he had given so much."

"I have known 'Kee' (his name to his friends) since his early days in the territory. On his arrival soon after the end of the first world war he took up land at Choma. His energy, vision, and ambition were, however, not satisfied with the one task; he combined with it leading ventures which laid the foundations of his ultimate success. His was a restless and purposeful spirit, and this, combined with shrewdness and foresight, caused him to look further ahead and ahead of the then somewhat difficult conditions. He became convinced of the future prosperity and opportunities of the territory, and in proof of this, he sold the whole of his Choma interests. He eventually chose Lusaka as a business centre and there founded the successful business known as Kees' Ltd.

"Kee's awareness of the problems of Northern Rhodesia was real, and he devoted not a little of his time to work outside his own particular interests. It is said that the manner in which he organized and supervised the Civil Supplies Department resulted in considerable savings to the Government during the last war. At the end of it he sold his Lusaka interests and became the first Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London. In spite of inadequate accommodation and small staff, at the end of six years he handed over a sound and established organization.

"Kee's nature was critical, but he was not critical for the sake of criticizing. When he considered it necessary, he would criticize without fear or favour. During my official life I received my share of criticism from him, but I never found him unfair, nor was our friendship endangered. His talents were always available to Government and various associations."

"Kee's later years were a tragic sequence of serious and painful illnesses, which he bore with much fortitude. Throughout those he was sustained by the care of his wife. Hugh and Lou McKee were a devoted couple, as all who knew them can testify. Her mission in life was so to work with and care for him as would enable him the better to carry out his tasks. She succeeded. She was a partner to him in all that he undertook; her loyalty and care never faltered."

MR. AWALEH FARAH, whose death is announced, was a member of the military forces of the Somaliland Protectorate for nearly 40 years, and attended the Victory Parade in London in 1946. After his retirement in the following year he was employed in the Secretariat and in the High Court.

DR. HUGH STANNUS, O.B.E., a specialist in tropical diseases, who has died in London in his 80th year, was for many years in the Colonial Medical Service in Nyasaland. He served in the 1914-18 war in German East Africa.

MR. DOUBLAS ALFRED HUTCHISON has died in Kampala. He is survived by Mrs. HUTCHISON.

DR. HARRY ROSS NEILSON, O.B.E., D.P.H., who has died in Jersey in his 79th year after a long illness, was for many years in the Uganda Medical Service. He was educated at Bedford Modern School, graduated in medicine at Aberdeen University, and represented that country against Ireland in the hurdles and long jump in 1905, and again jumped for Scotland in the following year. He went to Uganda as a medical officer in 1912, served in the campaign against "German East", and then returned to Uganda, where he served in various capacities until he retired in 1934. For many years he lived in the Isle of Wight.

MR. JAMES CORBETT DAVIS, O.B.E., who has died at his home in Erinton-on-Sea at the age of 87, went to South Africa as a bank clerk in 1895 and 11 years later was appointed treasurer of the Government of Zanzibar. Three years later he was made Financial Member of Council, and in 1914 a member of the Protectorate Council. From 1920 to 1922 he acted as Chief Secretary, and was on a number of occasions Deputy Resident. On his retirement in 1922 he was made C.M.G., and appointed an officer (second class) of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar.

WALTER R. PHILLIPS, a former Mayor of Salisbury, and a councillor for 22 years, has died in that city. Born in Nottingham in 1867, he arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1897 and developed wide mining interests, which he sold in 1918 to buy an interest in a printing company. That year he was elected to the town council. He was mayor in 1931, and was made an alderman in 1947.

MR. L. E. W. BEVAN, former Director of Veterinary Research in Southern Rhodesia, who gained international recognition for his work in stock diseases, has died in Cape Town at the age of 78. He retired in 1939, and after living in England for some years, returning to Rhodesia at the end of the war.

MR. G. M. MACDONALD, who went to Kenya in 1908 to join the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and retired in 1934 as Deputy P.M.G., has died in East Africa at the age of 72. He leaves a widow, a son, who is a doctor, and a daughter who is an entomologist, all living in Kenya.

MR. WILLIAM CRAIG, one of the pioneers of the Rhodesian tobacco industry, has died on his farm. A Scot, he went to Rhodesia in 1910, and after two years in Salisbury started the first tobacco farm in the Highlands district.

MRS. JULIE CHARLOTTE INSKIPP, widow of the late MAJOR PERCY SIDNEY INSKIPP, of the British South Africa Company, died recently in Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

SISTER MARY ANDREA, who has died in Kampala at the age of 96, arrived in the country in 1903 with the first party of Roman Catholic nuns.

MR. HARRY BROOKS, who had served in West Africa and Eritrea as a civil servant, has died suddenly in Essex.

