

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 1957

Vol. 32 No. 1262

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Can you name this flower?



This pretty little plant with its flame-red blossoms rather like gerber lilies - the *Gloriosa Viridens*, - its seeds contain a poison called colchicine which is used for treating seeds of bread mutations in plants. Many changes have taken place in East Africa since this flower was first discovered, and what was once a primitive and uncivilised land is now an enlightened and progressive country. With the dawn of civilisation in Africa came the beginning of Smith Mackenzie & Co. Limited, one of the pioneers whose energies and enterpriser have made Africa what she is today.

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

NAIROBI HOMBASA KAMPALA DAR ES SALAAM JINJA TANGA
ZANZIBAR MIKINDANI ILINDI KISUMU LAMU MWARA PEMBA
MWANZA

Commons Press for Commonwealth Development Plan

THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED

21, Bury Street, London, E.C.3



OPERATING

THE INDIAN-AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
- DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED

BANGKOK, CHITTAGING, RHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Details of Freight, Passages, etc. from ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY, LIMITED, 21, BURY ST. LONDON, E.C.3
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

37, HAYMARKET,
LONDON S.W.1.

Telephone: NORHOD 15858

Cable: NORHOD LONDON

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dowa-Aha for Fete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa, Hotels) connect at Chipoke Harbour with the Railways N.Y. "Hala-H" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mtwaya (for Mbeys) Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship on from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Emsbury Pavement, E.C.2

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLEN BRYANT and CO.,
22, Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

"BIJOLI" BALING PRESS

HAND POWERED - ELECTRIC DRIVEN
FOR MAKING COMPLEY BALE IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL



Simple in operation.
Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating
and Brushing Machines
Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied to order.
Special Machines supplied to
Clients upon Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.
ENGINEERS
LEITCHWORTH
Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LEITCHWORTH ENGLAND



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1858

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

LYKES LINES



REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH
AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF
PORTS AND VICE-VERSA

	Landings South Africa	East Africa
1. "Charlotte Lykes"	late April mid May	mid June July
2. "Whittier Victory"	mid May early June	early July mid July
3. "Kenneth McKay"	early mid July	late June early July
4. "Leslie Lykes"	mid June early July	mid/late July
5. "Frank Lykes"	late June early July	mid/late July
6. "Drake Victory"	mid/late July early August	mid/late August

*Sufficient tonnage exists, these
vessels will call at East African Ports

For further particulars apply

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC. (RUBEN)
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.
MOBESE, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
MORONI, KAMPALA, ZAMBIA
THE RUBEN BOATING CO., LTD., BURU
SMITH & KENNETH & CO., LTD., LINDI
KAROFF JUANES & CO., LTD., MOMBASA



L. TOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE
FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED
EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT



WIGGLESWORTH

& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

21, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3
TANGA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA

Wiggleworth & Co. Limited, 20-34, Minch, Lane, London, E.C.3

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACAHA

INTERPRETER
CEAN ROBERTSON

Closing	Wales	Glasgow	B'head
	May 10	May 24	May 25
	May 14	May 22	June 5
	if inducement		

also by arrangement
RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

Particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

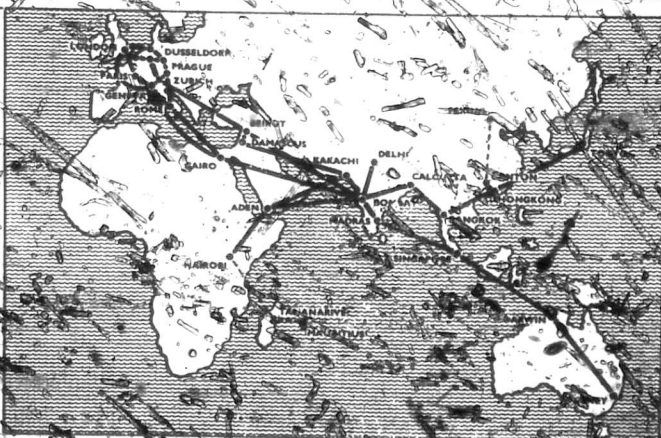
THE OWNERS
or
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. MOMBASA

Loading Brokers
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents
TEMPERLEY, HASTHUST & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2.



East Africa's
oldest air
route to
the East



Every week two "Constellation" services leave Nairobi for Bombay where quick connections are available for all parts of the FAR EAST, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

AIR INDIA International

Nairobi Office: P.O. Box 3006. Phone 2060. Cables "AIRINDIA"
London Booking Office: 66 Hagmarket, S.E.1. Phone 374 4541.

**the SERVICE
behind the SALES**



Branch office in Nairobi

Headquarters of Service and Sales in Nairobi

Branch office in Nairobi

To keep your plant and machines profitably at work for you, every Gailey & Roberts branch has its own spare parts and maintenance service. By ordering your equipment through G. & R. you increase your earning power — as more and more farmers and contractors are proving for themselves.

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

East Africa's leading Agricultural and General Engineers

Branches at KENYA: Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Kakamega, Malindi
UGANDA: Kampala, Jinja, Mbarot
TANGANYIKA: Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Bagamoyo, Tanga, Pwani, Zanzibar



the change was in boots and brandy

One strange—but not insurmountable—obstacle to early settlement in Rhodesia was a chronic lack of newspapers. In the order of the day, newspapers changed hands for a pot of mutton-broth or a pair of handkerchiefs. One settler, buying a sack of potatoes with the bank received as change

for a pair of second-hand high boots and a bottle of Cape brandy. Amusing? Maybe, but the coming of the Standard Bank of South Africa changed all this. It was the first bank to provide a banking service of this sort, and it is now an integral part of the life of the country.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
 THE PIONEER BANKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA

255 offices throughout South Africa and Central Africa. Agents and correspondents throughout the world. London Address: The Clements Lane Building, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Johannesburg Address: 101, Market Street, Johannesburg. Rhodesia Address: 101, Market Street, Salisbury. The Standard Bank is the principal commercial bank in the Union of South Africa.



AN OASIS IN THE WILDERNESS



B.E.A.C. Branches in East Africa

RAMUHO MISSION stands on a ridge 15 miles west of Songea. In 1898 by the Benedictine monks. The mission was destroyed during the 1918 influenza pandemic but has since been rebuilt into the fabric which followed. In 1928 the Benedictine Abbey under the present bishop, Julius Neger. A monastery comparable with those of medieval England, has been built. In 1948 a handsome cathedral was consecrated. Almost all the children for miles around are being educated. Perampio, which has also an establishment for training in domestic and industrial apprenticeship. The Benedictine Convent provides teachers for the schools, and runs the modern hospital and leper settlement of some 800 patients.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD

GENERAL MERCHANDISE — ENGINEERING — INSURANCE



EAST AFRICA

RHO

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	1203	Colonial Development	1208
Press Comment	1204	Conservative's Discuss	1210
Federations and Direct	1205	Personalia	1224-5
Press Comment	1206	Personalia	1227

60 GIBRALTAR, 60 GIBRALTAR, 60 GIBRALTAR
 EAST AFRIC. L. EAST AFRIC. Westcent, London

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1957 Vol. 33 No. 700 AIR EDITION 600 per annum

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT FOR A LONG TIME has there have been in the course of Commonwealth so harmonious a discussion on a Commonwealth question as that of last Friday when Mr. J. Langford-Jones, M.P., Conservative

All-Party Pressure for Commonwealth Development

for Shrewsbury, moved that the House "presses Her Majesty's Government to consider as a matter of urgency, in consultation with other members of the Commonwealth how best to develop the natural resources required by the economic and social progress of the Commonwealth and Empire." He emphasized that time was running out, that other countries would find the money for such purposes if the United Kingdom did not immensely improve on its present performance, and that influential people in the United States wanted to turn the Commonwealth into a dollar empire. The United Kingdom Government and the conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers had been much too complacent, and the whole question of Commonwealth development ought to be put high on the agenda for next month's meeting. If we did not now discharge our responsibilities, a wonderful inheritance would dribble through our fingers. Sir Albert Braithwaite declared it amazing that, though the whole life of this country and the Commonwealth depended upon appropriate action within the next year or two, there should still be no really full survey of Commonwealth resources; no great plan for the provision of the necessary new ports, railways, roads, and power facilities, and no concerted project for mutual prosperity. Of a dozen subsequent speakers, all but Mr. Femer Brockway, and in a lesser degree Mr. Stonehouse, emphasized points of agreement rather than disagreement. Even Mr. Brockway began with a few favourable remarks. Mr. Stonehouse made the useful admission that "the territories should not be

pushed into "political independence and freedom before the people have had an opportunity of building up democratic institutions like co-operative societies and trade unions" — which would mean that Uganda, in which he spent two or three years on co-operative work, would not achieve self-government at anything like the date desired by African Congress spokesmen.

Mr. James Callaghan, "Shadow" Colonial Secretary in the Parliamentary Labour Party, could scarcely have spoken more objectively. He pleaded that Commonwealth development should be made the major issue for discussion at the forthcoming conference of Prime Ministers, who should concern themselves with the pattern of development and the provision of capital by the promotion of greater savings. He denounced the idea of any commitment by the United Kingdom to enter the European free trade area until it had been made quite clear that that would not prejudice Commonwealth producers, Commonwealth trade, or the right of the nations of the Commonwealth to work out reciprocal trade agreements on the basis of British investment in the sterling area. He wanted the "splendid conception" of Commonwealth development raised to the highest level, for it was a matter of life and death. We are, he insisted, approaching a crisis in our relations with the Commonwealth: "either we tax ourselves or in some other way raise the level of our savings so that investment on a considerable scale can take place in the Commonwealth, or the Commonwealth as a concept is politically and economically at an end." It was a speech that a Conservative might have been proud to make. Mr. Shawcross, one of the stalwarts of the Labour Party, scoffed at the idea that "if we can only promote self-government in

Socialist Champions Of The Commonwealth

the major issue for discussion at the forthcoming conference of Prime Ministers, who should concern themselves with the pattern of development and the provision of capital by the promotion of greater savings. He denounced the idea of any commitment by the United Kingdom to enter the European free trade area until it had been made quite clear that that would not prejudice Commonwealth producers, Commonwealth trade, or the right of the nations of the Commonwealth to work out reciprocal trade agreements on the basis of British investment in the sterling area. He wanted the "splendid conception" of Commonwealth development raised to the highest level, for it was a matter of life and death. We are, he insisted, approaching a crisis in our relations with the Commonwealth: "either we tax ourselves or in some other way raise the level of our savings so that investment on a considerable scale can take place in the Commonwealth, or the Commonwealth as a concept is politically and economically at an end." It was a speech that a Conservative might have been proud to make. Mr. Shawcross, one of the stalwarts of the Labour Party, scoffed at the idea that "if we can only promote self-government in

the dependent territories will be level in the garden. It was useless to produce professional men in dependent territories unless they were given a realistic economic base, and this country did not do much more for the Commonwealth very quickly would become an economic satellite of the United States. His party sincerely believed that much had to be done promptly, for otherwise the United Kingdom would not long survive even as a second class industrial power. That was why the Government should treat the whole issue with urgency and enthusiasm.

The Liberal leader, Mr. Grimond, took the same line, deploring the failure to impress children in the schools with the importance of the Commonwealth; the failure to encourage more travel within it; the failure to create a Commonwealth service of technicians; the failure to persuade Australia to interest herself in the African Colonies and

Unresponsive to the Mood of the House.

Canada to play a large part in the West Indies. The failure to select Governors and Governors-General from all over the Commonwealth. The most disappointing speech was the one of Mr. Nigel Birch, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, who could scarcely have been less responsive to the mood of the House. He quibbled on minor points, declared that all that could be done was being done, and glibbed at Mr. Shinwell for having said "some quite tough and rather old-fashioned Imperialist things"; when reminded by Mr. Lansford Holt that the House seemed unanimous that the subject should be considered at the head of the agenda of the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference, he said merely that that view should be conveyed to the Prime Minister. That reply for the Government can certainly not have satisfied the Conservative Members who spoke, among them Mr. Archer Baldwin, Mr. Bernard Braine, Mr. Norman Panfell, and Mr. John Tilney. They must have been much more heartened by the speeches of Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Shinwell.

Notes By The Way

Slight Case of Bipartisanship

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION, which, if not a colonial matter, in the strict sense of the terms of immense importance to colonial territories in East and Central Africa, provided a welcome hint of a bi-party approach in the House of Commons a few days ago when Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Mr. James Griffiths, two of the Socialist leaders, declared themselves in favour of bringing pressure upon Egypt. Mr. Bevan went so far as to say that it would be perfectly proper to consider international action to make Egypt regard the opinion of other people — the international action which had been proposed in a question being consultation with the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to exclude Egypt from any increase in water supply from the headwaters of the Nile and Lake Victoria. Mr. Griffiths, if a little less emphatic in his words, evidently held very much the same view. Had similar solidarity in resisting Nasser been shown last November, the fiasco of retreat after the Anglo-French landing at Port Said might well have been avoided. However belatedly, every indication of a common approach to African questions is warmly to be welcomed (though it would be very surprising to find either party tough enough to use the Nile waters as a means of pressure upon Egypt).

Socialist Misconception

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL, leader of the Labour Party, claims that "in giving freedom and independence to former colonial territories we have been true to the essentially Socialist conception that no group of people has any inherent right to rule over another people, and that discrimination on the basis of colour or race is as odious as discrimination on grounds of class or creed." Ever since the end of the last war there has been a marked tendency for Labour speakers to assert that all progress

is essentially Socialist, and that everything that is not specifically Socialist is part of what one of the most prominent men in the party has called "the mess of the centuries". Socialists have certainly no exclusive title to the credit which Mr. Gaitskell seeks to seize. Discrimination merely on grounds of colour is no less abhorrent to the overwhelming majority of Conservatives, and it seems to me quite wrong for any politician to try to make party capital out of such a subject. The grant of independence to colonial territories lies with the people of the United Kingdom as a whole, not with any political party, and great damage is done by encouraging Africans to think, contrary to all the evidence, that constitutional development depends upon another Socialist Government in this country. Mr. Gaitskell has not quite done that in the statement quoted above, but he has not been as careful as a man in his position ought to be.

Surprisingly Inexact

THE COMMENT of the *Economist* which is quoted in this issue is surprisingly inexact for that journal. The assertion that Socialist leaders in this country have rejected the idea of a bipartisan approach to colonial affairs is fortunately unjustified; some of them greatly dislike the idea, some are lukewarm, some are indifferent, there should be an unprejudiced examination of the possibilities, and some are already convinced. In such circumstances it is regrettable that so influential an organ should misdescribe the position. It is likewise at fault in stating that the possibility of a Labour victory at the next general election in the United Kingdom is the "bogy" of European settlers in East and Central Africa. It causes them serious anxiety, not the somewhat frivolous fright which that word suggests. If there were a reasonable measure of common ground on colonial

matters that anxiety would be greatly diminished, and it is certainly undesirable that people concerned with colonial development should be worried day by day by party political matters in this country. Nor was the paper accurate in its remark that constitutional advance in the Federation "was in any event due for reconsideration in 1960". That will be the first year in which it could be considered, which is quite a different thing.

Unhappily Ambiguous

The New Statesman, of course, put the worst construction on the joint statement, and describes the clear duty of the next Labour Government as that of insisting before any constitutional review "that the African is given the right of self-determination by an effective voice in the affairs of the Federation". Those words might bear quite a number of different interpretations. Some Africans will read into them support for their campaign for secession (which the joint statement expressly excludes); or it might be held to advocate a universal franchise — which would deprive Europeans of "an effective voice in the future of the Federation". Is that what the *New Statesman* wants? Does it admit the need to ensure the maintenance of the highest standards, or would it sacrifice the present standards by enfranchising millions of unready Africans?

Lord Reith and the C.O.

THE USUAL UGLY STACCATO PHRASEOLOGY again disfigures the annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation, but there is much less of it than in previous years. Now that the corporation is on a profit-earning basis Lord Reith, the chairman, and chief author of the report, has desisted from his sharp, reiterated, and thoroughly warranted criticisms of his

predecessor, but, as will be seen from the quotations in other columns, he is in a fierce feud with the Colonial Office — which he pointedly omits from the list of those to whom he expresses gratitude. The recipients of his thanks are restricted to "(a) all associates — private enterprise partners and managers, members of subsidiary and associated company boards, the scientific panel, individual experts and advisers, (b) Governors and overseas Governments; and (c) auditors in London and overseas". I don't imagine that Mr. Lennox Boyd, who was not to be hustled by the C.D.C. will have been distressed by his demonstration of spleen.

