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Thursday, June 27, 1957  
No. 1707

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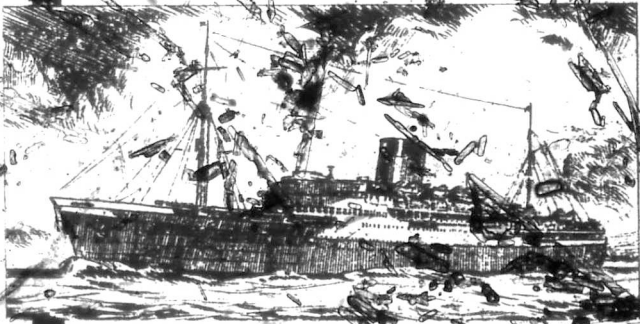
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Founder and Editor: J. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1957 Vol. 33 No. 1707 30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY, with the obvious approval of his large and influential audience of people interested in the Federation, many of them Rhodesians and Nyasalanders, on leave in London, used the opportunity provided by the dinner on Monday evening in honour of Lady Welensky and himself to address some pertinent remarks to politicians and others in the United Kingdom who have indulged in doctrinaire criticisms of the Scheme which he is now Prime Minister. Renouncing the neatly balanced phrases which politicians speak so often employ for the purpose of leaving themselves a means of escape, he distilled in simple words the tenets of civilized opinion in the Federation in regard to some of its major problems, and ended with the forthright assertion that the Government and the people of that new State expect it to be granted independence within the Commonwealth three years hence, when it will have the constitutional right to ask for that last stage in political advancement. Sir Roy's words in not few were certainly straight-

He said again and again that the Federation will insist on the maintenance of civilized standards, standards taken for granted in this country. It was hypocritical, he emphasized, for Great Britain to demand high standards at home but nevertheless allow those standards to be lowered in colonial territories under their jurisdiction. That candid comment will not please the professional critics of British activities in the dependent Empire, but it is they who have made it necessary for so fervent an admirer of Britain's work overseas to draw attention

to the dangerous contradiction. The point has often been made in these columns which have denounced as a breach of our trusteeship for Africans all actions and plans which leave, or threaten to leave, the masses of Africans at the mercy of a few scores of inexperienced and ambitious demagogues who would have little or no compunction in putting their own theories and interests before the needs of their fellows. The nonsensical notion that a handful of Africans who have learned the clichés current in political circles in England ought to be given the opportunity to govern or misgovern great areas of Africa is intolerable to all except the crazed egalitarians who wish to level downwards, and when he made it clear that the Government for which he speaks will have no truck with such a notion Sir Roy Welensky spoke for thousands of tolerant and generous-hearted men and women who know it to be in the best interests of Africans to put quality before quantity.

Instead of reducing standards, as the Socialist extremists wish the Federation to do on raising the levels of the six million Africans within its borders, that policy is not only good morally, but, as the Prime Minister contended, the only way of dealing with the colour problem. Refuse to compromise the highest standards which are now to be found in the Federation; provide Africans increasingly with the means of attaining those standards; encourage them to grasp their chances of advancement; let them and everybody else know that no obstacles will be placed in the way of a competent man; and you will have Africans with varying skills who will be accepted on their own merits. That was the argument of the outstanding spokesman for British Central Africa, who defined inter-

racial partnership as a system which will permit anyone to obtain whatever income he is capable of earning. That again is good ethics and good economics.

It will, however, not commend itself to those men in power in the United Kingdom who have done and still do immense damage to the nation by spreading the pernicious notion that men should do as little work as possible for as high a wage as they can get, however defined. Their slackness, industrial malpractices, and group selfishness may be to the interests of the community as a whole. Sir Roy Welensky himself, a life-long trade unionist, may be relied upon to resist the development in this

part of a kind of tactics which calculatedly weaken this country and daily weaken her competitive power in world markets. Her interests here very existence. EAST AFRICA AND RHODIA has often expressed the view that the erosion of the traditional standards of the former Country is the worst feature of this age, and it is excellent that the declaration of a deliberate policy of the Federation should be the maintenance of high principles. The highest advancement the Africans must be prepared to go on serving their apprenticeship until they can reach those standards should be supported by all true friends of Africa, for it is by patient and honest application of the work in hand that the junior partners will win the trust of the seniors and earn the right to greater responsibilities.

## Notes By The Way

### Something of Value

WHEN I WAS INVITED to do a preview last week of the film made from the book "Something of Value" I fully expected to have to write short and sharply complimentary notes about it. That novel by Mr. Robert Ruark, an American journalist, is perhaps the nastiest story in the Kenya series which I have had to read. Most of the characters are repellent, some of the situations are obvious and long offensive, the exciting volume consists of sustained lies on the European men and women of Kenya. Those who are not drunk-sodden or lustful are, with few exceptions, bad characters. Kenya, like any other country, has its share of weaklings, but no one who knows the Colony could regard the novel as fairly representative of Britons. Because it is so gravely unfair, I could not see the film version to be slanderous.

### Little Resistance to the Book

THE SEVEN MAU MAU FOUNDERS, I am glad to report, Great to their credit, Metro-Goldwyn Mayer have produced a picture, which, apart from the title and one central idea, has pleasingly little resemblance to the book. It is an essential Clear film on an unclear subject — that of the Kikuyu Rebellion. Whereas the book is overshadowed by people (many) making brief appearances as exhibits of moral delinquency, the film version could scarcely have fewer characters. And Mackenzie, the settler father of the Mau Mau, could hardly be a better type. He is drawn without stage-gone character, as a caricature, and it is because East and Central Africa have had many thousands of men of his type that the territories have been so rapidly lifted out of their age-old barbarism. His son, Peter, and Kimani, a Kikuyu, his own age, was friends his boys and young men, and the nature of their friendship is shown naturally, not mawkishly.

### Why Distort the Truth?

KIMANI DIES THE MAU MAU upon a hill of death when he is rescued from the injustice of a man, a harmless one, who is later shown as a cowardly preventing a large-scale surrender of

terrorists arranged by Peter Mackenzie with Kimani. That is sad history and it is extremely unfortunate that so grave a misrepresentation should be circulated throughout the world. It is the one great fault of the picture, which would have lost nothing by adhering to the truth — which is that the firms which scattered the terrorists as they were about to surrender was accidental, not a case of dastardly deception and cunning and cold-blooded murder. Millions of people take their history from the films in days, and there can be no doubt that many ordinary lands who see this picture will thereafter remain convinced that the insurgents could have been more quickly ended but for the perfidy of a European. The truth is that brave men, men very much like Peter, repeatedly asked their eyes to be closed and more quickly a situation which was doing immense damage to Kenya.

### Looking to the Future

PETER AND KIMANI are the two main characters. The young European, seeming to believe that Kimani is a voluntary rebel, tracks him through the forests of Mount Kenya and, through a misunderstanding, they fight — with fists, revolvers, rifles, and a bush-knife. Kimani, losing his foothold, falls into one of his own hiding-places which he had occupied by shamed slaves, impaled and killed himself. Peter carries on his time chad to be brought up in his own home, declaring that the only possible future for Kenya is a country in which white and black are friends, sharing the same joys, work, and hopes. If the domination of Mau Mau is clearly shown, so is the staunchness of some Kikuyu. Though the immensity of the problem left by the insurrection can hardly be indicated in such a picture, it does have to stand of the beholder the feeling that come from the eyes of liberal-minded and generous-hearted Britons, not of narrow-vengeful, unworthy men of any other race.

### It May Meet

THE CORONA DINNERS, an annual gathering in London of members of Her Majesty's Overseas Colonial Service, brings together a large number of men from all parts of the world. They submit to one speech only, from the

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd recalled last Thursday evening in his racy review of happenings during the past year in *Colony*, the monthly journal of the service, had broadly hinted that they were "long and over-long; but it had been remarked in kindly examination, that Secretaries of State were, after all, human. A similar idea, he commented in an aside which brought loud applause, had seemed to be disputed in the House of Commons lately by members of the Opposition. Another reference to the past followed an appreciation of the work of civil servants who had accepted their lot under the colonial constitutions; that had appeared to men who had intended to lead a useful, decent life!

**Tricky Business**

REGARDING HIMSELF as a politician, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said when he was entertained by a municipal group on the Copperbelt of northern Rhodesia the mayor expressed the view that it would be wrong to drag in politics whereupon a Scottish member of the colony committee asked: "What is wrong with discussing politics with a practising politician? You might as well refuse to discuss the future of life with a midwife". That visit to Central Africa had been said in order to do something of the most complicated and tricky of colonial responsibilities — that of devising a way of the under which people of different races and backgrounds, all claiming the territories as their home, could be treated by one another as partners in a multi-racial society. The Secretary of State was emphatic that "we shall be judged and the future of our children will be settled by the way in which that problem was handled. In its setting in Tanganyika it was being brilliantly handled by Sir Edward Young.

**Discrimination**

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA has created the impression in millions of minds in the United Kingdom and the United States in particular that in British territories in Africa there is a widespread and unjustifiable discrimination to the detriment of Africans. There is, of course, a great deal of discrimination in their favour and for their protection — and some of that in their favour could certainly not be said to be justified because there is no income tax on Africans in Uganda, Africans in that country who have recently been given ministerial portfolios are the same salaries as European holders of such offices are at least £500 a year better off than their European colleagues, who can scarcely pay less than that sum in tax. It has therefore been suggested that the African Ministers should as a matter of grace pay to the revenue the sum for which they would each have been liable if most of their expenses were not exempt from the provisions of the law.

**Case for a Censure**

THAT WOULD NOT MERIT an act of justice, but a striking and opportune example to the country, for the Cooper Commission which recently examined all aspects of income tax in East Africa has proposed that the exemption of Africans in Uganda should be abolished. Presumably the Government of Uganda will at an early date take the necessary steps to implement that sensible and equitable recommendation. Since, nobody likes paying income tax, there would be opposition, which will probably be greatly exaggerated by a small number of people who have large annual incomes, some of whom are African politicians among them. A censure by the African Ministers now would therefore be especially timely and valuable. Will they make it?

**African on European Platform**

AN AFRICAN Elected MEMBER of the Legislative Council of Kenya has for the first time appeared on the same platform as two European elected members, Mr. R. S. Alexander, who sits for Nairobi West, having invited to share the platform Mr. Blunden, Minister for Agriculture, and Mr. Bernard Mate, who was re-elected by the Central Province in the recent African election. A friend in Nairobi who normally keeps out of politics writes me that the atmosphere at the meeting was cordial in every way. Mr. Mate was given a very sympathetic hearing and that answer was given deftly and satisfactorily, and received the warm applause of the evening when he thanked the audience for their attention and friendly reception. Mr. Blunden expressed the conviction that, as the fruit of many years of education, a great majority of the people of Kenya, whatever their origin, background, or race, would eventually be moulded into citizens of Kenya with ideals based on British traditions.

**Broadening Understanding**

STARTING OF PLATFORMS by public men of different races ought surely not to be rare occurrences. Mr. Mate is to be congratulated for accepting the invitation, and it is to be hoped that the proposal of Mr. Alan Moi which is reported on another page will be accepted by the European elected members. Engagement in the same work by Europeans, Africans, and Asians is an excellent practical way of broadening understanding and reducing the political temperature, and there is evident need for prominent members of all the races to be seen by the general public to be co-operating outside the Legislature and its committees.

**Village Settlements**

SOME CLOSE STUDENTS of the House of Commons debate on the Dore Report have felt that the paraphrase given by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies of the report's recommendation on the squatter system might give rise to some misapprehension. Mr. Profumo said: "They proposed in place of the squatter system the establishment of village settlements scattered throughout the Highlands of East Africa acquired by the Government, the inhabitants of which would work as free labour on European farms. For a variety of reasons the Kenya Government do not feel able to agree with this recommendation." I have heard it suggested that the term "free labour" could be interpreted as meaning "unpaid labour".

**Mr. Profumo's Statement**

BEFORE HE FLEW TO MAURITIA Mr. Profumo told me that his reference was to the Commission's view that an important reform in the system of African farm labour in the Highlands should be to enable the African farm labourer to offer his services where he will, without being tied to a particular farm because he has no alternative place of residence for his family. This recommendation was directed towards ensuring for the African farm worker wages commensurate with the product of his labour, and he felt that it would be fantastic for anyone to impute a contrary meaning to the words he had used, which in any case did no more than summarize the view expressed by the Commission.

**Written Off**

COLONIAL GOVERNORS have to authorize the writing off of cash and stores lost through theft, fraud or serious irregularity, and the annual report of the director of audit in Uganda lists scores of items for which this authority has been given. One item in particular seems to deserve a wider public than that departmental document would usually have. It reads: "Loss of handcuffs with prisoner, Lira 178. 65 cents".

# Government Must Remain in Civilized Hands

## Sir Roy Welensky on the Maintenance of High Standards

**PARTNERSHIP IS THE RACIAL POLICY** which we have adopted in the Federation, and those who carry the policy ought to ask themselves with what it costs the Federation. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in a very candid speech on Monday evening with Lady Welensky and he were the guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

Sir Ellis Robins, who presided, welcomed Sir Roy to London for his first Prime Ministers' Conference and Lady Welensky, and said that the club had telegraphed loyal greetings to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on the occasion of her forthcoming visit to the Federation. Her Majesty had replied that she greatly looked forward to her tour.

Sir Roy Welensky said, *inter alia*: "If we reject the domination of one race over another, what could be substituted for partnership? In the Federation white domination is unacceptable to the Africans; and black domination is unacceptable to the Europeans. We are left with no choice but partnership in any event, I believe it is the right one for a society such as ours.

"To me partnership means that a man can have what he can earn. I am the last person to deny that a colour bar exists. It does—as a legacy from the past of all three territories of the Federation, and it will continue to exist while there is that tremendous gap between the standards of education and skill of the races of our country. What is more, the disappearance of the colour bar will be a slow process. You would look for a mare's nest if you sought to eliminate it by legislative act.

### African Standards Must Rise

"The real and substantial raising of African skills and education and standards of life will serve to remove it, and it is better that it should be this way than that there should be any lowering of standards in our country. We intend that African standards should rise rather than that the overall standards of our country should be allowed to degenerate. The issue is therefore complicated, because the evolution of the partnership between the races will inevitably go on very much more slowly than certain people would like to see happen.

"We are criticized for being adamant that the Government of country shall remain in civilized hands, and that the standards we have set, those of the civilized Western World, should remain. Nothing will budge us from this determination. We are accused of being cynical in demanding that Government shall remain in 'civilized hands' when it is alleged that we really mean that Government shall remain in white hands. Of course, at present the Government is in white hands, but what exactly are those standards which we seek to preserve? Just how unfair are we being in setting them?

