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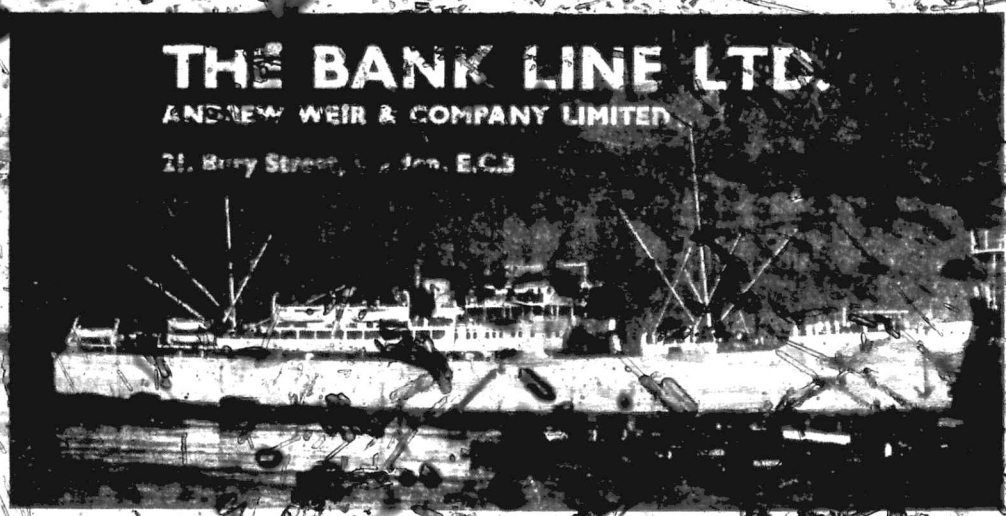
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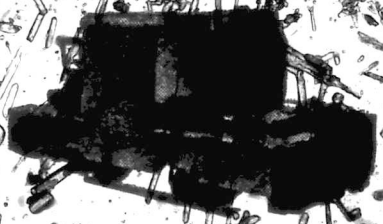
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1964

Vol. 1708

30s. yearly, post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO COMMONWEALTH PROBLEM is greater than that of achieving better economic relations, the subject with which the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference meeting in London will consider today. It is, of course, a difficult and sometimes delicate matter to bring into harmony the wishes and needs of nations whose circumstances differ immensely, but it can certainly not be said that the record of the United Kingdom as the Mother Country has been impressive over the past half-century. Not one Prime Minister has consistently put the Empire first in his policy, and it would probably be true to say that almost every member of every Cabinet in Great Britain has been equally lenient. In British territories overseas the attitude has been strikingly different. Canada, Australia and New Zealand have all had many political leaders for whom imperial solidarity and success meant everything, and the record of Rhodesia in this respect has been most praiseworthy. Their own abject aversion has inevitably increased the disappointment of loyalists overseas at the apathy of United Kingdom Ministers.

It momentarily started from their own warmth—as they were by the years 1899-1902, 1911-15 and 1939-45, and by the great slump of the first half of the nineteenth century—they soon lost the Chamberlain vision or at least the And Amey vision, and the effective practice of the concepts so freely professed during the years of exceptional stress and danger. The names most deserving of honourable remembrance in the Imperial connexion are those of Joseph Chamberlain and Leopold Amey, and it is a damning indictment of the public life of this country that no other should

be entitled to be ranked with these two stalwarts of the whole period of strenuous striving. Had either become Prime Minister the whole course of British history would have been changed. Because they would have wrought the dedicated energies of both were devoted that full expression which would have sent pulsating through the country a determination to put first things first, and, in particular, to work with eager co-partners across the seas for optimum consultation and co-operation in the development of all the lands acknowledging the headdress of the Crown.

That is the aid has been denied of best opportunities. To excuse the low level of leadership Ministers in the United Kingdom have often declared that most of the other Commonwealth and governing nations should copy their lead, but they have never appeared to accept any improvement in the existing methods of consultation or liaison that is sane—and it is only to be expected that the leaders of other nations of the Queen have little faith in the lead of Westminster and Whitehall. They will blame the Government if they do not see that politicians of both parties in this country are almost always concerned with matters other than the needs of the Commonwealth. That United Kingdom Government whatever party are in power should have with representatives of the United States, America or any Powers of the Council of Europe than with the British Isles, is one of the very few publications in this country which has consistently pleaded that the Empire should always be put first in thought and action. One of its two main purposes

of its foundation was to be the case for union of the three East African territories. Again and again that should have been taken with general goodwill, and with the knowledge that East Africa's strength would have been greatly increased. But there was no statesmanship in England or in Africa. Had the scale of the Empire, Kenya possessed vision and courage, between the wars, that Colony, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory would have been brought into closer union some twenty years ago to the benefit of all of them.

Many years have passed since we first supported the idea of an imperial economic secretariat, staffed with carefully selected men from all parts of the Empire with the duty of examining day-

Generations Of Folly.

to-day problems from the standpoint of the Empire as a whole and in preparing plans for large scale long range developments within the Empire for submission to all the Governments concerned. That proposal, which drew itself to a few stalwarts here, in Australia, New Zealand and Rhodesia, was considered at Government level but never given chance to show its value. It is incredible but true that the interests of the Empire, and now of the Commonwealth, have never been authoritatively assessed. Nobody has been charged with the task of doing for the Commonwealth what the Public Committee has done for the United States of America, and there has never been a concerted attempt to match the almost limitless material resources of the Commonwealth against its great and growing requirements. Posterity will regard such inaction as lunacy; but successive generations of Britons have tolerated the folly — and there is scarcely a name from the public of the present suggestion and the Members of Parliament who are today neglecting their plain duty in this connection should have their conduct raised by several times per cent!

Because of an overvalued democracy the party machines are absolute dictators, neither individuals nor the mass of members are held to account; they can and do regard the interests of the Commonwealth as a year long ear with impunity — and then feign surprise that more robust public men in other British lands doubt the wisdom of giving United Kingdom Governments more responsibility in group affairs. So do we. We would not prefer the joint judgment and

joint action in Commonwealth policy of the present Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to that of any four members of the United Kingdom Cabinet, or, indeed, of the last four Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom? To have to write such words is painful, but not to write them would be to misdescribe the tragic position which has resulted from a long period of indifference and poor judgment, preoccupation with the trivia of the day, and stubborn refusal to plan for the future of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Small wonder that the Canadian Prime Minister is pressing for a Commonwealth economic conference, a demand which he will certainly have the support of the most vigorous of his colleagues. The

Case for Commonwealth Economic Conference.

least the United Kingdom can do is to accept the proposal cordially, agree to the earliest date acceptable to the other Governments concerned, promise the most active co-operation in every way, and endorse the suggestion that the meeting should be held inside this country. The best place would be Canada — not only in compliment to a new Prime Minister who made closer links with the Commonwealth the keynote of his energetic election campaign, but to demonstrate to the United States and the whole world that the Commonwealth rejects the assumption of Americans that Canada will become an economic satellite, and perhaps one day a political satellite, of her great southern neighbour. If the Commonwealth polishes its power right up to the region where the development of the next half century hence should not rival that of the United States

Australia's strength could similarly increase immensely, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could be made both the great manufacturing State of the Empire and a living Britain's scope prior to the world For Mutual Trade that white and black can live in amicable and prosperous partnership. But these proposals are all paralyzed by the sluggishness of politicians who have refused to put Commonwealth interests first in a world where unless they do that is the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government, the other half of the Commonwealth will continue to be denied fair and full scope. How different the picture would be if there had been as much consultation with them in the past

years as with the United States, and it is fantastic that United Kingdom Ministers who rushed to commit this country in principle to the common market in Western Europe should still be so dilatory about the development of the Commonwealth, which offers boundless scope for mutual aid and trade if only the will to cooperate closely

and continually be nourished and fostered. The simple truth is that if the Commonwealth does not quickly learn to stand together it will lose its status in the world, with grave effects upon its peoples, and especially upon the standards of living of the United Kingdom.

Notes By The Way

Notes for the Federation

NIGERIA MOVES towards self-government interest the readers of this paper primarily from the standpoint of the date at which independence is attained. Three months ago the Nigerian House of Representatives unanimously resolved that that stage should be reached two years hence, and the delegates to the Nigerian Constitutional Conference in London have pressed H.M. Government for a promise in that sense. During that conference, which has lasted a full month, Mr. Lerox-Boyd was told that the Nigerian Parliament would in January 1960 debate a resolution asking H.M. Government to agree to give Nigeria full self-government within the Commonwealth by a date in 1960 which should be stated in the resolution. The Secretary of State replied that any such resolution would be sympathetically considered, that H.M. Government could not give a date at this stage, but that it would be guided in its choice of a date by the arguments being put forward by the two regions. Now about a year since H.M. Government have taken the steps to move forward, and by how the Secretary of State has faced the problems of

Wild Charges in Legislature

THE SIMPLEST STATEMENT which I have read of the past week was made in the Legislative Council Nyasaland by an African Member, Mr. Chipembere who said: "A dangerous fever of megalomania is developing in Federal politicians, perhaps as a result of some recent visits of responsible Federal politicians to Nazi Western Germany". The clear implication of that reckless charge is that Nazi ideas have been adopted by responsible politicians in the Federation and are now discernible in the public life of that State. It is a completely nonsensical suggestion. Only a few sentences earlier Mr. Chipembere had said: "I have completely lost faith with the intentions of European officials and politicians in Central Africa". What is of more importance is that Europeans, officials and non-officials, must find it impossible to regard Africans who make such extravagant statements as partners in work for the common good. For good value, he went on to refer to those great pillars of social and political life in Nyasaland, their various royal highnesses and chiefs of this country.

Dilapidated, Imbeciles

THE FEDERATION he said, "is a fearful pestilence. We do not want to be recognized as witnesses to the perpetrating of a murder that is part and parcel of the murder of African politics in Nyasaland, and therefore I beg to inform you that at the time of voting I, Henry Bismah Chipembere, Member of this Council, duly elected by the people of Nyasaland, will be absent from voting, and I wish to declare that I will not, although I am qualified properly and registered as a voter under this existing new system, I will boycott the elections, and any man who will stand or who will be elected as a representative under that system will be treated by me as a social leper, and I will chase him out of doors if he comes to my house at any time as a stooge and traitor to the people of Nyasaland". Those words doubtless give him much satisfaction. They do not suggest that his attitude to the political problems of his country is balanced. Mr. Chiume then asserted that "the people of Nyasaland are solid behind the Congress, apart from the few morons and dilapidated imbeciles". Those words will probably crop up elsewhere; they do not need to be wasted. But abuse of this kind clearly indicates that the African Members approach the subject in a responsible spirit. Mr. Ingham, Secretary for African Affairs, had to express his profound regret that Mr. Chiume and Mr. Chipembere should have seen fit to attempt in this House to intimidate those African persons who may not be of their way of thinking. Why do those who clamour for democracy so often resort to intimidation?