U.M.C.A. Centenary

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will open the Centenary Exhibition of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.17 at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21. On the following Monday Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will visit the exhibition, which will remain open in London from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. until June 12. A few days later it will begin a tour of 25 centres in England and Wales. A centenary rally is to be held in the Royal Albert Hall, London, on June 4. A centenary book "Towards Freedom", by Canon G. W. Broomfield, general secretary of the mission, is due for publication on May 1.

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Makers of electric motors of all kinds, Alternators, Generators, Switchgear, Transformers, Cables, Instruments,
Lamps, Lighting Equipment, Batteries, Traction Equipment, Cellulose Pulp

Sir Roy Replies to Mr. Johnson A.M. 'Most Offensive Remarks'

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Federation, Sir Roy Welenski, has attributed to Mr. James Johnson, a Labour Member for Rugby, as visiting Northern Rhodesia. Having expressed his surprise at the professed intention of making a founding tour had not permitted him to publish a comment until he has gathered the necessary facts, the Prime Minister said:

"One might well ask Mr. Johnson why Africans are fighting. If the suggestion is that they are fighting against fellow citizens of the Federation, I take it that his objection to the Government have read Mr. Johnson's remarks with some care and that they are certainly not as offensive to him as he goes out of his way to be offensive to the people. I have provided the money for African education. I am certain he would find many people who would agree with him that we should not spend unnecessarily on policing the Federation, but he will find that the Government spending the amount mentioned is very much greater in proportion than the expenditure here."

Johnson's remarks, sometimes you might think you are doing alone, but you are still under the protection of the British Government, and there are many people like myself in the House of Commons who are watching over you and studying your conduct, — were most offensive."

"I would remind him that the House of Commons and the United Kingdom Government have had considerable opportunity to demonstrate their desire to aid Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in ways gone by. But it was not until European private enterprise developed the mineral wealth of Northern Rhodesia that money was made available for social services for Africans."

"If Mr. Johnson had any input from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which they would be very welcome, it would be minimal in relation to the total expenditure on services for Africans in the Federation."

Mr. Johnson's comments were referred to in our editorial columns last week and in Notes by The Wave.

Arguments Against Federal Police All Governments Favour Territorial Forces

THE QUESTION OF A FEDERAL POLICE FORCE was considered and rejected by the four Governments over years ago. E. E. Hone, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, has told the Legislative Council:

The disadvantages were that in normal times the Federal police would have no ordinary police duties, which were carried out by the territorial forces, and that, having no normal duties, it would in effect be a military force under the name of police. It would have to be a large force to be effective, and it could not be scattered throughout the territories because it would lose its Federal character and become merely an appendage of the territory in which it was based."

The Federal and territorial Governments agreed instead to expand the territorial forces, to improve the training services and ensure the closest liaison between the forces by exchanging security information and holding conferences with commissioners.

Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, said that a Federal force had been proposed, but that the request of a territorial Government for a force raised and trained at considerable cost might be left idle because the respective Governments considered their own forces adequate. What would be the taxpayers' reaction to spending some £250,000 on maintaining a force which would be established once in five years?

Miscegenation Obnoxious

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEGISLATURE has decided not to legislate against miscegenation. Mr. Gaunt had moved that miscegenation between Africans and non-Africans, outside marriage, should be made a criminal offence. The Chief Secretary said that the miscegenation mentioned by Mr. Gaunt was utterly obnoxious to the vast majority of Europeans and Africans, but he agreed with Mr. E. E. Chuleshe, an African member, that the best way to regard such a malpractice was to outlaw it mentally and create strong public opinion against it. During the debate, members referred to the danger of blackmail under anti-miscegenation laws, to the prevalence of undesirable conditions around Northern Rhodesia towns, and to the problem of African mothers trying to maintain children fathered by European immigrants who had returned to their own country.

No Compulsory Franchise

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT does not favour compulsory registration of voters, and a motion advocating such a measure has been defeated in the Legislative Council. The Attorney-General, Mr. B. A. Dwyer, said that compulsory registration would involve "producing a lot of shoepers going round every house asking the people if they have the various qualifications." Presumably it would have to be a criminal offence not to reply, and that would merely create a new and large potential class of criminal offenders. Mr. E. E. Hone, Chief Secretary, said that it would be illogical to introduce compulsory registration if it was not to be followed by compulsory voting. In other countries compulsion had resulted in very serious and dangerous practices; it was an easy step to compel people to take part in elections in the way the Government of the day wished.

United N. Rhodesia Association

BEFORE HE LEFT LONDON to return to Lusaka, Mr. Harry Franklin said that he was hoping to obtain a capital fund of £250,000 for the United Northern Rhodesia Association, an inter-racial body which has a club in Lusaka, is about to open others in Fort Rosebery and Abercorn, and aims to provide such centres throughout the country and then join with similar movements in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The association has now about 180 European, African, and 120 Asian and Coloured members, with an annual subscription of £1.