"The standards we require are no more and no less than those required in the United Kingdom. For example, the investor expects stability and a fair return for his money. The industrialist expects adequate services for his factories, efficient labour legislation, a well-developed distributive system, his products to meet all normal requirements of industry. The community as a whole expects to receive a good return for the taxes it pays; it expects corruption and graft in business and public life to be the exception rather than the rule; it expects law and order to be maintained; and it expects justice to be exercised in the full sense of the word. In Government we look for freedom for the party system to operate on a democratic basis, and for dictatorial methods

are alien to the British system, and we look instead to a Cabinet responsible to Parliament, and to the responsibility, in turn, of the properly elected Members to their constituents.

"All these things are accepted as quite normal in the United Kingdom, and Britons who leave their homeland to settle in the Colonies and Dominions expect to find them in their adopted countries; but the hard fact is that very few of these qualities are characteristic of the indigenous people of some of the countries which Britain has colonized, and it has been the pioneers who have come from here, and in the case of the Federation from South Africa as well, who have taken these standards to their new lands; maintained them, and done their best to impart them to the Native peoples.

"In the case of the Federation the first white pioneers made contact with the African only some 70 years ago, when Lobengula ruled by the spear and civilization was quite unknown to the African. Since then the white population has increased to nearly 300,000; but it is still small in relation to the 4m. Africans of the Federation. Therefore the burden of teaching and bringing on the vast backward population has always fallen on a very small body of people, who, incidentally, have also had to bear a large part of the cost of bringing civilization to Central Africa.

### Hypocrisy

"In this perspective it is indeed a serious accusation against your own kith and kin when you refuse to accept their good faith and the genuineness of their purpose in Central Africa. It is also hypocritical, to say the least of it, to insist on high standards at home, but happily to allow them to go by the board in the colonial territories.

"It is a little foolish, too, because Britain without her Colonies and without her association with the Commonwealth would be in a gravely precarious position; and the strength of the Commonwealth and of the Colonies and their value to the whole association of British people, is based squarely on the high standards that are set in Government, commerce, and industry, and in the social and home life of the people. Again, why should it be assumed that immediately a British subject leaves these shores to settle abroad he becomes an oppressor of the Native people? It is true that he seeks to make a good home and a good living for himself, based on the standards he has brought from his homeland; and it is true that he seeks to secure his home and to pass on something worth-while to his children. But is that wrong? There have, of course, been many examples of exploitation in the history of British Imperialism, and many conflicts between the Native peoples in the Colonies and the authority of Britain; but by and large the standards set by Britain in her Colonies are a credit to Britain, and colonial government is something of which all Britons may be proud.

### World Opinion Outweighs Common Sense

"The climate of world opinion is now against colonialism, and it seems that in the present haste to give self-government to the indigenous people, world opinion often predominates over common sense. But the fact remains that the European has settled in many parts of the Colonial Empire, settled not temporarily, but permanently, and made the Colonies his home. And it is he, going alongside the indigenous people, who recognizes more than anyone else the need to work out a *modus vivendi* with those people. After all, his future and his home are at stake.

"Realization of this was one of the factors which lay behind the Federation's realization that the circumstances of a substantial and settled European population in Central Africa, an African population at varying stages of advancement, and the intrusion into the political field of extremists of the left and right could lead to serious clashes and disturbances, unless such a *modus vivendi* were evolved.

"The choice we have made has been partnership, and we have assumed the obligation of moving the African forward within that context. I think that the pace at which African government is proceeding has not yet four years have passed since October, 1953. Although we have a very long way to go and a very great task to do, we have a way of building up the African's housing, health, training, and the like, we have already made good and substantial progress. The Africans must accept that all these amenities

The prerequisites of its advancement... time to build and have to be paid for; and I would think that the people of Britain could help the cause of African advancement not only by giving us their understanding but also through realisation that added strength will be given to the Commonwealth if greater resources can be found to bring on the indigenous people, on a basis which will meet the standards already obtaining in the older, developed countries.

**Poverty and the Colour Bar**

"We work on the assumption that the elimination of poverty will do a very great deal to remove in time the problems associated with colour. What has still to be done is formidable, because, although Africa is wealthy in latent resources, the majority of the people are still blanketed in poverty.

If in the elimination of poverty lies the ultimate solution to our racial problem, there is still a very clear duty, one which we have accepted in the Federation, to place no obstacle in the way of the African as he advances if his advance is merely an expression of the ambitions of the politician.

"I relate the charges, so often levelled at us, that the Federal Government and the Federal State are not liberal in thought or intention. I could refer to the university college, to the Federal Civil Service, and to the Railways, although I should almost certainly draw the usual response from certain quarters, which is to discount these charges as negligible. I could remind you that the field in which the Federal Government is able to operate is extremely limited under the Constitution, which was expressly shaped to keep African affairs in territorial hands; but I confine myself to one statement of fact only—that after successive Tory and Labour Governments in Great Britain had failed to do so, it took the Federal Government to accept in principle that British-protected persons in the two northern territories will be admitted to the Federal voters' roll if they are otherwise qualified.

"There has been considerable controversy in the Federation here of the Federal franchise proposals. First is the criticism that we have not introduced universal adult suffrage. That in the circumstances of the Federation would be an impossible aim to adopt. It would be no less than sell-out to irresponsibility. The second criticism—made from quarters where the facts are known, and where consequently either judgment or responsibility seem for the moment to have gone by the board—is that we have shaped our franchise proposals along racial lines.

**Constitution Proscribes Racial Representation**

"The Federal Government is not in the fortunate position in which Southern Rhodesia found itself in 1923 when it got responsible government. Responsible government in Southern Rhodesia started with a common voters' roll. The Federal State started in 1953 with racial representation enshrined in the Federal Constitution. Let me repeat that: racial representation is enshrined in the Federal Constitution to the extent that a quarter of the membership of the Federal Assembly must be either African or Europeans nominated to represent African interests, and the African Affairs Board is established under the Constitution.

"The criticism of the Federal Government's franchise proposals on the ground that they perpetuate racial representation is therefore not a worthy one. Racial representation is written into our Constitution, but was never of our choosing. We want to get away from it, but we are not prepared to lose our faith by abrogating the Constitution.

"What in fact is implicit in the Federal proposals? The device we are going to use is that of the dual roll. Under the dual roll system there will be two voters' rolls; the A, or common roll, and the B, or special roll. A roll voters will be those who can satisfy a high qualification, and B roll voters will be those who can satisfy a lower qualification.

"I look upon the A roll as the common voters' roll and the B roll as an extension of democratic principles which is being offered to the lower qualified voters, a training and at the same time an opportunity to participate in a democratic form of Government. On neither roll will there be any colour bar whatsoever, and I believe that in this way we stand a good chance of getting away from straight racial representation, to the extent that our Constitution allows us to do so.

"The A roll will be responsible for electing 10 ordinary elected members (24 in Southern Rhodesia, 14 in Northern Rhodesia, and six in Nyasaland). In addition, the A roll will participate with the B roll in the function which that roll will undertake. That will be to elect 10 African members (10 in Southern Rhodesia, two in Northern Rhodesia, and two in Nyasaland), together with one European representative of African interest in Southern Rhodesia.

"This will be the practical application of this system, so far as the individual voter is concerned: A roll voters will

participate in the election of 53 out of 69 members of the reconstituted Assembly in the following way: in Southern Rhodesia each A voter will have three votes, for his own constituency member, for one out of four elected African members, and for the specially elected European member. In Northern territories each A voter will have two votes, for his own constituency member and for one out of two elected African members.

"B roll voters will participate, together with the A roll voters, in the election of nine members, representative of African interests, as follows: in Southern Rhodesia each B voter will have two votes, one for one elected African member and one for the specially elected European member; in the Northern territories each B voter will have one vote for an elected African member.

"There will, of course, be six members of the House (two Africans and one European each in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) who will continue to be returned by the methods at present laid down under the Constitution; that is to say, the Europeans will be elected and the Africans elected by bodies nominated by the territorial Governors as representative of Africans.

"I think now to the qualifications for the A roll. They will be fairly high for the A roll, but lower for the B roll. In the latter case it is proposed that what will be required will be literacy in English and an income of approximately £200 per annum, while for the A roll it will be one of three sets of qualifications: an income of £720 per annum and literacy in English, or an income of £480 plus the completion of primary education, or an income of £380 plus Cambridge School Certificate or the equivalent.

"The income of husband and wife would not be pooled for purposes of computation, but the wife would normally be deemed to have the income qualification of her husband, although she must have the educational and other qualifications in her own right.

**No Discrimination on Grounds of Colour**

"On neither roll is there discrimination on grounds of colour, and there is nothing to stop the African who qualifies from enrolling on the A roll. There is discrimination on the grounds of education and financial standing, but by this discrimination I stand. It is essential to the standards which Britains have set and which are being perpetuated in this new British State.

"We have agreed to admit to the franchise British-protected persons who qualify. This is objectionable to some Europeans in the Federation, who, with some justice, reason that a voter should owe full allegiance to the country in which he has a vote. There is a way, however, to ensure allegiance, and it is by the requirement of an oath, which we intend to do. I do not think that we can be criticized for saying that all who have their home in the Federation or intend to make their home there, have common loyalty to our country.

"It would, of course, have been quite impossible to treat the Africans living in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland differently from those—and there are two million of them—who live in Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesian Africans are not British-protected persons, and never have been. It was obvious to us that the position of the Africans in the territories would have to be brought into line sooner or later.

"To sum up, we believe that our franchise, like our general policy, allows every scope and every reasonable facility for the African to advance. Add the prosperous and progressive economic surroundings with which both African and European live and work, and it will be seen that there is opportunity for all in the Federation.

"Opportunity will increase with the growing development of the country, and in this we welcome the support of Britain and her colleagues in the Commonwealth; and, indeed, the return for that support would be of the greatest value, because the greatness of the Commonwealth is in the stability and the sound economic structure of its member countries.

"The issue of our full membership of the Commonwealth will soon be decided. We believe that in our sound economy, in the British pattern of life which we follow, and in the new liberal form of race relations which we have adopted lies the strength of our claim. We will honour in full the terms of the Constitution, but we will, upon 1960 as the year when we will obtain our majority, expect to take our full place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"In a warm tribute to Lord Malvern, who is now referred to as "the greatest man of European birth in Africa", to whom the mantle passed when General Smuts died, Lord Malvern had said in Parliament at his (Sir Roy's) request and by the second Prime Minister of the Federation, never hesitated to turn for advice to his predecessor, who always gave it most willingly.

## Universal Admittance 'Out of the Question,' Says Governor

Sir Arthur Benson on Means of Judging Men of Responsibility

THREE YEARS AGO THIS COUNCIL accepted, very nearly unanimously, the following principle: "The Government of Northern Rhodesia must be elected from each race on the basis of its own racial benefit, and to move forward from the present system of racial representation in the territorial legislature towards a franchise with no separate representation for the races."

Nobody believed in 1954, and nobody believes today, that the objective can necessarily be achieved at once. But everybody believed in 1954 and everybody must believe today that it is our duty — indeed, it is our only obligation — to take the first step in specific relation to our franchise proposals.

It would follow that any scheme which we may evolve in Northern Rhodesia must be a significant step forward towards the abolition of separate representation for the races. I use the word "significant" because that step must be seen by our African population to be a clear step, which inevitably will lead in due course to the position in which we no longer have any seats in this Council designated specifically either for European members or African members, or for any other race of members.

It must logically follow that any special arrangements we may make about the number of seats to be reserved either for Europeans or Africans in the future will tend to run counter to this first principle of the Moffat Resolutions unless at the same time our franchise system is so designed as to ensure that this racial representation can disappear as early as possible.

### Responsible Men Must Govern

The second principle which has been widely enunciated, and which has gained general acceptance throughout Northern Rhodesia, is that the Government of the territory and the conduct of the territory's affairs must remain in the hands of responsible men. Public speakers, Prime Ministers and others, have sometimes referred to "civilized and responsible men."

Our African population has fears, just as our European population has fears — the fears referred to in the Moffat Resolutions. In particular, a number of our African population have feared recently that in this talk of civilized and responsible men there has been a suggestion that such men would have only white skins.

In the question of civilization and in the question of responsibility, the colour of a man's skin has no place whatsoever. There are civilized white men and uncivilized white men; there are responsible white men and irresponsible white men; and there are responsible black men and irresponsible black men. The same is utterly true both of Asian and Coloured members of our community.

With this assurance, I believe that there can be no quarrel whatsoever with the second principle. "We assure" that the Government of this country and the conduct of its affairs must remain in the hands of responsible men. If this be accepted, clearly our major task will be to discover the yardstick by which, in a very young country like Northern Rhodesia, which has each year thousands of immigrants and thousands of emigrants, we can judge of responsibility and the degree of responsibility to be attached to each individual.

Much of the public discussion on the franchise question in Northern Rhodesia, the Federation generally, and outside the Federation has been the usual. It is well that theories should be ventilated; but one of the theories will be of the least use to us unless they can be made to work in practice in the unique conditions obtaining in Northern Rhodesia.

The yardstick which we must seek will in fact be a statement of the qualifications which the voters must have and of the influence which their votes will carry; and it will be as well to make the point very clearly that any suggestion of universal adult suffrage is quite out of the question. As indeed Mr. James Johnson, one of our recent visitors, suggested in Salisbury, it will have to be a qualitative franchise.

### Fears Which Bedevil the Country

One of the fears which bedevil this country is the fear that the one race will use its greater skill and earning capacity to dominate the other for its own racial advantage, and that the other race will use its greater numbers to dominate for its own racial advantage. The specific fear is that, whatever franchise system or constitutional arrangements we might make, might in due course be overturned.

Our third principle then must be that the arrangements made for 1959 must be accepted by all as the arrangements which will still hold good many years hence; indeed, will hold good until the time when our fears have been removed, and when the colour of a man's skin is no longer an important factor in the question whether he is to be a member of the Legislative Council or not.

I suggest that these three principles are really one principle. Our franchise system must provide that the vast majority of the electorate are responsible men, no matter what their colour, what their race, who will wish to ensure, by electing responsible candidates, of whatever colour, that the conduct of Northern Rhodesia's affairs, and that Northern Rhodesia's future franchise itself, are in the hands of people whose major object is to remove the fears that now beset us, to respect the other man's interests, and to ensure thereby that a combined multi-racial population continues to develop Northern Rhodesia and all its resources in the best interests of a united community.

This means a multi-racial electorate. We have here already political parties which have put candidates into the field. I will not refrain from suggesting to those parties that it will be important for them to capture the votes of new voters, and I will point them to them that it is in their hands to determine whether, by attracting the new voters to their membership, politics based almost entirely on race will be displaced, with party politics cutting straight across racial considerations, or whether, by a continuing policy of exclusiveness, they will encourage new parties which, under the leadership of white or black, will place racial objectives above the considerations which must prevail in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation and the whole of the continent.

### Tributes of Governor's Staff

Since your last meeting we have suffered a very heavy loss indeed in the death of William Harris Wroth, who held the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources. I know few men who have been more highly respected and loved by all those with whom he came in contact either as a farmer, an administrator, or a friend. I know few men whose heart and soul were more truly in Northern Rhodesia and the welfare of all its peoples. I know few men whom that often misapprehensive description, a gentleman, more aptly fitted.