Crude Critic

HIS MAIDEN SPEECH in the Kenya Legislative Council gives the impression that Mr. Odinga, the newly-elected African member for Central Nyanza, is more concerned to lash out at the Government than to bother about getting his facts right. He thoroughly deserves the trouncing given him by Mr. Windley, who must have been reluctant to depart from the custom of not criticizing a maiden speech, but had to reckon that, if he did not correct some of the many misstatements, they would be regarded as indisputable by the Government. In that predicament the official spokesman took what almost everybody will consider the right course. The nature of Mr. Odinga's tirade is evident from the fact that he had to be called to order three times by the Speaker, despite his obvious anxiety to show the traditional leniency to a maiden speech. Perhaps Mr. Odinga wanted to use his first opportunity of showing himself a rival extremist to Mr. Mboya. Some Africans expect a bitter struggle between them for the leadership of the African members.

Folly of Time-Tables for Constitutional Advancement

Sir Edward Twining's Address to Tanganyika Legislative Council*

TWO RESOLUTIONS adopted in recent months by the United Nations about the timing and direction of constitutional advancement in this Territory were, of course, categorically rejected by Her Majesty's Government — through the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in New York and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons.

Secretaries of State belonging to both the leading political parties in the United Kingdom have repeatedly stated that the aim is to administer Tanganyika in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement until it is ready for self-government, which, it is naturally hoped, will be within the Commonwealth.

Principles for Self-Government

Mr. James Griffiths, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared in the House of Commons on December 13, 1950, three principles on which self-government must be based. First, it must include proper provision for all the main communities which have made their homes in East Africa. Secondly, that Africans should be set on the path of political, economic and social progress and helped forward in that development, so that they may take their full part, with the other sections of the community, in the political and economic life of the Territory. Thirdly, that a Government in which all sections of the people participate requires as a sound base a state of mutual confidence and harmony, and that until that state is

reached H.M. Government should continue to exercise ultimate control.

This approach to the problem in Tanganyika represents the enduring and widely accepted attitude on the part of H.M. Government. There is surely no one in this Territory who honestly believes that any other approach to our future is worth consideration, or likely to lead safely and soberly to that firmly based self-government which is our goal.

In 20, or even 10, years ago we had set ourselves a time-table, it would have had to be constantly altered and would have served no purpose but to demonstrate its uselessness. When Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, an expert on constitutional affairs, was asked to advise Government in the task of implementing the recommendations of the Constitutional Development Committee, he estimated that it would require five years to bring about the necessary constitutional changes and establish this Council in its present form. That estimate would certainly have been accepted if there had been any attempt to draw up a time-table. But in the event the country was judged to be ready to accept the new constitution and this Council came into being within three years, not five years as originally proposed.

Importance of Tribal System

When the Trusteeship Agreement was signed on December 13, 1946, there was no autonomous body in any town, no district or county council, and among all the Native authorities scarcely more than a score were supported by any sort of tribal council. In 1947 the first steps were taken to reform local government by the introduction of tribal and local councils, from villages right up to provincial level.

* The address of the Governor at the opening of the budget session has been somewhat abbreviated owing to pressure on space.

Today there are 403 Native authorities with formal councils at district level, of which 100 are sub-chiefs, apart from many thousands of informal village councils, and membership of each council includes, as well as the tribal leaders, selected representatives of the people in proportion varying from 30% to 50% of the total. The income of the Native treasuries is well over £2m., as compared with just over £500,000 in 1947.

The tribal system is a basic part of African life in the Territory which is understood and wanted by the great majority. The system has shown strength and resilience in adapting itself to modern conditions and Government. Every intention of attempting to use an axe to chop it, I am quite convinced that those who have been inclined to look on it as an unwanted anachronism are entirely mistaken.

The Government had for some years been worried by the drift of people from tribal areas to towns and centres of dense population. Detribalization was generally considered to be a growing and most difficult problem. But an experienced senior officer of the administration who has been conducting an inquiry into the matter has reached the conclusion that the tribal system is so strong that even in the larger towns detribalization as generally understood does not really exist, and most people still look to their own tribal authorities for advice and decisions in many important things that affect their lives.

Chiefs the Mainstay

In a great many areas the chiefs and sub-chiefs are the mainstay of the tribal system. The majority of these men command the respect of their people and consciously or unconsciously devote their lives to the benefit of their people. As the Native authority personified, they play a most important part in the administration of the Territory.

Naturally, their duties and rôle are changing, and will continue to change with the further development of councils as the constitutional bodies for local Government affairs. But in one capacity or another they will remain the key men; and it would be a bad day for Tanganyika if it were otherwise.

I hope all chiefs will realize the regard and respect in which they are held by Government and their people. I hope, too, that they will live up to their responsibilities and exercise their authority in the knowledge of the confidence which is placed in them.

In 1948 the Municipality of Dar es Salaam was established. I hope it will not overlook the desirability of our capital attaining the status of a city as soon as it is ready for it. Nine other towns have achieved town council status; and the manner in which the members of the councils, mostly non-officials, have faced their tasks, and contributed to the development of a civic pride is most encouraging.

Two non-racial local councils have been formed from Native authorities at district level, and one county council, covering eight districts, at sub-provincial level. It has become clear that non-racial local government bodies in rural areas ought to be set up only at district level, where full contact with, and the lively interest of, the people can be ensured. Over the past two to three years in 30 out of 56 districts of the Territory non-Africans have by invitation been informally associated with the Native authorities with considerable success.

Extending the Election Principle

Application of the elective principle to the many kinds of council and appointments in the Native authority structure has been steadily extended. There is no doubt that the conditions governing local government bodies and the relative closeness of the people to the matters with which they deal make the introduction of elections a much simpler affair than at Central Government level, as well as providing most useful experience to all concerned.

It is not proposed, nor would it be desirable to discontinue the system of nomination, which several local government bodies, after consultation with the people, have frankly stated they still prefer. For many years the pattern of representation is likely to vary with local circumstances, and particularly with the availability of persons prepared to give a measure of their time to public affairs. In this connexion, I was pleased to hear that the town councils of Arusha and Morogoro have agreed that some of their members should be elected.

Important though the acceptance of parity of representation on the non-official side of this Council undoubtedly was, I have myself always considered that representation on a constituency basis was a more far-reaching reform. The parity principle had obvious dangers in perpetuating a racial outlook which is the opposite of Government policy, although these dangers have, thanks to the attitude of honourable Members, been overcome. The system of constituencies, on the other hand, has tended to promote a non-racial approach to problems; and once again I should like to congratulate most warmly honourable members on their attitude. It is due to their efforts and outlook that a Constitution which came into being two years ago has worked so well.

It is a Constitution which should not be lightly thrown

overboard since it is based on detailed consultation of local opinion approved by the Secretary of State, accepted by both political parties in Parliament, and endorsed by the Trusteeship Council and General Assembly of the United Nations. In 1947 few if any people would have believed that such constitutional changes could have taken place in so short a time or be made to work so well. For a proclaimed policy that as soon as one step has been consolidated, we look forward to and plan the next.

Evolving the Right System

I have been struck, when discussing Tanganyika affairs with well-informed people, by the unanimity of opinion that there are dangers in following slavishly the practices, particularly the political practices, which have been established elsewhere. In no other conditions exactly similar to those in any other, and in Tanganyika we already have established institutions and customs which have been proved in the course of time to be suited to our circumstances. We should use them as a basis for our development, adapting and altering as required, and produce our own institutions in character with the country and its people. We should be proud of our capacity to produce something distinctive and suitable to our local conditions.

The present rôle of Representative Members is not that of a Parliamentary Opposition; that will come when party politics have been fully developed. The Representative Members have been nominated—and I hope in due course will be elected—because they are considered to be people of ability and experience who can make a valuable contribution to the conduct of affairs. It is their duty freely to criticize and correct Government when such a course is necessary, and to put forward the views of the constituencies they represent. They can thus play an important part in the formulation and execution of public policy.

(To be continued)

Kenya Abolishes Export Taxes Graduated Personal Tax Introduced

FROM JANUARY 1, 1958, the African poll tax in Kenya will be replaced by a graduated personal tax. Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance, announced last week when introducing his sixth budget.

The new graduated personal tax would be paid by everybody, irrespective of race. On incomes of less than £60 it would be 25s.; from £60 to £120, 50s.; from £120 to £200, 100s.; and 150s. in other cases. The lowest rate would mean that Africans in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu would not pay more than they do now, that in other urban areas they would pay an additional 2s. annually, and that elsewhere the increase would be from 4s. to 6s. over the existing level of African poll tax. In cases of hardship administrative officers could grant exemption. In due course income tax payers would be exempted from liability to personal tax.

The special tax levied on the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes would be reduced from 25s. to 15s. for the next year.

All live sport would be exempted from entertainment tax.

Last year the export taxes on coffee and cotton had been removed. At the end of the current year the rest, those on wattle, hides, and skins, would be allowed to lapse, at a cost to the revenue of about £120,000. The industries concerned faced diminishing returns in a highly competitive market.

Expenditure in 1957-58 was estimated at £34,301,000, and ordinary revenue at just over £30m., leaving a deficit of £3,713,000, or £3,174,000 after deduction of the estimated balance for the current year. Fortunately, H.M. Government had made a free grant of £1m. and an interest-free loan of the same amount in respect of direct emergency expenditure and matters directly arising out of the emergency.

[Extracts from Mr. Vasey's budget speech will be given next week.]

Press Comment on the U.K.-Federation Discussions

Britons Who Egg On Nationalists Among Africans

SURPRISINGLY LITTLE COMMENT has been published in Great Britain on the *communiqué* concerning the discussions between Lord Home and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies respectively, and Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mr. Julian Greenfield, Minister of Law.

Under the heading "Spade Work in Africa", *Time and Tide* has written:—

"Much spade work must be done before independence for the Ghana model can become a reality. Spades will be needed busily in the next few years. In 1960, when the so-called Dominion states will probably have formed a general African Federation."

"These years are likely to be busy for the Imperial Conference of the Commonwealth. The opening of the Conference in Northern Rhodesia is no less lively, although the British plans distrustful of the two Rhodesias have not been dissolved in all respects."

"Sir Roy Welensky and his Federal Ministers will have their work cut out to relieve these tensions in the next two years, to a point where the majority of all races can regard the withdrawal of what Rhodes used to call the Imperial factor with unalloyed confidence."

"The most difficult question to be settled is that of the franchise. Sir Roy's remarks in London that 'the dogma of one man one vote cannot apply in our part of Africa in the foreseeable future' indicates that, as one would have expected, a qualified franchise will be introduced, with a common roll.

Franchise Difficulties

"This will satisfy everyone but extremists on both sides — those who want universal suffrage to obliterate the European element in a demagogues' delight, and those who blindly refuse to see that European rule, as such in Africa today is an anachronism. To work out qualifications broad enough to admit genuine good citizens, perhaps of little education, without opening the flood-gates and submerging the Europeans who in a multi-racial society have an equally valid right to see their interests safeguarded, is a problem at which Solomon might well have quailed."

"It is, however, the problem of Central and East Africa, and the way in which it is tackled by Sir Roy Welensky will have considerable repercussions further north, and possibly in the long run even in French and Belgian territories. Sir Roy has neatly defined his own objective: 'to see that the Government remains for all time in the hands of qualified and responsible persons.' It is not only in Africa that that ideal is very hard to realize."

"Everyone will wish him well except those who hope to see the Federation fall — of whom there are quite a number: in this country actively egging on the African racists (mis-named nationalists)."

"Sir Roy's Bludgeon" was the title of a short note in the *Economist* which read:

"The innocuous wordiness of the statement issued by Sir Roy Welensky in London talks with Lord Home and Mr. Lennox-Boyd has been rather puffed up by Sir Roy's somewhat pugna-tive but, as it happens, boastful press conference that the London agreement has put paid to the 'back-biting' which a future British-Labour Government might do to impose on the Central African Federation was probably an attempt to divert the white electorate from expressing dismay at the little he has brought back for them."

"The possibility of a Labour victory at the next elections is the bane of European settlers in East and Central Africa, and there is mounting urgency in their plea for continuity in colonial policy. British Labour Ministers have rejected the idea of a bipartisan approach to colonial affairs, but in this case they may have sounded Sir Roy's forthrightness. His statement reveals nothing fresh, but it acts as a warning to African nationalists in the Federation that the actions of a future Labour Government may fall short of the views fully expressed by Labour's left-wing."

"The question of constitutional advance has been sensibly shelved until 1960, when it is set due for reconsideration in any event. The Federal Assembly is to be enlarged, but the

balance of power between the races has not been decided. The one real test which Sir Roy has taken towards the Federation's independence is his agreement that a reasonable number of British protected citizens should be allowed to vote in federal elections. These are Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who retain their British status. He has been fiercely attacked by his white opposition for making this concession. But it would have been unthinkable for the Federation to have moved towards self-government while four million Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland did not even have the right to qualify for a federal vote."

Spiking Labour's Guns

The *New Statesman and Nation* commented only briefly on what is called "A Decisive Agreement"

"Sir Roy Welensky considers that his greatest contribution to the Labour Government's understanding of the new situation in Africa is his initiative in writing and publishing the *Communiqué* of the Federal Legislative Council which is the 'Federal Government'."

"It was this which enabled him to assure white settlers at home, who have been clamouring for Dominion status before 1960, that he had got the best of the bargain. The convention meant, he told them, that a future Labour Government in Britain would be obliged to 'accept' some of their half-baked ideas on the Federation; and he added seriously that, if it were to ignore these undertakings, 'we are in a very peculiar position to do the same.'"

"There is no doubt that the constitutional status of the Federation has been strengthened by the talks. The granting of the Federal Government greater control over external affairs and direct access to the Sovereign may not be very great. More important is the agreement to call a statutory constitutional conference in 1960, the earliest possible date, to discuss 'a programme for the attainment of such status as would enable the Federation to become eligible for full membership of the Commonwealth.'"

"At the same time, British spokesmen have reaffirmed their opposition to the amalgamation or secession of any of the Federation's territories. It is against this background that the decision to enlarge the Federal Assembly and permit Africans to qualify for the federal vote without giving up their British protected persons status must be judged. Without a considerable widening of the African franchise and a big increase in African representation, it has little value, and there is as yet no sign of white agreement on this. Africans may well be lulled or with a parody of representation. It has been estimated for instance, that if the Trevelock Commission's proposals for Southern Rhodesia were put into effect, only 19,000 Africans would qualify as 'special voters', compared with nearly 60,000 Europeans. The duty of the next Labour Government is therefore clear. It must insist that, before the constitutional review takes place, the African is given the right of self-determination by an effective voice in the future of the Federation."

"I Gave As Good As I Got"

The paper had a letter from Mr. James Johnson, saying:

"Sir Roy Welensky publicly said that in an upcoming outburst my intentions backfired on the Prime Minister; but I never was good as I got, and after all politicians must not be so mind-fanned. However, I offered no personal disclosure, and in some places, where I were to be your bar, such as the excessive Highway Hotel, Lusaka, Mr. Mumbula (Congress President), Mr. Kung'u (Congress Secretary), and late together, and we tried to put things together in the territory."

"I would not like you to think that all Labour Ministers are naturally unwelcome to the settlers who are scared of being outwitted. I will listen to what we have to say. For instance, I was invited to speak at a European luncheon club at Salabura on the Copperbelt, and there was some straight talking on both sides. I spoke to a capacity audience in the Federal Hall, Salabura, at a public meeting of Europeans and Africans, organized by the Inter-Racial Association. I was bitterly attacked, heckled and applauded, but met little opposition when I said that I would enlarge the Legislative Councils in Northern Rhodesia."

and Nyasaland to have African-elected majorities in the 1960s. Of course, nearly all my time was spent with Africans.

In regard to the case incident involving Harry Nkumbula, this scandalous affair took place in a small milk-bar, open to the street. There was no such hatch which have practically disappeared since the successful African boycott. I was not present, but as soon as I heard the facts from Mr. Nkumbula, I interviewed the district commissioner and the superintendent of police. The more alarming aspect of the affair which I do not mention is that Mr. Nkumbula alleged physical ill-treatment later at the police station. This was denied officially by a senior police spokesman; but the following morning Lawrence Maseko, the Mine Workers' leader, and myself interviewed Nkumbula, who was president-general of the Cong-

gress. It was his duty to send an official statement to the Commissioner of Police for Northern Rhodesia. I understand that there is a docket of the case there, and it is my intention to bring the matter to the personal attention of Mr. Leopold Boyd.

"I am, as you say, an 'apostle of co-operation', — as are Dr. Alexander Scott and Sir John Moffat, the leading Federal M.P.s. of Northern Rhodesia, and also Harry Nkumbula and the Northern Rhodesian African Congress leaders. They are prepared to work with the Governor and the Europeans in the Legislative Council to gain all constitutional advance possible before the 1960 conference, so that they will be in a more powerful position then to protect their interests. This is my desire."

Colonial Development Corporation's Profit of £572,809

Annual Report Criticizes the Colonial Office

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION reports a surplus for the calendar year 1956 of £572,809 after meeting interest charges of £416,173, compared with a profit of £409,233 in the previous year, when interest charges totalled £306,756. The net operating profit from direct projects and subsidiaries was £3,300,000 (£113,165).

There are 200 planning projects, of which 15 are in East Africa, seven in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and four in Bechuanaland.