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Parliament

Britain's Rhodesian Tobacco Purchases
Minister Gives No Guarantee on Increase

MR. DAVID EDWARDS, President of the Board of Trade, was asked in the House of Commons last week whether the assurances he had received from the United Kingdom tobacco manufacturers included an undertaking to increase their purchases of good quality Rhodesian tobacco, if available, in each of the next three years.

MR. DEREK WALKER SMITH, his Parliamentary Secretary, said that the Minister had no reason to doubt that the manufacturers would increase their purchases.

MR. GOLDEN, who asked the question, said we not have a clearer assurance than that. His reason to doubt is not good enough. Could not the Minister satisfy himself that the answer to the question would be in the affirmative?

MR. WALKER SMITH, No, sir. The attitude of the tobacco manufacturers is based on the best information at present available to us, but it might not necessarily be correct with the unfolding of the years.

Kenya Land Holding

SIR LESLIE THOMAS, Laba, asked to what extent the participation of the Kenya Africans was considered by the Government in its legislation in planning the consolidation of African and holdings into economic units.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Until consolidation is demanded by the people themselves, Government action is confined to pointing out the defects of existing laws of acquisition, the benefits of consolidation and securing the consent to pilot schemes in areas where there is a general feeling of need.

When it is decided to proceed with consolidation, the Native Land Trust Rule, 1954, is applied to the area, under committees of local Africans, each of the entire process in accordance with the terms of the rule. Where a committee can reach no decision on private arbitration the matter is referred to a full African arbitration board appointed by the provincial commissioner.

The functions of the Legislative Council, if such has been to pass the necessary legal measures complementary to the Native Land Trust Rule. The African members of the Council supported these measures unanimously.

Nile Waters

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary to take the earliest opportunity to propose a conference of Governments interested in the use of the Nile waters in view of the resolution adopted by the Tanganyika Legislative Council regarding adequate supplies from Lake Victoria to the need of the Sudan Government for further waters to extend the Gezira scheme.

MR. IAN BARREY, the Foreign Secretary, after referring Mr. Brockway to an earlier reply to this same question added: "Our East African territories have a very real interest in this matter. I do not think it would be inappropriate if the issue came from one of them."

Nairobi Conference

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told LORD BALNIEL (Cons.) that the recent conference in Nairobi between the East African Governments and Administrations considered ways and means of obtaining loan capital totalling some £118m. for the period 1956-60 which was needed to help finance their development programmes. The conference examined likely sources of finance within and without East Africa, reaching agreement on a provisional loan programme and on methods to find the necessary capital. It concluded that there was a reasonable expectation that the apparent deficit could be tolerated between the funds available to be available for the £118m. required.

Ruanda-Urundi Workers

Replying to Sir LESLIE THOMAS, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the Kenya Government were not for the time being proceeding with their proposed scheme to recruit a limited number of agricultural workers from Ruanda-Urundi. Their long-standing arrangement with Belgium, some employees in Tanganyika and Uganda recruited labour from Ruanda-Urundi on three-year contracts, mainly for agricultural work.

Colonial Students

MR. BARREY said that on January 1, 1957, there were 12,176 colonial students in this country, of whom 745 were taking law, 760 medicine, 1,295 engineering, 1,117 agriculture, 382 science, and 8,420 other subjects.

Uganda Elections

Asked by Mr. John Stonehouse if he would receive a delegation from the European, African, and Asian members of the Uganda Legislative Council in regard to the intention of the Protectorate Government to delay elections to the Council until 1961, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD replied:

"I was asked by the Representative Members' Organization of the Legislative Council in Uganda whether I would receive representatives to discuss their view that whatever arrangements were made for elections for the representative members of Legislative Council from Buganda in 1957 should be uniformly introduced in the other provinces of the Protectorate at that time.

"In reply, I pointed out that any modification to the present system of elections to the Legislative Council in Buganda would depend upon agreement being reached between the Protectorate and Buganda Governments. In the further discussions now to be held on this topic under Article 10 of the Buganda Agreement, 1955, and that until these discussions had been concluded, it was uncertain whether such modification would be made in 1957.

"In these circumstances it was clearly inappropriate for me to receive a delegation to discuss the question of uniformity between Buganda and the other provinces. I expressed the hope that it would prove possible in the event to settle these issues locally. That is still my position on the question, and still my hope."

Mining Royalties

In reply to MR. F. STONEHOUSE (Lab.), MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that Africans and Europeans employed in the mining industry in Tanganyika numbered, according to the latest available statistics, 1,002 and 612.