We grieve too the deaths of two other well-known and well-loved former Members of this Council, Hugh McKee and Philip Robinson. To all those who, like us, have been left sorrowful by the deaths of our former colleagues, but particularly to their wives, we send out our deep sympathy.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia during the past three years has been exceptionally silent. This has been the principle to one main fact: in what have sometimes been exceptionally difficult circumstances the members of my Government, the homogeneous collection that has succeeded in filling all major questions the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility for all matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the Northern Rhodesia Government, and, when differences of viewpoint have arisen, have at the Executive Council sessions for long hours of successive days, regarded as the most praiseworthy and successful effort to reach a compromise solution which will have the support of all.

There has never yet been an occasion when a decision has been taken against the concerted views or wishes of the

*Being passages from an address to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia by Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor.*

the Executive Council which was absent from the meeting. On the contrary, any of the 98% of the people which come before the Government in Council are used for and against the universal proposal of a divided or combined official members of Government and non-official members of Government in such a way completely to obscure the fact that they are officials and non-officials, and to disclose the all-important fact that each and every one regards himself as being there solely to promote the best interests of all the people of Northern Rhodesia.

I welcome any opportunity of paying tribute that I am becoming very late for my office here, for each of my colleagues in the Government and the non-official Federal

Party members, to the official members of the Social Services and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, for the expression which he has put upon us, apart from his justifiable but exhausting energy, was the complete frankness with which he approached and discussed all our problems, and, above all, his profound knowledge of them and his determination to do whatever assistance was possible in their solution. This, coupled with the special attention which he so frequently displayed to the problems of Northern Rhodesia, must be tackled first and last inside Northern Rhodesia, given renewed assistance if reassurance were necessary, of the objective approach which Secretaries of State for the Colonies take over political situations, especially those

## African Politicians Arouse Suspicion and Bitterness in Kenya

### Public Speeches Which Have Been Subversive of Public Order

**INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES** by African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have been sharply criticized in the House by Government spokesmen, European non-official members, and one African member, Mr. Wanyutu Waweru.

The Chief Secretary accused Mr. Tom Mboya of having suppressed the truth, suggested what was false, and stirred up suspicion and bitter feeling between the races.

Asking for the withdrawal of restrictions on the formation of political organizations covering the whole Colony, Mr. Mboya said in a long and repetitive speech that until 1952 Africans had been organized in one political organization, the Kenya African Union, which was banned because it was considered the fount of subversive activities. In June, 1955, Africans were again allowed to organize political associations, but only on a district basis, which meant that they could not play "an orderly part in political development."

Dissatisfied, frustrated people could be controlled for only a limited time, and the secret that was understood the better for the country. What African political leaders said reflected African opinion.

### Dangerous Explosive

"If that opinion is driven underground we are driven to live a life in which we pretend to know all that is going on, in which we think we know everything that is going on, in which we are made to feel that everything in the garden is beautiful only to deal with. If African political organizations are not given the freedom to organize in this country, the Government and the people in this country are sitting on a very dangerous explosive."

It has been said that without agitation by Africans there would be very little sense of frustration and very few disturbances. Was it agitation to tell the truth that in Kenya there were 16 European, one Arab, and only 400 African members in the Legislature, and that because of its structure the interested Africans would not receive effective and urgent consideration?

It was in Kenya's interests to allow the African to express himself, rather than be forced through restrictions to go underground to express himself in places and in methods which will only result ultimately in disturbances, commotions, misunderstandings, and another state of emergency.

Mr. Muringo seconded the motion, saying that he hated racialism, but that the African elected members would not allow themselves to be intimidated by the Government with its tape-recorders.

Mr. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary, declared that the Government would be failing on its duty if it did not take into account that the earlier Colony-wide organization, the Kenya African Union, had allowed itself to be broken through and through by Mau Mau. In the past, African and European political organizations had allowed to hold mass meetings because they were conducting a campaign of violence, murder, and terrorism, and they were naturally trying

but they behaved with a most admirable restraint throughout the Emergency.

So great had been the pervasion of Kenya African Union by the Mau Mau that during the last year or two of the union's life it was little more than a pseudo respectable front for a terrorist and subversive organization. That is why Government had proscribed it.

"The scheme for development of African political organizations which the Government has proposed to provide for the future to be supplied and nourished from the district and from the constituencies, rather than from arrangements whereby all the power resides in the centre and directions are issued from the centre outward to the constituencies. What we had in mind was that after the establishment of district associations the next step should be the formation of some kind of constituency organization. There is no intention that district associations should be designed to or should take the form of tribal associations."

"The Kisumu District Association is largely tribal, but the Nairobi African District Congress is just about as mixed as it can be. So this tribal business is not part of some plot. It is untrue to say that there is any interference with freedom of speech in these district organizations; they are expressly designed to give local men all the say they want in local affairs, leading up to Colony affairs."

Freedom of speech has been stretched to a degree never envisaged when the original design was formulated. In 1948, one day a man who expressed himself with the freedom which my hon. friend allowed himself would soon have found a rapier or a pistol ball through him.

### Essential Restraint

Until the last terrorists have been removed from the forest and until the great bulk of the detained men have been passed down the pipeline and assessed by their fellows as fit for freedom, and satisfactorily absorbed in the ordinary life of the Colony, the Government, bearing in mind the lesson which has been learnt, must impose restraints and limitations.

"District associations were authorized in the hope that under the tutelage of hon. Members opposite they would form a training ground where young politicians could learn something about the policies of the Government and through which they could represent their aspirations in a constitutional manner."

"These associations had to be who address them may be in criticism of the Government as the law permits. But if the district associations wish to retain the sympathy and co-operation of Government, their criticism should be based on an accurate presentation of the facts. If their criticism is merely vicious or ribald, or if it takes the form of allegations which are utterly untrue, and which anybody but a man bursting with suspicion would know to be untrue, then those who manage and control these associations can scarcely expect that their activities are going to be rewarded by an opportunity for creating mistrust and ill-will in a large sphere."

The speeches made over the past two or three months at their meetings give the impression that the Central Nyanza African District Political Association and the Nairobi African District Congress are making a deliberate attempt to create an atmosphere of doubt and jealousy. The Government had put into their heads by those who addressed them and many of Government's motives are suspect and our half-hearted moves are aimed in some subtle way at the disadvantage of the African.

Distrust and suspicion of measures designed for African

advancements have been created, and there have been instances of audiences being urged to prevent the... cultural betterment seemed vital to the... of the African people.

Analysis on Fears and Emotions

Mr. Mboya was very edifying last week when the Minister without Portfolio suggested that he had been playing upon the fears and emotions of the people. This is precisely what the... political associations are doing... Nyanza African District Congress on May 5 the President... blood... the water... god... making... Mau rebellion, he said... think that the blood which was spilled recently in Kenya was because of a woman... thing only - freedom... blood will go on spilling until we... public condemnation of the Mau Mau rebellion.

At the same meeting, on the subject of the proposal that British troops should be stationed in the Colony, the president of the... led his audience to believe that the scheme was solely for the benefit of the Europeans of the Colony, and that the presence here of British soldiers would be to the detriment of the Africans. What a disgraceful and on the... H.M. Government and on that most reputable yet... of men, the British soldier.

On May 12 the hon. Member for Central Nyanza said when addressing his district association: This money will be used to employ more... police to harass and beat... people in the reserves... money will be used to import soldiers from the United Kingdom to parade in front of you and not you in... one will be used to employ agricultural officers and... surveyors but do not know their work and... huge salaries.

The same speaker at the same meeting said that Europeans and Asians would not pay the... tax of 150s. a year. He denounced the... provincial commissioner on the Government... only 150s. Although the... fault... this charge was exposed by the Minister for Finance... to see a correction.

Flagrant Deception

The mover of today's motion, Mr. Mboya, spoke at the same... meeting of the fighting in Malaya against the Communist insurgents in these terms: African soldiers have been told that they were fighting... the Crown... the British Empire... what has Malaya done to the African? They have never attacked the black people. What did the African gain by fighting for the British Empire?

Could there be a more flagrant instance of deceiving an audience with little knowledge of outside affairs, and of suggestio falsi et suppressio verae?

Speaking of the King's African Rifles and the Kenya Police, the same speaker said that the askari or policemen who had once held high rank now earned 30s a month as night-watchmen, and that it was wrong that these Africans should, after long and faithful service, hope for nothing better than menial employment; and that Africans must be given high rank in the same way as their European counterparts.

Only an audience of half-witted ignorance would soak up such stuff. Surely by now any African who takes even a remote interest in public affairs... that African members of the King's African Rifles and Kenya Police are pensionable in just the same way as are Europeans, Asians, and Arabs. An assistant inspector, for instance, after 25 years' service can look forward on retirement to a pension of anything from 215s. to 265s. a month.

As for... not being given higher rank, surely the hon. Member... that the Queen's commission is now open to Africans... the same way as to a... of other races. Yet in... on May 24 he again told his audience that Africans were unable to obtain commissions on account of their colour - a statement, calculated to raise resentment and ill-will.

He was playing on the fears and emotions of the people, and he either intended to stir up suspicion and mistrust or spoke at random and did not care what the result might be. His speech concluded with a blasphemous comparison between the Crucifixion and the elimination of Mau Mau terrorists. After asking the crowd if it were a bad thing to die for one's country and receiving loud shouts of 'no', he gave his audience the disingenuous suggestion that they must fight with their brains and hearts and not with their spears.

So... development of African political organizations from district... to Colony-wide ones lies to a large degree in the hands of those who control these district associations... of them from their present diet of... suspicion... racial feeling, and bring them to... their aims in accordance with accepted...

tions of political liberty, there is no reason why in the course the step should not be taken... African political organizations from the constituency basis to that of a Colony-wide convention of constituency associations. But if the leaders of these associations continue to sow the seeds of bitterness it may be a long time before the Government can see its way to authorize this important advance.

Mr. Mboya's Veiled Threat

Mr. HARRY MARKHAM emphasized the grave similarity between speeches made in 1952 and those now made by irresponsible... Mboya had uttered the veiled threat that there would be a second emergency unless certain grievances were remedied. He had told an audience in the U.S.A. that "the conduct of the British in Kenya is as bad as Mau Mau, and in some respects... in the Colony is worse than in a Russian protectorate."

Mr. HUMPHREY STACE pointed out that the European community, in search for a Colony-wide political organization, had reached the conclusion that for the purpose of legitimate expression of political thought a highly centralized organization was not so effective or truthful as a convention of associations. Would a Colony-wide organization, such as the African Members' Association, be used to co-ordinate and represent true public opinion or to create a very strong African Union, as had been done by the Kenya African Union?

Mr. R. S. ALEXANDER recalled that in Toronto Mr. Mboya had said that there would soon be a further outbreak of violence... means were not given democratic treatment. Regarding the... in Kenya he was reported to have said: "They are the Africans' enemy number one. In Europe they peel potatoes, wash dishes, sweep floors, till the ground, but in Kenya they demand and employ no less than three African boys to do the same jobs at starvation wages."

African Condemns Speeches of Some Africans

Mr. W. YUTU WAWERU opposed the motion, saying, inter alia: "The kind of speeches we were having before the emergency were exactly the same kind we are having this year and Mr. Kibuyu Embu, and Meru are suspecting that an..."

"How much do you suspect a person from the Coast, the... Valley of the Nyanza Province to come to the... Province to address a public meeting? We have not seen a long time ago... we have... from... was opposed by some of our active... and... once visit Kenya and at the time of... which... intended to... fire with... water. Although he was really... the water which was..."

"Unless there is a... of... those we are receiving today there is going to be... disturbance. No... wants trouble. Some people are... that they are... by some of the speeches... to when the Kenya African Union was... movement that was... the... trouble we have..."

"Just before the... the leaders of the Kenya African Union, a responsible African but a very very irresponsible speaker, said: 'we... from the Government, but still we... snuff when we are outside the meeting... will not fall into the hands of... who... when he speaks..."

"At this... there to allow a Colony-wide political... all the citizens of this Colony... to this country, and undo what has been... faith for the common good of the..."

Mr. MBOYA said that... were... and that... was... out of context. What he... was... unless... grievances are rectified permanent peace and political stability could not be attained.

Mr. A... declared that he... made... of... violence.



How B.O.A.C. Sizes Up C.A.A.

Does it Represent the Interests of the Colonies?

B.O.A.C. FAILED to act in the best public interest when it recently offered to sell Central African Airways Ltd. in consideration of taking over C.A.A.'s routes to London for the next 10 years, says a memorandum on "Private Enterprise and British Air Transport" issued by the Boy Group, a group of young Conservatives.

The memorandum includes the following passages: "The complexities of the controversy should not distract attention from the basic problem of which it is but a single aspect. This problem is the creation of an environment wherein both the corporations and the independent airlines can work side by side in the development of an increasingly comprehensive, competitive and efficient British air transport industry. To create such an environment it is vital that no time be lost in coming upon a thorough reappraisal of civil aviation policy."

Since 1948 an anxiety has been voiced by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the gross deficit incurred by its national carrier Central African Airways. C.A.A. claimed that this was due to losses involved in operating its long-distance routes linking the Federation and the U.K. Early this year the Hunting Clan, an independent British airline, approached C.A.A. with the offer of a loan which would enable C.A.A. to purchase the necessary aircraft, in return for which Hunting Clan would hold and operate an option to purchase up to 50% of C.A.A. capital at a price of £100 per share.

It was then approached by Pan-American Airways (the main U.S. overseas airline) and B.O.A.C. "A few weeks ago B.O.A.C. guaranteed C.A.A. an annual amount of £175,000 for the next 10 years. B.O.A.C. undertakes to provide the necessary services with their own aircraft and crews but under C.A.A.'s colours. C.A.A. will continue to be an independent concern operating its regional services (the most lucrative of which is that of Johannesburg) and its internal services (most of which are unprofitable) until 1957 when, if it chooses, it can again operate long distance services to Europe."

Manna From the Skies

"So far as the Federal Government was concerned, the B.O.A.C. offer of manna from the skies not only will its national carrier enjoy a guaranteed sum for merely dropping its mail route, but it will bear no risks of loss on that route, its name will not be lost to the general public, its identity will be preserved, and its position under the contract will be clear and definite. The Hunting Clan offer would present none of these advantages."

Despite these obvious advantages, there has been some debate within Central Africa as to whether acceptance of the offer was in accordance with the Federal Party policy of encouraging private enterprise to participate in the development of the Federation's economy. The Government's reasoning is that it will be some years before the Federation's internal routes will be self-sustaining, in the meanwhile some form of subsidy will be needed, and no subsidy could be obtained on better terms than those flowing from the B.O.A.C. transaction.