Among eight new projects are a loan of £15m. to the Federal Power Board for the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, a loan of £600,000 and a shareholding of £250,000 in Unga Ltd. Kenya, and a loan of £125,000 repayable over 10 years for a new 62-bedroom hotel in Mombasa which is estimated to cost £250,000.

In 1956 the C.D.C. approved the use of a further £25m. of capital and spent £9m. In no previous year had such large commitments been incurred, the highest total being £17m. in 1950. In the intervening years it had been £7m., £7m., £6m., £6m., and £9m.

Division of Investments

Power ranks first, having taken 36.3% of the capital approved and £27m. of the capital deployed. The percentages in the other categories are: agriculture, 16.3 and 16.6; property and housing, 13.1 and 12.5; minerals, 10.4 and 12.7; forestry, 9.2 and 11.2; factories, 5.9 and 7; animal products, 4.4 and 4.5; transport and communications, 3.6 and 5.2; hotels, 0.6 and 0.3; and fisheries, 0.2 and 0.3.

The board does not admit that its "finance house" activities have constituted an excessive part of the whole. The report states: "The C.D.C. does not give 'finance house' a higher priority; and — let this be clear — all such investments must be of high development value. As yet, the C.D.C. can only carry the more costly jobs, particularly in agriculture, if it can at least cover its overheads from such other investments."

A number of passages are critical of the decision of indiscretion of H.M. Government, as will be seen from the following:—

"The Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, was to validate retrospectively and prospectively certain kinds of activity held to be ultra vires at the time law on this had of course been laid down. It was long and cumbersome and its interpretation to beowers whose schemes had been suspended. It was long and complicated; it removed the doubts — possibly as to validity of past activities; but it was soon evident that new ones had been created."

"Section 2, intended to classify C.D.C. power to operate in Southern Rhodesia, says Secretary of State must not authorize project unless satisfied that it is needed for or in connexion with the promotion in part of the Federation outside Southern Rhodesia of new enterprises to which Section 1 applies, or for or in connexion with the expansion in such part of the Federation of existing enterprises. C.D.C. urged such word as 'advantageous to the Government' instead of 'needed'."

"Section 2 was construed as affording the secretary of State no discretion to authorize C.D.C. to participate in a Southern Rhodesian undertaking, originally on ground that, despite evidence of value to the northern territories, 'need' had not been proved."

"This project to another difference with Colonial Office which finally advanced the further argument that the C.D.C. participation should be disallowed on ground that alternative finance was available. If this argument as to alternative finance was to apply generally in future and if the C.D.C. had to produce evidence that alternative finance were not available, then association with credit-worthy borrowers would never be possible. They would obviously refuse to allow the C.D.C. or the Government to 'test the market' and be equally unwilling to provide any certificate likely to damage their credit."

Need for More Money

"The 1948 Act limited C.D.C. long-term borrowing to £100m. outstanding. At December 31, 1956, the total capital approved was £85m.; further capital required to bring existing projects to fruition may be as much as £15m. Present limit is thus in sight. Colonial Office was warned in May; any further supply of funds seems now to be involved in the promised review of Commonwealth development. Approximate capital requirements of new schemes currently under examination amount to £38m. Unless the C.D.C. is to refuse new and pressing business more credit is now urgent."

"1948 Act empowered C.D.C. to operate in territories defined therein, and this can continue even if they emerge into independence. In August, 1956, C.D.C. was informed that Government had in mind that no new projects should be started after a Colony became independent."

"To C.D.C. dismay, Ghana Independence Bill — precedent for all new emerging territories — included clause 7 (4): 'Without prejudice to the continuance of any operations commenced by the Colonial Development Corporation in any part of Ghana before its appointed day, as from that day the expression 'Colonial territories' in Overseas Resources Development Acts 1948 to 1956, shall not include Ghana or any part thereof."

"Disappointment and protest reported from Ghana and Malaya at prospect of losing C.D.C. help. Widdowson of including clause 7 (4) was hotly challenged in both Houses of Parliament on ground that it appeared to deprive Ghana of all prospect of U.K. Government funds. Development Government maintained that agencies other than C.D.C. were available and that a decision as to appropriate means would be taken in the course of review of Commonwealth development already undertaken. Government was still urged to drop the clause as objectionable and rely on informal agreement with C.D.C. pending outcome of review, but Government insisted on retaining the clause."

Commonsense

"It is small common sense that the now established efficient and profitable C.D.C. should be permitted to invest in emergent and emergent territories. C.D.C. has been assured on behalf of both Ghana and Malaya Governments that it would be a great pity if emerging members of Commonwealth were at a crucial stage to be deprived of help of the expert C.D.C. personnel, or course 'Colonial' would have to cope out of C.D.C. title."

"1956 report showed three major outstanding issues between C.D.C. and Authority: corporation powers, special losses account, interest rates; it is a matter of regret that none is yet settled except powers as to housing and West African roads, and that others have arisen."

"Special losses on pre-1951 contracts abandoned wholly or in part, assessed last year at £80,000. Secretary of State has power to waive interest on capital lost on abandoned undertakings and has exercised it in relation to about £5.7m. of special losses. But C.D.C. fully used interest waiver does not relieve C.D.C. of its obligation to repay the special losses capital and in circumstances C.D.C.'s statutory duty to pay interest will be almost impossible.

"The load cannot be borne by other jobs which probably cannot do much more than service the existing part particularly in the event of a change of program offering large capital gain, now disallowed by Authority on alternative sources' criterion.

"Borrowing rates at the present level mean that new jobs must show equivalently high returns and C.D.C. is faced with completing existing jobs with money costing sometimes almost double what they were budgeted on; highest interest rates are no doubt required to control home economy; but this policy slows down Colonial development that is necessary or desirable.

Under the heading "Acknowledgements" the board expresses its pride in the present organization, writing:

"C.D.C. grateful for continued co-operation of (a) all associates - private enterprise partners and managers, members of subsidiary and associated company boards; (b) scientific panel, individual experts and advisers; (c) Governors and overseas Governments; (d) auditors - London and Overseas.

"Executive organization at head office with maximum possible devolution to regional organization, continues to work to the satisfaction and pride of the directors, under their general manager, Mr. William Rendell, and to his high credit."

The members of the board were Lord Reith (chairman), Sir Zetcombe Hume (deputy chairman), Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, Sir John Hall, Lord Macdonald of Gwensygor, and Mr. G. Tysler. At the end of March Mr. Tysler retired after six years' service and Sir John Hall after five.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way].

The English Road of Justice After the Civil War in Kenya

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said at a recent dinner at Nakuru:

"We are near the end of what has really been a civil war. All history has shown that the worst of all wars are civil wars and that the period immediately after the end of such a war is as important as the war itself. Both sides have to learn how to make peaceful relations.

"Our own history provides a clear example. When Charles II returned to his own, as the saying then went, in 1660, he was faced with two choices. One would have been popular; the other was not popular. The popular one was a campaign of heresy-baiting and revenge against those who had fought and won against his father. The other was the policy he adopted and embodied in an act of which the name explains itself. It was the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity.

"Winston Churchill, a great Parliamentarian, said of this moment in our history: 'The King found clemency for his father's murderers, and Parliament, many of whose members had begged their actions clamoured for retribution. But the indemnity did not extend to all. It was bitterly criticized. It was said that there was oblivion for the past services, and indemnity for past crimes. Today no historian has anything but praise for the King's decision. It remade the nation.

"In any country where a civil war has taken place those who win must be careful to preserve the peace in the future, but must also purge themselves of vindictiveness and the desire for revenge.

Sign of a Great Man

"The absence of vindictiveness is the sign of a great man. The least vindictive man I ever knew was

General Smuts. It is also the sign of a great nation, and the least vindictive of peoples are the English. Let us who are sons of England who have crossed the sea, set ourselves methodically, not only with the good sense of the English but also with their patience and their persistence, to rebuild the life of this country.

"Not only those of English origin, but all Europeans in Kenya, have shown the tenacity and resolution. They have almost destroyed the Mau Mau movement. It is now possible to bring peace into the life of the country, without danger to security, many thousands who have been affected by that movement. Those are two great and difficult tasks well done. We are now faced with many more.

"One task stands out from the others - to cope with African employment in the next few years. In times of violence conditions change suddenly and greatly. Only a short time ago there were far too few Africans offering themselves for employment. Gradually that position is changing. Kikuyu settlements are coming out from the camps. Other Africans have come to farms and into the towns to replace Kikuyus. The amount of work has not grown sufficiently to meet the needs of these two classes.

"This is going to be a great difficulty for all of Kenya in the near future. This problem can be attacked from many angles. I believe that the enterprises described in the Development Plan will help. Subject to a strict security check, more Kikuyu can return to farms and forests. But the way will not be easy. I hope that Europeans will realize clearly the difficulties in which a man who wants work and can't get it will find himself. We are also faced with many political difficulties. I hope that we may meet all our problems, political and economic, in the best spirit of England.

"I recently studied an article by Arthur Bryant. Searching for the outstanding characteristic of the English, he said that it was their sense of justice. From this, he said, arose their unpopularity in many countries and, in the last resort, their strength. The road of justice, followed with patience, persistence, and non-vindictive intent, is the English road. Those who walk on it are liable always to be attacked with great violence from both sides at the same time.

Moderates Wanted in Public Life

"That road leads to the common approach to the problems of this country by the people of all communities in it. It leads also to the crying need for a place in public life for moderates of all communities.

"What, you may ask, is a true moderate in the conditions of modern Kenya? First, he is a man who puts the country as a whole before himself or his section. Secondly, I believe that he is a man with some appeal to some men of all communities; he is not a man with appeal to one community only, even though he may not make that appeal in a very violent manner.

"I hope therefore that, armed with the heritage of our past, we shall be able to lead the way in that common approach and in that formation of a moderate point of view among those of all communities.

"As for the Government, we wish to work with moderates of all communities. Equally, we will give way to the extremists of none.

"The man who treats the English road of justice and moderation will seldom provide sensational headlines, but he will bring in the best tradition of the English; and, above all, that is a constructive, not a destructive tradition.

"I will therefore end this speech by a quotation with which my father ended one of his books. It is from the Greek poet, Pindar, with whose words I am too ignorant to be familiar. But it sets out very well what the best of the English have thought and done.

"It is a small thing to shake a city. But to set it firm again in its place, this is a hard struggle indeed, unless with God's aid God guide the ruler's hand."

Mombasa Naval Base

THE FIRST SEA LORD, Admiral Lord Mountbatten, has announced that the East Indies and Far East Squadrons of the Royal Navy would be joined under a new plan to station a carrier task force in the Indian Ocean.

It would have two main bases at Mombasa and Singapore to supply the fleet but would use a system of rotation such as was now used by the American Sixth Fleet. More attention has been given by the Navy to "after support" and three new 45,000-ton fishing tankers were already in service.

Conservatives and the Commonwealth

Politicians Now Taking a Great Interest

IT WAS HIGH TIME the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office were amalgamated, Sir Hilary Wood, a former Governor of Mauritius, told the 200 delegates at the Conservative Commonwealth Council Conference in London last week-end.

Sir Hilary maintained that the present arbitrary distinction between the two offices exacerbated relations between the United Kingdom and the overseas territories.

"Whether we like it or not, the C.R.O. is regarded as the senior club and the C.O. as the headquarters of the second eleven. The split which took place in 1925 is a blot on the record, and the Dominions Office was, an excellent thing in its day, but those days are over and it would be an enormous advantage if the two became a Commonwealth Office."

"Self-government or outright sovereignty was the goal of the people in almost every territory. But was it practicable for every Colony now administered from London? Federalism or integration with the U.K. might solve the problem for some, as in the case of Malta, but when all the changes had been rung there would still be left the hard core of British territories which were 'non-viable, non-federable, and non-integratable'."

Touchstone of Competence

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, who opened the conference, said in a brief address: "Colonial problems are the touchstone by which our competence as a Government and our right to remain a Great Power will in the long run be judged. In the House of Commons no problems occupy more earnest and continuous attention. We are far and away the most heavily questioned department." The time had come for a second Colonial day in the House. Many of the questions, the Minister, added, were of a trivial nature.

The Council's committee had prepared 30 background papers. Some were discussed in private session, such subjects including control of Nile waters, the Middle East situation, and relations with South Africa.

During open discussion of the paper on the future structure of the Commonwealth, Sir Keith Officer, former Australian Ambassador to France, suggested that The Queen should spend much more time in the Commonwealth. There was a tendency to regard The Queen as the private property of this country.

"She is not. She is our Queen of Australia just as much as she is your Queen, and we rather resent the suggestion that her right place is only at Buckingham Palace, Balmoral, or Sandringham. Many of us would like to see the day when she can come out for two months a year to live in her residence in Canberra."

Commonwealth tours were too exacting. There should be no need for a Regency Council. A Governor-General of the United Kingdom could be appointed to act in her absence, as with other sovereign countries of the Commonwealth.

These suggestions were strongly applauded. While approving the policy of an expanded Commonwealth, Sir Keith deplored the present un-British trend of having everything in the world drawing up constitutions.

The paper says that the privilege of membership of the Commonwealth should be granted only to those who were conscious of its obligations as well as its advantages. "Recent actions of some of our friends have shown little consciousness of their obligations. Unfettered control of its own affairs by each member nation is recognized, but it is one thing to exercise control of its own affairs and quite another to interfere with the affairs and act prejudicially to the interests of other member nations."

Improved machinery for Commonwealth consultation, the lack of which astonished foreigners, such as a permanent Commonwealth Council or secretariat and direct consultation on weightier matters between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and the United Kingdom Prime Minister were suggested in the paper. Sir Keith emphasized the Prime Ministers' conferences should sometimes be held in Commonwealth capitals other than London.

Mr. Ivor Bulmer-Thomas, a former Labour Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, but now a member of the Conservative Party, suggested that as a substitute for the proposed

Commonwealth Council, which would duplicate certain other existing agencies, Commonwealth countries should nominate directors to the Bank of England. It was in effect a Commonwealth Council, and its policy directly affected the Commonwealth.

Mr. Geoffrey Kitchen, presenting a paper on the future of the sterling area, said that the new self-governing territories must create a climate of confidence that attracted new capital. Lord Craigville, who introduced a paper on the future of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in reply to a question by Major Patrick Wall, M.P., that a future Labour Government "ought to go over the head of the present Government if it would be forced to ignore its decrees. For two could play at that game, and there is nothing that the Labour Government could do; it is rather a long way to send a brigade of Guards—and, besides, they might need the money for another groundnuts scheme!"

Complete Reshuffle

Mr. P. W. Hodgson, A.D.C. to the late Lord Llewellyn when he was Governor-General of the Federation, said that African politicians were encouraged by Socialists to believe that if they were returned to power there would be a complete shuffling of the cards.

Lord Craigville agreed with Mr. P. Broadbent that things had gone very right with the Federation. The new university was a tangible expression of the country's multi-racial principles. There was a lunatic fringe of politicians, but they existed among all races and parties—even among Conservatives. Rhodesians would become more liberal as they were granted more independence, but the return of a left-wing Government in this country would almost certainly lead to the election of a right-wing, extreme Government in the Federation.

The Earl of Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, deplored the lack of publicity given to Commonwealth affairs. Only dramatic developments like the Kariba and Owen Falls schemes and the groundnut scheme made the headlines.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Funds had invested £100m. in the first 10 years after the war, and a further £100m. were to be spent by 1965. But the United Kingdom could not go it alone. She has not enough money. Commonwealth countries ought to be encouraged to seek help from the World Bank and other sources.

The question of projecting the Commonwealth to the schools was raised at a brains trust session. Mr. John Tiley, M.P., said that local authorities were self-governing, "and we in the central Government cannot force them to teach Empire to the children."

Lord Birdwood commented that when he was a boy he knew all about Henry VIII and his unfortunate wives long before he learned of Lizard, Raffles, and Rhodes. A long time re-orientation was needed.

Professor C. E. Carrington vehemently disagreed with suggestions of Government direction in the teaching of Commonwealth subjects. "We are the only country in the world in which a Ministry does not tell teachers what to teach, liberty in the schoolroom is one of our most cherished liberties. In a democracy Governments changed, and the teacher, if he had been instructed to pursue a certain line might have to change his approach overnight."

Interest in Commonwealth affairs should begin at the top. Politicians were taking great interest in the Colonies. The era had passed when the Colonial debate was held on the day of the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket, a singularly difficult time to muster a quorum.

Lord Soubury, a former Governor-General of Ceylon, has succeeded Sir Angus Gillan as chairman of the Council.

Debate on the Colonies

A DEBATE ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS took place in the House of Commons on Monday evening. Mr. Callaghan (Lab., Cardiff) began by criticizing the Governor of Tanganyika for his treatment of the Tanganyika African National Union. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who wound up for the Government, said that the idea had been spread in Tanganyika that T.A.N.U. was above the law, a idea which could not be tolerated; the action taken by the Governor had the entire support. He had been asked whether M.Ps. should not travel more in the Colonies; most certainly if they went on genuine fact-finding missions, but certainly not if they went with preconceived views which in total ignorance of local circumstances, they then proclaimed to all the world. The debate will be reported next week.