New Riot Bill in Rhodesia

IN THE TWO MONTHS PRECEDING the passing of the Riot Damage Ordinance there had been 17 serious incidents, but in the 15 months since its enactment there had been only 12 incidents, major and minor. The Chief Secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

He was speaking on the new Riot Damages Bill, which would create a district commission to control the movement of people in riotous circumstances, a riot or unlawful assembly took place, or a disturbance which would impose a tax for damage. The scale of a riot or disturbance would become a declared area of 28 days and movement in and out of it would be controlled. The names of the people in the area were to be entered, and those who might have taken part in a riot did not escape.

Mr. H. J. ROBERTS, Minister for Lands and Local Government, said that there had been cases in which the inhabitants of an area had practised almost dumb intolerance and had not assisted the police in their investigations at the time of the riot or afterwards. That type of individual must be made to realize that he was responsible as a citizen for keeping the peace.

The bill was not a discriminatory measure from the racial standpoint. In England a person suffering damages in a local authority area could claim against the authority concerned, which was empowered to impose rates on all the inhabitants of the area in which the damage took place. In Ireland a Malicious Damages Act had very much the same provision.

Practical Christianity

MISS ELINOR BODGER, a teacher of the Church Missionary Society, who has served for 30 years in the Coast Province of Kenya, mostly in the Kericho district, has received the Badge of Honour. Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Mr. Dennis Hall, District Commissioner at Kericho, said: "Miss Bodger has worked conscientiously and tirelessly for the good of this district. The sort of work which so often goes unnoticed—visiting the people, particularly the women in their homes, and teaching them the means of practical Christianity and better living. In doing this work she has acquired a remarkable and virtually unique knowledge of the Giriaga and their language, which has enabled her to be responsible for four books on the Giriaga, which form a notable part in the literature of the language and are of immense practical value to anyone studying it."



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In Praise of Annual Reports Relay Means Shop-Soiled Goods

OFFICIAL REPORTS provided Mr. Horace White with the topic for an interesting talk recently in the General Overseas Service of the British Empire. He said, continuing in part:

"It is a frightening tool, and already I can hear the familiar complaint that the Colonial Service spends far too much of its time fighting the unending battle of the front-line district, which is chained to their chains. I can hear them saying they get out and about from time to time, working with friends, assessing them, going to know them and to understand their problems. I can hear those who had complained that I am a determined believer in the annual report. The fact is once a year he has to give an account of what he has been doing to his Parliament for the administration of the technical officer; that enables him to dredge his mind of the sediment of outworn notions, to examine his policy in current actions and ideas and to think and to plan fresh.

"The interchange of these reports and views department seems to be a copy to every other department — is also to be encouraged. In fact, as there are many similar jobs and it is only right that they should learn from each other, applying their accumulated knowledge and experience to solving problems common to all countries newly emerging from dependence into national life.

"The department has a great duty to the people who pay its wages and meet the cost of its operations to make clear to them just what it has been doing with their money. The better informed people are on these matters the more quickly will

they grasp the significance of life and thus become more effective managers of their affairs.

Yearly regular reports of their work published at the rate of two or three copies a day are a very convincing testimony to British Colonial administration. They affirm that there is nothing to be afraid of in the country, have every reason to be proud of what we are doing.

I wish all people read annual reports and that the services would take them more seriously. I wish they were better, an indispensable part of the country's life. It is not good enough, an annual report to be a country's only window, and some effort should be made in making this window attractive. It is to good being with shop-soiled and dusty goods — which in effect is what happens when a report is produced months and years after the events it relates.

"An example of what can be done with a little effort is to give up my desk in the 1956 report, in which a vigorous and live and engaged editor, backed by an enthusiastic printer, has for the first time produced an annual report being — as it were — first with the news, whereas territory to produce an annual report.

Future of Sergeti National Park

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA has appointed a committee of four members to inquire into the future of the Sergeti National Park. The chairman is Sir Barclay Nihill, who was president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from 1950 to 1954 and his colleagues are Sir Landsborough Thomson, Mr. F. S. Nihill, and Chief Humbi Ziota.

Sir Landsborough Thomson is president of the Zoological Society of London and second secretary to the Zoological Research Council. Mr. Maxwell Nihill is manager of the Colonial Development Corporation's vast estates in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, and was formerly Commissioner of Forests in Burma. Chief Humbi Ziota is Chief of Usungu, in the Nzege district of the Western Province of Tanganyika.

The committee will sit in Arusha between June 26 and July 12, except for five days during which the members will visit the national park area.