"Is it justified in offering such generous terms? Remembering that B.O.A.C. is ultimately responsible to the British taxpayer, is there any prospect of a reasonable return on this considerable investment?"

"There is no reason to suppose that the route in question is fundamentally profitable. The C.A.A. claim that it is losing heavily on this route is somewhat misleading. The basic cause of C.A.A.'s difficulties on the London routes is its inability to finance the purchase of competitive aircraft. The Federal authorities, having made several projects to finance the necessary capital, had to be satisfied that the necessary capital had to be raised from the colonies. The Government's new interest, competition from a number of rival airlines to C.A.A. in the main routes to C.A.A. traffic. Now C.A.A. has a powerful force of competition for the first time. This position has been further aggravated of late by the need to avoid Egyptian territories. But recently the Federal Minister of Transport stated that C.A.A.'s system of accounting is such that he is unable to discover the reasons for its unexpectedly large deficit."

"With suitable aircraft there is no reason why the route should not be profitable. Bearing this in mind, it is hard to

price paid by B.O.A.C. for B.O.A.C. the annual payment of £175,000 is the price for access to traffic which would otherwise have been carried by either C.A.A. or the Hunting Clan. If the C.A.A. carried only about 500,000 passengers in each direction during a somewhat optimistic year on a rate of 15% p.a., this would represent a total of 7,500,000 passengers during the 10 year period. Related to this is a price of £11m., this is equivalent to 0.6% p.a. per passenger. At a more realistic rate of 10% p.a. the cost per passenger would rise to £15. With an average net revenue of no more than £100 per passenger, it is difficult to see how B.O.A.C. can expect to make a profit out of this extra traffic. For between the two sides, out of the £175,000 to C.A.A. if the route is profitable, but any possible civil disturbance in the region, the instance of the loss of C.A.A. would be considerable."

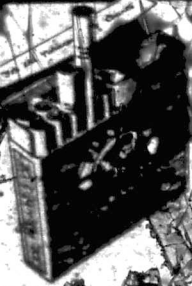
"No airline today, a public utility, can be so profitable as to offer such terms for carrying new business. The inescapable conclusion is that B.O.A.C. has deliberately as a means of financing its own expansion, and the express purpose of competition from private enterprise British companies."

Rhodesia National Party

A POLITICAL GROUP based on the basis of the Capricorn Africa Society, but not formed by that body, is likely to emerge in the Federation by October, and Colonel David Stirling, president of the Capricorn movement, has said that it will probably be called the Rhodesia National Party. He said at a meeting in Lusaka that where 97% of the population was African it would be impossible to maintain the European majority in power. "The motto is the attitude of the African to the European who is not to die from where he has the majority. Until we have a really large African representation in the Legislative Council or the Southern Rhodesian Executive, the Africans will insist on getting their own parliamentary system."



Player's Please



# Tanganyika's New Ministers New System Starts Next Week

A MINISTERIAL SYSTEM GOVERNMENT is to be introduced in Tanganyika Territory next Monday. The Minister for Constitutional Affairs is MR. J. FLETCHER COOKE, aged 46. He was educated at Marlborough College, the University of Paris, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and then entered the Colonial Office. After being private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for State, he joined the Colonial Service in 1931 and remained there until 1942. Then he was the first African to be appointed as a member of the War Reliefs Committee, and was later imprisoned by the Japanese, and was held in a camp until the end of the war.

Attached to the Colonial Office for special duty in 1946, he accompanied Sir Harold Macmillan to Tanganyika when Sir Harold reported on constitutional matters. He then went to the United Nations in 1947 to represent the Government of the United Kingdom. He was Counsellor for Colonial Affairs to the Permanent United Kingdom delegation to U.N.O., 1948-50, and was part of the time alternate U.K. delegate to the Assembly. In 1951 he went to Cyprus as Colonial Secretary, and during the next two years acted as Governor on various occasions. Last year he became Member for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN SYDNEY RICHARD COLE, 40, is the new Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs in Tanganyika. He was a member last year of the Attorney-General. Born in 1917, he was educated at the Methodist College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar in that city. In 1930 he went to Mauritius as a master at the Royal College, and in 1937 became superintendent of education in Nigeria. Three years later he was appointed a Crown counsel in that Colony, and in 1946 Attorney-General in the Bahamas. Five years later we went to the Somaliland Protectorate as Attorney-General.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD TILNEY, who has been Member for Finance and Financial Secretary in Tanganyika from 1953, is to be Minister for Finance and Economic Development. He was born in 1909, educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, and went to Ceylon as a cadet in 1932. In 1947 he was seconded to Malaya and Borneo for special duty, and in the next year was transferred to Tanganyika as Assistant Chief Secretary. A few months later he was appointed Deputy Financial Secretary, and in 1953 was promoted to the post of Financial Secretary.

MR. ARTHUR EDWIN BROWN, who has had such responsibilities since 1951.

He was born in 1911 and educated at Chipping Sodbury Grammar School, Reading, St. James Agricultural College, Oxford University, and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. In 1929 he went to Tanganyika as a superintendent of agriculture, and in 1941 was transferred to Tinehead as marketing and processing officer. Six years later he was in charge of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, and in 1949 he became Director.

MR. ROBERT HERBERT PAGE-JONES, who has been Member for Local Government since 1953, is to be Minister for Local Government and Administration. Born in 1903, and educated at Marlborough School and Brasenose College, Oxford, he went to Tanganyika in 1925 as a cadet, and was promoted a district officer in 1939, a deputy provincial commissioner in 1946, a provincial commissioner two years later, and senior provincial commissioner in 1950.

## Lands and Mineral Resources

MR. ANDREW HANNIBAL PIKE, aged 54, who has been Member for Lands and Mineral Resources for the past two years, is to be Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources. He was educated at the Abbey, Trillick, Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, Oxford, and first went to Tanganyika as a cadet in 1927. He became district officer in 1938, deputy provincial commissioner in 1940 P.C. in 1948, and senior provincial commissioner three years later.

MR. JOHN PHILIP ATTENBOROUGH, aged 36, who is to be Minister for Social Services, was born in 1921, and attended Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. From 1924 to 1930 he was a superintendent of education in Nigeria, and then went to Palestine as a lecturer in the Government Arab College and as a senior lecturer in education from 1937 to 1946. He was Director of Education in Aden and then for two years Deputy Director of Education in Palestine. After a short spell as one of the assistant education officers at the Colonial Office, he went to Tanganyika as Deputy Director of Education in 1948, an office which he held until 1953. He was a Member for Social Services two years ago.

COLONEL WILLIAM LANCELOT RILEY-STONOR, aged 52, is Minister for Communications and Works. Educated at Winchester and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1925, and was seconded to the King's African Rifles, 1930-36. In 1940 he went to the Colonial Office as head of the quinine section.

In 1945 he became Deputy Chief of the Affairs Office in Borneo, and after a short period as a deputy provincial commissioner in the Colonial Office, was transferred to Tanganyika in 1948 as Defence Secretary. He was Acting Financial Secretary in North Borneo, 1948-49, and in 1950 went to Tanganyika as Executive Officer (Development). In the next year he was made Commissioner for Development and Housing, and recently became Member for Communications, Works, and Development Planning. He is honorary colonel of the 26th Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

## Kenya Information Department Broadcasting, Films, and Magazines

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1956 of the Department of Information in Kenya states that the Nairobi broadcasting station devoted 72% of its output to music and variety (compared with 46.4% by the B.B.C.), 13.3% to news and news commentaries (10.8%), 10.8% to talks and discussion (11%), 8.6% to features and drama (10%), 6.6% to religion (4.5%), 2.9% to outside broadcasting (2.0%), and 3.6% to other items (15.3%, a figure which includes schools broadcasts).

The film section, which is now equipped to produce 16 mm. films for African markets, has produced 17 newsreels, 10 feature films, and 100 newsreels. It has also produced 10 newsreels, 10 feature films, and 100 newsreels. It has also produced 10 newsreels, 10 feature films, and 100 newsreels. It has also produced 10 newsreels, 10 feature films, and 100 newsreels.

Four monthly magazines, each of 16 pages, published by the Department have a combined circulation of 130,000 copies.

The department has eight cinema vans equipped to show films to audiences up to about 3,000 and for public address work, and 17 information vans equipped to amplify direct speech, radio broadcasts, and tape recordings, and to show films to small audiences.

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# Commonwealth Labour Conference

## Resolution Concerning Central Africa

THE COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE OF LABOUR PARTIES, meeting at Beatrix Webb House, near Dorking, Surrey, unanimously passed a declaration of principle which contained these passages: "The Conference declares that, while responsible democratic attitudes must be developed in territories still awaiting self-government, grave risks are involved in unduly delaying the liberation of the subject peoples of the world."

"The Conference condemns the creation of a Federation of Central Africa (comprising Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) against the wishes of the African peoples. Conference demands that they be given the right of self-determination, and that all three territories be granted a democratic constitution based upon adult franchise at an early date. Any postponement of this nature will reduce to a minimum the risks associated with the development of a second South Africa, which now carries the hallmarks of a police state."

Conference states that in the context of the problems of East and Central Africa lie in the concentration of power in the hands of the dominant European group, which gives them an opportunity to distribute the wealth of the country as they desire. The solution lies in the establishment of a common role to be implemented as far as possible, and which should be based on the principle of universal adult franchise:

"Whilst Conference recognizes the value of existing forms of economic aid as represented by the Colonial Development Corporation, it stresses the need for greater planned assistance in under-developed territories, but emphasizes that such assistance should be increasingly channelled through to a group of independent nations, e.g. S.I.N.F.E.D., and terminate the lease of the emergent peoples that aid from national sources represents a continuance of economic exploitation."

## Pooling Resources

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P. said:

"We must think much more in terms of all of us pooling our resources and giving to each other. It might be worth while considering whether our aid should be given through a commonwealth form of S.I.N.F.E.D. to which other Commonwealth Governments as well as our own might contribute 1% of their national income. This would ensure that our planning benefits the Commonwealth effort."

"This is a time to mean a very big change in the thinking of the British people. In the last few years, under the Conservative Government, the British elector has been taught to think only of himself, to increase his own standard of living; he has been told that the way to increase his own comfort is by returning to free trade conditions in the markets of the world, that planning is wrong, and that Government planning is always bad. We must change all that."

MR. AMORIN BEVAN, M.P. reminded the conference that the first general election held in Great Britain with universal adult franchise was not until 1928.

"The Communists attribute the poverty and low standards of the colonies to the malignancy, cruelty, oppressiveness, and generally bad behaviour of the Imperialist Powers. That is a piece of historical nonsense, because it gives the impression of those calculations that the Metropolitan Power will reduce the social standards of the populations who immediately rise. What the Imperial Powers did was to neglect the development of those countries."

"The peoples of the colonies equate freedom with prosperity. That is not true. The prospects of assuring and developing the industrial revolution will still be there. It is necessary all the time to remember that with the attainment of self-government under democratic auspices the problems will still face the free communities of building up their standards mainly from the resources of their own people."

"My fear is that the new Governments coming into these nations will find their situation intolerable because, having equated prosperity with economic independence, the people will ask for the prosperity they would say they have a

right to shop instead of the action shop because they would equate poverty with dependence. But they would not have believed, any greater executive efficiency; they would have demanded silence — because their complaints would be ignored."

DR. HERBERT EVATT, M.P., leader of the Australian Labour Party, said that if the influence of the Commonwealth was to be felt, a Commonwealth was to be based on a solution had to be found to the problem of co-operation with production in appropriate cases.

As long ago as 1944 the Australian Labour Government had advocated as the Prime Ministers' Conference the establishment of a properly planned secretariat which would act as a permanent medium to ensure effective consultation between the Commonwealth nations. Mr. Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister, introduced the proposal which was supported only by the New Zealand Labour Government through Mr. Peter Fraser. Australian Labour felt that Conservative Administration in England did not really want a Commonwealth-wide secretariat, preferring to retain full control in Britain of such machinery as existed.

## African Trade Unions

THE FEDERAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS at its annual conference in Bulawayo declined to declare its attitude to African trade union representation of its organization. Mr. M. P. O. East, vice-president of the T.U.C. and general secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, and S. R. Watson, the Union of Steelworkers' delegate, sought to discuss the principles involved, but were overruled. The meeting accepted a motion by Mr. J. Petersen, general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, that the term "Discrimination of the principles involved in the question of African trade union representation on the Federal T.U.C." should be on the table.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. A. C. ... arrived from Nairobi. MR. F. LIVINGSTON JUDGE has sailed for South Africa.

SIR ROMANUS WINSKI was received by THE QUEEN on Tuesday.

MR. ... of ... is due in ... on July 1.

MR. IBRAHIM NATHOG, Minister of Works in Kenya, is now in England.

Mr. and Mrs. P. ... are on ...

SIR STEWART GORE BLOWNE is a recent arrival from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. S. V. COOKE, M.L.C., will shortly arrive in London from Kenya.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory.

DR. PETER SPEARING has returned to London from ... of the Federation.

MR. R. PAGET, chairman of Hunter, Davies & Co., Ltd., is now in London.

MR. STEPHEN N. BAY has resigned from the board of ... African Estates, Ltd.

MR. G. W. U. LIDDARD, of Quays Tea Co., Ltd., has returned from London recently.

MR. ... of the Robby Portland Cement Co., Ltd., has left by air for Nairobi.

SIR DONALD FERLUSON has been appointed an additional director of Richard and Costin, Ltd.

MR. ... has left London for Livingstone with Mrs. ... to attend the Pan-African Ornithological ...

ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY ROBSON, C-in-C, South Atlantic and LADY ROBSON are visiting the Federation.

MR. G. R. PETERSON, deputy chief executive officer of the Federal Power Board, and MRS. PETERSON have ... sea for Rhodesia.

SIR CHARLES PONSOMBY has agreed to continue in office for another year as chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society.

MR. R. E. G. HORN, an architect of Ndola, has been asked to design the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ... presided at the Women's Coronation ... in London last week, when ... NORMAN ... was the guest of honour.

MR. DON CHARLES BLISS, aged 59, has been appointed United States Ambassador in Ethiopia in succession to Mr. JOHN SHANNON.

SIR EDWARD TWINGS, Governor of Tanganyika, will leave London Airport on Saturday on his way back to Dar es Salaam. Mrs. TWINGS will follow later.

LORD BATHURST, chairman of the Comman Bank, MR. W. STEWART ... the general manager, and ... are ... a short visit to East and Central Africa.

MR. D. ... NAINN, M.P., spending a month in the Federation, where he owns a 3,000-acre farm some 50 miles from Salisbury. He lived in Southern Rhodesia from 1942 to 1954.

MR. E. D. ... formerly of the Sudan Political Services and now resident in Nairobi, has been commissioned by the Government of Kenya to carry into the ... methods for the growth of Mau Mau. He will ... next week.

DR. D. ... director of the East African Institute for Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases at Amani, Tanganyika, was vice-chairman of the conference recently held at ... Congo, to discuss the cartography of ...