Parliament

**Discussions With Federal Government
Opposition Questions About London Talks**

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied in the House of Commons last week to several requests addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for a statement on the recent discussions with the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He replied: "In the absence in Ghana of the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations I have been asked to reply. H.M. Government were glad to welcome Sir Roy Welensky to this country as Prime Minister of the Federation, and his visit provided an opportunity for useful discussion of a number of questions concerning the Federation. A joint announcement and declaration by H.M. Government and the Government of the Federation were issued on April 27, and I will circulate the texts in the official report."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the importance of the decisions reached, does not the rt. hon. gentleman think that a full statement should be made to this House? So far as the official *communiqués* are concerned, will the rt. hon. gentleman answer two questions? First, will there be consultation with the African populations of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in 1960 before the federal structure is maintained? Secondly, will he guarantee that before self-government to the Federation there shall be a democratic franchise in which the population will be able to express its views?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is difficult to answer questions of such importance within the compass of a Parliamentary answer. We are to have a debate on Colonial matters in this House on Monday, and I shall be very glad then to answer any points raised. If, however, the hon. member has any specific points in mind I will attempt to answer them now. It is, of course, our intention that the conference in 1960 shall be a fully representative one."

Modification of Safeguards

MR. WADE: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman give an assurance that the British Government have not committed this country in advance to any modification of the safeguards of the economic and political interests of the African inhabitants of these territories? Secondly, is it likely in the near future that there will be any increase in African representation at Federal level?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I and my colleagues found the Federal Prime Minister and his colleague, Mr. Greenfield, fully conscious as we knew they were of the importance of the African population in the Federation and of their obligations to them. There was no need for us to stress the need to see that responsibilities are properly discharged. It has been made clear, I think, that in the 1960 conference the whole field of Federal problems, including franchise and representation of different races, will be open for review."

MR. J. JAMES JOHNSON: "Is the Colonial Secretary fully aware of the tension in the Federation and the anxiety felt by the African leaders regarding Sir Roy Welensky? They feel that some matters discussed are a violation of the agreements of 1953 entered into by the rt. hon. gentleman's predecessor, Lord Chandos. Is he further aware that the Africans place most emphasis upon a fair franchise, and that asking like the Fredgold Commission, which will not send so desirable an appreciable number of 'black M.P.s.' will be surely looked upon as a sham and hypocrisy? Will he give an assurance that in that case he will use his power of veto if such legislation is placed before him?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I wish that the hon. member whose interest in these matters I fully recognize would do all he can, and he could do quite a lot, to reduce the tension. I would suggest to him that the statement that was made as a result of the conference by the Prime Minister of the Federation could assure the United Kingdom Minister that a franchise Bill would be produced which would ensure that African protected persons otherwise qualified would be required to exercise their status in order to be eligible for the Federal franchise, is a matter of which I am sure, and if I am sure he is — the hon. gentleman's intention — to reduce the tension, I wish that he would sometimes con-

centrate his attention on definite undertakings of that kind for which, I think, the Federal Government deserve a great degree of credit."

MR. CREW asks: "In view of the fact that it was understood that there would be a satisfactory arrangement in regard to the Constitution how and in what way the Government has now agreed to the abolition of Section 23 (7), which diminishes the powers of the British Parliament and at the same time increases the diplomatic rights of the Federation and in other respects modifies the Constitution as we understand it at present?"

Incorrect Assumption

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think that the rt. hon. gentleman is really correct in either of his assumptions. In regard to the question of United Kingdom legislative powers, the powers of Parliament remain unaffected. The passage in the statement merely states what is the accepted practice — that the United Kingdom Government do not initiate any legislation on matters within the Federal sphere except at the request of the Federal Government. The powers of Parliament in regard to the territories remain quite unaffected."

"As to the second question, on matters of external affairs that are to be entrusted to the Federation, I think it is reasonable, in view of the achievements of the Federation and its importance in the world, that proper recognition of the fact should take place in the field of external affairs, and I shall be very ready in the debate next week to develop this argument and give illustrations of the increased scope which will quite properly now be open to the Federal Government."

MR. CALLAHAN: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman give a clear answer to the question put by the Member for Huddersfield West (Mr. Wade)? Is there anything in the agreement which has been reached with the Federal Government or anything in the impending legislation which will lessen the degree of protection which this House at this moment exercises in regard to African inhabitants of the Protectorates?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Nothing whatsoever."

Broad Hints for Nasser

MR. PHIPPS PRICE asked the Prime Minister if he would have plans prepared, after consultation with the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, to exclude Egypt from any increase in water supply from the headwaters of the Nile and Lake Victoria.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, sir."

MR. PRICE: "Would it not be desirable to show Colonel Nasser that we too have some cards that we can play?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir; I think that putting this question on the order paper has demonstrated that fact."

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN: "But is that quite enough? Is not it true that Egypt has been a beneficiary of international co-operation in securing the withdrawal of French, Israeli, and British troops from Egyptian territory? Is it not therefore perfectly proper that we should consider international action in order to secure that Egypt should have regard to other people's opinions?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, but I was asked whether I would consider what would really amount to a breach of the agreement of 1929. That is rather too serious a question to deal with by way of question and answer. I indicated that in my view these matters were not necessarily linked."

Mr. Bevan's Apprehension

MR. BEVAN: "But is not there apprehension in some quarters that Egypt might be the chief recipient of economic aid from certain nations without first observing international regulations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That is quite another question. This is a question whether we should abrogate the agreement of 1929."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "Will the Prime Minister bear in mind that when under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme we developed the Owen Falls project in Uganda, we consulted and came to an agreement with Egypt, and observed their interests and that they might not be repudiated?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, I think so, indeed."

MR. LANFORD-HOLT asked the President of the Board of Trade what action was to be taken in view of the fact that the percentage of total trade with Commonwealth countries had fallen from 46.3% of United Kingdom trade in 1952 to 44.9% last year.

After **SIR DAVID ECCLES** had replied that small changes in the pattern and proportion of trade were to be expected and that the Government was anxious to see more trade in all directions, particularly with the Commonwealth, **MR. SHAWWELL** enquired: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the same persistent American economic penetration in the Commonwealth countries, the volume of U.K. Commonwealth trade relations? Why does he take no cognizance of the new Commonwealth trade relations? Is he aware that, unless the Government do something about it, we must make them?"

PERSONALIA

MR. H. R. FRASER arrived in London from Kampala this week.

SIR ANDREW M. TAGGART left London on Monday by air for Calcutta.

Mrs. JOHN L. ROBERTS, M.L.C., will arrive from Kenya at month.

SIR CHARLES WESTGATE left for the GULF MARY this week.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT is paying a brief business visit to South Africa from Kenya.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL arrived back by air last week from his visit to Kenya.

THE RT. HON. SIR ULICK AND LADY ALEXANDER have arrived in London from Rhodesia.

R. M. SWANNERTON, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, will fly back to Nairobi in a few days.

MR. W. G. DUNLAP, Member for Mines and Works in Northern Rhodesia, is spending this week in Kenya.

MR. J. K. L'PARD, managing director of Messrs. Giffey & Roberts, Ltd., will arrive in London in June.

MR. T. W. T. ... es Salaam on Friday ... six weeks.

ARCHDEACON ... Uganda, is about to return to that country to leave in England.

DR. and MRS. R. B. ... due from Kenya ... MRS. A. C. PAGE are leaving.

MR. P. FLETCHER, headmaster of ... School, Nairobi, arrived in London a few days ago on three months' leave.

LIEUT. A. WAUGH, R.N., is on his way to Salisbury by sea to take up duty as A.D.C. to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

SIR GRAHAM HAYMAN, lately president of the Federation of British Industries, is due in Kenya tomorrow for a visit of about a week.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has returned to London from his visit to Ghana.

MR. J. C. W. STEWART, a director of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. STEWART have sailed for Southern Africa.

CAPTAIN J. A. C. FLORENCE and MR. H. W. STEVENS, have begun their second term as mayor and deputy mayor respectively of Blantyre-Limbe.

LORD RENNELL has been appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, and SIR HAROLD BELLMAN Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

MR. A. T. BEWES, managing director of Riddech Motors, Ltd., who has been in England on short leave, will fly back to Tanganyika Territory next week.

LORD BLENISLOE, who has been verderer of the Forest of Dean for half-a-century and is now in his 90th year, waited upon the Queen during her recent visit to the forest.

MR. R. P. CLEASBY, a Mombasa advocate, has been appointed to deputize for Mr. C. G. USHER in the Kenya Legislative Council during his absence on leave in this country.

COLONEL SIR T. ELLIOTT ROBINS, vice-president of the British South Africa Company, and LADY ROBINS arrived in England last Friday in the LEANBURGH CASTLE.

MR. T. R. THOMSON, chief air navigation services officer of the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, has been appointed airport commandant at Embakasi Airport in Kenya.

MR. E. C. THOMSON is Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia during the absence of the Provincial Commissioner, MR. GELVAS ...

THE RT. REV. CONRADO GUSTAFSON, to be consecrated titular Bishop of ... at Bombay, in the Central Province of Nyasaland, on Saturday, ... Indian and African in the diocese to ... a titular bishop.

MR. GEORGE COLE, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has received television pictures from a Euro-vision network. He watched the Pope give his Easter blessing from the balcony of St. Peter's, and ... Park races.

DR. D. G. T. HICKS is chairman of the ... Cricket Club's selection committee for the ... other members being MESSRS. E. J. ... C. H. ... D. ... DAWSON, ... E. ...

MR. ... MAVIRI, from Uganda, who is a ... training course in London, has ... interviewed in ... East Africa ... MR. RICHARD SEMPA, also from Uganda, ... the same course.

Mrs. GEORGIA ... of Cecil Rhodes, will ... Orthological Congress ... Northern Rhodesia, from July 15 to 20. The South African Orthological Society is chartering aircraft to carry delegates from London and Rome.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., has been elected chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization in succession to SIR DENYS LOWSON, who is now deputy chairman. EARL DE LA WARR has been elected a vice-president, and MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., a former chairman, has rejoined the council.

LE COMTE DE NOUY, of the engineering department of East African Railways and Harbours, has been made an Officer of the Black Star of France in recognition of his services to astronomy over a period of 25 years in East Africa. He was co-founder with MR. D. A. FLETCHER of the Kenya Astronomical Society.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has sold two of his Scottish properties, the Bonkyl and Castle Law estates, both in Warwickshire. The first, of 3,700 acres, comprises four farms, 44 cottages, and 600 acres of woodland, and the second, 536 acres, has two arable and mixed farms and about 50 acres of woodland.

MISS F. N. UDELL, chief nursing officer at the Colonial Office, is due back in London at the beginning of next week from her tour of the East African territories. Miss M. HUGHSON, education officer of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, who has been visiting nurse training schools in East Africa, will return a week later.

Mr. F. S. JOELSON will be away from London from May 10 to June 1, and while his correspondence requiring his personal attention can be avoided between those dates other letters should be addressed to the editor or the publishers according to their nature.

ADVERTISEMENT WANTED

Competent and experienced personal assistant/secretary (female) with specialized knowledge African affairs seeks permanent post where high standards are appreciated. Available London early July. Box 430, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Corrosive and Ill-Informed Views

Damage to British Interests

WORTHY REMARKS on matters of great importance to East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to be found in the annual report for 1956 of the Joint East and Central African Board. The following passages are taken from that document.

"Agriculture and industrial progress and increased general prosperity lead to political resurgence because quite apart from external influences, social advance sharpens the desire for an increased share in the conduct of local affairs. This sort of progress lays a particular responsibility on the board, which, having undertaken the task of educating public opinion in the U.K. and overseas in African affairs, is expected to know the answers to many of the multifarious problems now arising.

"The level has to be kept on a high moral plane and relationships of the several races in this material and political respect. Technical problems have to be studied in order that their local importance can be appreciated and given proper priority in an overall view of the region's needs, in which steps are transferred into thoughts about how the funds for the necessary development expenditure are to be raised.

"The chairman recently said: 'The Federation is building a great new Africa based on a marriage of the spirit of British liberal imperialism and a realization of the hard African facts of life. It was impossible, he said, to bring people into touch with civilization and then expect them to stand still. The greatest danger to the African today is lest too much power be thrust too rapidly into the hands of a minority of ambitious individuals who will not take freely of democratic duties and who are content in attaining a position of power and domination over their less fortunate people.'

Britain Should Be Less Modest

"The Federation has a multi-racial population and has been compelled to face the resultant problems; the Government's actions are watched from every side, particularly by Africans who have been in contact with civilization for only a short time, and it deserves the sympathy and help of the British Government and people irrespective of party. In pursuing its policy for the Federation — as indeed for other African territories — Britain should be less modest in making known to the world her past achievements in bringing civilization and progress to the darkest and most neglected corners of the world. She must assert herself in the cold-war of words, and in the board's recent discussions it has been emphasized that this demands a fundamental overhaul of the U.K. information System for the better explanation of objectives and the correction of ideological propaganda.

"The object of the board's policy is to maintain and strengthen British influence in Africa. This must involve the vigorous development of African economic resources, the uplifting of the social and educational standards of the great mass of its peoples, the shaping of new-born African aspirations in accordance with the values of our free and democratic civilization, and the maintenance and safeguarding of the interests of trading and settler communities which bear such grave responsibilities for the peaceful progress of Africa in the years to come.

"The board does not seek to interfere in the domestic affairs of the several territories. Its aim rather is to ensure that local views have proper opportunities for expression in the United Kingdom. It must, however, always have regard to the effects which territorial policies may have upon the progress of East and Central Africa as a whole.

"The chairman believes that the future pattern of political development lies along the path of regional grouping. For this reason it has supported Central African Federation and the gradual evolution of the East African Communities.

"Apart from its official and unofficial contacts with Govern-

ments in the United Kingdom and in East and Central Africa, the board maintains a close liaison with research, publicity, trade, education and mission organizations concerned with the territories. This provides a meeting-ground for people who hold views in common but who often tend to work in isolation. Its members are kept in touch by a regular monthly newsletter containing background information.

"The executive committee holds monthly meetings for the discussion of business and to hear the reports and views of persons visiting the United Kingdom or returning from tours in the African territories. The Board often provides speakers on African affairs for societies and groups. It deals through its contact with the press, radio and the cinema to play an increasing part in countering public corrosion and ill-informed views which have caused so much damage to British interests in Africa during the past few years.

"It is vital that public opinion in the United Kingdom should possess a sound and forward-looking attitude towards developments in the vital quarter of the world. The dangerous forces to which the British position in Africa is exposed must be defeated, so that the peaceful progress and welfare of all races in the African territories can continue uninterrupted and Britain's great mission therein be fulfilled.

Challenging Problems

"Events in the political development of West Africa have led to much conjecture and a certain amount of public discussion about the desirability of more speedy constitutional advance in the Federation. Nationalist movements are also at work in Uganda and Kenya and to an increasing extent in Tanganyika. The bona fides of some of these movements are suspect, but whatever their source and their method, they present challenging problems which the board can help to solve by providing information for those who have the interests of Africa at heart irrespective of race and colour.

"Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, addressed the board during the year, and made a characteristic affirmation of his determination that the Tanganyika Government should not be harassed, or rustled by people who said the country's constitutional progress was too slow. Africa, he said, is littered with the requirements of enterprises which have not been met. People have tried to do too fast.

"There has marked increase in trade and activities throughout East Africa and the account has been read of a successful port project in the port of Dar es Salaam in Tanganyika. But Sir Edward Twining, in December, said that the ambitious decisions made in some trade blocs or bilateral increases in wages without corresponding increases in production were beyond the capacity of Tanganyika. He said that the economy must be steadily built up until it became sufficiently viable to provide the revenue needed for the country's expansion; another need was for men of high calibre to provide an efficient and incorruptible public service.

"The national income of the Federation rose steadily until in 1956 it reached about £340m. The rate of economic growth in the past few years has been at about 9% per annum compounded, a rate not surpassed anywhere in the world. Northern Rhodesia's resources of copper, valued conservatively at £240m, represent a quarter of the world's total copper supplies.

"It is regrettable that no visible progress was made in the implementation of the report of the East Africa Royal Commission". During the year 19 new corporations and 18 new individual members joined the board, which at the end of December had 204 members, a gain of 31.

"The chairman is Earl De La Warr and the vice-chairmen are Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., Sir Edmund Teale and Mr. W. M. Robson.

Outside Umpire

"AN OUTSIDE UMPIRE in the form of the overriding responsibility of the United Kingdom will be necessary while the present fragmentation of Kenya exists, Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, said in Nairobi recently when addressing the United Kenya Club. Eventual self-government is the objective, but the lack of educated people in all walks of life was the great deterrent. The time taken to reach self-government would be dictated by local conditions, and the country's first needs were to attract foreign capital and help finance the development of its resources. There must be a common loyalty to Kenya, one overriding tribal, cultural and race barriers. Politicians who played upon communal differences in order to maintain power were, Mr. Blundell said, traitors to their country.