Time of Decision

IT IS NOT ONLY a justifiable decision in its own right, but also as the Northern Region of Nigeria has its own request not become self-governing until 1959—but a wider angle for what is at issue in East and Central Africa. It is not only a justifiable decision, but also a step in respect of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1960, had committed themselves almost simultaneously to something more definite in the case of a group of West African States. The circumstances are wholly different, but by any rational test the British territories in Central Africa have the stronger claim. Speeches in Parliament are telling each other that 1960 is to be a time for more discussion about the Federation, not a time for decision. Their wish for procrastination seriously underestimates the strength of feeling in Central Africa and the determination of the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, who has said publicly and quite bluntly that he will then look for action, not excuses for inaction. Since it is inconceivable that any Government in the United Kingdom could complacently acquiesce with Nigeria and disagreement with the Federation three years hence, the latest official statement about Nigeria is an indirect but important pointer to intentions concerning the Federation. I confidently predict that it will attain independence shortly before that status is granted to Nigeria.

Tanganyika: A Case for Bipartisan Colonial Policy

'African Racialists' Doctrine of the Right to Rule or Misrule

THE UNITED TANGANYIKA PARTY has as its aims the multi-racial social, political, and economic development of Tanganyika, the achievement of independent democratic self-government, and the preservation of Tanganyika in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The purpose of this memorandum is to plead for a bi-party colonial policy among the political parties in Great Britain.

Since it was formed a year ago the United Tanganyika Party has been taught by experience that the peaceful progress of the Territory depends upon the confidence of its peoples that they could look forward with security to the steady evolution of political democracy unimpaired by political differences in Britain. It is healthy that there should be differences in the Parliamentary approach to details of colonial policy, but it is urged that it is fundamental that there should be agreement on essentials. Without such agreement there is lack of confidence among emergent peoples, and suspicion and distrust of the future among both the indigenous and immigrant population which is inimical to the progress of the country.

This is the situation prevailing in Tanganyika. It is in the interests of the majority of the inhabitants, who are African, and in the interest of the immigrant peoples that there should be no misunderstanding on the present and future policy which will shape the destiny of the Territory.

Unfortunately such misunderstanding does exist, despite frequent statements that immigrant peoples must be regarded as belonging to the Territory. The following quotations are pertinent.

Indigenous Europeans

Lord D'Amboise, when Minister of State for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Lords in November 1953 said: "In East Africa, Europeans, Asians, and Arabs have made their homes for generations and they must now be regarded as belonging to those countries just as much as the Africans themselves. The skill, ingenuity, and enterprise of these immigrant communities have made possible the economic and social progress which would have been inconceivable without them—and all in the short space of 50 years."

Mr. James Griffiths, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a colonial debate in the House of Commons in July 1954: "I would like to say a few words about the colonial territories in East and Central Africa. The problem here is one which is easy to state but difficult to solve. The settlement of immigrant communities has done much for the economic development of these territories, but it also sets for all of us, both in Africa and here, a most difficult task of statesmanship in designing and seeking to achieve the right political evolution of this area. It has been said many times, but cannot be repeated too often, that our policy is to help the Africans to develop politically, socially, and economically, so that they can play their full part in the central Government and in the local administration of their territories. It is also clear that the immigrant communities, some of whose families have lived there for generations, must now be regarded as belonging to those territories."

The problem is two-fold: (1) how to achieve agreement, as Mr. Griffiths has said, on the essential features

The statement has been issued in Dar es Salaam by the United Tanganyika Party.

Copies had been sent in advance to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Tanganyika, the chairman of the Four Big Committees of U.N.O., and the chairmen of the Conservative and Labour parties.

A Mr. Ivor Maydon, M.L.C., is chairman of the U.T.P. The vice-chairmen are Mrs. S. Seeki, M.L.C., and Sheikh Hussain Juma. The treasurer and general director are Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee and Mr. Brian Willis respectively.

of the right political evolution of such a territory as Tanganyika, and (2) how far the speed of political evolution should be related to the educational, economic, and social conditions essential before a dependent territory can be said to be fit to govern itself economically, politically and socially, to the benefit of all its inhabitants.

The United Tanganyika Party believes:—

(a) That it is both impractical and wrong to attempt to apply the same pattern conceived in Britain to all the territories in Africa, and that Tanganyika is an instance where many circumstances are very different from those elsewhere.

(b) That before political parties in Britain develop a policy in respect of Tanganyika they should make a study of the country with particular reference to the level of education, the standard of health, the stability of its economy, and the necessity and means of securing its expansion; that these factors should be related to the speed of the Territory's advance; and that until this is done no decisions affecting Tanganyika can be validly conceived.

No Right to Rule or Misrule

(c) That it is morally wrong to accept the contention of those Africans of Tanganyika who follow a nationalist-racial doctrine that they have a right to "rule or misrule" since Britain's bounden duty is to see that the people of the Territory are brought to a state where they are capable of self-government, and that self-government could not be regarded as an end in itself.

(d) The two principal movements in Tanganyika are the Tanganyikan African National Union and the United Tanganyika Party. Both are nationalist movements in that they are pledged to work for self-government and independence. The former, however, (T.A.N.U.) is a racialist movement based on a colour bar in respect which confines membership to Africans only. The latter (U.T.P.) is a multi-racial party which has no colour bar and admits all races, although since the population is overwhelmingly African, this naturally results in the majority of U.T.P. members being African. The distinction between the two parties is important, but it must not be forgotten that they are both basically the same in that they are nationalist.

(e) That political parties in Britain could not claim the moral right to adopt, nor could they justify, an ambivalent attitude towards the future of Tanganyika: that, to put it bluntly, if either the Conservative or the Labour Party thought there was no future on the basis of equality, political, social, and economic, in a self-governing Tanganyika for the immigrant peoples, these political parties should say so frankly, so that the immigrant peoples would then know where they stood and could leave the Territory if they wish.

Misleading Equations

(f) Many political issues, such as difference in economic policy, which separate political parties in Britain, do not apply to Tanganyika. The United Tanganyika Party, which is a multi-racial party, 60% of whose members are African, 31% Asian, and 9% European, cannot be fitted into an exact political pattern prevailing in Britain. For politics in Britain to be compared with politics in the colonies is often misleading, and especially so in Tanganyika. The U.T.P. hopes, therefore, that the problems of the Territory will be considered on their merits and not in any way prejudged.

(g) The U.T.P. also urges that every consideration should be given to the effect abroad of speeches by politicians in Britain. Many statements are published out of context and lead to confusion and misunderstandings. In this way uncertainty about the Territory's future is created providing the propaganda for those whose purpose is often inimicable to the true interests of the Territory.

(h) That the feeling of many responsible African and leaders of immigrant opinion is that, if M.P.s wished to see the political development of the African in Tanganyika, and if they wish to see its economic advancement, then it should be realized that this can be done only by securing multi-racial co-operation, and that co-operation in Africa, Tanganyika has not the best chance of this happening.

(i) That the political leaders in Britain should give urgent attention to the problems addressed in this memorandum in the interests of peace, political and economic evolution of the Territory.

Kenya Government Will Not Countenance Subversion

Destructive Nature of Provincial Administration for Political Reasons

THE FIRST HALF of a recent Legislative Council debate on the political situation in Kenya was reported in these columns last week. Leading extracts are given below.

Mr. S. H. WINDLEY, Minister for African Affairs, said that some of the African members of that House bore a very serious responsibility for their present position, in which the Government had had to intervene. He was due to speak at a meeting in Kisumu "at which all the Members representing African constituencies in Nyanza were present" and vied with each other in apparently deliberate attempts to mislead their own electors.

"The cause of frustration which Mr. Mboya wishes to instigate into this debate is in most cases a curious one, really that creeps into petty minds. It is also a weapon used in the armoury of politicians very often for political ends. The hon. Member for Aberdeer rightly drew attention to the danger of a central political organization developing this theme deliberately to mislead the people and deliberately to attempt discontent and unrest. This is a grave danger to the armoury of responsible politicians.

"The hon. Member also made play of increased freedom of speech not being allowed, and that as they could not organize free meetings with freedom of speech, there would be an eruption and political subversion would go underground. "I can assure him that this type of thing is borne in mind by Government, and that Government has no intention of allowing subversion. It will use every weapon to counter it in every way, whether it is subversion in public or underground. If any hon. Member of this Council or indeed any citizen of Kenya, should show any tendency to give to any subterranean warfare in pursuit of subversion, I do hope that the will feel the breath of the ferrets at his feet."

Persistent Ignorance

The loyalists composing the advisory council for the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru would testify that Mr. Waweru did not lack support among his own people. Mr. Mboya had revealed his persistent ignorance in regard to land consolidation, an ignorance which Mr. Waweru and the land tenure officer would be glad to repeat.

Mr. NORMAN HARRIS said that African leaders with a sense of responsibility should calm the minds of their people, not raise such fears; some of their speeches indicated that they were undoubtedly trying to raise a panic.

CAPTAIN HAMBLEY said that law and order could not be preserved if some of the African Members were allowed to make their speeches throughout the country.

Mr. ODHIAI, referring to a remark that Mr. Waweru was to be trusted, said: "He is in the election. That does not show that those people trusted him."

After he had been called to order by the Speaker, the Chief Secretary interposed that Mr. Waweru had not stood for election and could therefore not have been trusted.

Mr. WINDLEY said: "There is an increasing tendency on the part of irresponsible orators to decry the work of the provincial administration from political reasons. They often lay no stone returned in their attempts to undermine the authority of district officers and chiefs, whom they represent to their followers as symbols of the Government's corrupt policy in the African areas, which they allege is designed to hinder the progress of the Africans. Their plan is to keep the open what have been described as the lidless eyes of suspicion, on which at times are mirrored remarkable distortions.

"In support of their destructive efforts, which contain the elements of a plan to foment unrest, they decry such measures as closer administration, land consolidation, agrarian reform, and the reinforcement of the tribal police. They carefully omit the other side of the picture, which is that if we had been able to introduce these measures 10 years ago this country might have been spared the emergency, and many hundreds of lives and several millions of pounds might have been saved and devoted to constructive purposes.

"We have learned our lesson the hard way, and it is our duty to Kenya, and more particularly to the African people who have suffered more than any other race as a result of the emergency, to make quite certain that it is not forgotten.

"Consolidation of fragmented holdings in the Central Province is proceeding most satisfactorily with the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the vast majority of the people. Over 24,000 acres of fragmented holdings have been measured; a further 4,000 acres have been actually consolidated.