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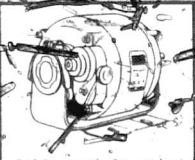
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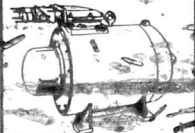
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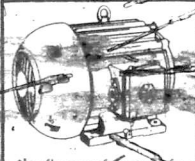
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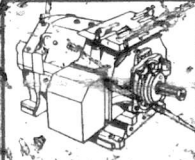
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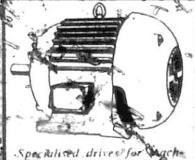
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To Remove Misunderstanding

MR. W. H. WROTH, Northern Rhodesian Member for Agriculture, has made a statement in the Legislative Council on the Government's agricultural policy because some paragraphs of the Harrigan Report have caused agricultural officers to feel uncertain about their future. There was, he said, a intention of downgrading the department in the foreseeable future, as implied in the Harrigan Report on the contrary agricultural in African areas was to be fostered and developed. Indeed, the creation of a post of assistant director of agriculture implied the increase of activity in the general sphere of African agriculture. Efforts were being made to train experienced officers to carry out the development.

Elections for Buganda

THE QUESTION OF DIRECT ELECTION of the representatives of Buganda in the Legislative Council of Uganda is under discussion between Mr. J. W. Wild, Administrative Secretary, and Mr. C. A. J. Richards, Resident in Buganda, representing the Protectorate Government, and five representatives of the province, namely Mr. D. M. Mubira, Minister of Natural Resources in the Protectorate Government, Mr. A. S. Labwana, a saza chief, and three representative members of the Lukiko, Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka (who is chairman of the Uganda National Congress), Mr. L. Bassude, and Mr. E. M. Kalulu.

Makarios Preaches

PREACHING IN THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH in Nairobi on Sunday, Archbishop Makarios said that Greek Cypriots were like soldiers of a church army fighting for their country's freedom. He is said to have compared Christ's entry into Jerusalem with his own release from the Seychelles and his journey to Athens.

News Items in Brief

In the Kitui district of Kenya 486 cases of bilharzia were reported last year.
The Tanganyika Legislative Council will reassemble on Tuesday, April 30.
There is now a daily service of the new Uganda line from Kampala to Kasese and back.
An African from Northern Rhodesia is to be sent to London to learn to make artificial limbs.
East Africa House, the multi-racial club in London, will be closed from June 25 to July 16.
A new hotel with 60 beds is to be built in Mbale, headquarters of the Eastern Province of Uganda.
An automatic computer costing about £30,000 has been ordered by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.
A Pan-African Orthodontological Congress of the South African Orthodontological Society is to be held in Johannesburg in July.
General managers of railways in Southern Africa are to meet in conference in Johannesburg, Northern Rhodesia, in June.

A multi-racial district council has been established in the Dowa area of Nyasaland, bringing the number of such councils to 10.

The Crested Crane has the title of a magazine, which is shortly to be published by the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

The Kenya record for black marlin has been broken by Mr. Donald Brown, who has caught a 245-lb. fish, 71 inches long, off Mtwapa Creek.

Rhodesia University's library now contains 13,000 books, and is growing at the rate of 1,000 volumes a month. It receives 700 periodicals.

Kenya's forestry policy is defined in a White Paper which was laid before the Legislative Council last week. Forests now cover only 2.91% of the land area of Kenya.

There are 12 Africans out of a membership of 22 in the reconstituted Advisory Council on African Education in Kenya, compared with 10 out of 30 in the old council.

Ten live baby crocodiles were flown from the Federation to Johannesburg as part of Livingstone's exhibition at the Rand Easter Show. The crocodiles will then go to Preforia Zoo.

Every entrant from St. Francis College, Fugu, Tanganyika, passed the last Cambridge Overseas School certificate examination. Of 478 pupils in the Territory who sat just over 70% were successful.

A seven-days residential course on librarianship will be held by the British Council in Moshi, Tanganyika, again for the benefit of teacher librarians from schools and training colleges in the Territory.

Expenditure on health services in Nyasaland by the Federal Government in 1956-57 will total £662,000. In the 18 months before Federation the Nyasaland Government's expenditure on such services was £410,000.

Five of the six Asian elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya announced at the week-end that they support the claim of the recently elected African members for increased African representation.

Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Lands Board has been formed to provide a system of agricultural land holding progressing from leasehold to freehold title, and to enable tenant farming schemes to be introduced. Mr. Meredith Barker is the chairman.

A dam is being made this month on two dams in the Kitui district of Kenya of 100m. and 50m. gallons capacity respectively. The water from a third of 168m. gallons is to be piped to serve a location five miles away. Another dam of 80m. gallons will be ready shortly.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has rejected a proposal that the more serious crimes should be tried by jury. The Attorney-General, Mr. B. A. Doyle, believed that introduction of the jury system would lead to many miscarriages of justice, and said that in a multi-racial society it was very difficult to know what the membership of a jury should be.

Chiefs on Tour

SIX NORTHERN RHODESIAN CHIEFS, who recently attended courses at the Native Authority Development Centre at Chalimbana, near Lusaka, are now visiting Southern Rhodesia at the Government's invitation. They are to see rural development schemes, townships, and agricultural experiments. Mr. D. H. Frost, the district officer in charge of the Native Authority Centre, is leading the party. It is hoped to arrange an exchange visit of Southern Rhodesian chiefs later.