Communism Allied with Racism Two Irresponsible and Evil-Minded Forces

VISCOUNT HARRIS, Minister of Education, said on Friday at the annual meeting of the Primrose League that the Communist danger could be fairly easily contained if it had not been allied with the ignorant, nationalist and racist feelings unleashed since the war in every town and village of the Community.

Initiated by these emotions, we have had to defend them. Very freely they are due to ideas which have been the first to implant and have done much to foster. Whether they were expressed in a form however violent, which it was in the strictest degree responsible to suppose would respect the rights of others, we have actively encouraged them.

We have our rights too, as a nation and as individuals. International trade presupposes international good faith and in the long run the expropriation of international trading posts acquired by legitimate enterprise and maintenance is as destructive of international law and justice as full-throated invasion. Because a right is inalienable does not mean that it should not be respected, and because it exists within the territory of another nation gives no excuse for seizing it.

Piratical Acts

I can sympathize with the desire of African, Asian, and Arab countries to be free from European domination. I care nothing for ensuring that they shall be so free, but I do care that they shall be free. That affords no reason for the forcible seizure of the Suez Canal or the nationalization of the oil pipeline. No Western nation can afford to go in the way with some Asian and Arab Governments in their desire to flout the rights of others without loss of integrity. Still less can any nation with any pretence at self-respect go with the regimes of Egypt and Syria in their frequently expressed determination to exterminate Israel and massacre its inhabitants.

There is only one Power with the cynicism and opportunism to give encouragement to these ugly exhibitions of human lawlessness — the Soviet Union — and this the present regimes in Egypt and Syria, compelled to exploit these same emotions in order to divert popular attention from the dictatorial character of their own rule, have enabled the Soviet Union to accomplish with complete irresponsibility.

What has happened in the Middle East during the past 12 months has been due to a coalition between these two irresponsible and evil-minded forces, and could never have been accomplished without the blindness of some of our allies to their own interests and the faint-headedness and wrong-headedness of many of our fellow countrymen. Colonel Nasser has been enabled to assert a temporary and unacceptable set of conditions for one of the world's waterways. Let no one think that they will ever willingly be accepted in their present form by any loyal British subject.

Nor will one Power for ever be able to pursue her own way in such matters without consulting the wishes of the users, or the obligations of international law. History has a way of being unkind to unilateral settlement, and even less kind to dictators. We never temporary experiments may be subjected, let us not lose our resolution to go on asserting our rights and obtain them in the end.

The apostles of self-determination see nothing in our attempts to preserve order but colonialism or tyranny. They disregard the long list of countries, old and new, who own their freedom to the voluntary gift of Great Britain. The real tyrants, the oppressors, and even in our country the planners and the so-called democratic socialists look as if freedom meant nothing better than anarchy, an economic free-for-all, each man for himself, and go on taking the high ground. By freedom we mean the freedom of morally responsible beings to develop their own personalities and live their own lives. Such freedom does not mean a sort of catch-as-catch-can. Its conditions are the service of law and order, and the rights of others.

If men are to be free they will not remain free. If they are to be constrained by equal laws they will cease to be free. If they are to be equal in opportunity, they will be unequal in achievement, and if there are equal injustices it can only be because those with the most gifts have been compelled to limit their achievement.

To preach the doctrine of equality in a state of unemployment is to proclaim the principle that the gifted, the enterprising, and the industrious are to be exploited by the others, and to create a permanent class of privileged favour of the thrifless, the lazy, and the selfish.

Three African States in Commonwealth Prime Minister's Address in Union Assembly

MR. BEAVERBROOK, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said in the House of Assembly last Thursday that he had been surprised for his decision not to attend the 1951-52 session of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that such countries as Malaya, the West Indies, Nigeria, and Uganda might be admitted independence and invited to Commonwealth membership in which event the position of the Commonwealth would not be an easy one.

Some of these countries might demand their independence and then demand admission to the Commonwealth at a stage when they have not sufficiently developed or experienced democratic processes. Whatever Britain's policy may be, I think she should take account of these things when granting these countries independence. This affects all members of the Commonwealth.

I am not referring to countries like Rhodesia and the Colonies which would eventually come under the control of non-European. Great Britain should not be overhasty in granting independence and Commonwealth membership. The danger is that these countries may easily become the prey of Communism once they are freed from British ties and control. In reply to a question, the Prime Minister said that South Africa's national anthem *Die Suid-Afrikaanse Lied* would henceforth be played when the Queen, as Queen of South Africa or the Governor-General, appeared.

East African Dinner

EARL DE LA WARR will be the chief guest at this year's East African Dinner to be held in the Connaught Rooms, London, on Wednesday, May 14. He returned from a visit to the United States and Canada of his wife the Countess of De La Warr.



Central Africa's Leading Building Society

Write for
Prospectus
and other
Details

SHARE INTEREST
No Income Tax Deductions

FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Head Office
PERMANENT HOUSE
P.O. BOX 420, LUSAKA, RHODESIA

Self-Government Motion Defeated

Incalculable Debt to Great Britain

A MOTION that negotiations be opened with H.M. Government to secure self-government for Uganda by 1961, except for matters of defence and foreign affairs, and complete independence by 1961, was defeated in the Uganda Legislative Council last week after a debate which was described as the most important in the most important of the House.

Proposing the motion Mr. Y. S. Bamba, a member from Iteso, said that a country that had never been given any responsibility could never do any good. He claimed that all countries were going at full speed ahead except Uganda, and that the time had come for Uganda's affairs to be in the hands of its own people.

"We cannot expect the Civil Service to continue to rule the country for us," he said, "they have done a good job, but it is time to hand it to us."

Mr. D. O. Oduka from Iteso, said that self-government was a country's right; independence was given to them as a happy club of nations called the British Commonwealth. Nothing would be lost to the British. They shall leave neither the Asian nor the European away. They shall continue to require their services.

Mr. C. K. Mungonya, Minister of Land Tenure, opposing the motion, said that an essential prerequisite of self-government was a thoroughly trained staff in the fields. The Government had embarked on a full-blooded programme of Africanization, but there was not yet a sufficient number of Africans with the necessary experience, education, and character.

Not Ready for Direct Elections

A modern democracy was not as easy a world as some seemed to think. Political parties would admit that they had a lot to learn and to do in the way of organization and the formation of sound policies. Mr. Mungonya was not convinced that the country was ready for direct elections. It was a fallacy to believe that it was better for people to rule themselves badly than to be ruled by others. The country owed an incalculable debt of gratitude to the British officials who had for the past half-century brought about wonderful progress.

One reason for the opposition to the motion of a Buntoro member, Mr. G. B. Magezi, was that there was no political party representation of the people. Each of the parties bowed its head to Mengo, he said.

Mengo being the headquarters of the Government of the Kingdom of Buganda.

The opinion was challenged by Dr. B. N. Kunuka, secretary-general of the Uganda National Congress, who maintained that this party had members in every district. He believed that the fitness for self-government of the people of Uganda could be tested only when it had been given them.

There were many other speakers for and against the motion before the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, replied.

He recalled that the former Governor, Sir Andrew Cobden, had emphasized that there would be no major changes in policy before 1961. That date was in no way a target for self-government, said Mr. Hartwell, and there had been nothing to justify so dramatic a change of policy as the motion sought.

Government was implementing a programme of economic, social, and educational development which was designed to make the people and the leaders ready as rapidly as possible to assume the responsibilities of self-government. The Public Service Commission's report on training schemes, which would soon be available, and would show that everything possible was being done to fit Africans for senior ranks. That was a major task of Government and it could not be rushed or its process skimmed. To achieve that end the Government was training all political groups and races was necessary.

Unreassuring opposition to Government measures would only cause diversion from the true objective and delay progress towards the ultimate goal of self-government.

The motion was defeated without a division.

Medals for Imperialists

Harry A. COX, with service totaling 27 years with the Imperial Tobacco Company in Nyassaland, have been presented with medals and other awards in Zimbe.

Tax and Duty Changes in Uganda

First Deficit Budget for Many Years

FOR THE FIRST TIME for many years the Uganda budget shows a deficit; for the current year it is likely to be nearly £250,000 and for next year about £1 million.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. A. Christopher Melmoth, said when he made that announcement in the Legislative Council last week that to prevent too much inflation in development there would be an increase in the coffee export duty rebate in the case of income tax, an immediate increase of 10 cents of a shilling per pound in the excise duty on sugar, higher motor vehicle licence fees from July, and increases next year in African poll tax from 100s. to 150s. The export duty on cotton lint would be reduced by 15%, however, and the export duty on cotton seed abolished.

The minimum price below which coffee will be exempt from export duty will be raised to £120 a ton for 1951 and 1952 for arabica. The price will thereafter be 33% of the price received in the market for just over 21m.

The new tax measure, which is expected to yield just over £1m, and other proposals are expected to reduce the estimated revenue deficit next year by £25,000. Estimated expenditure for the current year is £100,000, about that of for 1950, and in 1951-52 a further net increase of rather more than £1m. is expected.

Immense Improvement

Between 1947 and 1950, Mr. Melmoth said, there had been immense improvement in the country's economy. Thousands of people had found regular employment for the first time, there had been a clear rise in the standards of living, and trade that within four years the total imports of cigarettes and tobacco had increased from 2m. to 2m. lb. The Uganda Electricity Board had costed £200,000, the railway extension had cost £100,000, the new port at Mombasa, Kileleshwa, and the cement and textile factories in Jinja had been started, and simultaneously there had been a great expansion of African, Asian, and European private enterprise.

But the situation had changed since 1950, the coffee crop being very much lower, and cotton production had risen a little, the growers had had a bad year from £27.7m. to £21.9m. There had been a loss of £26m. less to spend, goods had accumulated in the shops. Traders had therefore cut their import orders by about 60%, causing the Government a substantial loss of import duties.

Fortunately there were signs of recovery, and he believed that customs revenue would rise by 12% to £500,000. There were solid grounds for expecting an annual rate of increase of 5% in revenue.

Had development progress not been so the deficit in the revenue budget would have exceeded £3m. The increase in recurrent expenditure had been only 7% only 3% more on account of overseas recruitment and by deferring expansion of port where absolutely essential. Officials would travel less in order to save 1% in mileage charges, there would be closer control of the use of private cars, duty, and the short tour would be reduced from 18 months to normally not less than 15 months.

Treasury bills would be introduced to raise the seasonal finance required by the government, and tax revenue certificates carrying 3% interest would also be introduced.

The 62s. per ton rebate from export duty to coffee growers had been abused, the cost to the revenue of £150,000 a year. Discontinuance of the rebate would increase by £20 to £25 from the outgoings of growers liable to income tax, but most growers would still find coffee a very profitable crop.

Referring to the recommendation of the Coates Commission that Africans should be allowed to benefit from pay income tax, the Minister said that no African with a wife and children would pay anything unless his income exceeded £100 a year.

He asked the Legislature to consider whether the interest free loan of £7m. from the Public Assistance Fund should be converted to a grant. Reduction of the cotton poll duty by 15% or 20% to a lb. of seed would save £200,000 in the full year, he said, and it would be a saving because the board would be paying less.

THE VIBRANT life of a National Congress in the demonstrations in all towns in support of its demand for self-government in 1949. The plans for a week intensive campaign.

Land Consolidation Kenya Rate to Beat the Political Clock

EVERY EFFORT must be made to complete the consolidation of African lands before Kikuyu who are now detainees return to the reserves and stir up political feelings and objections. Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, Director of Agriculture, gave an address to the Royal African Society in London last week.

Under the old system of fragmentation an African might have 20 or even 30 widely scattered plots; an agricultural officer could easily spend a week inspecting them. There were four phases of land re-allocation. A site was selected, the boundaries were fixed and hedged, an air photo was taken, and finally a title to the land

The financial benefits of consolidation were striking: about £100 a year from seven to 10 acres, though many African farmers were netting between £200 and £300, and some even £500. An African farmer and his family shown on one of the slides standing proudly outside their model farmstead obviously had more than £100 a year coming in.

Kenya's agricultural history, Mr. Swynnerton said, dated back to the policies of Sir Charles Elliot, a former Governor and later Dominions Secretary. Their plan for European settlement was born in 1907 and was still going strong. In 1918 the Colonies Office in England during the war a 104-acre settlement plan which envisaged large-scale investment in African agriculture. One difficulty was that agricultural planning was inherently long-term while Government fiscal policy was short-term. Another obstacle was the innate conservatism of the African.

African Co-Operation

The African Livestock Board was now a flourishing institution, however. A typical instance of the change of attitude was the Machakos area, where the Africans had steadfastly ignored stock control measures before the war but were now co-operating in herd limitation, and actually surrendering land for afforestation, "a remarkable achievement".

Mr. Swynnerton's coloured slides admirably illustrated his

Message. He asked whether it was true that Kenya's young pineapple industry was already being wrecked by the flooding of the U.K. market with Philippine produce.

Mr. Swynnerton replied that Formosan, not Philippine pineapples were doing all the damage. It was largely acquisition of international marketing and restrictive practices, whereby the growers, waiting the peaches and apricots, had also to take a quota of pineapples.

Sir Charles Ponsonby said that he had recently spent an exhilarating day in the Kikuyu Reserve. Re-creation of land was a difficult and delicate process, and some Africans might feel themselves cheated. He had heard of one who, thinking he was not receiving his fair share, had paid an Indian surveyor £25 to check his land. The surveyor reported that he was perfectly in order. "That was a good advertisement for the integrity of the Government and a warning that Africa is a rewarding lesson."

Asked if the Kikuyu developments might be extended to the Luo, Mr. Swynnerton explained that the Government's policy of much closer administration in the Coast Province had greatly helped land consolidation. The Luo were not anxious to change their way of life. In the Nyasa Province, for example, there were always coffee seedlings left over after the annual distribution, whereas in other areas it had become an administrative nightmare to satisfy the demand.

Sir Gilbert Rennie said that what was being done in Kenya could be matched in Southern Rhodesia and asked how Kenya intended to prevent the recurrence of land fragmentation through inheritance or marriage.

Admitting that that was still an unsolved problem, Mr. Swynnerton hoped that legislation would eventually lay down a standard minimum economic holding and thus limit subdivision.

Miss Owen praised the report for the past 10 years of the African Land Development Board.

Mr. E. S. Joelson said that the annual reports of the board were among the best documents issued in Kenya, but they were most unattractive in form and binding, though containing many admirable photographs. Could Mr. Swynnerton not persuade the Government to give them enhanced appeal to the general public?

Mr. Thomas Duggan, M.P., who presided, said that when the present Parliamentary delegation to Kenya found the name of Swynnerton respected throughout the Colony and that the success of his plan had amazed even the British. What had impressed the delegation was the co-operation with Africans were making to its success. When visiting a farm in the reserves he found that the African in charge was a man who had studied at Cambridge. He told him what he always told officials in this country when he was Minister of Agriculture. If the people do their job properly, it is their work. It must be economic. The Government should not be in a hurry to take their money to the bank.

The Kenya Public Relations Office in London had provided and illustrated to the members of the above 100 photographs illustrating the activities of the African Land Development Board in Kenya.

Letter to the Editor

Suppression of the Report on Kenya Contrast with Publicity for U.N. Report

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, — You have referred in Matters of Moment to the failure to publish a report on Kenya which represented the unanimous voice of an all-party Parliamentary delegation.

Not long ago a contentious report of a U.N.O. Trusteeship Delegation to Tanganyika was made public to the world. In contrast, a united report by opposite political parties of our own Parliament now remains a closed book. A great opportunity to show real unity of purpose in Colonial policy appears to have been missed.

If this criticism is misplaced, may we be told why?
Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.4

TRULY BEWILDERED.



Darling

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

C.P.A.'s "Star Chamber Tactics" Rhodesian Plea for Publication

THE REFUSAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH OF the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to publish the unanimous report rendered by the delegation which recently visited Kenya is already arousing anxiety in Rhodesia, as was predicted by the paper recently.

Referring to the fact that another all-party delegation from the United Kingdom was to visit the Federation a few days hence, a leading article in the *Sunderland Mail*, Salisbury, has said:

"If they come with an open mind, what they find here will help convince those who still need convincing that the Federation is quite capable of running its own affairs and of maintaining the rate of progress of all its people. But it is important that their findings should be made public in Britain—and not kept secret, as has happened after a similar visit to Kenya. Since the Federation will pay for the visit, the Government in Salisbury must see to it that there are no Socialist Star Chamber tactics when the study groups' report on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has been prepared."

Assistant Ministers Appointed

FOUR AFRICANS, one European, and one Asian, all of them present former non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, were last Friday appointed Assistant Ministers, with duties analogous to those performed in this country by Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. They are to help the senior officials who are now Ministers (no longer Members)—a term which this newspaper has often criticized as misleading, especially outside East Africa.