"In Nyanza Province, where opposition to land consolidation has been fanned wherever possible by dissident elements, three

of schemes are now moving forward at the request of the people themselves. Consolidation will not be attempted in any area until an overwhelming majority of the local people are in favour of it.

The chiefs are the foundation of our administrative system and cannot praise too highly the work they do. Theirs is an especially onerous and arduous (a great task, and one that cannot be hurried and hurriedly done) which they have to perform and varied districts which have to confront them. In the more sparsely populated districts, the larger traditional ruler in the area, noted for his knowledge of tribal customs, and deriving his authority from his status in the Government, but from his traditional position in the tribes. Many of our chiefs today are younger men, with no such qualifications, which indeed they should have if they are to deal with their well-educated parishioners."

African Frustration

A few days earlier Mr. Mboya had asked the Council to disassociate itself from a speech made on May 16 by Mr. Mboya without Positifolo, who had said that the stability of the Government would fall upon Mr. Mboya, whom he accused of various faults in the Government, of making speeches which condoned Mau Mau, and of taking no active part in discouraging Mau Mau.

His statements, Mr. Mboya declared, had been made in an effort to "in an effort to try to produce an atmosphere and a solution to our problems". He had said that frustration would mount among Africans and trouble recur because he believed that if conditions were left unattended a situation would be created similar to that through which Kenya had just passed.

The speaker then said that industrial chaos if the trade union movement had been the wrong time during the past four years.

But he and his colleagues were not prepared to say as the Government or the European community wish. What they said and did would be decided by what they considered just, fair, and honest in the country as a whole.

THE CHIEF CLERK replied that Mr. Mboya, a skillful orator, would have no difficulty in inflaming a group of other credulous, untravelled people with feelings of grievance and persecution, and once such feelings had been aroused there was no longer any place for facts or reasoned argument.

Speaking to an American audience about Mau Mau, Mr. Mboya had said: "The trouble in Kenya stems from the fact that 25,000 British are exploiting six million Africans for their selfish purposes. The Natives cannot own land". He was reported as saying that he could understand why some of his people, desperate and seeing no hope, had turned to force. Then he had asked who was the more guilty of resorting to violence, the Mau Mau who had killed 60 Europeans or the British who had slaughtered 10,000 Africans.

Mr. Turnbull continued: "A number of evil-intentioned men have developed a skill in bringing crowds to the edge of violence without themselves breaking the law and of saying extreme things which although no longer within the legal definition of sedition, are nevertheless subversive of public order. This kind of inflammatory stuff creates uncertainty and bewilderment amongst decent, law-abiding men, encourages the political subversive, and gives the criminal and the hoodlum an opportunity. For the present, therefore, the restrictions imposed on the holding of public meetings must stand."

Inflammatory Speeches

"Last week the statement on 'Sedition' Recently, as part of a process of the gradual relaxation of restrictions, African political meetings have been freely allowed. There have now been indications that African political meetings of attempts to undermine Government authority. Inflammatory speeches have been made which if unchecked might lead to a return to violence. The Government has therefore decided that it is necessary to return to stricter control."

"The responsibility must lie very largely on the tenor of the speeches made by Mr. Mboya and his associates. Government is not trying to stifle legitimate political aspirations, nor is it trying to stifle itself from expressions of opinion on controversial views, but it has a duty to prevent any form of disturbance or disrespect for law, which could result in a return to terrorism.

"We are recovering from a half-century of a combination of civil war and pestilence. We are devoting all our resources to undoing the harm which has been done to us socially, economically and politically during that time. We are making the most resolute efforts to reabsorb those men who are still in detention camps into the ordinary life of the

Colonies in order that they may be reassured and have a decent chance of employment... the pressing forward as hard as we can with those... reforms upon which any increase in the standard of living must depend.

Undermining Authority

Government cannot carry out these tasks difficult enough for themselves if speeches are being made which undermine the Government's authority... undermine its authority... uncertainty and bewilderment among deeply law-abiding people and encourage the political subversion.

Mr. E. G. Thomas-Jones, Minister for Local Affairs said: The Government does not resent the expression of grievances... the representation of African problems, European problems, Indian problems or Arab problems... The Government would not wish to see the Government if it did not... to insulate itself from such representations. The Government will always accept them and do its utmost in co-operation... it is hoped with all representatives of all sections of the Council in seeking a common solution to our common problems.

But the Government does ask that imaginary grievances should not be created, that passions should not be aroused and that we should approach the difficulties which confront us

all in an objective, dispassionate, and mutually co-operative spirit... the Government pledges itself and it hopes that it will receive reciprocity from all sections of this Council and all communities in this country.

Equivocal Terms

Never the intentions of a speaker at a public meeting may be... sufficient for him merely to express those intentions in loose terms, terms open to misinterpretation... a person has the best and most sincere of intentions, he must avoid the use of ambiguous and equivocal terms. It is not his intention in a matter, it is not the words which he means to speak, it is the effect of those words on his hearers and the interpretation which they will place on those words and his intentions as they deduce them from what he says... appeal to all members of the other side of the Council... the hon. member's motion in particular... a very difficult road ahead of us; we have to journey, whether we will it or not, down that road together... we must have harmony and trust and strength to go forward in a united manner and resolve to overcome our difficulties and to achieve the happiness, stability, and prosperity which we all wish or should wish for this country.

Mr. O'Brien said that what had not been mentioned was that the Africans were just as mature as anybody else.

"No Sense in Crippling Ourselves With Heavy Taxation"

Federal Budget Increases Duty on Spirits and Leaves Income Tax Unchanged

PRESENTING HIS BUDGET to the Federal Parliament in Salisbury last Thursday, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre, said that he did not wish to burden the State with additional taxation, but the choice before the country was to spend less or provide more. Yet there was no sense in crippling the Federation with heavy taxation merely for the purpose of spending more.

The main effect of the lower price for copper would be felt in 1958-59. Some departmental plans would have to be modified, but the basic economic and social services, such as railways, postal and communication services, schools, hospitals, and posts and telegraphs would obtain the greater proportion of the development plan expenditure.

At existing levels of taxation revenue was estimated at £53.5m. and expenditure at £56.2m. There was a £2.7m. surplus from the current year, and £100,000 could be found by additional taxation.

Medical Expenses

Mr. Macintyre said that he did not propose to make any changes in the rates of income tax; indeed, he was about to give a small concession in respect of medical and dental expenses. Most of the money needed would come from an increase in the duties on spirits, but a fall in the price of more popular brands should not increase the cost of beer bottles.

Mr. Macintyre began with a review of the year ending on June 30. The surplus on revenue account would be £1.3m., compared with his original estimate of just under £400,000. Expenditure exceeded the original estimate by some £2m., mainly due to the need to provide supplementary estimates for maize, for adjustments in civil servants' salary scales, and contributions to pension funds. But revenue receipts exceeded the estimate by about £3m., half from customs and excise duties.

Examining the excess of customs and excise duties, the Minister pointed to two items of £200,000 each which would not recur: a payment to the Union Government in settlement of fiscal payments under the pre-Federation Customs Union between the Government and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, and secondly that in consequence of arrangements made last year for the pre-clearance of goods arriving by rail an extra week's duties had been collected. Moreover, the level of imports, which usually increased in June, had been lower than usual.

There had been a deterioration in the Federation's terms of trade in 1956 owing to import prices going up and export prices down. Whereas the gross domestic output increased by £30m. in 1955, it increased by only £2m. in 1956, reflecting the drop in the price of copper. Even so the Federation's product rose by just over 7% to £464m. whereas that of the U.S.A. rose by only 3.2%.

The deterioration in the terms of trade also affected the balance of payments. A case in point, although copper exports rose from 383,000 short tons in 1955 to about 412,000 short tons in 1956, receipts therefrom rose from £110.6m. to only £113.8m. The adverse balance of the current account moved from £11.2m. in 1955 to £32.6m. in 1956. Although this was offset by an inflow of capital, one of the by-products from the Federation's own external plan.

Combating Inflation

Referring to measures taken to combat inflationary tendencies, Mr. Macintyre said that net sales of Government savings certificates would reach £1.2m. by the end of the month. Post office savings bank deposits were improving and there had been a considerable increase in deposits with building societies at the end of March (they amounted to nearly £2m., compared with £1.2m. in March last year). This healthy increase in saving was a heartening sign for it was vital that the people should become thoroughly saving-conscious. There were also signs of improvement in the credit field. Bank advances between March, 1956, and March, 1957, decreased by some £3.3m. The Minister thanked the banks for the restraint they had exercised.

The fall in the copper price had had a deflationary effect, particularly through the operation of the copper bonus on wage and salary levels and on labour costs and consumer demands. It was necessary for both the private and public sectors to plan development on a more realistic basis. Efforts to check inflation could not be relaxed, and the Government must still ask the people to save and bank, and continue restraint on credit. Nor could the Government have an open-door policy for immigration, for that would create an excessive demand on a supply already in short supply. Young secondary industries were gaining ground, and the Federation was gradually advancing along the path to self-sufficiency and a more diversified economy. Whereas there had been little change in the volume of imported consumer goods between 1955 and 1956, the volume of expenditure on private consumption went up by some 10%, showing that the Federation was spending more on home production.

Drawing attention to the difficulties of raising long-term money for capital development, Mr. Macintyre said that this was due to great demands on the capital markets of the world, and that the United Kingdom was finding it increasingly difficult to produce surplus resources for its own overseas. Other countries, such as the United States, had important projects of their own to finance and it was difficult for the Federation to borrow the sums required.

It had not been able to raise a loan on the London market this year and that was causing some embarrassment.

The Federal Government's development plan for 1957-61 contemplated expenditure of £60m, exclusive of Kariba, to be financed from annual contributions and long and short term borrowings. It was hoped that a bill which would enable the Governor-General to raise money for reference to statutory commissions.

Expenditure

On an expenditure of £12.5m for road building, the Minister said that the total estimated expenditure was £33.7m, including debt redemption amounting to £10.5m, which represented an over-estimate of £3.5m in the estimate made because interest on the debt would not exceed £1.5m, the amount provided, and because there would be a saving of £1m. on the provision for public works due to delays in starting some of the items.

In the coming year loan expenditure would total £26.745m, including a £3.5m carry-over and £2m. for maize export losses. It was proposed to finance this expenditure by £6.55m from revenue, £2.45m from miscellaneous sources, such as rent from existing loans, £7.6m. from the Federal Government's shares of internal and external loans, and the instalment of £10m. on local loans for financing Kariba. These resources would total £26.74m. The shortfall would be met by short-term borrowing.