MRS. D. E. BAUGHAN, wife of the editor of the Central African Examiner, and her three young daughters are outward-bound in the ARUNDEL CASTLE for the Cape on their way to Salisbury.

MR. ... MCKENZIE, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, arrived in London last Saturday. He will take charge of Kenya's stand at the Royal Show in Norwich.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, spent a few hours on Sunday with Sir Evelyn BARRING, Governor of Kenya, during his homeward ... from Mauritius to London.

MR. H. H. J. ... has been appointed assistant manager director of Gilbey's ... Two years ago he was the director in charge of the company's activities in ...

Following the retirement of MR. A. ... MELLOR from the United ... that company is now represented on the council of the East and Central African Board, by Mr. F. ...

MR. P. ... ROGERS, a member of the Legislative Council of ... and president of the ... Chamber of Commerce, is due in London ...

MR. JOHN HENRY MOTT and MRS. GEORGINA TRANTER, only daughter of MR. and MRS. ... S. TRANTER, of Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, and formerly of Tanganyika Territory, were married last Saturday.

PROFESSOR ROBERT WILSON, Professor of Education at Bristol University, chairman of the committee which advised the Secretary of State on matters concerning the establishment of ... in the Colony, and a member of the committee on social development, is visiting the Federation.

THE REV. R. DE FINCH, late provincial director of religious education in the Anglican Province of Central Africa, and vicar of Salisbury Cathedral, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed vicar of Catteravon with Fittleton, in the diocese of Salisbury, England. The patron is the Bishop of Salisbury.

MARY I. SHANNON, of the Church of ... and ... in Kenya, will on Thursday, July 4, address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on "Rebuilding the Social Life of the Kingdom." LORD HALEY will preside. Immediately before the address he will present the Society's appeal for "dedicated service to Africa" to Mr. F. S. JOELSON.

THE RT. REV. CECIL ANDERSON, former Bishop of Bloemfontein, will be enthroned as Bishop of Mashonaland in Salisbury Cathedral on July 28. In the afternoon the four bishops of the Anglican Province of Central Africa and the electoral college consisting of priests and laymen from the dioceses will elect a new Archbishop of Central Africa. The vacancy arises from the recent retirement of Dr. EDWARD PAGET.

MR. R. S. GAREFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by MRS. TODD, is visiting Natal. He attended the opening of his Government's photographic exhibition "Pattern of Progress" and opened an agricultural show in Maritzburg. Tomorrow he will address the South African Institute of International Affairs, and on Sunday, preach in the Methodist Metropolitan Church, Maritzburg. On the following day he will be back to Salisbury.

Recent arrivals by the BURGAMAR CASTLE included the VERY REV. R. B. JUPES, provost of Mombasa Cathedral; MAJOR E. W. MAGOR, Secretary for Defence in Kenya, and MRS. MAGOR; MR. E. ... general manager of Taveta Sisal Estate, Mr. & Mrs. C. MARSHALL from Dar es Salaam; MR. ... SANDALL, Senior Collector of Customs in Kilindini, and MR. ... SANDELL, ... KERS, of the Immigration Department in Dar es Salaam, and MRS. KERS; and MR. & MRS. A. W. TAYLOR, of the K.F.A., Nakuru.

**Obituary**

**Mr. R. Carruthers Smith**

**Pioneer and Trema Salisbury**

MR. RICHARD CARRUTHERS SMITH, last surviving member of the 1890 Pioneer Column resident in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Bulwelo at the age of 86. He was also a pioneer of the Klondike where his partner, Frederick Bush, the American scout who with two companions made the historic dash across the hoodoo mountains in an attempt to help in the early days of Rhodesia.

In the early days of Rhodesia Carruthers Smith served the British South Africa Police, joining during the preparations for the occupation of Mashonaland. He was the youngest in the first garrison in what is now Salisbury. He spent some years in civilian life before joining Greys Scouts at the outbreak of the 1896 rebellion. The following year of medical advice he left Rhodesia and went to Klondike but he returned to Central Africa in 1903.

The son of John Stoddart Smith, J.P., of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, he was educated at Moffat Academy and Heversham Grammar School. He had tried farming in Canada before going to South Africa. His wife was Alice Medland Newsham. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1949.

Mr. Carruthers Smith leaves two sons and three daughters, 37 grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. He was a Freeman of Salisbury, and one of the founders of the Bulwelo Club.

**Sir Peter Bell**

SIR EDWARD PETER STUBBS BELL, A.C., Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia since 1955, died and died in London last week at the age of 55.

The son of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Bell, he joined the staff of the Secretary of Antigua at the age of 18, and 11 years later was appointed a magistrate in Dominica. In 1934 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and then went to St. Kitts as a magistrate, but shortly afterward became Attorney General in St. Lucia. Four years later he was appointed a Crown Counsel in Palestine. In 1941 he went to Malta as Legal Secretary, and he was there until the end of the war, when he was transferred to Malaya as Solicitor-General.

In 1949 he became a puisne judge in Tanganyika, and two years later Chief Justice of British Guiana. He was knighted three years ago, and soon afterward went to Northern Rhodesia.

In 1957 he married Genevieve Marie Antonette Scott, an American. There was one son of the marriage.

**Lord Inverlyde**

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN ALAN BURNS, fourth Baron Inverlyde, D.S.O., and fifth baronet, died at his home in Scotland last week at the age of 59, had done a great deal of social and philanthropic work. When the war began Ethiopia in 1936 and the Emperor and his family sought refuge in this country, Lord Inverlyde offered them his home at Capri, Capri, and thus began a friendship which resulted in Lord Inverlyde's visit to Addis Ababa five years ago.

SIR WALTER HUGGARD, Q.C., who died a few days ago in South Africa, was Attorney-General in Kenya from 1926 to 1929, and then Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements. In 1937 he was made Judge of the High Courts of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

MRS. ELIZABETH WINESA MOIR DELANEY died in Nairobi last week.

**Royal Exhibition**

PROBABLY THE FIRST COLLECTION to cross the Equator will be on show when the Rhodes National Gallery in Salisbury is opened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother next month. Paintings and tapestries worth about £1m. have been loaned by Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland, and Belgium. There will also be a selection of African paintings from all over the continent. Reproductions of 12 winning items from the 1957 competition sponsored by the British Council of Industrial Design are to be included because the director of the gallery, Mr. F. McGeorge, thinks that industrial art is of particular importance to the Federation.

**Tribute to Miss Janisch**

MR. ABAP MOI has paid a graceful tribute in the name of the Government to Miss Janisch, an Assistant Director of Education in Kenya who recently retired. He said: "I should like on behalf of all elected members — and not only African elected members — to pay a tribute to Miss Janisch, who has done such splendid work and formed such excellent service to all communities in Kenya, not only to African women and girls but to women and girls of all races. She devoted the last 17 years of her life to devising ways and means for the education of future mothers who are in the primary and primary schools."

**A.R. in Uniform**

THE BAND OF THE UGANDA BATTALION of the King's African Rifles will play at the East Surrey Regiment's A.P. Home Army. The occasion is thought to be unique for Mr. R. W. Woolleston believes that this is the first bandmaster to lead a school band to bring his band to England to play for his home regiment. Mr. Woolleston has spent nearly 10 years in the Army, seven of them in East Africa. While in this country the band, apart from its Earls Court appearances in the Royal Tournament, has played in the grounds of Birmingham Town and will be in retreat tonight at the Kingston-on-Thames depot of the East Surreys.

**Federal Bank Opened**

Mrs. M. MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, last week formally opened the Federal Central Bank building in Salisbury. There were two official overseas guests — Mr. H. C. Mynors, deputy governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. J. V. Bailey, adviser to the Bank of England. The governor and the chief cashier of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr. J. C. de Kock, and Mr. G. Rissick, were also present.

**Lord Listowel as Governor-General**

EARL LISTOWEL, who was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in 1948-50, has on the recommendation of The Queen's Ministers in Ghana, been appointed the first Governor-General. He is the elder brother of Mr. John Hare, now Secretary of State for War, and previously Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. The two brothers thus held the same office, one as a Socialist, and the other as a Conservative.

**Lord Malvern's Scroll**

APPRECIATION OF LORD MALVERN'S SERVICES to the Federation is to be permanently recorded in a golden scroll which will be presented to him when the Malvern appeal fund closes. The scroll, consisting of a number of hand-made pages bound in white calf embossed with gold, will contain the signatures of the contributors to the fund, which is now over £40,000.

# Parliamentary System for Somaliland

## Governor's Address to New Legislature

GOVERNOR THEODORE PIKE, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, addressing the inaugural meeting of the Legislative Council, said:

"The occasion marks the entry of Somaliland into the great and growing tradition of parliamentary democracy. Throughout the Commonwealth parliamentary government has sprung from beginnings essentially similar to this assembly here today.

"Parliamentary government is not, of course, the only means of government. In other countries many different systems have been tried, but none has lasted so well or proved itself so fair and so successful in practice as the method of government on which we are now about to embark.

"I have heard it said that the British sometimes attempt to impose forms of parliamentary democracy which are suited to themselves but are not necessarily equally suited to other peoples. In this I would say first that we are here to teach and help, and we cannot teach what we do not know; if any country wished to develop forms of authoritarian or Communist government they would not look to the United Kingdom as a model.

"Second, the best possible proof of the wisdom of attempting to sow seeds of parliamentary government in territories administered by the British Government is to be found in the many countries which were formerly administered by Britain and are now self-governing; these countries have not abolished the parliamentary system which began under British administration but have attempted, without exception, to improve it and adapt it to their own needs, looking always for guidance to the forms and practice of the British

Parliament which has so many centuries of experience behind it.

"It may seem to some of you, and particularly to the non-official members, that the freedom of action of this Council is unnecessarily curtailed. While the Council has real and extensive powers to make laws for Somaliland and to control the expenditure of public money, there are still certain matters in which power is reserved to the Governor. In other countries of the Commonwealth even those which now manage their own affairs have not achieved full financial control and autonomy until the stage of self-government had been reached.

"In these early stages of constitutional development we are all learning our way, the official members and the non-officials, and we must have a reasonable period of trial and experiment in order to gain the confidence and experience which will eventually enable us to consider further constitutional advance.

"The exact relationship between the Legislative Council and the Protectorate Advisory Council will have to be worked out in the course of experience as we go along, and the matter on which the Legislative Council will now debate in time form its own views.

"The development of this country is at present very largely dependent on the skills of officers recruited from overseas. I know that it is sometimes irksome to find so many vacant positions in the Government filled by overseas officers, but there is at present in Somaliland no other choice if development and stable administration are to be achieved.

## Training Somali Officers

The Government is, however, very conscious of the need to train Somali officers to take over important positions in the Government, and to this end it is sending overseas a number of academic and professional trainees, as many suitable candidates as can be found.

The Governor drew attention to the "sombre background" of the country's poor financial resources and reminded members of their responsibility in that direction. It was of absolutely fundamental importance if the country's economy is to be developed, and if it is to progress towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance that local revenue should be dramatically increased.

The Governor concluded: "The processes of parliamentary government are new to us; and some of the forms and procedures which are used will at first seem strange and possibly archaic. But they have been devised over centuries of experience to give to parliamentary assemblies a necessary dignity and formality in their proceedings without infringing the intimacy of debate. We shall in time learn to use them without self-consciousness, and I think too we shall quickly learn to respect them equally with the great tradition of which they are only the outward form and symbol."

## Franchise for Literates

MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced at the beginning of the week that his Government intends to enfranchise a limited number of people of any race on the basis of their educational standards and prospective income. The new qualification is understood to be ten years' schooling. Some 10,000 Africans in Southern Rhodesia would at present qualify, and the plan for the extension of African education would bring the number to about 16,000 six years hence. The Todd Commission proposed that the qualifications for the admission of Africans to a special voters' roll should be literacy and an income of £15 monthly. The United Rhodesia Party led by Mr. Todd, had decided to raise that figure to £20.

## Base in Kenya

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Minister of Defence, said at London Airport on Sunday on his arrival from short visits to Aden, Kenya, and Likiep that Cyprus, Aden, and Kenya were the only possible bases for the headquarters of the three-armed services in the Middle East Command. "The decision has not yet been reached," he said, "but I have been discussing the position with the important people of the staff. I have come back with the necessary information and opinion to arrive at a decision which I hope to be able to announce shortly."



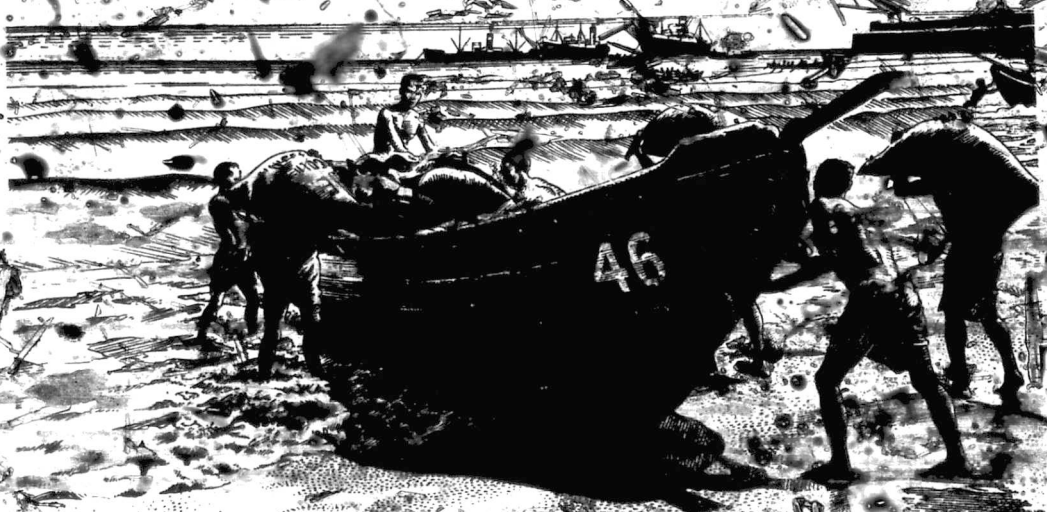
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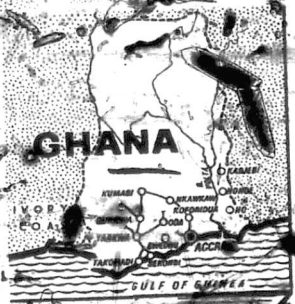


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How long their seasonal trade will continue to flourish is uncertain, but a recent increase in the wealth and commerce of Ghana has already led to an extension of the modern port facilities at Takoradi, while further to the east of Accra work is in progress on a new port at Tema.

Accra is the capital of Ghana, a steadily progressive country with a population of over four and a half million people.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Ghana are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 55 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Accra and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.*



**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



# Africans and the Franchise

## Federal and Southern Rhodesian Proposals

EVEN ON THE ASSUMPTION of the English of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, The Times published a leading article criticizing the franchise proposals of the Federal Government. It said:—

"Sir Roy Welensky will be asked questions about the qualifications for the federal franchise, and particularly about the place that they will open up to the African in the federal franchise."