A 13-year-old African saved his uncle's life in Barotseland recently when he shot an arrow into a leopard attacking the uncle, who was headman of a village which had been raided by the beast. He had shot and clubbed it, but it charged him as the nephew came to the rescue.



It's not such
a long stretch—
to reach EAST AFRICA

Modern communications have you here in a matter of hours.

Sport, wild life, majestic scenery or just lying in the sun. Whatever your choice, you'll find it in East Africa.

THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION,
GRANVILLE HOUSE, P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI.



London Office

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association, Grand Buildings
Trinity Square, LONDON, W.2.2.

SKYLINE

The Royal Africa Society

Princess Alice Accepts Presidency

MRS. H. PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, has accepted the office of president of the Royal African Society, in succession to her late husband, Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone.

At last week's annual general meeting of the society Lord Hailey was re-elected chairman and Mrs. B. Macdonna vice-chairman. Mrs. G. P. Macdonna, who felt due to retire, Sir Christopher Fox and Sir James Prain, were re-elected, and were the four retiring members of the council, Miss Marjorie Nicholson, Sir George Beresford-Stooke, Dr. T. O. Elias, and Mr. N. J. Munge.

Sir Reginald Robins and Mr. J. Wilson having resigned from the council, Miss D. Thompson and Mr. W. H. Beeton were elected in their stead, and Professor Anderson was elected to fill another vacancy, and Charles O'Malley was re-elected honorary solicitor, and Messrs. DeLottie, Pleisley, Griffiths & Co. were re-appointed honorary auditors.

Lord Hailey said that Mr. Macdonna had been a tower of strength as vice-chairman, and Sir Stewart Symes proposed a vote of thanks to him and Mr. Charles Hill, the honorary treasurer.

Princess Alice, Mrs. Arthur Houkes, and Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., were elected honorary life members.

For Dedicated Service to Africa

The meeting carried with acclamation the recommendation of the council that the society's medal "for dedicated service to Africa" should be awarded to Sister Indocia, of Kivungilo Mission, Tanganyika Territory; Professor D. D. P. Jabavu, of South Africa; the Rev. A. F. Matthew, of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the Rev. Father Emile van Rompaey, of the Uele district of the Belgian Congo; and Mr. F. S. Joelson, founder and editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

At the suggestion of the council, it was resolved that they and all other holders of the society's medal should be made honorary life members.

Attending Parliamentary Course

THE SIXTH COURSE in Parliamentary procedure and practice for members and officials of overseas legislatures opened in London on Monday under the auspices of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Of the 27 persons from overseas who are attending, there are two from the Sudan and four others from East and Central Africa. They are Dr. Alexander Scott, M.P., of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Dr. A. Norval Mitchell, clerk designate of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia; Mr. M. N. Davidson, clerk of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly; Mr. Othman Shariff, M.L.C., Zanzibar; Sayed Mohammed El Hassan Diab, Speaker of the Senate of the Sudan; and Sayed Osman Mohammed El Hassan, clerk assistant of the Sudanese House of Representatives.

B.O.A.C. and C.A.A.

SIR ROY WELLESLEY, Federal Prime Minister, confirmed on Monday that the British Overseas Airways Corporation had offered to take over the operations of Central African Airways. Lord Rotherwick, for Hunting-Clan Airways, Ltd., made a similar offer in February, and Pan American Airways also made an approach. The terms of the B.O.A.C. offer, which was carried to Salisbury by Mr. K. C. Granville, the commercial director, have not been disclosed.

News Items in Brief

Hospitality allowances are to be paid to Northern Rhodesian African civil servants and police who accommodate colleagues travelling on duty.

Government bureaux have berthed 40 Northern Rhodesian Africans ready for overseas service. Ten others have studied abroad without Government assistance.

Milk delivery boys in Salisbury who struck without warning for higher pay returned to work a few hours later, after the Dairy Marketing Board had refused the claim.

The first African branch of the African Section of the British Empire Service League in Nyasaland has been formed in Blantyre. Mr. C. M. B. Kandeo is chairman.

From July the African Listener, the Federal radio journal, is to be produced and published fortnightly instead of monthly. It will be printed in Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, and Lozi.

Fifteen young Africans have been selected by the Kenya Civil Service Commission as district assistants in the provincial administration on a basic salary scale of £624 to £1,068 a year.

A new composite car comprising a dining saloon for upper-class passengers and a buffet for third-class passengers has just been put into service on the Western Uganda line of East African Railways.

A course in domestic subjects for women from the Colonies on holiday in Britain is to be held at The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, W.1, from July 15 to August 2. The last date for entries is July 8.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom, formed three years ago, has now a strength of five million, according to Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P. Presumably that is the total membership of all affiliated bodies.

The statue in Lusaka which the British South Africa Company has promised to present is of Cecil Rhodes, founder of the company and of Rhodesia, not of Sir Robert Coryndon, who is already commemorated in the capital.

Mr. W. Kunicki has lent a copy of his film "Kinship of the Creature" to the Kenya Public Relations Office in London, through which bookings may be made. The 16mm film, in colour with a sound track, illustrates life in the national parks.

Supplementary estimates totalling £504,112 have been presented to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. C. J. Hatty, bringing the total appropriation from revenue funds for the financial year ending June 30 to £17,034,427.

A luxury coach service between Salisbury and Johannesburg, starting on Monday, will cut the rail time by about 17 hours, according to Mr. J. R. Mellor, general manager of the Salisbury-London Omnibus Company. Thirty-four state coaches will be used.

Of the immigrants during the year ending in 1956, 692 were British subjects, 911 (15%) were born in the U.K. and 646 (31%) in South Africa. Of the 200 others, 93 were Germans, 50 Hollanders, 29 Portuguese, 33 Greeks, and 167 others. Of the total, 1,345 went to Southern Rhodesia, 549 to Northern Rhodesia, and 114 to Nyasaland.

Penalties for illegally killing or attempting to kill an elephant in Kenya will, if a Bill at present before the Legislative Council is passed, be raised to a fine of £1,000 and five years' imprisonment. The same penalties may be applied to illegal buying, possession, sale, import or export of rhino horn, elephant ivory, and leopard skins.

By the end of last year 735 Pokomo and 32 Orma tribesmen had registered as voters in the African elections, representing about 75% of those eligible for registration in the Tana River area. The Orma figure represents chiefs and elders who were invited to set an example. The district commissioner commented that the tribe as a whole was indifferent.

Urgent Problem

SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF WHEAT in the Federation was one of its most urgent problems, Mr. W. H. Wroth, Northern Rhodesian Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, said when he opened the Henderson Research Station's field day near Salisbury. He referred to the experiments of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group on the Kafue Flats in growing wheat under irrigation during the dry weather, saying that the scheme was of the utmost importance, for the African population was rapidly switching over to wheaten flour.

AIR TRAVEL IS THE ANSWER IN EAST AFRICA

This map shows the comprehensive network of DCA-Dakota services throughout Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, in many cases linking centres with no direct land connections. No wonder air travel is East Africa's chief mode of transport.

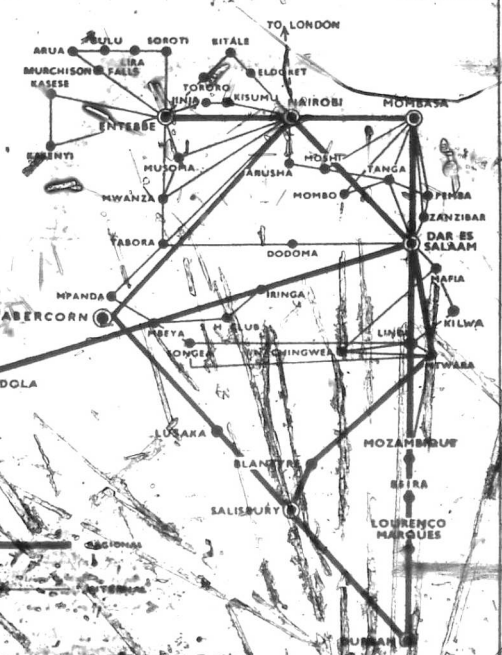
East African Airways also offer regular flights to South Africa — an inland route via Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia and a coastwise route via Portuguese East Africa. Your local travel agent or air line office will give you full details.

FLY—AND RELY ON



EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Airways Terminal, Sadler House, Box 1010, Nairobi, Kenya



£8m. Steel Development Programme

Sale of Riscoom to Private Enterprise

A BILL TO CONFIRM the sale to private enterprise of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission's steelworks at Que Que has been read a second time in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

The steelworks is to be bought for about £4m. by a private company formed by the Southern Rhodesian Government, the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Stewarts & Lloyds, Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, the British South Africa Company, Rhodesian Selection Trust, and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, the Minister responsible for Riscoom, said that the sale would mark the opening of a new era of industrial development, chiefly because the agreement provided for an £8m. development programme to boost Riscoom's present output of 60,000 tons a year to 150,000 tons. Then there were plans for further development including sheet steel production and a wire-rod mill. The industry must expand with the country and the Government alone could not provide the necessary funds.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson (U.R.P., Bulawayo East) said it appeared to him that the Messina Company would make almost £4m. eventually from the sale of iron ore to the new private company from the Bukwe deposits, though the Messina Company had spent only about £200,000 on the deposits.

Mr. Ellman-Brown replied that it was a condition of the companies taking over the steelworks that the Bukwe deposits, the largest high-grade deposits in the world, should be included to give a strong long-term position. The sale price was £600,000 to be satisfied by the issue of 250,000 ordinary £1 shares to Messina and the payment of £250,000 in cash. In addition a royalty of 6d. a ton of ore would be paid to Messina for 99 years.

Eventually, said the Minister, the Government might permit the export of the ore to Britain at a profit of 10s. a ton to the new company. Then it might also be decided to make pig iron and export that instead of the ore, and that would make an even greater profit.

The Minister was praised from all sides of the House for bringing about the sale of Riscoom.

Revolution of Rising Expectations

Helping Hand for Underdeveloped States

GREAT BRITAIN, with its long experience and tradition in Empire and Commonwealth, has closer knowledge than almost any other Power of that tide in the affairs of men which Mr. Adlai Stevenson has called the revolution of rising expectations. Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal, said in Birmingham on Friday, speaking of the desire of underdeveloped peoples, newly independent, to improve their lot and carry out a delayed industrial revolution with little domestic capital and foregone administrative experience. He continued:

"We must show by our Commonwealth example how legitimate aspirations may be satisfied along the path of freedom. We provide a non-Communist example for the new nations as they move towards independence. As we proved Marx wrong at home by practicing the doctrine of 'one nation and practising social reform', we must prove Marx wrong abroad by extending the helping hand and expanding the idea of liberty."

"Maintenance of our place in the world, development of the supreme deterrent, help to underdeveloped countries, strengthening our overseas information services, and so on, demand a healthy and vibrant economy. We cannot build in England the academic egalitarian society which the Socialists want and expect to make progress."

Rewards for Effort

"You cannot remove the dynamo and expect an engine still to turn over. Our national wealth has to be created all the time and continuously expanded. Opportunity for personal and family profit and advancement is part of the mechanism by which the necessities of life are produced for all. You can produce the necessities of life for all only if you will allow luxuries to those who work well enough and hard enough to get them."

"But our party must keep our social ideals before our eyes. We believe that the happiness and welfare of the community depend essentially on its members, not on the Government which can only help and guide. If by full employment and an expanding economy we can give everyone the chance of providing the necessities of life and winning a fair proportion of its luxuries, who—except Childs, Harold Wilson—will say that we are living in a bad society because all this is happening without bureaucrats being paid to accomplish it?"

"What the individual can do for himself and his children in housing, education, or provision for old age he ought to do and ought to be allowed and encouraged to do. Indeed, we believe that it is his moral duty to do it. But always there will be need for organized effort to supply some of the necessities of life to those who need them most: 'The principle of the basic minimum below which no one must be allowed to fall is sacrosanct'."

Development Plan Criticized

KENYA'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, Mr. R. J. Hillard said at the last meeting of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, was less of a co-ordinated and coherent plan than a hotch-potch of unrelated departmental proposals which had caught the favourable eye of the Treasury. The apparent lack of co-ordination was the inevitable result of the failure to appoint a full-time, high-ranking development commission with full staff, full executive powers, and no embroilment in day-to-day administration. Mr. A. J. Don Small described the development plan as haphazard, and pointed out that the only provision for water development was in townships and closely settled areas; in his view water development should have been at the head of the list. Mr. Holden thought that the Government's plan had been muddled and confused.

The reports of the courts of inquiry appointed by the Ministry of Labour to examine disputes in the engineering, building, and ship-repairing industries have had a good reception by the Press. Professor D. T. Cook, Professor of Economics at Durham University, who served on the East Africa Royal Commission, was chairman in both cases.

MANUBITO, S.A.R.L.

CAIXA POSTAL 17.
Cables

LOBITO, ANGOLA
Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

CLAN LINE	LLOYD TRIESTINO
HALL LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HOUSTON LINE	ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN	S.S. Co., Ltd.
AFRICAN LINES	DAFRA LINE

AT

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY

THROUGH B/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A.—VIA LOBITO

TO

BELGIAN CONGO

Conwarren, P.O. Box 1045, Elizabethville, B.C.

and

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Leopold Walford (C.A.), Ltd., P.O. Box 67, Ndola N.R.
And at Kitwe, Mulilira, Luanshya

London Office:

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

42-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone: AY 5212. Cables: Walfship, London.

London Telex: 243221



POWER, PERFORMANCE AND SPACE

For single loads up to 24 tons gross, and train loads up to 40 tons gross, the most profitable combination of power, performance and space is the British-built A.E.C. 'Mammoth Major'. Operators all over the world know that this rugged, powerful 6-8 wheeler is always on top of its job, that on the hardest, longest journey

its mile-after-mile reliability and low running costs mean extra profits. They know, too, its flexible design means that the 'Mammoth Major' can be adapted for almost any type of transport. Find out all about the A.E.C. 'Mammoth Major' — a paying investment for years.

A.E.C. 'MAMMOTH MAJOR'

* 6-shaft full-steer 4-wheel forward control type, short wheelbase, tippers, trailers, etc. Body lengths from 20 ft. to 34 ft. 9 in.

* A.E.C. 11.3 litre direct-injection diesel engine with improved cooling.

- * Full articulated double drive rear bogie
- * 5-speed gearbox, 140 mph overdrive
- * Exhaust or air pressure braking
- * Optional power assisted steering



A.C.V. SALPS LTD., EXPORT DIVISION, 49 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

Distributors for Uganda
THE UGANDA CO. (Africa) LTD., P.O. Box 1, Kampala

East African Loans Oversubscribed

EAST AFRICAN LOANS offered on the London market last Thursday were promptly oversubscribed. That had been expected, for the terms were attractive. There were two separate but simultaneous and associated loans, one for £8m. for East African Railways and Harbours (£11m. had been taken up by Colonial Governments), and another for £3m. for Posts and Telecommunications (of which £500,000 had been taken by Colonial Governments). Both were guaranteed by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

The stock, offered at par and bearing 5½% interest runs to 1977-83. Just before the loan was announced Tanganyika's 5½% stock (1978-82) was quoted on the Stock Exchange at £104½, and even after the announcement it stood at £102½.

Allotment letters were posted at the week-end. Allotments in the case of the Railways and Harbours issue were made in full for applications up to £300. That amount was made available to applicants for from £600 and £1,000, and those for larger amounts received 30%.

For the Post and Telecommunications issue applicants for amounts up to £300 received £100, from £300 to £600 the allotment was £200, from £700 to £1,000, £300, and for larger amounts 30%.

North Charterland Co. to Cease Trading

THE DECISION of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., to cease trading activities on June 30 has caused much concern in Fort Jameson, reports the local correspondent of the *Nyasaland Times*. The company has traded in the Eastern Province for many years, where it employs 17 Europeans and 60 Africans. "It is extremely doubtful whether they will be absorbed by other local firms. The loss in revenue will be felt very much in a small community like Fort Jameson. This is indeed a grave loss and a grievous blow."

A bus strike in the capital of Tanganyika Territory was ordered by the Dar es Salaam Transport and Allied Workers Union.

Of Commercial Concern

At the annual meeting in London on Friday of ComMart Ltd., Mr. A. J. Raymond, chairman and managing director, said that the company was negotiating "to secure an important territorial addition to its franchise in Rhodesia which, if successful, would greatly consolidate our position in that market."

Forestral Land Timber and Railway Co., Ltd., a group with large East, Central, and South African interests, is building a new factory in the Chaco Province of Argentina through its subsidiary in that country, which will utilise its own resources and not require investment from London.

East African Railways and Harbours revenue in March totalled £1,829,000, against £1,943,000 in the same month last year, and £1,706,000 in February. Earnings for the first three months of this year were £5,437,000 (£5,761,000).

The £11m. local loan, the first of its kind to be issued by the Tanganyika Government, has been fully subscribed. Applications for amounts up to £20,000 were allotted in full, and those in excess of that amount scaled down.