Mr. MacIntyre then turned to the revenue budget, saying that an increase in the copper price and the cut-back in copper production, and I have had to consider how to handle a problem which has beset the Government recently and may continue to beset it for the next two years, namely the large maize surplus which at current world prices has to be exported at a loss. I have also had to be careful brought to the commission of the Fiscal Review Commission, who reported that they were disturbed to observe that the present estimates of the four Governments envisaged expansion which they did not feel could possibly be sustained by revenue likely to be forthcoming.

In these circumstances Treasury examination of the proposed expenditure had to be something of the nature of a surgical operation. The total demands amounting to nearly £63m. His resources amount to under £54m.. In the event the estimates of expenditure were reduced to £56.2m. In addition to some cuts of departmental bids, that was achieved by very material cuts in the following: (a) by reducing the £3m. traditionally contributed to Development; (b) by spreading the loss on the export of maize over four years, since he did not think it right that the taxpayer should be required to make good over a period of two years losses which might amount to as much as £6m.; (c) by making severe reductions in the numbers of staff which departments considered necessary.

Health and Education

While he was forced to put severely he recognized that the function of Government in the fields of health and education should not be unduly hampered. The original bids of those Ministries were allowed to stand, except for minor adjustments. The United Kingdom Government had lent four experts to Government organization and methods for six months in order to assist in strengthening the machine.

The estimates of revenue, while being as optimistic as possible, nevertheless had to take into account the fact that the Federal Government's rates of income tax receipts had been reduced from 64% to 62%, representing a loss of about £800,000.

The estimated revenue at existing levels of taxation is £53.3m and expenditure at £56.2m. Towards closing this gap he had a surplus of £1.3m. from the income tax surpluses account. That left a shortfall of £0.6m. to be made good by additional taxation.

There will be a 10% surcharge on all telephone accounts. That Government enterprise would be supporting. Although he did not propose to take it to sea at once, direct expenditure should be matched by revenue. The gap was about £200,000 and the surcharge would close it.

There would be a new formula for duties on motor cars. He proposed to abandon the present two-tier tariff, which is somewhat arbitrary, dividing line at £550, and substitute a duty related to value. The new formula would be 20.3% and a duty value with a minimum overall rate of 7.4% and a maximum of 7% on cars from the U.K. Cars from other sources would be dutiable at the same rates plus preferential margins. It was not expected that this would bring in any additional revenue, but it would have the effect of slightly reducing the duty where the value was between £500 and £900 and bringing slight increases elsewhere. On motor cars the duty would be reduced by 21% to come into line with the rate for cheaper cars.

Price Control

The additional revenue needed would come from higher duties on spirits, but the price of the most popular brands should not increase by more than 2s per bottle. This meant that traders would not be able to reduce the normal duty to their normal markup, adding price control was being issued to give effect to that decision. The additional revenue from the duty was estimated at £450,000.

There would be no change in the rates of income tax, though small concessions would be given in respect of medical and dental expenses. He could not extend the concession to include the cost of drugs. The concession would be (a) a rebate of 3s. in the £, with a maximum of £22.5s. in respect of expenditure necessarily incurred by the taxpayer on articles and appliances to enable him to earn his income, and (b) a rate of 35m. the £, with a maximum of £22.5s. in respect of medical and dental expenses in excess of £50, paid or incurred by the taxpayer himself and his dependants; that £50 must be the actual outlay by the taxpayer over and above the claims met by medical aid societies or similar organizations.

In concluding, Mr. MacIntyre said: "There is no point in our implying that we have untold money at our disposal, but there is every point in our looking to the future and by the time when our economy will be much more firmly based than it is now, we should be failing in our duty if we do not consider the future prospect by attempting to reduce expenditure for which we have no foreseeable resources. Not in my view is there any sense in crushing ourselves with heavy taxation merely for the purpose of spending more. I have no wish to burden the State with additional taxation; but the choice before me is quite clear. We must either spend less or as a community we must provide more."

Queen Mother Flies to Rhodesia

Opening of University College

QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER left London Airport on Monday evening in a Britannia airliner of British Overseas Airways Corporation for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The principal engagement during her 17-day visit will be the opening of the new University College of Rhodesia and Basaland, of which Her Majesty has accepted the office of President.

The Queen Mother is attended by the Dowager Viscountess Mambleden, the Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, Lieut.-Colonel Martin Gilliat, and Major John Griffin.

Princess Margaret, the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne went to the airport. Others who took leave of Her Majesty included the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, Mr. Gerard d'Erlanger, chairman of B.O.A.C., and Mr. Basil Smalley, the managing director.

Over 200 universities and colleges throughout the Western world, and particularly in the Commonwealth, have been invited to send representatives to attend the installation tomorrow of the Queen Mother as President. Many universities which were unable to send representatives because of the distance involved have appointed local delegates.

Managerial Revolution

"We have received evidence of the qualities of leadership, integrity, and intelligence in members of all races, and have no reason to doubt that the future managers of East African commerce, industry, and agriculture will be drawn from candidates of all races." - Mr. K. Luard, chairman of the Council of management training at Kenya, at a conference on training within industry.

Labour's Colonial Policy

Forward to Freedom

LABOUR BELIEVES that human dignity can find full expression only through self-government. Its aim is to help the colonial peoples towards this goal.

It is no part of its policy to impose rigid economic decisions from outside on Colonial Governments. They must feel their way and learn by experience.

The people should through their elected representatives increasingly participate in controlling their economic life.

It would be absurd to suggest that all development projects must be initiated by the State. Private enterprise has a part to play, but as a partner, not an exploiter. Unfortunately private investors tend to neglect the areas where a demand for political independence is developing. The problem is how to encourage the investment of private capital, which the colonies urgently need, under conditions which will increasingly restrict its freedom of operation.

One of the answers lies in the establishment of industrial development corporations in which the local Governments take shares in partnership with private industries. Such corporations have already helped to launch new enterprises in Jamaica, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. They give the private investor a greater sense of security, while enabling Colonial Governments to control development, generally influence working conditions, and prevent the dissipation of natural resources.

Attracting Capital

As the colonies win greater freedom they seek to attract more private capital—and not only from the United Kingdom. Jamaica has deliberately turned to America rather than Britain for the finance needed to prosper for all. Nigerian leaders have toured Europe, Japan, and America in efforts to attract foreign capital. A Labour Government would not oppose this development, though it would encourage British capital to play a fuller part.

It would keep a careful watch to prevent the old-style exploitation of colonial territories whose Governments, as a result of shortage of finance, might be tempted to attract investment at any price. It is for the colonies to decide whether they wish to make tax concessions to attract foreign capital, but they ought not to be driven to surrender important sources of revenue indefinitely. Local taxation should bring to the colonial exchequer a fair share of profits earned in the territory.

Above all, Colonial Governments should not alienate mineral rights, the lease of which can be such a vital source of local finance, but keep the ownership in their own hands. In 1946 Labour's Colonial Secretary laid the foundations of a wise policy in this field.

As a result of this policy the Nigerian Government acquired the minerals of Nigeria and compensated the royalty holders. In Northern Rhodesia the minerals of the Copperbelt reverted to the Government after a period of 30 years, and in the meantime 25% of all royalties accrued to the N. Rhodesian exchequer.

It is also important to ensure that foreign firms do not bring in their train reactionary social and labour policies. Capital should be allowed to invest in our colonies only on conditions which safeguard local workers against race discrimination and guarantee their rights of trade union organization, of fair promotion, and of training for the highest posts. A Labour Government would be vigilant on this point. The role of trade unions as a defence against exploitation is no emphasis. Labour Colonial Secretaries laid the foundation for the establishment of trade unions in the colonies, establishing the legal rights for unions to register and by

These extracts conclude a summary of Labour's policy on Colonial policy published by the Labour Party.

building up colonial labour departments through which much useful advice and assistance has been given to the unions by Colonial Governments.

As a result, many of the obstacles to the growth of unions which we experienced in this country have been removed in the colonies, and colonial workers have been able to take advantage of their newly favourable opportunity to build their organizations. Colonial Governments, as the colonies move towards independence, take less and less direction from Whitehall.

Voluntary Growth Essential

The future of the colonial territories does not lie in their own hands, not in the hands of Governments. This is as it should be, for the welfare of the people of the territories, unless it is a voluntary growth based on services rendered to their members.

Colonial Governments should by recognizing and negotiating with trade unions, allowing for their own employees and employing private employers to follow a similar line. They should also refrain from using the natural interest of trade unions in political questions as a means of furthering them. But the responsibility of building trade unions is that of the individual workers themselves, and the duty of our own Government is to continue to expand the work of co-operative enterprises already initiated by the British T.U.C. and expanded by the I.C.F.T.U.

Labour believes that co-operative organization can provide the means of development which formed the basis of the old tribal societies, while raising the individual standard of life. Labour will therefore encourage the co-operative ownership of land and the development of producers' supplies and marketing co-operatives, particularly where the development of a wage economy would disrupt traditional social life.

A Labour Government established the Colonial Development Corporation in 1948 to secure the investigation, formulation, and carrying out of projects for developing resources of colonial territories. Under the Overseas Resources Development Act the corporation was given power to borrow money from the Government up to £100m. long term and 10m. short term at rates of interest to be fixed by the Government. The purpose of the corporation is to finance projects which will go their way economically; it is an investing, not a grant-making organization.

A great fund of experience has been built up. Schemes which were commercially a failure have nonetheless done essential pioneering work.

The favourite butt of the Tories is the groundnuts scheme. They quote it as proof that public ventures are always calamitous. But the groundnuts scheme was a special case. It was launched hurriedly to meet the desperate shortage of fats in the post-war world. The Overseas Food Corporation was established to run the scheme, though it soon became clear that the private experts miscalculated the conditions under which it would operate. Commercially, the scheme brought grave monetary losses.

C.D.C. Losses "Trivial"

Nevertheless, because of the purpose for which it was designed (to help colonial development by bringing into cultivation submarginal lands, to cope with African distress, as well as to meet British domestic needs) it has had a lasting benefit. Not only were lessons learned in tropical agriculture which are now being applied beyond the borders of Tanganyika, but real assets of permanent value have been created: a port, roads, and railways, schools, and hospitals. Nor is the scheme agriculturally a complete loss. The land cleared for groundnuts is now being used for African tenant and co-operative farming, where experimental crops are grown on scientific lines. No Socialist need apologize for the groundnuts scheme.

The C.D.C. made some false starts, but the cost of these early experiments is trivial compared with the failures of private enterprise. Nonetheless they have left the corporation with a deficit which is proving burdensome; £8m. of capital was lost on these early schemes, and the British Government has resisted the idea that it should make good this loss. All it has done is to deprive some of the interest. The accumulated deficiency will therefore have to be met out of the earnings of new and existing enterprises.