The proposed qualifications are almost exactly the same as those put forward by the Tredgold Commission for the revision of the franchise in Southern Rhodesia. Both separate the voters into higher and lower categories, which are to begin with will in practice be predominantly European in the higher and African in the lower. But there is no colour bar, and Africans can graduate from the lower to the higher.

The minimum qualification for the higher category voters must have incomes starting from certain minimums, which vary by two classes, £720 and £300 a year. With the highest income qualification goes the education requirement of minimum literacy, with the lowest income the requirement is as high as a university or Cambridge Certificate.

So far the two sets of proposals are roughly similar. Now comes an important difference. In the Southern Rhodesian proposals all the voters with vote for the same candidates, although the results are weighted against the lower category voters. In the federal proposals there will be two types of candidates, European and African, to begin with. The higher, or 'A' roll, votes for the former. Both rolls combined vote for the latter.

### Cardinal Point

"These plans for the franchise in the light of a Bill now being debated in the Parliament to enlarge the Federal Assembly from 33 to 59 members. The number of African members of Europeans specifically concerned with African interests is reduced from nine to 15. Ostensibly this preserves the proportion of 2/3."

"But one point needs to be marked. African representation is a cardinal point in the Federal Constitution. The British Government could not possibly consent to its diminution in any form. Although the proportion of Africans in the Assembly is ostensibly maintained, it has to be asked whether the method of election foreshadowed in the new proposals is fair."

"There are good points about the proposals, but the idea that Africans should vote on the 'B' roll as well is unacceptable. It might lead to a preponderance of Europeans electing some of the African members in the Federal Parliament and thereby defeat the substance and the spirit of the Federal Constitution."

### PHILIP MASON had written:

"One-quarter of the members of the Federal Parliament are chosen or elected to represent African interests; the rest are elected by electors, among whom there are roughly 100 European voters to every African. It is now proposed that three-quarters of the members shall be elected on a qualification higher than that for the present electors."

"There will remain a quarter of the seats—15 out of 59—which six-four African and two European, will be elected for chosen as at present to represent Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, while nine will be elected by all the voters on the high qualification plus those with a lower qualification. This will be 'somewhere in the vicinity of the present franchise qualification in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, with a single creation qualification."

"This means that among the voters who elect three-quarters of the members there will be less than the present 1% of Africans. Together sixth of the members will be elected by an electorate among whom it is certain that there will be a white majority. One-sixth of the members, instead of one-fourth will represent Africans directly. African numbers in the Parliament are about 35 times those of the Europeans."

"This is not an advance for Africans but a considerable recession. Mr. Roland Oliver has pointed out that there is little we in this country can now do about central Africa; but, as Mrs. Perham has written, there is something which Sir Roy Welensky wants us to do and which we are doing. We can still exert some influence, though admittedly we play from a poor hand."

Mr. G. H. BAXTER emphasized that the Federation could succeed only if Africans had more education and better living standards, education fitting their needs, and work and general prosperity providing more revenue for social services, including schools.

"Federation," he wrote, "is already bringing about, at a starting rate, a quickening of economic activity, which will result in a more and more lively and diversified economy, producing in its turn all sorts of openings and opportunity for those Africans capable of accepting them. The result in the course of time should be the growth of a stable and balanced community in which Africans as well as Europeans will follow technical, supervisory, managerial, and professional vocations."

"The new university college, open equally to all races, which sprang from the initiative and inspiration of white Rhodesians is getting into its stride. Below that level too, great work is being made. In Southern Rhodesia even before federation three out of every five African children of school age go to school and the proportion was rising. Such progress is believed to be without parallel in any part of Africa. It is not content with them that the Government, which shares the enlightened outlook of the present Federal authorities, has embarked on a magnificent programme of increasing the number of trained African teachers by 5,000 within five years. It was recently reported that after 15 months this goal looks like being more than attained."

"It is hard to realize that, within the memory of most now living, the whole population existed in the most primitive and unequal stages of development. It is not to be taken for granted either the will or the ability to govern. We may well be proud of the achievement of our fellow-countrymen who have become Rhodesians; but their own disposition is ever to look forward, and may be summed up in Rhodesia's famous words: 'So much to do!'"

### Effusive Reaction

Mr. J. P. McDONAGH asked: "Why this effusive reaction to traditional policy which Miss Perham regards as 'justifiable emancipation' in West Africa yet an abdication of power by H.M. Government in Central Africa? Surely she does not suffer from Mr. Galskell's illusion that nothing good can come from Africa that is white."

"We are told that federation was imposed against the wishes of the northern Africans. Yet your correspondents all point out that the major reason for that opposition stemmed from the fact that the then Government in the United Kingdom directed that the officers of the provincial administrations, while they might explain the federal scheme, should not express an opinion about whether or not it would be to the Africans' benefit."

"Your correspondents also fail to mention that Sir Roy Welensky has conceded that the British protected persons in the northern territories will not be debarred from being eligible for the federal franchise simply because of their protected status. Is not this a major and imaginative concession which should commend itself to people in this country?"

Mr. L. F. G. ANTHONY commented on the recent statement by Mrs. Eirene White, M.P.: "At the Federal Assembly in Salisbury, when the House or committees are sitting, light refreshments are provided in the mornings, afternoons and evenings. These facilities are available to all members, and are used by European and African M.P.s. together, as are all the facilities in the Federal Assembly building. There are no facilities at all, because of the size of the building itself, for the introduction of other catering services."

### Criticism Suspended

AFTER SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, had told the African Representative Council that the Federal Government had with a stroke of the pen enabled British protected persons to qualify for the vote, providing they had the other necessary requirements, the council withdrew a resolution criticizing the Federal citizenship proposals. The mover, Mr. Datu Yamba, M.P., said that there was no need to pursue the motion at present, that the word 'and' was not strong enough. Africans would watch the Government's promises were fulfilled and what the actual franchise qualifications would be.



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## Birthday Honours List

(Concluded from last week)

### O.B.E. (Civil Division)

STONE, COLONEL RAYMOND ROBERT, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps.

### O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BADECAST, WALLACE DONALD, member of the Victoria Central Intensive Conservation Area Committee, Southern Rhodesia.

BAILY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Controller of Government Stores, Northern Rhodesia.

BARLOW, GLADYS VIVIAN, SCARTON, for veterinary services on farms of leopards at settlement and patients at the Chaidamora Sanatorium, Southern Rhodesia.

BARNETT, MAX, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

BARRETT, PAUL OF FREDERICK, M.B.E., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Works, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CHOMLEY, LIEUT-COLONEL GEORGE GRIFFITH FLOYD, for social welfare services in Marandellas West district of Southern Rhodesia.

COOPER, HONEY ERNEST, senior engineer, Mechanical Engineering Department, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

DALE, IVAN ROBERT, lately Deputy Conservator of Forests, Uganda.

FLAWCHER, GILBERT MAXWELL, Deputy Establishment Secretary, Uganda.

FROST, CAROLIN BERNARD CECIL, Flight Captain, B.O.A.C.

HUDSON, PENNYAN STANLEY, Director, Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding.

GANE, NOEL GERALD CARLETON, consultant surgeon in Salisbury, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

GOODWIN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Government Printer, Zanzibar.

GORDON, MRS. ANNE BLANCHE ALICE, M.B.E., for honorary services under the auspices of organization for the care of the blind and physically handicapped in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HARRIS, CHARLES, administrative officer, Tanganyika.

JARROCH, MISS MIRIAM, lately an Assistant Director of Education in Kenya, concerned chiefly with work among women.

CHIEF M.A. EMBEN MASANJA, M.B.E., of the Mwangalla

Chiefdom, Maswa district, Tanganyika.

MOHINDRA, RAJESH SAGAL, for public services in Kenya.

NOBLE, THOMAS PARK, chief engineer, S.S. EDINBURGH,

CASTLE, Union-Castle Line.

PARK, JOHN FRANK CHAMBERS, music director of Bulawayo Municipal Orchestra.

REEVE, DEREK ANTHONY GORDON, senior district commissioner, Nyasaland.

SHARP, LAURASTON, senior assistant commissioner, Uganda.

SMITH, THOMAS CHARLES WHITEHEAD, Senior Marine Engineer, East African Railways and Harbours Commission.

WALLACE, CLAUD ANDERSON, George, physician, Colonial Office.

WARD, HAROLD GEORGE, senior representative, Overseas Services Income Tax Office.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland.

### O.B.E. (Honorary)

TAJO, AMBETI, for public services in Zanzibar.

### M.B.E.

HAKASHI MAN, head clerk, district engineer's office in Elmenteta, E.A.R. & H.

BAKAR, ABRAH KRABASHANKEN, stores officer, Tanganyika Police.

SMITH, FRIL THOMAS, director of music, Uganda Police.

HEBBY, ALFRED JAMES, Assistant Treasurer, Buchanan and Co., Ltd., Mombasa.

DELL, MRS. ALICE DOROTHY CHURCHILL, vice-president of the Butterfield Trust, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

BENSON, PETER CHARLES BETHUNE, for public services in Kenya.

BOGGIE, MRS. JEANNIE MARR, for charitable and social welfare services in the Gwelo district, Southern Rhodesia.

BRICKENRIDGE, MAJOR JAMES BRUCE WILLIAM, Community Development Officer, Kenya.

BRYNE, RICHARD HOLDING, administrative officer, Tanganyika.

CHAPLIN, LIEUT-COLONEL NIGEL FORBES ELLIOT, M.C., executive officer, provincial emergency committee, Kenya.

CLARKE, EDWARD HENRY, higher clerical officer, East African Office in London.

DUNLOP, ERIC WALLACE, D.F.C., senior Labour Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

FINCH, FRANK CLIFFORD, district officer, Chingola, Northern Rhodesia.

GUDEVEIA, ERUCH NASSERWANI, Assistant Secretary, Zanzibar.

GARMANY, ROBERT ERIC, chief administrative assistant, Local Government and Housing Dept., Southern Rhodesia.

### M.B.E. (Civil Division)

GOODGER, FREDERICK CLAUSLEY, accountant, Colonial Development Corporation.

KAMATI SHAMTE, lately supervisory teacher, Pemba.

HANCOCK, MISS MARY EDITH, woman education officer, Tanganyika.

HAQ FAZAL, lately field officer, Department of Tactic Control, Uganda.

HARDING, ERNEST FLEETWOOD STRINGFELLOW, for social welfare services, particularly with young people's organizations in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

JARVINE, MISS KATHLEEN, nursing sister, Kenya.

KADAMA, IVAN SAVA, medical officer, Uganda.

KERSLEY, MRS. OLIVE DAGMAR, of Bulawayo, for voluntary service for the care and training of the blind.

KRUGER, STEPHANUS PETRUS, district officer, Kenya.

KULLATEIN, SHERIFF, headmaster, Government African school, Wajir, Kenya.

LEONARD, MICHAEL MAURICE VEASEY, district commissioner, Nyasaland.

MARTYRES, AMANCIA, office superintendent, Uganda.

MBOYA, PAUL, B.E.M., for public services in Kenya.

MOFFETT, MRS. PHYLLIS MARGENT, for services to the Girl Guide Movement in Tanganyika.

MUGARWA, PETER SOLOMON BLANDINA, medical officer, Uganda.

MWANSASU, GORDON, for public services in Tanganyika.

NELSON, BRIAN LEIGH, Regional Ground Services Manager, Europe and Africa, B.O.A.C.

PALOMBA, MRS. OLIVE HENRIETTA COATES, for services to the National Publications Trust in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

PANVALKAR, GAJANAN BALKRISHNA, accounts officer, East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization.

PATEL, BHIMRAJ MITHABAI, for public services, Tanganyika.

RUSSELL, ALLAN HOLMES, D.S.O., administrative officer, Uganda.

SCHWARTZEL, STANLEY HOWLEY, I.P., architect, I.W.O., Uganda.

STRAIN, THE REV. ERNEST, for missionary services in Northern Rhodesia.

TATNER, HOWARD GILBERT, chief superintendent, Department of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika.

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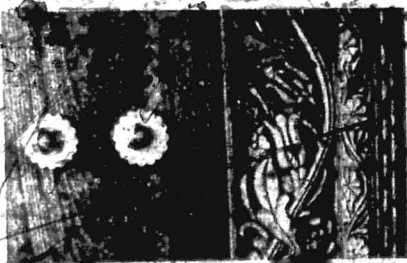
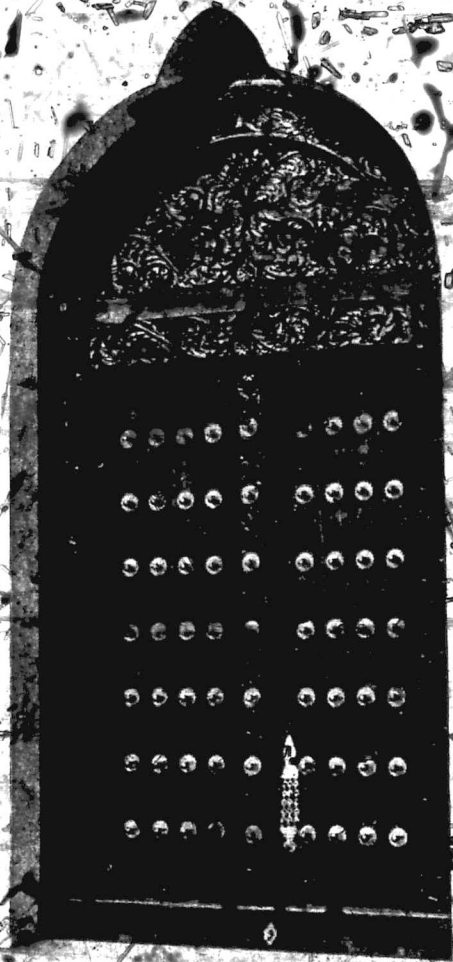
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- FERRY, FREDERICK, Police Station superintendent, Sudan
- MISS MARY EMMY, Services for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
- FORGER, THE REV. CANON WILLIAM, for services to African Education in Nyasaland
- WATERMEYER, FREDERICK BERNARD HILL, field husbandry officer, Bechuanaland Protectorate
- WHITE, WALTER VICTOR CECIL, senior executive officer, Colonial Office
- WILCE, MISS CATHERINE (the Rev. Mother Ignatius), mother superior, St. Barbara mission and leprosy hospital, Northern Rhodesia
- WILKINS, DAVID, building super., P.W.D.; Somaliland Protectorate
- WYRNE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, supervisor of hospital stores and equipment, Government Medical Service, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

**British Empire Medal (Civil Division)**

- AHAMED, ABDEL INSP., Kenya Police.
- OHENIA, ISAAC, 1st grade tribal policeman, Nyeri District, Kenya
- SHURA, JESSIE, chief medical asst., Ongino Leprosy Centre, Uganda
- WANDHOI S/O MBEARIE, headman, Fort Hall District, Kenya

**Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Services**

- BORLAND, LT.-COL. ROBERT HUGH, Senior Assistant Commissioner of British South Africa Police.
- DAVIS, PATRICK GRONOW, Sr. Supt. of Police, Kenya
- FALSE, CHARLES NEVILLE, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia

**Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service**

- AKKER, MAURICE KENNETH, Sr. Supt., Kenya
- BOTHA, CAPT. JOHN NICHOLAS, B.S.A.P.; BWALYA, First Class Sgt., B.S.A.P.; CHOTIA, Station Serjeant, B.S.A.P.; DODD, JOHN, Asst. Supt., N. Rhodesia; ESPEY, JOSEPH STUART, Supt., N. Rhodesia; FORDE, DENIS JOSEPH, Supt., N. Rhodesia
- HUGHERY CAPT. JOHN, B.S.A.P.; JAMEISON, ERROL DUNCAN, A/Chief Insp., Kenya; KILUNDO S/O ITUMA, Sgt., Kenya
- KIRKLAND, VERNON EWART, District Commandant, Kenya Police Reserve; KIRONDOZI EUKAMA KAMBEWE, Insp., grade I, Kenya; LAWTON, ARTHUR HENRY, Asst. Supt., Kenya
- LUDLOW, CECIL MENDHAM, Chief Insp., B.S.A.P.; MAGEE, Supt., Kenya; MURDOCK, Supt., Kenya; MIKOTE, Detective Sgt., B.S.A.P.; M'MIGAMBI, SIMON, Asst. Insp., Kenya; NJONGE, WILFRED, Insp., S/Grade I, Kenya
- NORRIS, SERGEANT JOSEPHY, Supt., Nyasaland; ORACHA, AMBROZIO, Head Constable, Uganda; OPPENHEIM, EDWARD ABRAHAM, Detective Chief Insp., B.S.A.P.; PECK, JOHN WILLIAM, Supt., B.S.A.P.; RUDD, JOHN SYDNEY, Staff Chief Inspector, B.S.A.P.; RYLAND, PAUL WILLIAM EYTON, Senior Supt., Uganda; SINGH, SARWAN, Asst. Supt., Tanganyika; HERIZ SMITH, BUSTACE PETER, Senior Supt., Kenya; MCCALL SMITH, WILLIAM, Chief Insp., B.S.A.P.; TURNBULL, ALASTAIR, Senior Supt., Tanganyika

**Dini ya Yomut Among the Suk**

MR. ABAP MOI, an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has called the attention of the Government to affairs in West Suk and parts of East Suk. He said:

"Dini ya Yomut has gone underground, and yet Government has not got rid of it. Military or police forces will not do; it is a matter of getting to know the people and finding out the causes. There are very faithful and loyal people in those areas.

"Chiefs last year were dismissed three or more of them — because they were participating in this particular sect — not because they liked it but because of intimidation. Government should find out: it was not their fault that they joined this very subversive movement, but they were forced to do so. Present developments in West Suk are very worrying, especially in view of the excellent agricultural work going on, whereby pastoral tribes have changed into agricultural tribes. Government should go into this, because this sort of political movement is hindering progress.

There has been a lot of discontent on the African side in the Rift Valley Province, particularly in the Elgeyo area and in Borimo and the eastern side of Solai. It has not been found possible to get those two communities to get together and solve their differences. Instead, Government for those concerned thought of building wire and fenced the land so that they cannot cross their boundaries. The solution is to get to know each other.

*Letter to the Editor*

**Mr. James Johnson in N. Rhodesia  
Further Criticisms from the Copperbelt**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, — Mr. James Johnson's comments on my letter are naive in the extreme. He cites a number of mine managers and executives, whom he discusses in four problems, and assumes, quite wrongly, that the members of our associations, Managers and heads of departments are specifically excluded, a fact which he might possibly have discovered had he been really interested.

Mr. Johnson says, quite rightly, that the term "miners' leaders" means Africans also. Can we be blamed for attaching significance to the fact that he apparently forgot that it also includes Europeans?

He claims that he learned all he wanted to know from the Labour Department by interviewing the Labour Commissioner in Lusaka, over 200 miles from the Copperbelt. Without detracting in any way from that gentleman's knowledge and wisdom, would not a visit to the Assistant Commissioner and his labour officers, who have day-to-day contact with Copperbelt problems, have been worth the endeavour?

We welcome visitors from overseas and have many of all political complexions, but never before has one so blatantly avoided meeting representatives of the European section of mine employees.

Yours faithfully,

HUGH HANDFORD,

Kitwe,  
Northern Rhodesia.

General Secretary,

N.R. MINE OFFICIALS AND  
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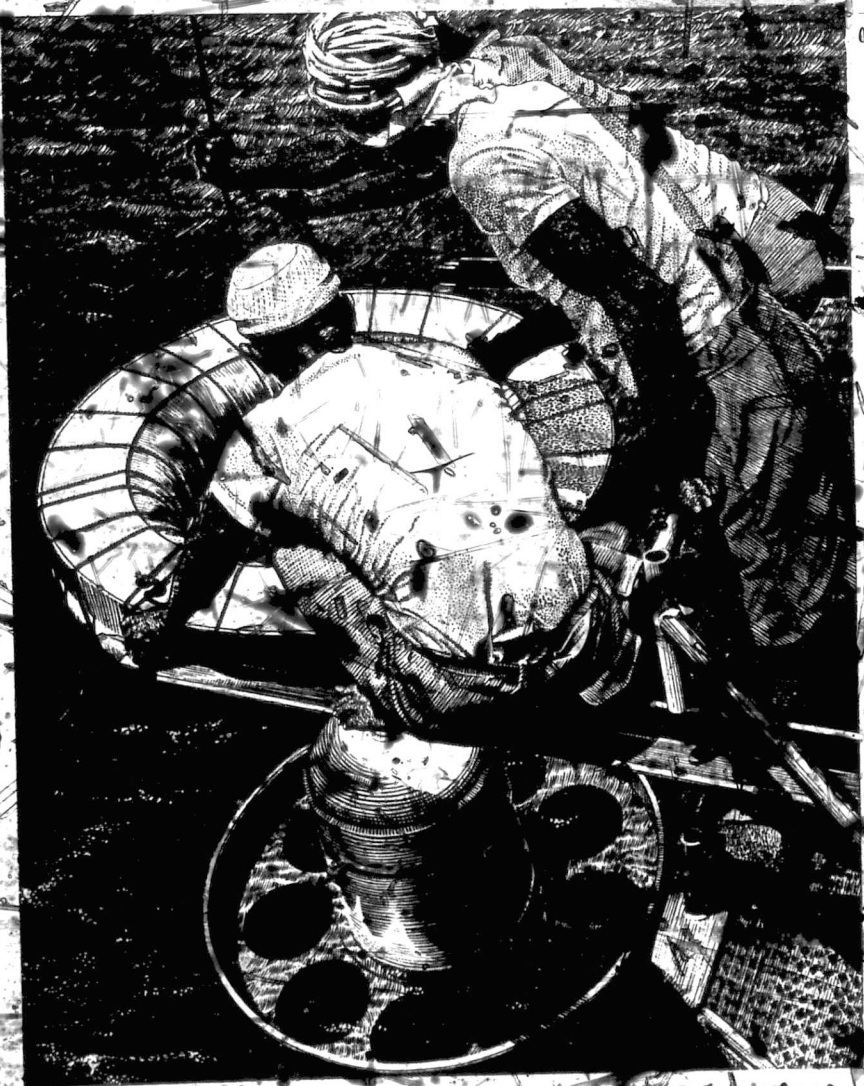
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### Federal Broadcasting Policy

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation has been proposed to be subject to political pressure from any one of the States. Salisbury retains hegemony in that broadcasting must not be controlled by any one State, though the State should be able to appoint a national member or to exercise control over the middle of next year, and to have the right to meet religious leaders. The corporation will take over those activities of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs concerned with the programming of the F.B.C. The national agency provided by the Ministry of Posts and the Broadcasting Station in Lusaka.

### African Protest

NAIROBI DISTRICT AFRICAN CONGRESS announced a meeting in the Desai Memorial Hall, Nairobi, for Sunday of last week, and when thousands of Africans had assembled at and about the hall, the proceedings were cancelled "as a protest against the unreasonable Government restrictions on African political meetings". It was decided to send a copy of the resolution in protest to the Government of Kenya and the House of Commons, with a special request "that the proscribed ban on open air meetings be lifted forthwith".

### Toro Wants Federated Uganda

THE RUKUNDA (COUNCIL) OF TORO has put on record its view that the development of Uganda as a self-governing State should be on federal lines, as a unitary State, giving as its reasons, a wish to preserve the position of the Native Rulers. The Rukunda also decided to press for the restoration to Toro of an area west of the Ruwenzori Range of mountains which for more than half a century has formed part of the Belgian Congo.

### Conditions in the Seychelles

THE V. N. CHARLES A. ROY, vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon, London, and formerly Archdeacon of the Seychelles, said when preaching in his church on Sunday that he did not believe, as some people did, that part of the Seychelles had been the Garden of Eden. He continued: "It certainly has its share of original sin. You would be appalled at the poverty, disease, overcrowding, and bad administration. Parliament is ultimately responsible, and therefore this should be your concern."

The annual reports for 1956 of the Welfare, Development and Survey Departments in Nyasaland arrived in London by air on Tuesday. They are obtainable from the Government Printer, Zomba, at 3s. and 2s. 6d. respectively.

### News Items in Brief

The African population of Northern Rhodesia is about 2,000. The Tanganyika Legislative Council's next meeting will be on October 1.

A royal fleet auxiliary ship is being experimentally manned with a crew of Sechelele.

The Official Tariff for 1954 has been published by H.M. Customs Office at Is. (Crad 1954).

Two other presenters to Prince Margaret's year-long tour of Tanganyika are now on their way to London.

Arranged coach-bridge between Salisbury and Johannesburg has been started, the coaches making a Bathbridge and exchanging passengers.

Seven ex-cadets from Salisbury are on their way to Britain to represent the Corporation at the Third Empire Cadet Camp from July 1 to 14.

A community centre costing £7,500 is to be built in Fesaga, Northern Rhodesia. One of its main activities will be to operate classes for African women.

Five African members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council walked out of the chamber last week in protest against the proposal to enlarge the Federal Parliament.

Eight chiefs from Kenya arrived in London on Friday on the last stage of a study tour of six weeks under the auspices of the British Council. They will fly back to Nairobi on Sunday.

At the annual meeting on Tuesday of the Royal Empire Society, Sir Charles Ponsonby said that an overwhelming majority of fellows in the United Kingdom favoured changing the name to Royal Commonwealth Society.

Plans to develop the fisheries of Kariba Lake, about 35 miles from the Sianzongwe area of the Gwembe district of Northern Rhodesia are to be cleared of bush. Within the next four years about 400 square miles may be cleared.

A Mau Mau terrorist who was stated to have lived underground for two and a half years within a mile of a police station has surrendered owing to hunger. The man, who said that he had spoken to nobody for a month, was set one time in the King's African Rifles.

A new quarterly interested in the Commonwealth is to be published in the autumn by the Bow Group, composed of independent-minded young Conservatives. They will call the journal *Crossbow*, because that is the weapon of great force and precision discharged from the shoulder.

Bwacha Hostel in Lusaka, which is to be opened on Sunday, has been built to accommodate people travelling on official business in Northern Rhodesia, including chiefs and members of such bodies as the African Representative Council. There are 17 double bedrooms, seven bathrooms, lounge, and dining-room for 60 people.

Six Swaziland chiefs spent last week-end at their own request visiting David Livingstone's birthplace and museum at Blantyre, Scotland. After two days in Blantyre, they are seeing farms, schools, and rural organizations in Leicestershire. They will come to London at the end of next week and fly home a week later.

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The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895.

In 1896 the Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, per-

force continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who "created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown".

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### British and Dominion South Shipping Co.

Profit of £151,150 After Tax of £14m.

The company's profits for the year ended 31.12.56, after tax of £14m., were £151,150. The British and Dominion South Shipping Co. Ltd., and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31.12.56, totalled £4,453,100. This compares with £2,933,200 for the previous year. The net income and profits tax charges of £1,559,000 (1956) and £1,574,700 (1955) were reduced by £1,407,850 (1956) and £1,411,000 (1955) after meeting expenses just over £11m. (£8.4m.), but £3m. proved to be deducted for depreciation. The income from trade investments, quoted investments, interest and discount on Treasury bills was rather more than £1m.

The proposed annual dividend of 10% to shareholders of the parent company, making £1,511,150 for the year, and requiring £47,019. The issued capital is £4,285,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, £550,000 in £2 cumulative redeemable preference shares, and £6,430,000 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserves appear at £25,629,510, and share premium account stands at £12,860,000. Fixed assets are just under £42m., the fleet appearing at £12.7m., trade investments at £3m., and other properties, plant, equipment, and furniture at £1.9m. Current assets at £14.4m. include investments at £14.8m., tax reserve certificates £2.8m., Treasury bills at nearly £5m., cash at £5.9m., and debtors at £2.4m.

The directors of the parent company are Lord Rotherwick (chairman), Sir W. Nicholas, C.B. (deputy chairman), Mr. J. A. Bevan, the Hon. Sir Raymond, Mr. Bernard G. S. Cayzer, the Hon. Anthony, Mr. James G. Dumsday, Sir George, Mr. Francis C. Howard, Mr. Rupert Muntton, and James A. Thomson, C.A. The secretary is Mr. Andrew Living, C.A.

The annual report, which contains attractive photographs and a number of some of the ships of the company, is on order from Huntingdon, Sir Francis, and gives details of 17 ships now under construction, two on the way for the mail service DENNIS CASTLE due in 1958, and the next August, and WINDSOR CASTLE due in 1959.

The annual general meeting on July 17, 1957, extra

ordinary general meeting will consider a recommendation to capitalise £21,500 at the credit of share premium account, apply £100,000 to payment in full for 643,000 ordinary shares of 10s., and distribute those new shares among ordinary stockholders registered at the close of business that day in appropriate proportion to one share for every 20 ordinary shares then held.

### Investment in the Federation

£75m. in the Last Three Years

THE ECONOMIC REPORT of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the current year, which Mr. Donald M. Moore, Minister of Finance, has laid before the Federal Parliament, shows a sharp reduction in the world price of copper, and a consequent pause in the continuous rise in the national income of the Federation and in the value of its exports.

Investment, however, continued at a high level. New capital entering the Federation in 1956 totalled £26,054,000, not including new drawings from external reserves of £12,492,000, and some other items which have not yet been officially taken into account. In 1955 the total inflow had been £26,775,000. In the last three years investment from external sources has amounted to £75m.