The first payout to pyrethrum growers in Kenya for the year ended March last year was 2.61s. per lb. for flowers with a pyrethrin content of 1.5%, against 2.46s. in the previous year. **Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.** has decided to build a factory in Rhodesia for the manufacture of tyres for cars, lorries, buses, tractors, motorcycles, and cycles.

Producers in Uganda received for the principal cash crops in 1956 £23m. against £29m. in 1955, £21m. in 1954, £19m. in 1953, and £10½m. in 1950.

More than 300 tons of lucerne were exported from Kenya to the U.K. last year, at an average price to the growers of £24 per ton.

British Plantations, Ltd. produced 49 tons of sisal fibre and 2½ tons in March, making 453 tons for nine months.

The **Madaya Construction Co., Ltd.**, has been awarded the contract for the £150,000 Nyasaland High Court.

Nairobi Glassworks, Ltd. has taken over the assets of **Pit. Moore Glassworks, Ltd., Nairobi**.

Barclays Bank P.C.O. has opened a branch in Bushonyi, Uganda.

Dividends

Africa Cement, Ltd. — 2½% (the same). Group net profit, including profits on the sale of shares of £142,571, was £20,351 (£20,282) after tax of £30,302 (£44,726). Profit on the sale of calling rights of £700,000 has been transferred to Capital Reserve.

The **Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.**, in concern with branches in East and Central Africa, has declared a dividend of 2s. per A share and 4s. per ordinary share in equal instalments on June 1 and December 2 next, both subject to taxation.

The **Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.** has raised its ordinary dividend to 4½% for the fifth successive year with a payment of 1½% for 1956. Group profits before tax and central contingencies provision increased from £1,163 to £761,612.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd. have declared a second interim dividend of 6s. making 9s. for the year (the same). Profits for 1956 of £263,552 (against £1.1m) are subject to tax of £430,000 (£630,600). The carry-forward is £43,029 (£406,974).

Tozer Investments and Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd. — Final 15% and bonus of 5%, making 25% (the same). Group net profit £254,919 (£353,488) after tax of £330,421 (£362,386).

Sisal Outputs for April

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 50 tons of fibre, making 2,020 tons for 19 months, against 1,825 tons in the same period last year. The factory was closed from April 8 to 15 for the annual overhaul.

Teva Plantations, Ltd. — 75 tons of fibre, making 1,000 tons for four months, against 405 tons in the same period last year. The **Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.** — 390 tons of fibre, against 368 in the same months of the year.

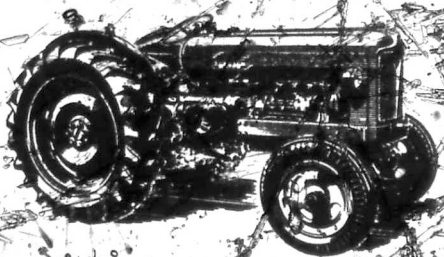
Harland and Wolff

HARLAND AND WOLFF LTD. have declared a dividend of 10% (the same). Group net profits for 1956 of £201,297 (from £200,859) after tax of £900,847 (£8,768). During 1956 merchant and naval vessels totaling more than 130,000 tons were war-torn in their yards, an output which was maintained on account of our disputes last autumn. Important new contracts include five cargo ships for the **India Line**, three 20,000-ton passenger and cargo liners for **Royal Mail**, and a 25,000-ton passenger liner for the **P. & O.**

FARMERS IN TANGANYIKA

USE THE

FORDSON MAJOR



AND ALLIED IMPLEMENTS

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TRING

Branches: ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, MAFINGA, MOSHI, TRING

Hillman Husky

DOUBLE DUTY....



With the Husky you take *everything* you need along with you and yours! There's seating for 4 adults and plenty of room for plenty of luggage. The back seat folds away to provide exceptional flat-floor load space. No ordinary saloon this! Sleek, lively on the road, *extremely* comfortable, very economical—and *all* that luggage space!

TWICE THE FUN!

TRY IT TO-DAY!

DISCREDITORS

ROOTES

TANGANYIKA The International Motor Mart Ltd. P.O. Box 409 DAR ES SALAAM

KENYA Rootes (Kenya) Ltd. P.O. Box. No. 302 Gloucester House, Victoria Street, NAIROBI.

UGANDA Hunts Motors Ltd. P.O. Box 55 RAMPANA

EXPORT DIVISION

DEVEREUX HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

Company Report

The British Central Africa Company, Ltd.

Widespread Character of the Company's Plantation Interests

MR. DONALD C. BROOK'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 1 in London.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, F.S.A.A., the chairman presided.

The following is his circulated statement:

The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1956, show an available profit of £78,278 as compared with £137,345 for the previous year. The sharp fall in profit of £49,067 is due in the main to two factors entirely outside our control; the first being the low price levels ruling in the tea market, a matter with which I shall deal later, the second being the damage caused by the severe storms associated with the cyclone to which I referred in my circular of December 28, 1956.

"Cyclone Edith"

On April 5, 1956, a cyclone, known locally as "Cyclone Edith" swept across Nyasaland doing considerable damage. Roads became dangerous or impassable and flooding widespread. The railway line from Limbe to the port of Beira was breached at Chiromo, where 120 feet of embankment were washed away. We have to congratulate the Nyasaland Railways in that they had re-opened passenger traffic to the coast within a week, using paddle steamers to cross the gap, and despite great difficulties, by April 27 they had erected a bridge enabling normal traffic to be resumed.

"Although our estates were not in the direct path of the cyclone, the associated storms, as I myself saw, did considerable harm to our annual crops, which at that time of the year were ripening or being harvested. Our tea and tobacco gardens luckily escaped severe damage, but other crops were not so affected.

The accounts for the year under review amply evidence the vicissitudes of climate and fortune which have to be borne by those engaged in tropical agriculture in an undertaking such as ours in Nyasaland.

Principal Crops

"CROPS.—The out-turn of our principal crops for the past four years ended September 30 was as follows:

	1956	1955	1954	1953
Tobacco	189,581 lb.	195,444 lb.	181,329 lb.	283,173 lb.
Soya	326 tons	476 tons	491 tons	554 tons
Tung	269,210 lb.	171,703 lb.	447,726 lb.	138,614 lb.
Tea	2,114,033 lb.	1,848,104 lb.	1,696,673 lb.	1,528,250 lb.

"TOBACCO.—The crop of 189,581 lb. represents an average of 614 lb. per acre, as compared with 614 lb. per acre in the previous year, and this, together with the bad weather in March and April, 1956, resulted in the lower yield and a fall in quality of the later planted tobacco. However, the average price realized for our crop was over 2d. per lb. above the Nyasaland flue-cured average. In all, our tobacco activities showed a reasonable return having regard to the weather conditions experienced.

"SOYA.—The growing season for this crop was favourable, being neither too wet nor too dry, and up to mid-March we expected a heavy harvest. The normal period of ripening and harvesting is in April when the

crop was struck by "Cyclone Edith". As a result, the yield was 685 lb. per acre, as compared with 614 lb. (last year), of which only two-thirds was of a grade suitable for export. As I indicated in my preliminary report in December last, we sustained a loss of nearly £9,000 on this particular crop.

"TUNG.—This year the crop totalled 269,210 lb. of nuts, as compared with 373,703 lb. last year, and, as a result, we did not recover our expenditure thereon.

"COTTON.—Owing to a combination of late planting rains, excessive rains during the ripening period and the high incidence of pests and diseases, the cotton crop was the smallest for many years. The yield per acre of 496 lb. was about one-fifth of the previous year of 437 lb. and this, coupled with a reduction in the number of growers, resulted in our tenants producing only one-eighth of the amount of cotton produced in 1955. Furthermore, we were unable to purchase any cotton in the open market from other sources. The ginnery produced 53 short tons of lint as compared with 610 short tons last year. Of the 53 tons, 45 tons were ginned on behalf of the Cotton Marketing Board. The operations at our ginnery, due to heavy incidence of overheads in the ginnery in relation to the small crop ginned, resulted in a loss of some £2,600.

Increased Tea Production

"TEA.—The climatic conditions which adversely affected so many other crops were not so unfavourable to tea. The prolonged rains in April gave a further boost to the bearing tea and additional development to the young tea. All our estates showed an increase in the out-turn of green leaf, although due to the inclusion of young areas coming into bearing during the year Chisunga, Tungu and Mpezo estates showed a slight reduction in the average yield per acre. The table below also gives details of the state of our tea development at the close of the year under review with comparative figures:—

	Planted		Acreage		Made tea in lb.		
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1954
Chisunga	705	705	705	665	1,445	1,453	1,541
Mindaji	500	500	500	500	1,284	1,123	924
Tungu	456	442	442	301	504	529	397
Mpezi	312	192	172	172	783	523	256
Mpezo	150	42	20	20	390	461	173
Nkhami	—	115	115	—	546	539	—
	2,253	1,996	1,773	1,773	1,059	1,042	997

"The output of tea during the year was 2,114,033 lb., as compared with 1,848,104 lb. in the previous year, an increase of approximately 14%. Members will share with the board their satisfaction at passing, for the first time in the history of the company, the two million lb. figure of out-turn of made tea. The fall in cost was 24.5d. per lb. against 26.34d. per lb. previously, a welcome reduction achieved in the face of steadily increasing prices for materials and services."

Sales realized 35,17d. net per ton compared with 42,22d. in the previous year, and this fall in price followed the general pattern in the tea markets of the world. Following the high prices realized early in 1955, there was a steady fall continuing into 1956, and by mid-summer 1956 the general level of prices had temporarily fallen so low that market reports revealed that some producers were obviously selling at a loss to cover their cost of production.

"With regard to the current year, the output of tea made month by month has shown a steady increase and during the five months to the end of February, 1957, we had made 1,211,854 lbs. as compared with 966,605 lb. for the same period of the year 1955-56, an increase of 246,740 lb. Sales of 859,222 lb. from October, 1956 to February 1957, inclusive, have realized to date 42.4d. net per lb. We expect in the current year to exceed an output of 24 million lb. a year.

"During the 1956-57 planting season, 28 acres of new tea extensions have been planted together with 10 acres of seedbearers, whilst the necessary infilling of vacancies in previously planted areas has been carried out. During my visit to Nyasaland in February last I was greatly impressed by the appearance of all our tea and with the progress of the new extensions.

Changalume Option

"MINING RIGHTS.— Since the close of the financial year Rhodesia Cement Limited has given notice that it will acquire the mining rights over which it had an option at Changalume and has paid the first yearly instalment due on January 1, 1957. Members will recall from my statement last year that the consideration is a lump sum of £30,000, payable in six annual instalments:

"LAND.— The survey of the 48,773 acres acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Ordinance has not been completed. All our estates in the tea block are now free from tenants, 1,246 families having been removed therefrom. In all, some 3,237 families have been moved to date without incident of any description. For this we are greatly indebted to Mr. D. A. G. Beave, the Government land resettlement officer concerned, and to his staff for their excellent handling of a more than particularly delicate problem. It was at first considered that these movements might result in a severe shortage of labour on our tea estates. I am glad to say this has not entirely been the case, although there has been less labour in certain instances. To overcome this we are building permanent and temporary accommodation for Africans as required, and labour is coming in.

"A further 850 tenants remain to be removed from our tobacco estates in the Bantye district and this may involve the acquisition of more land by Government.

More Sisal Planted

"SISAL.— During the year a further 300 acres of sisal were planted at the Makandi estate. The output of fibre and tow was 172 tons, as compared with 274 tons in the previous year and sales realized £55 12s. 2d. per ton against £57 2s. 2d. per ton. The factory was closed from November, 1955, to February, 1956, during the building of the new engine house and electric foundations and for the completion of the new decorticator shed. The 230 h.p. engine and No. 4 Corson decorticator were installed by February last, when I saw a trial run of the new equipment. As soon as the final adjustments normally required by new machinery have been made the production will be increased. Mr. J. J. Frank, on whose report in 1957 the extension of our planted area and re-organization of the factory were based, visited the estate in August, 1956, and again in

February, 1957, and reported favourably on the state of the sisal and of the new factory.

There was some shortage of labour after the removal of African tenants from the estate, but at the time of writing the situation is satisfactory.

New Crops

"COFFEE.— We consider this has not passed the experimental stage. At the close of the year under review 184 acres of Arabica had been planted out, and we have subsequently planted a further 23 acres. It is expected that 3 acres of the older areas will reach maturity during the current year.

"EXPERIMENTS.— Our main experiments are:—
(a) Granadillas.— The whole 20 acres is growing well but it is not yet economic.

(b) Livestock.— The beef and dairy herds are building up satisfactorily and are in good condition. Milk from our Jersey cattle sells well.

"ACCOUNTS.— The profit and loss account for the year to September 30, 1956, shows a gross profit from estates, plantations, etc., of £113,068 as compared with £164,942 in the previous year, a decrease of £51,856. After deducting head office expenditure £10,646, depreciation £32,172, staff pensions £2,812 and directors' remuneration £4,242, the trading profit is £63,245. To the trading profit there is added the profit on land sales of £7,222 and dividends and interest amounting to £7,811, making a disposable total of £78,278 as compared with £127,345 last year. The increase of £4,001 in income from quoted investments is due, first, to our receiving a dividend of 64% or £2,376 gross from African Lakes Corporation Limited, the first dividend received from that concern for three years, secondly, to an increased rate of dividend, from 24% to 31% from Nyasaland Railways Limited, and also to interest on our holding in Government securities. After deducting £1,484 for interest payable and £85,790 for taxation from the disposable total of £78,278 the surplus remaining is £1,004. From this amount we have allocated £5,000 to be written off tea estates expenditure. Adding to the resulting balance of £26,004 the balance from the last account £36,946, the total becomes £62,950. From this we have to deduct the interim dividend of 5% paid in January, 1957, amounting to £8,596, and the board now recommend a final dividend of 10%, making a total of 15% for the year. The dividend absorbs £25,789 leaving a balance of £37,161 which is carried to the balance sheet.

Dividend

"In view of the comparatively high profits for the year, the dividend at 15% does not appear to be a modest reduction on the previous year's total of 17 1/2%, but the directors have had regard to the principle they have adopted for many years of making generous allocations to reserves in good years so that dividends can be maintained at a reasonable level.

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will see that buildings, plant and machinery stand at £46,810 as compared with £40,853, an increase of £6,027, representing rather substantial expenditure during the year. The principal items making up this sum were £20,385 on buildings, £23,767 on plant and machinery and £12,611 on lorries, tractors and tea estates equipment. Under building expenditure £20,385 we have provided for four new European houses costing £12,500, the completion of 24 African permanent houses together with accommodation for the Boyer Patrol personnel and the progress on further African housing has cost £5,400, whilst the balance is accounted for by miscellaneous agricultural buildings at various estates.

Plant and machinery £23,700 represented mainly by the installation of an additional drier, four new rollers and other items at the Chitunga factory, costing £14,532, to enable the additional leaf now coming forward to be processed, whilst approximately £4,000 has been expended on equipment for the other tea estates. The Mitoli ginnery has been modernized at a cost of £2,000 and the balance utilized in connection with the tobacco, corn and other activities in which we are engaged.

The year under review has not been an easy one for the general manager, Mr. G. W. Dixon, and his team of managers, staff and employees in Masaland. But for their determined efforts, the results achieved might have been far less favourable. To Mr. Dixon and his staff and to Mr. Armstrong, our secretary, and his staff in London, we tender our best thanks for their good work during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Report

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S REVIEW

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM the review by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual reports and accounts.

The prices of lead and zinc did not fluctuate widely during the year and were higher, on average than the prices during 1955. A record tonnage of 28,929 long tons of zinc was produced, but the tonnage of lead of 15,720 long tons was slightly lower than the record of 16,050 tons achieved in 1955.

Costs of Production

The accumulated stocks of zinc concentrates were sold during the year for £60,000, which figure is included in the total revenue. The cost of these concentrates was, however, £120,000, including nearly £280,000 of transport costs, leaving a profit of only £40,000 from this source.

Costs of production continued to rise, and in consequence the net profit for the year at £1,342,000 was only £189,000 more than in 1955.

In order to maintain lead production at a level where it would meet contractual sales, it has, in recent years, been necessary to produce zinc concentrates in excess of the capacity of the electrolytic zinc metal plant. Lead production under present operating conditions will therefore be slightly reduced to about 15,000 tons per annum, in order to avoid future accumulation of the unremunerative zinc concentrates.

The revenue from the sale of lead and zinc metal was £4,463,000, which is about £435,000 more than last year.

Expansion of Power

Last year I stated that future capital expenditure would be heavy, and £522,000 was spent during the year. Of this, £300,000 was on the expansion of hydro-electric and thermal power generating capacity. During the year the consulting engineers recommended that we should proceed with the construction of the Mita Hills Dam, as it is essential to maintain a steady head of water to the existing generating plant throughout the year if the full utilization of the existing plant is to be obtained. It is hoped that this regular output of power will, together with power from Mulungoshi and the normal plant in the Mine, meet anticipated requirements of the mine and the town of Broken Hill until 1959 or 1960.