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Difficulties of Pineapple Industry

Kenya Government Aid for Stockpiling

OWING TO MARKETING DIFFICULTIES in the United Kingdom, largely caused by heavy imports of tinned pineapples from Formosa, Kenya Cannery, Ltd., which was developing a rapidly increasing trade with the Mother Country, recently decided to discontinue the purchase of pineapples supplied to which come mainly from African peasant growers within reasonable reach of the factory.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya has now announced that it had considered guaranteeing about £100,000 for stockpiling and, in spite of the uncertain security of such a measure, had offered to do this if the growers showed sufficient confidence in the industry to finance the purchase of the cannery themselves.

"The growers had sought means to do this, but it would have taken them too long for them to form an organization which could enter into financial negotiations. It was hoped that the Cannery Industry Board legislation would shortly be passed, to be submitted to the Legislature, by July at the latest. Meanwhile an interim committee had been set up to prepare the way for the board."

Cannery, Ltd., announced at a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Thika Pineapple Growers' Association, and the Royal Box Co., Ltd., that they were making this gesture as a step towards encouragement of the industry and would bear the losses involved in this. This policy would remain in force until the end of the present season—June 30. The growers and the Ministry expressed their appreciation of this gesture on the part of Kenya Cannery, Ltd., and the Ministry agreed to go as far as reasonably could to help matters.

Considerable criticisms were made by all parties over the delays in implementing the report of the committee set up to examine the future of the pineapple industry, and it was expressed that the policy of the Government was expressed in the statutory board legislation, which had to take its place in the pressure of other Government legislation but had now been given priority.

Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association

Points from Annual Report for 1956

SISAL PRODUCTION IN EAST AFRICA last year achieved a record at 225,985 tons, to which Tanganyika contributed 185,762, the respective figures for 1955 being 215,098 and 176,402 tons. African production in Tanganyika declined by 698 tons to 1,021 tons. The drought in the latter part of last year severely affected the year's production, but is likely to do so this year.

These figures are taken from the annual report of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, which was submitted to the annual general meeting in Pangani yesterday.

In January last year the quoted c.i.f. price U.K. port for No. 51 sisal was £85 per ton, but by February there was a rise to £90, but then the price fell to £75. In September there was an increase to £78, but in October and November the year closed at £65 for December-January shipments.

Sisal represented 33% of all exports from Tanganyika against 37.6% in the previous year.

The report states: "Difficulties arose on a number of estates, particularly on the Central Line, regarding interpretation of rules and regulation under the Factories Ordinance. Certain labour officers with little experience of factories or machinery set themselves up as police rather than as administrative officers with the object of prosecuting for what they imagined were offences, however trivial. In one case some of the prosecutions eight pleaded guilty in order to avoid the expense and cost of legal representation, and one who pleaded not guilty was acquitted."

Important discussions took place at the annual meetings regarding the incidence of desertions of African labour and the effect of trade unionism and its relation to the industry.

The Agricultural Workers' Union has been formed in the Mwanza area, and consideration is being given by the Association of Employees in Dar es Salaam to opening other branches. Some anxiety is felt regarding these activities, in so far as they are, by irresponsible political rather than economic or social objectives. Strikes and rumours of strikes are frequent in the principal towns, but there were no strikes of importance on sisal estates.

Total membership of the association at the end of the year was 149, representing 196 estates, of which 27 were not producing. The surplus in the income and expenditure account was £7,394 (48,895). General reserve stands at £250,000.

The association's Labour Bureau reports that 25,221 adult male labourers were recruited for estates against 24,865 in 1955. Dependents of recruits numbered 13,927 (20,509). Repatriations comprised 20,158 (19,462) adult males and 7,612 (7,812) dependents. There was an appreciable drop in the numbers of labourers prepared to sign long-term contracts.

Desertions en route to estates numbered 422 (639) labourers and 89 (164) dependents. Desertions after arrival rose from 11,785 to 12,528. Recruits from Ruanda-Urundi numbered 2,134 (1,874).

Federation's First Car

THE FIRST RIDE in the first car assembled in the Federation, a Fuldomobil, was taken by the Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. F. S. Owen, when he opened an assembly plant in Southern Rhodesia. He said that 40% of the car was being produced locally, thus qualifying it as a Federal product on entry to South Africa, where a firm order for 400 had already been placed. The Fuldomobil, powered by a 200 c.c. engine, with a four-speed gearbox, has an all-aluminium body and is designed to carry four people. It will do 65 m.p.g. and has a top speed of about 50 m.p.h. The car will sell in the Federation at between £330 and £350.