As a result of this failure has tended to become less adventurous, and to concentrate on projects only when there are excellent prospects of profitable return. Much of its recent business has been in the form of loans to other bodies at a fixed margin over the market rate of interest. Although such investment is not valueless, it is not the sort of dynamic activity which was originally intended. The only way out of this dilemma is to enable the corporation to make a fresh start. Labour believes that the Government should write off these early losses as the price of experience. Some £40m. of C.D.C. capital is employed in joint ventures

with private capital of roughly equivalent amount. The advantage of releasing the corporation's funds for other ventures and of helping to overcome the shortage of managerial personnel. Nonetheless, there are obvious dangers.

In a considerable number of these cases the corporation does not have a controlling interest. It must therefore play a proper part in the execution of development policy or inspire the tone of management. It must, for instance, insist on proper trade union conditions and negotiating machinery. Moreover, if the private capital involved comes from outside the colony the whole character of the enterprise changes and ceases to be a public concern in the interests of the local people, and becomes merely another foreign project in their eyes.

Where public money is involved, its control should remain in public hands, since the difficulties are not shared when the investment is made by private local enterprise. It is a well-established principle which frees the corporation for work elsewhere, provided the concern is acquired by a Colonial Government or its development corporation or other body approved by it. But if in no part of the corporation's function to help launch private ventures which have no public responsibility.

C.D.C. and Self-Governing Territories

As an increasing number of colonies move forward to self-government a new problem is arising. As at present constituted the corporation will no longer be able to help such colonies. Yet, though politically independent, they are still financially weak. Despite Labour protests, the Government has declared that the corporation will not be allowed to begin new projects in territories which achieve self-government. It even introduced a clause into the Ghana Independence Act to this effect.

This is short-sighted folly, based on the Government's doctrinaire hostility to public investment. The Labour Party does not share this hostility. In order to take effective steps to change the corporation's constitution to enable it to become the main instrument of public investment in colonial and developed areas. It will also create an instrument available to the emerging territories of the Commonwealth who still need capital and practical assistance during the early years of their independence. It will maintain adequate finance and powers for its office.

Irresponsible Vernacular Newspapers

Recent Crimes by Buganda Gangs

AFRICAN WOMEN living within 10 miles of Jeza in Busuju county of Buganda, have recently been strangled. The police think that all the murders were committed by one man. No arrest has yet been made.

When making that announcement in the Legislative Council of Uganda, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, the Chief Secretary, said:

"The Government is aware that there have been rumours which the vernacular newspapers have helped to spread—that murderers have been sent to this country deliberately in order to disturb the peace and show that the people are not fit for self-government. I am surprised that anyone should have placed any credence in these rumours.

The Protectorate Police Department has reported that there has not been any significant increase in the number of crimes of violence referred to them, either in the form of robbery by gangs or of attacks on persons by armed individuals; it would seem that, largely owing to the way in which incidents have been reported in the vernacular newspapers, the general situation has been greatly exaggerated and the public alarmed without real cause.

There has been an increase in crime, and especially in armed robbery by mobile gangs, in recent years; annual reports of the Police Department have repeatedly mentioned this. This is particularly so in Buganda.

The Government has recently made considerable progress in establishing police posts throughout rural areas in Buganda and in many places in other parts of the Protectorate. Police are being sent to help chiefs and other officers of the Kabaka's Government to maintain the peace and apprehend wrongdoers. The public should be encouraged to the full use of these police posts by giving them full and early information about any crime committed and any suspicion that a criminal is about to be committed.

"Government deprecates most strongly a tendency which appears to be increasing, for groups of people to beat, sometimes to death, a person whom they think they have caught committing a crime, without waiting to establish any legal proof of his guilt. Such people are the selves committing crimes and will be dealt with in accordance with the law."

Elections to the Uganda Legislature

Direct Elections for Next Council

IN THE SESSIONAL PAPER published in Uganda last Friday, the Government of Uganda has forwarded proposals for the direct election of the African Representative Members of the Uganda Legislative Council. The first of the present Legislative Council expired in 1956.

Attached to the paper is a report by a committee of the Legislature set up in July of last year to consider the substance of proposals made by the Government for the introduction of direct elections of African Representative Members in 1957 and a similar effort by representatives of the Protectorate Government and the Buganda Government on arrangements for the election of Buganda members.

The sessional paper recalls that the Government's policy for the introduction of elections was set out in a statement by Sir Andrew Cohen on April 24, 1946. The statement envisaged that, if an agreement was reached under the Uganda Agreement, 1947, a system of direct elections in Buganda, then the system might be used in 1957 as an experiment leading up to the introduction in 1961 of direct elections in the common roll with suitable provision for the adequate and effective representation of the non-African communities provided the arrangements acceptable to H.M. Government could be implemented. It was stated in 1957 the electoral arrangements in provinces outside Buganda should be left substantially as they are at present.

Main Objective

The paper reaffirms that the main objective of the Government is the introduction of the common roll in 1961, but states that it is prepared to modify its views about the timing of the introduction of direct elections for African representative members from outside Buganda as a result of discussions held throughout the Protectorate, and because it is satisfied that it is preferable if these members should be elected on the same basis throughout the Protectorate. The introduction of direct elections in 1957 will necessitate prolonging the life of the present Legislative Council for a period long enough to allow the necessary legislative and administrative arrangements to be made.

The qualifications of voters and candidates proposed are as follows:—

(1) Every voter must be 21 or over, have a residential qualification in the constituency, and not be disqualified from voting.

(2) In addition every voter must have one of the following additional qualifications: (a) be an owner or genuine occupier of land; or (b) be able to read and write in the vernacular; or (c) have had public service or long paid employment in agriculture, commerce, or industry; or (d) have an income of £100 per annum or more of property worth £400 or more.

Qualifications of candidates: (1) 27 years of age or over; (2) be able to speak, write, and read English; (3) be a registered voter; and (4) have an income of at least £200 p.a. or property worth at least £700.

Special Sitting

It is expected that a resolution approving the Protectorate Government's plans for elections as set out in Sir Andrew Cohen's statement, but asking H.M. Government to agree to the arrangements summarized above, will be debated by the Legislative Council at a special meeting late this month or early in August.

The Legislative Council at present consists of 60 members, with the Governor as President. Thirty members sit on the Government side and 30 on the Representative side. Of the latter 18 are Africans and 12 Europeans and Asians. The African Representative Members are at present elected indirectly and are then formally appointed by the Governor. A minority report signed by three members of the Legislative Council committee dissenting from the view expressed in the committee's report that non-African communities should be represented by a minority on the Government side of the Legislative Council when the common roll is introduced, it says that consideration of the merits of the common roll should be left entirely to the next Legislative Council.

Reserves for Women

"Kenya is the only place in the Empire in which women were granted the vote at the same time as it was introduced for men"—Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

Save to Invest in Commonwealth

Much Spent on Social Services

WE CAN REPLACE the old concepts only by creating economies throughout the Commonwealth and that is the most urgent problem before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers assembled in London. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said at a press conference.

"Too much money is being spent in the Commonwealth on social services. A nation like an individual, could get what it wanted by borrowing or saving; when there could be no more borrowing, the only course was to save. The Commonwealth had to face the need to save for its development and to do so only if people worked harder and accepted a curtailment of social amenities. At least for a time, however, the savings should be applied to development rather than social services.

Self-help was the first requirement, and the people of the State last year practising that virtue. Of total income of £100m. in the State last year amounting to £120m. about £100m. had been provided by savings within the Federation, which had been greatly helped by the high prices of various commodities, especially copper.

Immigrants from the United Kingdom and other parts of the Commonwealth were entering at a rate of 1,800 a month, and aliens numbered 300, together equivalent to an annual increase of nearly 10% in the European population.

The Federation spent about £60m. in the U.K. from which it bought 40% of its total imports. It wanted to attract investment from the U.K. but because money was not freely available from London they had had to borrow small amounts from the U.S.A. and might have to turn to other sources. "but I do not like it." A point to be remembered was that the largest single investor in the Kariba hydro-electric scheme was the International Bank, with £28m.

Mr. Nkumbula's Story

MR. HARRY NEMOZIA, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, said when he spoke in a committee room in the House of Commons on Monday morning that Africans in Northern Rhodesia would not tolerate any idea of closer association with Southern Rhodesia or any other country until they had attained complete independence; that they demanded a majority of Africans in their Legislative Council; that the franchise scheme proposed by the Federal Government was a deliberate attempt to suppress the Africans; that there was a clear attempt to create in the Federation a State which would not be very different from the Union of South Africa; and that the only way to solve the problem of Central Africa was to give every man a vote. He was in England, he said, to ask H.M. Government to allow Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to break away from the Federation. He added that he had no doubt that Sir Roy Welensky, its Prime Minister, was pressing for complete independence for the Federation before the time stipulated in the constitution.

Sudan Elections in February

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT of the Sudan completed its term of three and a half years at the beginning of this week, and a general election is to be held late in February. Last-minute efforts to prolong the life of Parliament by amending the constitution failed for lack of the necessary three-quarters majority. The plan to hold the election in November has been changed because registration of tribesmen in remote areas cannot be completed in time.

Farming in the Rhodesias

Improving Native Agriculture

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when he opened the annual congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union in Salisbury.

"I believe that considerable number of our farmers will devote considerable time, effort, and money to producing the wrong things; and that if they have any financial success at present in doing so that is partly because the Government are giving them subsidies for doing so which would be better spent otherwise and partly because we are still at the tail end of a period of maladjustment resulting from the war years. We ought to remember that it is the tail end, and that the worst is on the wall for us to see.

I suggest that the most important contribution which the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union can make not only to their own members and to the agricultural community generally but to their country is the most detailed and most detailed survey possible of the probable market trends within the two Rhodesias.

"I have seen what admirable work amongst Natives the people of Southern Rhodesia are doing, and in Northern Rhodesia are working on the same lines. We have now in Northern Rhodesia some 1,500 Africans improved farmers and in addition some 1,200 peasant farmers. Generally speaking, our peasant farmers have a holding of something less than 20 acres, and our improved farmers farm on a larger scale, often employing their own labour. A large number of them possess tractors and agricultural implements of all kinds, and they regularly increase the amount of fertilization on their lands. Until five years ago we had only 800 improved farmers and 120 peasant farmers.

"In Northern Rhodesia we have over 700 active and practising European farmers. We are making every possible effort to increase the number.

"In Southern Rhodesia at least 95% of the total maize crop is already produced by Africans; indeed, some 70% of all food crops in Southern Rhodesia is now produced by Africans.