The project which was being examined to install further generating plant has therefore been deferred and it is now estimated that an amount of about £200,000 will be required to build the dam wall and install the necessary transformers and transmission lines. The date of starting on the dam still depends on our being able to complete the necessary formalities to clear the

area for floodings and our negotiations with the Broken Hill Municipality, from which the company hopes to obtain a loan of £400,000, which will materially assist in providing the capital sums required.

The capital expenditure has still to be met and it was, therefore, decided to appropriate £500,000 from profit to meet the capital expenditure of £522,000 during the year, and to carry forward most of the amount of about £200,000 available from last year's appropriation so as to spread the burden of providing the capital required for the Mita Hills Dam and other essential projects. We were able to do this and to recommend a final dividend of 10d. per share, which together with the interim dividend of 5d. makes a total of 1s. 3d. for the year, the same dividend as for 1955.

Iron Duke Mine

Last year I referred to the possibility of disposing of the company's Iron Duke pyrites mine. This property is a very small mine near Salisbury with a large ore reserve capable of producing some 70,000 tons of pyrites a year. Even if contracts for the supply of pyrites to consumers in Southern Rhodesia were secured, the operations at the mine would result in only a small annual profit for the company, and it is moreover too far from Broken Hill for its operation to be economically conducted. Negotiations for the sale of the property were therefore continued during the year.

It is hoped that a price of £150,000 will be obtained. In this event, this amount will be usefully employed towards meeting the capital expenditure to which I have referred.

The production of cadmium started during the year, and about 57 tons were produced mostly from accumulated stocks. Normal production in future is expected to be about 50 tons per month.

Mine's Life Extended

The known life of the mine is continually being extended by the exploration work being carried out. I recall that in 1948 the ore reserve was 2,618,000 tons, and in 1949 the chairman at the time stated that the mine had at least 15 years' life. Since then the mine has continued to produce for eight years and the proved and indicated ore reserves now stand at 3,357,000 short tons of ore.

I have no doubt that as our explorations proceed this tonnage will be further increased. The future is therefore assured, and although it is probable that the price of the principal metals produced will be subjected to the normal influences which affect the metal markets, there are indications that prices will remain at a level which will continue to provide a satisfactory profit on our operations.

MINING

Effect of Lower Copper Prices

Quarterly Results of R.S.T. Group

THE PRICE OF COPPER has fallen to about £240 per ton from £300 and the Metal Exchange record figure of £437 in the month of last year. The Northern Rhodesian mines are inevitably receiving much reduced revenues and making lower profits.

This change in the situation is reflected in the latest reports.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., estimates profit for March quarter at £1,770,000, against £1,868,000 for the December quarter. Profit for the nine months ended March last is estimated at £5,744,000, against £5,582,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, all before taxation.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD. produced 22,700 long tons of copper in the March quarter, against 23,150 tons in the December quarter, and 65,069 tons in the nine months ended March last, against 66,858 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Revenue from sales in the March quarter amounted to £4,963,000 (£5,200,000), with an estimated profit of £1,482,000 before taxation, against £1,917,000 in the previous three months. Profit for the nine months ended March last is estimated at £5,324,000 (£10,656,000).

MUEBIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. produced 25,228 tons of copper in the March quarter, compared with 27,500 in October-December. Production for the nine months ended March last was 75,363 tons, against 73,107 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. Estimated profit for the March quarter was £2,286,000, against £2,515,000 in the December quarter, and for the nine months ended March £7,640,000, against £11,958,000.

CHIMBULIMA MINES, LTD. produced 5,231 long tons of copper in the March quarter, against 2,111 in the December quarter, and 15,372 tons, against 4,263. Estimated profit before taxation for the March quarter was £529,000 against £439,000 for the December quarter, or £1,401,000 for the nine months ended March last.

Union Corporation Report

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., which has interests in Central African mining through its holding in Selection Trust, Ltd., after providing £456,421 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £2,104,332 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £2,374,452 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1m. Dividends totalling 3s. per share, less U.K. tax, require £743,815, leaving a carry-forward of £712,312, against £652,419 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,162,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. Capital reserve stands at £4,480,000, revenue reserves at £4,070,000, contingent liabilities at £244,015, and current liabilities at £1,074,800. Quoted investments appear at £5,379,069 (market value £17,275,377), unquoted investments at £154,231, interests in subsidiaries at £2,667,536, amounts owing by subsidiaries £274,291, and current assets at £12,449,711, including £767,270 in cash.

The directors are: J. G. Mount, Bracken (chairman), Mr. T. P. Stratten (managing director), Mr. C. B. Anderson, the Hon. C. W. Douglas, Mr. E. Frankel, Sir Charles Hambro, Lord Harlech, Viscount Leather, and Mr. C. T. Pott. Messrs. A. V. Conrad, H. L. Monro, and M. W. Richards are alternate directors, and Messrs E. J. Read and W. Randerson secretary and London secretary respectively.

The annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on May 28.

Productivity Committee

THE NCHONGA MINE has now a committee on productivity. It consists of the mine manager, Mr. V. A. Gladman, and Messrs. W. Lund, mine superintendent, C. R. Batters, metallurgical engineer and superintendent, W. Page, metallurgical superintendent, B. A. Trekk, acting mine superintendent, O. C. Buntana, mine secretary, G. Gabbitts, African personnel manager, and A. D. Short, European personnel manager. The secretary is Mr. Desmond C. Gilliers, Oxford, production research engineer.

Mining Briefs

The Murrumbidgee mine in Uganda, which closed last year, had been in operation for nearly 90 years and produced an estimated total of 716 tons of ore concentrate valued at £1,293,074.

Uranium in the Federation

Atomic Energy Authority's Offer to Buy

THE ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY of the United Kingdom published last Friday an offer to purchase uranium-bearing ores, from small producers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Until March 31, 1964, it will be prepared to purchase in one year suitable ores containing up to 10 per cent of uranium oxide, and will accept small consignments containing not less than a quarter of a ton of oxide.

The price paid for material accepted will vary according to the grade of ore. For example, for each pound of uranium oxide contained in the ore the price will be £10 where the grade is 30% (the minimum grade acceptable), 35s. where it is 35%, and 40s. where it is 5% or over.

To encourage the development of uranium, a special price of 50s. per lb. will be paid until March 31, 1962 for the first one tons of uranium oxide suitable acceptable ore delivered from each consignor's new mine. Payment will be made after the ore has been delivered to any assayer by the authority, and the authority will make a substantial refund of rail charges.

This offer is directed primarily to the small prospector and miner. The authority is ready to consider the purchase of uranium from larger operators.

Copies of the form for offer may be obtained from the U.K.A.E.A. office, Box 8, 100, Causeway, Salisbury. This office will also welcome inquiries from anyone seeking advice on uranium prospecting. Information and details may be obtained in the U.K. from the A.E.A., St. Giles Court, 1-13, St. Giles High Street, London, W.C.2.

Rhodesian Corporation Report

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., earned a profit of £75,276 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £83,989 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £4,170, and £10,000 is written off mine property and unquoted investments. An income tax of 10% less tax required £62,150, leaving a carry-forward of £13,126. The profit before taxation was £112,402, less an overprovision for taxation of £36,126, leaving £76,276. The issued capital is £1,080,870 in units of 3s. 6d. Reserves total £137,244, and current liabilities £118,861. Fixed assets appear at £246,491, mining claims and properties at £144,289, investments at £653,495, and current assets at £292,700, including £71,196 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. F. R. Peters (chairman), C. W. Burns (vice chairman), P. A. Jousse (alternate), J. A. Graham, E. L. Wicely (alternate), J. F. Jones, Lord Galsworthy, and Major-General G. W. Richards. The secretary is Mr. W. Whitehead.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on May 28.

Oceana Development Company's Report

THE OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., a concern with interests in Central Africa, earned a profit of £199,929 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £27,099 in the previous year. A dividend of 10% and bonus of 5%, both less tax, require £9,475, leaving a carry-forward of £1,409, against £14,691 brought in.

The issued capital is £111,800 in stock units of 5s. Share premium account stands at £45,000, revenue reserves at £43,635, investment reserve at £37,000, taxation equalization reserve at £9,000, reserve for future taxation at £1,000, and current liabilities at £12,434. Mines, rights appear at £43,635, and unquoted investments at £231,539 (market value £189,389), unquoted investments at £2,375, debtors at £532, and cash £14,397.

The directors are Messrs. F. R. Peters (chairman), L. C. Walker, R. Franklin (also secretary), Ian Wright, and H. G. Burne.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on June 3.

Fall in Copper

THE FALL IN COPPER PRICES has had a serious effect on the value of the Federation's exports. There is a heavy adverse balance of trade of £20m. £190,000 in January when copper exports alone were worth £327,000 compared with £10,641,000 in January, 1956, though production had remained at about the same level. This drop was largely responsible for the fall in the total value of exports from £15m. in January, 1956, to £12m. this

Willoughby's Consolidated Report

WILLOUGHBY CONSOLIDATED CO. LTD., after providing £3,782 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,000 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £2,000 in the previous year. A dividend of 8½% requiring £3,237, leaving a carry-forward of £5,775 against £1,577 brought in.

The issued capital of £1,010 in stock split of £500 and £500, in a share of £100, and a reserve stands at £1,010, revenue reserve £2,837, and a liability of £1,020. Fixed assets total £447,272, including investments at £223,561 (market value £24,456), unquoted investments at £29,777, and current assets of £397,034, including £6,130 in cash.

Holdings now consist of 420 diverse claims, from which a royalty of £1,587 accrued in respect of a grant of mining rights. Land holdings comprise 681,626 acres of ranches and 100,000 acres of cultural areas, 37,475 acres of office farms, and 72,319 acres of forest areas. During the year 11,766 acres of land were sold at an average of approximately 21s. 8d. The company owns 38 ranches and 110,000 acres in Rhodesian townships; 100,000 in Zululand and three in Umvuma, were sold.

The directors are Brigadier S.K. Thomson, chairman, Lord Cavendish, Earl De La Warr, and Sir J.M. Kell. The secretary is Mr. G.H. Fox. The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 21.

Labour Relations

THE COMMISSIONER OF MINES of Southern Rhodesia, in order not to be accused of taking advantage of the non-existence of trade unions in the former Colony, has taken the opportunity to appoint a Native Labour Board to control wages and terms of employment in the lower range mines. Mr. R. S. Swill, a member of the executive committee, said that 70% of the African employees were indigenous and the remaining 30% were recruited from all the larger mines as they had better managers and workers. He said the aim was to establish a minimum wage level, and to advance the level of their standard of living.

Progress Reports for April

Consolidation Syndicate — 1,938 oz. gold were recovered by the Victoria mine from the milling of 2,315 tons of ore, the working profit being £7,500. The corresponding figures for the March quarter were 1,884 oz. of gold from 2,113,584; and for the previous quarter 1,226 (one thousand treated), and 1,226 (one thousand treated).

Cam & Motor — 23,500 tons of ore were treated for 2,272 oz. of gold and a working profit of £2,380 at the Cam and Motor mine, and 7,036 for 1,000 oz. of gold at the working profit of £4,000 at the Victoria mine. The corresponding figures for the March quarter were 23,500 tons of ore and 2,272 tons of gold, against 23,400 and 2,272 in the previous quarter.

Consolidated. — A working profit of £3,508 was made from brushing 2,880 tons of ore for 2,272 oz. gold.

Company Progress Reports

Urwitz Minerals Ltd. — 87,569 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter for 2,327 tons of concentrates 44.47% lead, 9.16% copper, 1,168 gms/ton silver, and 1,168 gms/ton gold. Estimated loss on working before depreciation and interest on loans was £562, but depreciation requires £54,522 and interest on loans and overdrafts £2,000. During the quarter 406 metric tons of concentrates were shipped to the United States Government in repayment of loans accrued interest.

Elcom Mines Ltd. — In the March quarter 47,100 tons of ore were treated at the Deby mine for 8,345 oz. gold and a working profit of £24,333. The corresponding figures for the March quarter were 56,400 tons, 1,488 oz., and £3,376; and for the previous quarter 4,020 tons, 781 oz., and £2,240.

Deby Mine — In the March quarter 30,800 tons of ore were treated for 3,646 oz. gold, and a working profit of £6,524. The corresponding figures for the March quarter were 29,000 tons of ore were treated for 6,703 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,885. The corresponding figures for the December quarter were 24,900 tons.

Mining Personnel

Mr. G. J. SNOWBALL, formerly Keeper of Geological Records in London, has been appointed technical records officer in the Northern Rhodesian Department of Geological Services.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



UNDERSTANDING	2,400,000	10,38	14,956
MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE	1,904	11	20
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION	1,000 million units	11,093	88,838
		214 million units	200 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 30099, Nairobi.
Branches at Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mandera, Nakuru, Nanyuki.
System, A.C. 235/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam.
Branches at: Mtwara, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Morogoro, Mushi, Mwanza, Sumbesi, Tanga.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office:
10, Queen Street, London, E.C.A. Tel.: City 2022.



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

Branches:

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

Importers for all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Groceries, Perfumery, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 8, Swinburn House, 11-12, St. Swinburn Lane, London, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?

Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Zanzibar

Increase your opportunities in these rapidly developing areas for Investment regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investments, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to

THE COMMISSIONER
 EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: 2072-3 Telegram: Comatters, Rand
 Whitehall, S.W.1 5938-20 London

Cables: Steamatters, London

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGO LAISE

BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE

LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO

Regular fast services between

BELGIAN CONGO
 ANGOA
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 ANTWERP

Space for vegetable oils and refrigerated goods

Handling Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE
 ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, BOMA, MALDEN
 (Belgian Congo) LOBITO (Angola)

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

ROBERT WILSON LTD.

LUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.1

Locomotive Works, 202, Newington Causeway, Westminster, S.W. (01-27-7127)

Telephone: 2072-3 Telegram: Comatters, Rand
 Whitehall, S.W.1 5938-20 London

*Your Family Also Wants
 "East Africa & Rhodesia"*

ANYbody who has appreciated this newspaper, has read it in the office, mess, or club. They have not yet ordered a copy to be sent home.

But that would give pleasure to the family. The faces of many East Africans and Rhodesians read the paper as intently as their friends at home, often with as much enjoyment. Indeed some write that father is allowed to read "E. & R." only after their heads have been washed.

Does your family have a chance to see the paper each week? Then, let us send copies home for you. For the Air Edition the cost to East and Central Africa is 10s. a year; for the ordinary mail edition 20s. to all other areas.

Send your order today to "E. & R." and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEM IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private financial organisation in Uganda which has been the backbone of the growth and of the roads of Uganda and evidence of its practical work to further economy and promote the development of the Protectorate. It has a wide range of services and is a group of companies known throughout the Protectorate, East Africa and India.

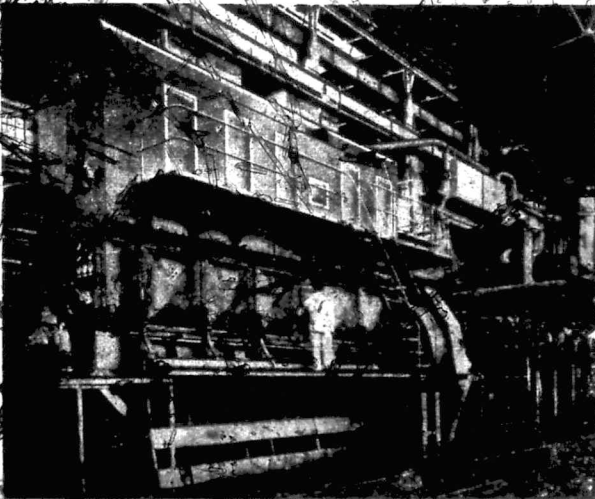
MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE
B.S.A., Daimler, Daimler-Benz, etc.
COTTON AGENTS, TANNERS & ADVISERS
H. Young & Co., Ltd.

East African Tea Estate, East African Tea Company, Ltd.
Nandi Tea Estate, Nandi Tea Company, Ltd.
Kericho Tea Estate, Kericho Tea Company, Ltd.
WORLDWIDE EXPORTERS & FINANCE AGENTS

RAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1, Telephone 3121

and at 115, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

LONDON, 16 BUNN STREET, E.C. 4, Telephone R 6556



H & W

Industrial

OIL ENGINES

2-STROKE OPPOSED-PISTON ENGINES
UP TO 6,000 B.H.P.

4-STROKE ENGINES WITH OR WITHOUT
PRESSURE INDUCTION AS DIESEL OR DUAL FUEL
ENGINES UP TO 2,000 B.H.P.

H & W 2-cycle Opposed-Piston Engine Alternator Set
2270kW on test bed. One of two sets for the Dar-es-
Salaam & District Electricity Supply Co., East Africa.
(Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., Consultants)

All can be supplied as complete power units
with H & W Alternators or D.C. Generators



HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

Enquiry: Green's Island, Belfast

London Office: 7, Whitehall, S.W. 1

BELFAST GLASGOW LONDON LIVERPOOL SOUTHAMPTON

L 211