African Road Congress

LIEUT. COLONEL K. E. BOOME, deputy chief executive of the International Road Federation, who will attend a road congress which opens in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on May 27, has confirmed that Kenya, Uganda, and probably Tanganyika will be represented. Accompanied by MA R. V. Trace, an executive of the East African Road Federation, Colonel Boome is visiting Portuguese East Africa and the Belgian Congo to invite representatives of those territories.

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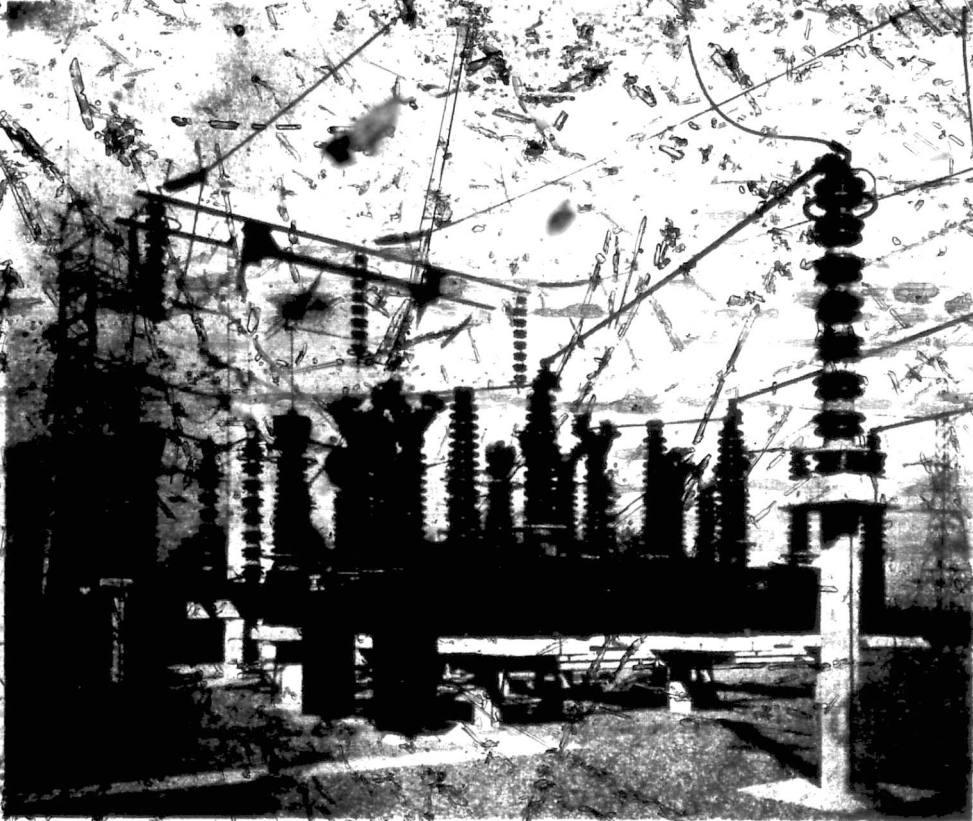


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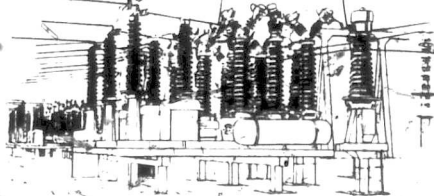


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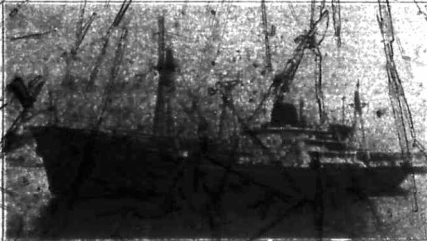
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MINING

Looking for Another Copper Belt

MR. BRAYMOND BROOKES, the veteran American mining engineer, who 30 years ago directed the prospecting which led to the discovery of the Nchanaga and Rufimba mines, is intensively prospecting a strip of about 100 miles along the Lungwe River in search of a second copper belt in Northern Rhodesia. The New Discovery Mining Corporation has been formed for this purpose. It has the backing of the American Smelting and Refining Corporation, which has at least six diamond drills working in the area. It was Mr. Brookes, now in his seventies, who discovered low-grade ore in the Simons district of Southern Rhodesia which is now being exploited by the Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.

Uranium in Nyasaland

THE SENIOR GEOLOGIST in the island of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., Dr. Bosazza, announced a few days ago that near Mwanza, close to the border with Portuguese East Africa, indications of uranium, niobium, and zirconium had been discovered, but that it was too early to say whether they would justify the opening of a mine.

Diamond Sales

DIAMONDS SOLD in the March quarter through the central selling organization were valued at £17,742,014, of which 11% were gemstones. These figures compare respectively with £19,686,418 and £13,742,129 in the December quarter and £16,817,168 and £11,689,779 in the March quarter last year.