"In Northern Rhodesia perhaps 30% to 75% of all food crops are produced by Africans, but this includes a very large subsistence element. On the basis of marketed production Northern Rhodesia's figure for all food crops is about 50%."

Sir Gerald Lathbury Leaving East Africa

Confidence in the future of Kenya

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, who leaves his work on the termination of his appointment, broadcast a farewell message from Nairobi wireless station last Friday, saying that it was addressed to all members of the European community and soldiers in particular. General Lathbury said:

"Many of you went through a grim time in the emergency. You did much, especially in my early days here, to help me by your support and co-operation. Many of you too have shown great kindness and hospitality to me and my family. I leave with real regret, because I have grown very fond of Kenya. Your understanding and friendship have made all the difference to my time here, and have made it much easier to work with you in helping to restore peace to the country.

"In spite of all that has happened, I have confidence in Kenya's future, and in the future of the people — and their descendants — who have done so much to develop Kenya over the last 50 years."

During a farewell visit to the 70th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade at Nyeri, General Lathbury addressed units of the 3rd, 5th, 11th, and 2/3rd King's African Rifles, 8th and 9th Gurkha Rifles, and the 1st and 2nd Buffs.

"At times you will be asked to do more than you think you can. The first lot of equipment is already serving, but will soon be more, and one day you will be asked to do more. Officers in even more responsible positions."

"When you meet the K.A.R. never forget the one thing that binds you to the Queen and to each other — loyalty. Keep that always whatever circumstances may arise."

"Nothing is certain but death and taxes," said Mr. Richard Nkumbula, Chief Secretary in Kenya speaking in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Blundell on Kenya's Future

Government by Responsible Men

THE POLICY OF THE KENYA GOVERNMENT is being giving to every citizen as great an opportunity as possible for advancement and raising his standard of living. This must mean over the course of many years the gradual adjustment of the differences of habit, thought, and speech amongst our people and the creation of a Kenya citizen whose background is one of British tradition and European civilization. We must eventually produce a country in which the great majority of our people, whatever their origin, race, or background, will carry forward these standards and ideals.

The statement was made by Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, when he took the floor in Nairobi at a meeting which was addressed by two elected members of the Legislature, Mr. George H. M. and Mr. Edward Mateja, at a recent meeting.

The majority of European people of this country support the development of the African people and their advance to a fuller share in the responsibility for the affairs of the country. All that the European citizen asks is that such advance should be related to the capacity and self-reliance of the African people at any given time, and not forced forward merely because of racial pressures.

All Hands

"Many Africans feel that when we say that Government must remain in stable and responsible hands, we refer only to Europeans. That is not so. We mean that we wish the Government to remain at all times in the hands of persons who are capable of running a modern State, inspiring confidence in the future of that State, and looking after the rights of all its peoples, with a firm foundation of British ideals upon which to work. It is obvious that such a Government need not be composed of Europeans only, and that as our general policy develops others will increasingly have the opportunity to share in it.

"The policy of the Government is not the reduction of everyone to the lowest common level, but the exact opposite — the raising of the standards of all our people, to earn and enjoy the same rights and privileges.

"What are the conditions required to achieve this objective in the interests of all the people? They are, among many others, the steady expansion of education of all sorts with a view to producing citizens capable of running a modern country and, above all, producing educated homes from which balanced and reasonable men and women of the future can enter public life.

"To part altogether from the damage which an atmosphere of political unrest can create in our task of getting on with the growth and expansion of the real Kenya through the attenuation of our financial resources, we can harm ourselves by unwise political statements in the rather half-hearted attacks which were made upon the suggestion to establish strategic military forces here. Anything that will increase the flow and circulation of money in this country and contribute to our stability should be welcomed as a great contribution towards the general aim of raising the capacity of our people.

Kenya Cannot Go It Alone

"Our little Kenya cannot remain alone in the modern world, and, for better or worse, and in the opinion of the Government, desirably for the better — we are part of the Western and free world. We cannot therefore stand aside and not try to contribute our bit to the defence of the world. If we will not help we have no right to talk about freedom and constitutional rights and all the rest of the democratic paraphernalia.

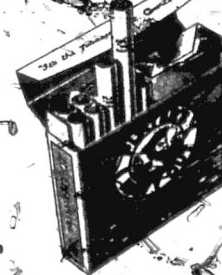
"Kenya was the first country in East Africa to have African representation on the non-official side of the House and the first country in East, Central, or South Africa to have an African Minister — at a time when the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru were engaged in trying to overthrow Government. In 1956 there was agreement between the races to two African Ministers. We were also the first country in East Africa to have African elected members — indeed, the present African

...in this position... the agreement... such... Lytton-Blair... on the part of... friendly discussion... must be... and... understanding of... needs and fears... changes should set... habits of other communities... such changes will have results... followed by... more... and sweeping... in that... in... and... methods, recently used... in... and... the... which has been... to achieve... in which... of all races came... together with a view to...

K.A.R. to Retire

THE KING'S... the King's... and the... (Lungwiva)... British... at 6.30... on Monday... the Secretary... the Chief... General Staff, General... the... General Sir Arthur Dowler, the... Secretary... for Commonwealth... and the... for East Africa... The band wore khaki kilts, the reason being that some time all the officers of the battalion belonged to the Highland Brigade, having been seconded to the K.A.R. African Rifles. At one time the kilt was the dress for the whole battalion, but it is now confined to the band.

The regimental march of the 4th Battalion is "Marching through Georgia" given to the battalion by the late President Theodore Roosevelt when he visited East Africa.



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Please*



PERSONALIA

MR. L. F. MORTON has been elected a director of Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

LORD MCCORMACK OF NEWTON has joined the board of National Discount Co., Ltd.

LIEUT. COLONEL P. C. MURPLETON, a district officer in Northern Rhodesia, is now on leave.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY has been re-elected a director of the National Provident Institution, Ltd.

MR. J. G. JONES, an Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, and Mrs. BLUNDELL have arrived in London.

LORD HEYWOOD has received his honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford last week.

MR. C. BLAISE, of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, sailed last week for Canada in the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

SIR ARTHUR LEWEY is acting as Chief Justice of the Federation while SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD acts as Governor-General.

MR. H. TRAVIS began his mayoralty of Nairobi on Monday. MR. J. SOMEN had been mayor for the previous two years.

MR. D. S. MCKINNELL, managing director of Export Advertising Service, Ltd., flew from London to Southern Rhodesia a few days ago.

LORD ROCHESTER is to be the new chairman of the Cotton Board on a part-time basis when SIR JOHN STREAT retires at the end of September.

THE RTT HON. SIDNEY S. LOMON ABRAHAMS, a former Chief Justice of Uganda and of Tanganyika, who died recently, left estate valued at £1,402 net.

MR. JOHN L. BURNICH, a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and chairman of Gailley and Roberts, Ltd., is in Scotland on leave.

MRS. V. D. K. SHARMA has been nominated to fill the vacancy on Morogoro Town Council, Tanganyika, caused by the death of MRS. K. D. BARI.

MR. A. W. HAWKINS, principal establishment officer (technical) of Rhodesia Railways, sailed last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE for South Africa.

SIR BERNARD BUNDE resigned on Monday from the boards of the Guardian Investment Trust Company, the Second Guardian Trust, and the Third Guardian Trust.

MR. EDWARD ALAN BEAUSIRE and MISS ELIZABETH ANNE LOCKHART, only daughter of Lady Lockhart and the late Sir Charles Lockhart, have announced their engagement.

MR. ZAKARIA MUNGONYA, Minister of Land Development in Uganda, recently visited Kenya to study the process and progress of land consolidation. He was a guest at Government House, Nairobi.

MR. COMMANDER A. M. BENTLEY is Acting Air Officer Commanding the Royal Rhodesian Air Force and Acting Chief of the Air Staff during the absence on leave of AIR COMMODORE E. W. S. JACKLIN.

AIR MARSHAL THE EARL OF BANDON, who served in East Africa for some time, was received by THE QUEEN last week upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Tactical Air Force.

SIR ANGUS GILLAN, chairman of the Over-Sea League, gave a luncheon party last week for SIR PAUL and LADY SINKER and MR. HARRY REEDMAN, chairman of the league's branch in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SIR WILFRID and LADY JACKSON, and SIR WALTER SHEPHERD, chairman of Rhodesia and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and other companies in the Turner and Newall group, arrived on Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The jubilee ball which THE DUCHESSE DE BRAGANCE was to have given in London on July 26 on behalf of the Royal Family Council of Great Britain has been postponed indefinitely because His Highness has been ordered complete rest and will not be able to travel to England.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, who resigned from the Government three months ago, has been re-appointed a director of the Westminster Bank, from which he resigned in 1954 when he was made a Lord of the House of Lords. In the next year he became Lord President of the Council also.

MR. K. LUNA, Minister of Rural Development in Uganda, said during a recent visit to the Machakos district of Kenya that he had been favourably impressed by the spontaneous and willing response of African farmers to the advice of agricultural officers, and gives them for the reconditioning of their land.

MR. T. NICHOL has been released from prison in the Sudan by order of the Chief Justice, who heard his appeal against a sentence of two years imprisonment on a charge of attempting to cause grievous harm by sending an explosive packet to another British resident in Khartoum. Mr. Nichol had been in jail for four weeks.

ALDERMEN CHARLES O'LEARY and LESLIE FERDINAND have been made Freeman of Salisbury. It is the first time that this honour has been conferred on a Salisbury councillor, and it is believed to be the first time in the Commonwealth that two councillors have received it together. Between them they have served the city for just under half a century.

DR. GEORGE VOGLT, Consul-General for West Germany in the Federation, has been recognized by the Federal Government as having the personal rank of minister. Before going to Rhodesia he held that rank while serving in the Federal German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and as head of the German Mission to the Foreign Operations Administration in Washington.

MR. E. H. H. MUDANDA, who was born at Makerere College, Uganda, P.O. Durban, South Africa, and Peterhouse College, Cambridge, has written a novel in the Tonga language called "Sicidene" which deals with the life of a young boy of that tribe. He is working on a second novel which likewise deals with tribal customs. MR. MUDANDA is engaged on research at Mount Makumbi, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. & MRS. R. E. HARRISON, MR. W. L. BAILEY, MR. M. W. DENNISON, MR. & MRS. J. H. DAWSON, MR. & MRS. J. M. FOLEY, MAJOR D. FORD, MR. P. A. HACKETT, MR. & MRS. V. LAWLEY, MR. & MRS. J. B. MILLER, MR. & MRS. A. HUNTINGFORD, MR. & MRS. R. E. PHILLIPS, MR. F. E. LELOYD, MR. & MRS. SLATER, MR. S. LEWIS, and MR. R. VALENTINE are among recent arrivals in London from Rhodesia.

THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH gave a dinner party at Windsor Castle last week for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Among those present were PRINCESS MARGARET, the DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY, the EARL and COUNTESS OF HOME, MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD, MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE, SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE, and LIEUT. COLONEL J. M. HUGO.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Member for Mines and Works in Northern Rhodesia, has been ordered complete rest for at least a month, and has gone to the coast of Natal for a holiday. MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the Union official leader in Northern Rhodesia, has said that MR. DUNLOP had been working with "outstanding vigour and energy" at his very arduous duties, and that his sudden collapse was the result. He had recently paid a brief visit to Kenya.

MR. STANLEY MALE has arrived in England from Tanganyika Territory.

LORD GEOFFREY CROWTHER left London Airport on Saturday to revisit Rhodesia.

MR. H. ROSE GARDNER left London yesterday to revisit Niasaland for about a month.

LORD FROELICH has retired from the chairmanship of the Midland Bank, but remains a director.

SIR WILLIAM SCUMMERS, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, is on his way to England by sea.

Mrs. J. M. Bell, a Messenger, who is in Rhodesia, has arrived in Kenya, staying in Nyeri.

MR. H. S. BEATTY, a director and chief accountant of Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., has resigned for reasons of health.

MR. N. C. BOLLOCK, lecturer in Geography in the School of Geography at Oxford University, is touring East Africa.

MR. K. S. FRYER has been elected to the board of Sherwoods Paints, Ltd., a company with a factory in Tanganyika Territory.

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER has been elected to the board of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, which has changed its name to Banque Belge.

PROFESSOR ROGER WALSON, chairman of the mining establishments sub-committee of the Colonial Office, is visiting the Federation.

MR. NOEL SABINE, who has just returned from visits to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, will leave Saturday for a brief visit to the Federation.

MR. C. R. W. STAMBLE, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, and MRS. STAMBLE have been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MWANAWINI III of Barotseland and MOYO, attended by a retinue of 100, will visit Lusaka on the occasion of the visit of QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER.

MR. S. M. OGUTU, believed to be the first Kenya African to obtain a senior British engineering qualification, has taken up a new appointment as engineer to the Central Nyanza African District Council.

The health of H.H. THE AGA KHAN is giving increasing cause for anxiety. He is confined to his bed in his villa overlooking Lake Geneva. In recent weeks his weight has dropped from 248lb. to 122lb.

REAR ADMIRAL R. D. KAMARI, flag officer (Hottilla), Indian Fleet, and 15 officers and men of the Indian Navy have been the guests of MR. EVELYN BARKING, Governor of Kenya, at Government House, Nairobi.

DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON, discoverer and proprietor of the Mwadui diamond mine in Tanganyika Territory, arrived in Nairobi at the beginning of the week. He had spent a fortnight in a London clinic for observation for a throat complaint.

MR. RICHARD MORTON STANLEY, a 23-year-old adopted grandson of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the explorer, is to lead a motoring expedition across Africa, following the trail used in 1874 by Sir Henry when he made his first journey. Mr. Stanley will be accompanied by three Cambridge friends.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR EAST AFRICA and MRS. V. G. MATTHEWS gave a reception at East Africa House, Great Cumberland Place, London, last week for MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, F.R.S., president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, and MRS. MCKENZIE.

DR. A. G. FOSDYKE, Assistant Director (Climatological Research) of the British Air Ministry's Meteorological Office, has arrived in Nairobi for a month's visit to seek a base in East Africa for a proposed research institute for tropical meteorology. He will visit six High Commission organizations in which meteorology is used.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, addressed a meeting held in the House of Commons on Monday. MR. T. WEIGWOOD BENN, M.P., who had invited him to the meeting, described him as president of the "Rhodesian African National Congress"—a non-existent body.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT, presided at last week's dinner in London of the Sudan, Eritrea, Eodeo Lunch Club. Other guests were SIR CONAN ASKE, SIR DUNCAN LUMDEN, MAJOR GENERAL G. GIFFORD, SIR KENNETH HYATT, MR. B. KENNEDY, COL. G. E. PRIDE, SIR THOMAS ROBERTS, CAPTAIN E. O. SPRINGFIELD, MAJOR GENERAL R. V. STONE, and SIR NEWELL SIMON. THE BISHOP OF ROME, REV. JOSEPH R. R. SAMONT has been consecrated the first Roman Catholic Bishop of East Africa. Among those present were the Bishop of East Africa, MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, LORD MALVERN, MR. J. F. WILSON, Secretary of the Federal Parliament, and MR. WEALE WELLS.

MR. J. J. JOHNS, Assistant Educational Adviser (Technical), to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting the East African territories this month and next. He is rapporteur of the industrial section of the Inter-African Conference on Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Education to be held in Luanda in November. Arriving in Nairobi on July 15, he will leave for Hargeisa on July 28.

Mrs. Roy and Lady Wellesley spent part of last week in London. THE PRIME MINISTER at Chequers and were then the guests of LORD and LADY SALISBURY at Hatfield. On Monday Sir Roy called on LORD HOME and MR. LENOX-BOYCE, Secretaries of State respectively for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, and dined privately with a group of friends. The Prime Minister and Lady Wellesley will fly back to Salisbury on Saturday morning.

MR. D. G. KINGWELL, chief liaison officer of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the U.K., has been seconded to the Federal Government for six months to advise on the co-ordination and development of Federal research services. He was at one time personal assistant to Dr. B. F. J. SCHONBERG, who as scientific adviser to the Union Prime Minister led the foundation of a research organization for South Africa. When the S.I.R. was established in 1945 Mr. Kingwell became the first member of the staff.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the m.v. DUNNOTT CASTLE, which sailed from London on June 30 and is proceeding via the Suez Canal, include—

- Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. K. V. Arrowsmith, Mr. & Mrs. D. Gray, Mr. P. Cleverly, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Dean, Dr. & Mrs. J. Dennis, Mr. H. A. N. de Vries, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Finlayson, Mr. & Mrs. V. Fraser, Mr. T. H. Galloway, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. P. Goodchild, Mr. A. R. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hailstone, Dr. & Mrs. J. Hunter, Mr. G. S. Jappart, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Leadbetter, Mr. B. G. McLoughlin, the Rev. & Mrs. R. McKemey, Mr. I. E. Morgan, Mr. R. W. A. Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. S. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. G. Pikes, Mr. G. E. Reeman, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Shawe, Mr. & Mrs. N. G. S. Spalding, Mr. & Mrs. C. Small, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Smith, Mr. W. S. Smith, and Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Wheatley.
- Dar es Salaam.—Mr. M. I. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Castleman, Mr. & Mrs. V. E. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Dwyer, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Kent, Mr. A. J. Mann, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Menzies, and Mr. & Mrs. H. D. M. Searle.
- Nairobi.—Mr. M. Armor, and Dr. & Mrs. D. M. Blair.

B.B.C. Service in Swahili

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION has started a new service to East Africa in Swahili. The signature tune, the march "Steadfast", which was recorded by the band of the King's African Rifles, at 9.45 G.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, a programme lasting 15 minutes will go out on 21630 kcs in the 13-metre band and on 25720 kcs in the 11-metre band. The programme will be Swahili-speaking students in London.

Queen and the Royal

THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH visited Kenya's stand at the Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich yesterday afternoon. They were received by Mr. Bruce McKenzie, president of the Royal Agricultural Society in Kenya, who presented Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture in the Colony.

Ministry of Works

KENYA has now a Ministry of Works in place of its Public Works Department. Mr. T. V. Garland is chief engineer (general services), Mr. E. R. Massey chief engineer (roads), Mr. H. J. Squires chief engineer (hydraulic), Mr. D. B. Mills chief architect, and Mr. C. P. O'Shea chief accountant.

Barotse Inquiry

MR. C. G. C. RAWINGS heads a committee which is to enquire into the constitution of the Barotse Native Council. His colleagues are the Very Rev. Fr. Alfred, Mr. A. Njehoba, Mr. N. Mutendango, Iritha Imandi, the Leashimo of Mwandu Kuta, and Mr. A. M. Nalumango.

Obituary

MR. PETER REGENE of the Montfort Marist Father's Mission, has died in the European Hospital, Zomba. A Frenchman born in 1887, he joined the Marist Fathers in 1908 and went to Nyasaland in 1912, being first appointed to Nankhanda. He designed and built the Nguludi Catholic Mission at Chigadzulu. During the 1944-48 war he served as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps and was decorated for gallantry. Returning to Nyasaland, he founded the mission at Limbet and built the convent there of the Sisters of the Holy Spirit. In 1925 he founded the Marist mission.

REAR ADMIRAL LORD EDWARD HAROLD MAUND, C.B.E., who has died in England at the age of 64, was staff officer to Sir Herbert Richmond when he commanded the First Indies Squadron. He took part in the Narvik expedition, commanded the aircraft carrier ARK ROY until she was sunk, and then became Director of Combined Operations in the Middle East.

MRS. GRACE WATTS, who died in London, Hampshire, last week, was the widow of the late Bertram Tom Watts, of the Colonial Service, and mother of Mr. ERIC WATTS, of Kampala, and Mr. TOM WATTS, of Machakos, Kenya.

Mrs. VIOLET REIMER has died at the age of 54 at Sium Farm in the Enterprise district of Southern Rhodesia. She married Mr. P. Reimer in 1926. Their farm was started in 1891 by Mr. Reimer's father, a pioneer of Rhodesia.

MR. CLEMENT ATHERSTONE, who served in the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service for many years, has died in Salisbury, aged 72. He was secretary of Salisbury Sports Club when it was formed, and later served as chairman.

MR. A. V. WILLIAMS, who had played both codes of football and hockey for Southern Rhodesia, has died on his farm near Salisbury at the age of 34. He first went to the Colony in 1908.

MR. FREDERICK FRANK, who has died at the age of 76, had been for 17 years a director of British Copes, Ltd.

MR. W. M. GREEN, formerly deputy chief engineer of Uganda Railways, has died at his home near Salisbury.

LADY FLORENCE TEMPE KEABY, M.B.E., widow of Sir Herbert Keaby, has died in Mbeya, Tanganyika.

MR. J. H. PIERCY, R.N. (Retd.), has died in Southern Rhodesia.



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Jehovah's Witnesses in N. Rhodesia

THE ANGLICAN Church is very much a minority group in Northern Rhodesia, having only four bush stations, apart from town work, while missions of other denominations are legion. The Rev. J. Kingsnorth writes in the monthly magazine of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. More than half the schools in the country are Roman Catholic, who have perhaps 25 missionaries to every Anglican.