Last year the sterling area provided 78% of the new capital. The dollar area provided 17%, the E.E.C. countries 3%, and the International Bank 2%.

The Federation's balance of payments with the dollar area changed from a net surplus of about £6m. in 1955 to a deficit of £54m. last year, when the terms of trade in general were about 10% less favourable. Imports into the Federation were higher, and the visible favourable balance was just under £29m., compared with £46.7m. in 1955 and £28m. in the previous year.

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Above: Hippo, the smallest thrasher with the large drum.



Left: Hippo, a cylindrical sheller with the large drum.



Right: Hippo, a small sheller with all-metal hand wheels.

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## Shell and B.P. in East Africa

Shell and B.P.'s net profit in East Africa in 1956 was fractionally over 5% of their total investment in the territories. Mr. T. A. D. Hewan, the general manager, states in a report on the companies' activities recently published in Nairobi, that return for The Shell Company of East Africa Ltd. and B.P. (East Africa) Ltd. over the past five years has been on the same order, and ever since the two companies began trading in East Africa the total net profit has been re-invested in the territories, together with a substantial amount of imported capital.

Commenting on the proposed Shell refinery at Mombasa, the report says that even the smallest refinery consistent with economic operation would produce considerably more than East Africa could use for many years to come. The greater part of the output would therefore have to be exported to other markets, so that the question of financing Mombasa must be related to the overall refinery/supply position in the Indian Ocean area.

### Fuel Consumption

Consumption of petroleum fuels in East Africa last year was 11 times greater than in 1938. The demand for petrol, which rose by between 5% and 12% annually during 1954-55, increased only 38% last year, largely owing to the reduced size and activities of security forces in Kenya and to general recession in all territories. Diesel demand rose by 15% owing to the swing to diesel engines in transport and agriculture. An increase of 1% in sales of illuminating kerosine reflected the rising purchasing power of Africans.

BP/Shell Development Co., Ltd., the exploration associate which has been searching for oil in East Africa for the past five years, had spent £2.1m. (all reported) by the end of last year without any oil being discovered. The deep test wells on Mafia and Zanzibar islands are awaiting fresh geological information.

Some 100,000 homes are being built annually in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. C. R. Hatty says when he opened an Ideal Homes Exhibition in Salisbury.

## Triangle Sugar Estate Sold Hulett Enter the Federation

MR. J. A. HULETT & SONS, Ltd., the Natal sugar millers and planters, have acquired the Triangle Sugar Estate, some 200 miles south-east of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. Negotiations began five months ago.

The new proprietors will develop the estate and mill in successive stages and the most modern system of overhead spray irrigation will be installed to irrigate the growing cane. The estate will benefit from the Kyle Dam scheme, with which the Southern Rhodesian Government intends to proceed as soon as finance becomes available.

### Closing the Gap

Discussions with Mr. G. Ellman Brown, Minister of Roads and Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia, have led both the Government of the Colony and Hulett to make certain commitments in regard to the future.

Mr. Ellman Brown said in Durban in an announcement about the purchase was made: "Not only will Hulett & Sons enter the Federation, but they will also be helping to close the present widening gap between domestic manufacturer and consumer demand for sugar, but it ensures the development of the fertile area around Triangle, and this will be of tremendous benefit to Fort Victoria and the surrounding district".

One of the directors of Hulett is Lord Lytle of Westbourne. Three other directors are also resident in England.

### Uganda's Revenue

Uganda's Revenue for the year ended June 30 last, with alic figures for the year 1949 in brackets, consisted of £6,149,831 (£2,423,302) from customs duties; £5,225,993 (£2,967,987) from export taxes; £3,353,987 (£672,847) from income tax, non-African poll tax, education tax, and estate duty; and £375,129 (£24,565) from African poll tax. Expenditure rose during the same period from £6,686,866 to £11,560,048.

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### Kenya at the Royal Show

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF KENYA is to take part in the Royal Agricultural Show at Woburn, Bedfordshire, England, at the Royal Agricultural Society's week-end. Mr. Michael Bull, M.P., Minister for Agriculture, Kenya, and Colonel Bruce McKenzie, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, will be at the show on the first day, where they will be in the company of a considerable number of exhibitors. Organizations that will be represented include the East Africa High Commission, the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, East African Railways and Harbours, East African Airways, the Kenya European Agricultural Settlement Board, the Kenya Farmers' Association, Kenya Ltd., Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., Dalgety and Co., Ltd., and the boards representing the coffee, sisal, tea, rubber, and pig industries.

### Rhodesia Textile Industry

THE CENTRAL TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION decided at its annual meeting in Bulawayo to ask the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries (which is about to replace the Federation of Rhodesian Industries) for a conference consisting of spinners, weavers and cloth manufacturers in the Federation to discuss what can be done to win wholesalers away from foreign imports. Mr. J. de Haas, president of the association, said that existing protection was insufficient, particularly against Far East competition. A 10% or 20% tariff meant nothing to some such manufacturers. If anything happened to change the present favourable conditions for trade in South Africa, textile manufacturers in Rhodesia might find themselves in dire straits for most of them had no market within the Federation.

### C.A.A. Subsidy

PREDICTING A STEADY IMPROVEMENT in the financial position of Central Africa Airways, the chairman, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, has said that the corporation will seek a subsidy of £150,000 for next year. He had had to ask for £300,000 this year, "but re-examination shows that the subsidy can probably be cut to £150,000", the charter agreement with B.O.A.C.'s being mainly responsible. Re-organization would lead to further savings, and when the full Viscount fleet operates after the opening of Woodvale Airport, Bulawayo, late in 1958 the corporation had been fully reorganized he expected a period of financial stability.

### New Air Link with India

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS will start the first direct air route between Southern Africa and India in September. The new jet-assisted aircraft will leave Durban on Saturdays for Salisbury, Dar-es-Salaam, and Nairobi, and reach Bombay on the Monday night after stops at Aden and Colombo.

## Of Commercial Concern

The first dividend building up for investors have reached 100m. When one has reached the Association Bank Building Society, the chairman, Mr. J. S. Booth, has congratulated Mr. H. M. Deane, the founder and general manager of the society, which now covers all its territories between Northern Rhodesia and Uganda. Mr. Booth said that the society had received a grant of £100,000 to purchase 100,000 shares of the Uganda Bank, which has already been listed in London at 100.000 shares. Cotton lint and cotton seed produced in Tanganyika, which is marketed through the Tanganyika Cotton Board, is from this time to be sold through a Tanganyika Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board in Dar-es-Salaam.

East African Railways and Harbours earned just over £1m in the first five months of this year, as against £940,000 in the period last year, and £241,000 in working expenses. Fertile lands in the Bugera district of Uganda which have been evacuated nearly 50 years ago owing to sleeping sickness are being cultivated again as a result of the work of the Tsetse Department.

The total revenue of the Uganda Government in 1956, including grants from the Protectorate Government and other sources, was £1,325,009. In the previous year it had been £1,392,402.

Kenya Plantations, Ltd., coffee and tea growers in Tanganyika Territory, announce a dividend of £200,000 equivalent to about 65 per cent share. The issued capital is £67,878.

Representatives of the Uganda coffee industry are to visit Angola and the Ivory Coast to examine a coffee plantation growing in those West African territories.

The Namra and Jibuti branches of Mitchell Catts & Co. (Red Sea), Ltd., are now managed by Mr. C. S. Murphy and Mr. J. S. Martie respectively.

£27m. was paid in salaries in Uganda last year, compared with £27m. in 1955, £24m. in 1954, and £22m. in 1953. Currency in circulation in Uganda at the end of last year at £32.5m. was £2m. more than 12 months earlier.

The Standard Bank of South Africa's capital reorganization scheme has been approved by the shareholders.

### Manzoni Report

MR. A. P. DON SMALL expressed grave concern at the last meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce with the haste with which the Government had dealt with the Manzoni report on the Public Works Department. The White Paper published on May 18 had been considered by the management committee of the chamber two days later, and it was debated in the Legislative Council two days after that. Consequently there had been no time for adequate study of a matter so concerned one of the chief spending departments of the country. The Hansard record showed that few members of the Council had understood the problems. The Minister of Works had come out of the debate with credit, but it was doubtful whether the Government had agreed would make the maximum economy.

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## MINING

## Selection Trust's Rhodesian Interests

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., which has large mining interests in the Rhodesias, reports a consolidated net profit for the year ended March 31 of £21,878 (£1,431,522 after paying £1,409,644 in taxation (£1,557,685)). The issued capital of the group is £2,472,243.

Investments stand in the balance sheet at £2,219,190, but those quoted on stock exchanges had a market value of over £21m., whereas their book value is only £3.6m. Current assets less current liabilities are just under £24m. £1m. has been added to the general reserve. Dividends of 7s. per share required £879.

Selection Trust and Seltrust Investments, Ltd., together hold 14m. shares in the American Metal Company, or 24.7% of its issued common stock. American Metal owns just over 50% of the equity of Rhodesian Selection Trust, which has a 64% interest in the Mutulira, Chibulama, Chambishi, and Bani mines in Northern Rhodesia. American Metal also holds rather more than 73% of the equity of the Roan Antelope Company.

Selection Trust has a direct interest in Bikiti Minerals (Private), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, of £480,000 6% promissory notes and 80,000 shares of £1, out of 200,000 issued at par. Bikiti, which is producing lithium ore, owns 49.9% of the common stock and 59% of the preferred stock of American Lithium Chemicals, Ltd.

Selection Trust also holds all the £100,000 issued ordinary shares of Seltrust Investments, Ltd., and £10,000 of its 14m. 4% cumulative redeemable preference shares. The other interests of Selection Trust are in West Africa, South Africa, South West Africa, Canada, and Yugoslavia.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beale (chairman), Mr. T. J. Bradford (managing director), alternate and assistant, Mr. E. C. Wharton-Tigar, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. A. J. Gann, Mr. E. Fraenkel (alternate), Mr. A. V. Canada, Mr. E. J. Goadie, Mr. D. D. Irwin, Brigadier R. Meekins, Mr. M. Peterson, Sir Ronald Robinson, and Mr. J. G. S. The secretary is Mr. W. T. Padgett.

## Rhodesian Mining and Finance

RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £1,010 in the calendar year 1956. Taxation absorbs £6,604, general reserve receives £50,000, and final reserve, £20,000. A dividend of 14d. per share and bonus of 4d. per share require £50,000, leaving a carry-forward of £118,442, against £38,871 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £600,000 in shares of 2s. Capital reserve stands at £1,900, reserve reserves at £383,613, loans at £86,000, and current liabilities at £57,480. Fixed assets have been written down to £1m. Interest in a subsidiary company appears at £1,426, quoted investments at £567,367 (market value £651,000), unquoted investments at £408,565, and current assets at £152,312.

The directors are Messrs. C. S. Corder (chairman, alternate, H. N. Checkworthy), J. R. A. Bailey (alternate, J. M. Power), A. J. T. Galdy (alternate, C. M. Todd), F. H. Mitchell (alternate, H. P. Lence), and G. V. White (alternate, R. S. Walker).

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury on July 5.

## Seltrust Investments' Higher Profits

SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., and its subsidiary company made a profit in the year ending March 31 of £1,716,786 (against £1,118,987 in the previous year) after paying £1,893,564 in taxation (£1,262,901).

The issued capital is £14m. in 4% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 and £650,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Investments standing in the books at £17,441,920 have a market value of over £21m. Current assets, total £1,915,888, less current liabilities, £1,615,317.

The directors are Messrs. A. Chester Beale (chairman), Mr. T. J. Bradford (managing director), Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. R. M. Peterson, and Sir Ronald Robinson.

## Rhodesian Uranium

DR. H. SCHUBERT, deputy director of the atomic research station at Swellendam, arrived in Rhodesia to discuss a programme to intensify the search for radio-active minerals. It includes an aerial survey of 6,000 square miles in the north-west of Southern Rhodesia and examination of rivers likely to drain uranium-bearing rocks.

## Rhodesian Copper Share Prices

RHODESIAN COPPER SHARES have fallen on the London Stock Exchange in consequence of the lower prices for the metal.

Bancroft 5s. shares, which touched 80s. earlier in the year, are back at 33s. 6d. and shares which were over £15 a year ago, are now not more than above 10. Rhodesian Anglo-American 10s. shares at 6d. are about 2s. below their high point this year. Rhodesian Selection Trust 5s. shares stand at just under £1, compared with a high point this year of 24s. 9d. and a low point of 18s. 3d.

Rhokana at 21s. are 10 points below their best. Roan Antelope at 21s. about double their nominal price, compare with a high of 15s. 4d.; and Chartered (10s.) at 67s. 9d. compare with high and low prices of 79s. 3d. and 66s. 3d. since the beginning of the year.

Messias, which has large interests in Southern Rhodesia and the Union, dropped 11 last week, while shares in Tanganyika Concessions weakened 1s. to 150s.

## Motapa May Close Down

MR. J. W. A. WRIGHT, chairman of Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., says in his annual statement that with the cessation of assistance from the Southern Rhodesian Government at the end of this month lack of funds will make it impossible to maintain development on the present scale and that some reduction in the working level will probably be necessary in order to avoid too rapid a decline in the ore reserves. Should certain developments prove discouraging, there will be no alternative to a policy of retreat, reclamation, and eventual closure of the mine. The amount milled during the first four months of the year was 68,000 tons and the working profit was £3,543, compared with 69,400 tons and a working profit of £11,339 for the corresponding period in 1956, excluding additional revenue from adjustments on gold sales. Net profit last year was £24,276.

## Sharp Fall in Copper Prices

COPPER DECLINED SHARPLY in London and America last week. After the Rhodesian Selection Trust group had cut their price to U.K. consumers by £10 to £230 per ton c.i.f., the London metal exchange quotation fell to £223 15s. Next day two leading American producers reduced their price from 32 to 29 cents per lb., equivalent to £234, and U.S. custom smelters quoted 29 cents (£232). On Thursday, the open market price in London was £220 17s. 6d., the lowest figure for nearly four years. Union Minière have announced that their price is down from 33 to 32 francs per kilo. On July 3 the chief copper fabricators in the U.K. are in discuss with representatives of R.M.F. and the Anglo-American Corporation their joint proposals for a copper pricing scheme.

## Mining Briefs

The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. propose to increase the authorized capital from £8m. to £14m. by the creation of 3m. ordinary shares of £1 each. New capital is required to finance mineral exploration in Southern Africa, East Africa, Australia, and Canada.

New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd., is maintaining its dividend of 10% for 1956, though the net profit before tax of £3,609 was only £5,239, compared with £23,673 in the previous year after tax of £13,039.

Bushick Mines (1934), Ltd., a company hitherto interested in Southern Rhodesia, has agreed to invest 580,000 dollars in the Bennyville Oil and Refining Corporation, a Canadian company.

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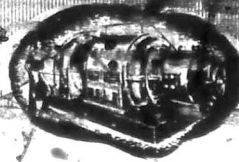
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