Kenya's Mineral Production

KENYA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION reached a record value of £3,770,832 last year, more than 11% above the figure for the previous year. There were increases of £500,000 in cement and £280,000 in soda ash.

Mining Briefs

A concession of 2,600 square miles in the Chapili East manganese area of Northern Rhodesia is reported to have been granted to the Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation, Ltd. Claim pinging has taken place in the East Rosebery area. Bancroft Mines, Ltd., hope to be treating 150,000 tons of ore per month by the middle of July.

Nchanaga Strike

THE NCHANAGAMINE on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia brought to a standstill on Wednesday of last week when the European underground workers, numbering about 300, began a 24-hour protest strike because a timberman had been suspended without pay for 30 days when he reported late for work. He had also been charged previously about late attendance. When local officials of the European Mineworkers' Union failed to persuade the mine management to pay for the stay on, which the man had not worked, they indicated that a 48-hour protest strike would be called.

Lithium Ore

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has become one of the most important lithium ore producing countries in the world. This mineral has important non-nuclear uses, as well as being used to make hydrogen, purifying the air in submarines, de-ice wings of aeroplanes, etc. Production last year was: amblygonite, 60,000 tons, worth £31,446; petalite, 23,599 tons, £67,820; lepidolite, 84,599 tons, £302,396; and spodumene, 4,445 tons, £17,272.—*Barclay's Bank Overseas Review*.

Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA, which has paid two interim dividends of 700 Belgian francs per share, proposes a final distribution of 900 francs. Last year's total was 2,200 francs. The annual meeting is to be held in Brussels on May 23rd.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first two months of this year were valued at £698,403, against £878,591 in the same period of last year. February exports were £480,791 (£345,955).

Jobs Survey

THE BOYCOTT of the independent surveys of European jobs on the Copperbelt which had been imposed by the European Mineworkers' Union was discontinued last week.

Company Progress Reports for March

Glencore and Phoenix—6,480 tons of ore were treated for 3,488 oz. gold and a working profit of £20,859, against £20,445 in February.

Motopa—2,148 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 17,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £649 (£999 in February).

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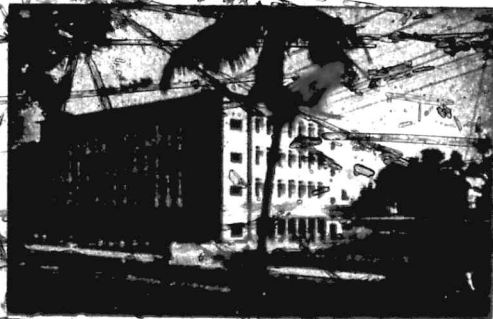
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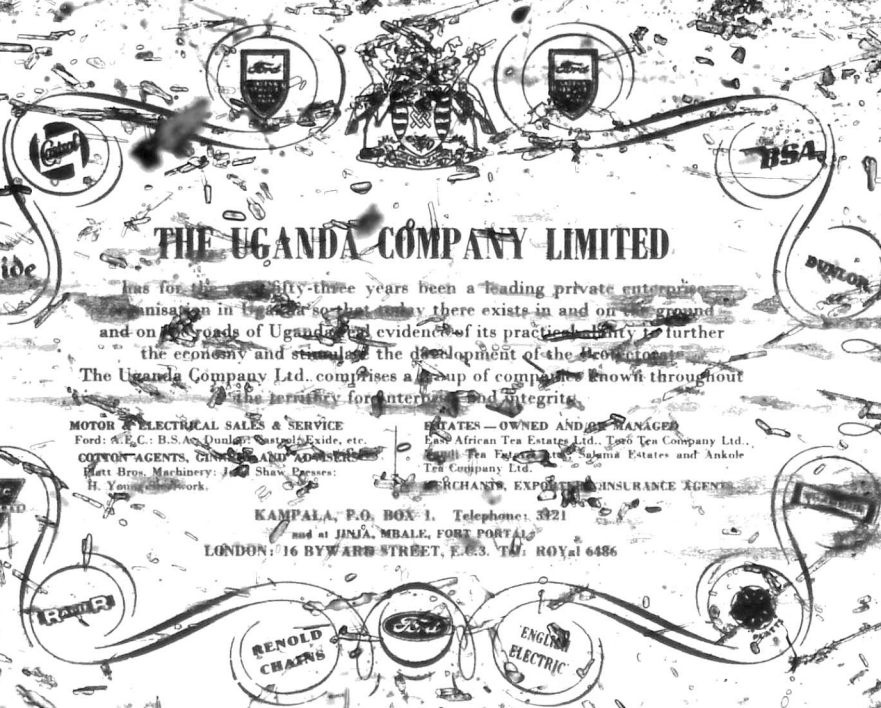
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