Mr. Kingsnorth also says: —
"Flourishing in the fertile ground of African credulity are the Jehovah's Witnesses ('Wachitayala'). This body, as it manifests itself in Central Africa, flatters human pride by its 'we are saved and we alone' teaching. It stirs up emotion by a lurid apocalypticism, putting the Second Coming at a date a few years ahead, and it eases the path of the unconverted or lapsed Christian by its loose marriage morals.
"The 'Witnesses', attract by preaching anti-European and anti-authoritarian doctrines, and so flourish in the compounds of the Copperbelt, spreading to the countryside by the constant passing of migrant labourers between town and bush. I remember once asking a woman the way as I passed through an almost deserted village. She sat at me and retired into her hut. She was a 'Witness'."

United Nations

Mr. Nyerere on Tanganyika's Minorities
American Route to Africa's Social Policies

FEARS THAT BRITISH POLICY might result in Tanganyika's indigeneous people being controlled by a Government dominated by an immigrant minority were expressed by Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, when he addressed the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

His party had allegedly but unsuccessfully pleaded with the Tanganyika Government to announce the territory should be developed as a "democratic State". Since 98% of the population was African, that naturally meant that Tanganyika should become primarily an African State.

He also demanded changes in the membership of the Legislative Council. Now 98% of the population had 10 seats, while the remaining 2% had 20 seats. That should be changed to 16 African and 16 non-African seats; but that "mild" proposal had been ferociously denounced by the "pro-Government" United Tanganyika Party.

The franchise qualifications for the 1958 and 1959 elections he denounced as restrictive and discriminatory. Only a tiny fraction of the African population would be able to meet them, but the vast majority of non-Africans would have no difficulty in qualifying.

Mass Meetings

Commenting on the restrictions placed on his holding mass public meetings, Mr. Nyerere denied that his party wished to stir up racial bitterness. On the contrary, he had spent much time telling his listeners why they should not quarrel with Europeans and Asians. T.A.N.U. was not revolutionary; it believed in the gradual achievement of Tanganyika's independence in "periods 10 to 12 years".

The U.K. Special Representative, Mr. J. Fletcher Cohen, stressed that the whole purpose of holding these elections was "to secure the best possible representative members in the Legislative Council". He discussed the franchise qualifications in detail, and maintained that they had "most certainly broadened" the African electorate.

Sir Andrew Cohen, the U.K. representative on the council, emphasized that on the basis of the entire eligible electorate the African vote would be in a very substantial majority over all other races combined.

As to the restriction on Mr. Nyerere's public speeches, Mr. Fletcher spoke reiterated that the Government was perfectly satisfied that there would have been no risk of a breach of the peace if more speeches similar in content and tone to some of his had been permitted elsewhere in the Territory.

Questions were put to Mr. Nyerere and his co-speaker, Chief Marcell II, of the Chagga.

Mr. R. Jaipal (India) asked why T.A.N.U. wanted the Government to issue a statement of the policy it intended to follow, since under the U.N. Trusteeship Agreement administering countries were pledged to promote self-government of the territories.

Mr. Nyerere replied that the emphasis was on a plural society and that Government must therefore be multi-racial. That meant that the future Government was unlikely to be similar to that of Ghana or Uganda. Africans were frightened of "domination by the minorities". He claimed that T.A.N.U.'s membership lay between 150,000 and 300,000 and was growing rapidly.

He told Mr. I. I. Lobanov (U.S.S.R.), that the Government had closed down 10 branches. Mr. T. T. Davin (New Zealand) noted that the number of registered branches had risen from 20 in 1955 to 48 at present.

History's Commendation

Mr. R. Bagnard (France), Mr. A. O. Boudaert (Belgium) and Mr. Mason Sears (United States) expressed their satisfaction at the progress being made in the Territory.

Mr. Sears said that the United States had the greatest admiration for the way Great Britain had promoted self-government, not only in Africa, but in so many other parts of the world. She had not received proper recognition for it or "the commendation which history is certain to reward". In Ghana and Nigeria the British Government was demonstrating its faith in the capabilities of African leadership in a way which was having profound influence all over Africa. Britain has unearched a gold-mine of good-will for Great Britain which we feel the administration will turn to best advantage.

What Makes a Good Governor?

Sir Charles Jefferies Lays Ingredients

SIR CHARLES JEFFERIES, who was for many years concerned at the Colonial Office with appointments and promotions, admits in an article in *The Times British Colonies Review* that some Governors have been "all good, some indifferent, and a few bad".

A special aim for the best of Colonial Governors would, he says, be to attain a high degree of administrative efficiency, energy, dynamism, sound finance, financial prudence, industry, health, and an impressive presence.

The modern tendency has been to look for a Governor as the crown of a successful career in the Colonial Service (though there have always been some Governors drawn from other walks of life. So much depends on the man himself that there is no specific training that can be guaranteed to produce a good Governor. Ideally, the field of choice should be unlimited, and there should be freedom to pick the best men wherever they may be found.

In practice the most successful men in business, politics, or the professions are not easily attracted to try a new and chancy line, nor is it always possible to predict whether a man who has done well at something else will be a success in the very special job of governing a colony in the conditions of today.

This prophetic difficulty is not entirely absent when the selection is made from the Colonial (or, as we now call it, the Overseas) Service. The man's record and personal qualities are, however, known, and by the time he comes up to being considered for a governorship he will certainly have had the chance of showing what he can do in work which calls out many of the attributes needed by a Governor. On the other hand, what makes a good civil servant does not necessarily make a good Governor.

One thing in which there has been improvement is continuity. Partly because of the pension system (which has recently been reformed) there used to be many frequent movements of Governors from one post to another than was in the best interests of the territories. The people of a colony have a justifiable reason for complaint if they have to submit to a change of Governor every two or three years because of the varieties of the promotion or pension arrangements.



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Letters to the Editor**Day to Day Relations with Africans
The East of March on Precept and Practice**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR. — I am sure that most people would agree with the statement of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia (whose speech you praised in a recent editorial) that "it is absurd that it is laid upon us, 'thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself'."

But these high-sounding phrases are completely meaningless until they are translated into the sphere of practical action. Indeed, there is a clear danger that Africans will interpret such words as merely an attempt by Europeans and the Colonial Office to avoid their responsibilities. What then should such words mean for those in positions of responsibility and authority in Africa today? I suggest one possible meaning — that no man of any race should ever do or say anything that might give another man the feeling that he is considered inferior.

As a result of a recent trip to East and Central Africa I believe that it is vital that this should be put into practice straight away by all Europeans resolving never to refer directly or indirectly to an African or Africans as "boy" or "natives". This may seem a relatively minor point, but in talks with a considerable number of Africans this emerged as a point of great importance to them.

In fact, I believe that these apparently small matters of day-to-day relationships and contact between the races are more important factors in the racial situation than, say, the details of a proposed new Federal franchise.

It would be very encouraging to hear politicians, Governors, and others in responsible positions (including even yourself, sir) lay far greater stress on this aspect of the situation than they have done hitherto.

Yours faithfully,

Clifton Manor, MARCH
Clifton upon Dunsmore,
Near Rugby.

For Lack of £31m

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY is to be deprived of a great sugar-growing venture in the Kilombero Valley because the Government of the Territory cannot find £31m for a branch railway. It is a tragic reflection that a dozen times that sum was thrown away on the groundnut scheme through mismanagement. If the Government had not been satisfied that a branch line to the Kilombero was economically justified, it would not have been negotiating for so long with the great Natal company which had been willing to extend its interests to East Africa. It seems, then, that a commercial undertaking justified from the business stand-point and a railway similarly justified are to be abandoned through circumstances quite outside the control of Tanganyika. This ought to persuade the Imperial Government of the urgency of finding far greater sums for investment within the Commonwealth.

Greatest Cause of Trouble

"OLD-TIMERS" who perhaps never heard an African talk politics would be staggered at the way in which it has now become the topic of conversation among educated and partially educated Africans when they meet," writes a friend in the course of a long letter. He also says: "I have heard hundreds of such conversations, and some only a year ago — have been highly intelligent. In the great majority of cases there is evidently no real understanding of the matters discussed."

**Intuition with Bulk Buying Theories
Lessons Which Socialists Have Still Not Learnt**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR. — The Labour Party must not be allowed to get away with the claim that its new statement on colonial policy means that if required to office in the United Kingdom it would spend 1% of the national income (about £170m) annually on development of British colonial territories.

Though the statement is unfortunately vague on a number of points, it is clear that the intention is to channel the money through United Nations agencies so far as possible. If that were done, it would be the United Nations, not the United Kingdom, which would be responsible for the spending of the British taxpayer's money; and backward colonies outside the Commonwealth might get a large share, even the largest share. That might suit a party which is naïvely internationalist in its professions (though, fortunately, not always in its actions), but it would scarcely satisfy taxpayers who were paying an additional 1s. in the pound in income tax for the purpose of providing the £170m.

Intuition with the bulk purchase of colonial products ignores the fact that such trading between States is guaranteed to inflame public opinion from time to time. When the United Kingdom is buying below world prices colonial producers grow irate; that happened again and again in the post-war years, with the consequence that what purported to be contracts were revised upwards as a result of colonial protests, the heavy as thus one-sided, and against the interests of U.K. consumers. On the whole, we did well from bulk purchasing after the last war, but at the expense of much irritation overseas.

Government is less able than are private traders to buy from overseas suppliers, British or foreign, and must more readily be visited with odium when the contracts run favourably for this country. The Socialists have evidently not learnt that simple lesson from past experience.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

M. J. DUNSMORE

Lord Altrincham's Toryism

LORD ALTRINCHAM has come under sharp attack for two articles on "The New Toryism" contributed to the *Observer*. The most stinging critic has been Mr. John Connell, who in *Time and Tide* wrote that Lord Altrincham's philosophy, aspirations, and principles were scarcely to be differentiated from those of the paper in which he had written "a political mishmash of flabby and ingenious surrender to disintegration", showing himself to be "a bored, exasperated, and frightened subaltern throwing in his hand and trying to rationalise his lone muddle-headedness." His "foggy but pretentious array of trivialities", Mr. Connell thought, was rooted in a complete misunderstanding of Britain's situation in the world, her rights, duties, and responsibilities in and out of the Commonwealth and Empire. Some of Lord Altrincham's arguments were described as mendacious and mischievous, and there was a scathing reference to his admiration and affection for "the rampant, neurotic nationalisms of Africa and Asia."

Shop Window

"For thousands of travellers Embakasi Airport, Nairobi, will be their window on Kenya. Their impressions must be good," Mr. A. Hopwood, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya,

Imperial Institute's Increased Activities

Publicity for the Commonwealth

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S annual report for 1956 records the death in Rhodesia early this year of the chairman of the board of governors, Viscount Hudson, of whom the director, Mr. Kenneth Bradley, writes: "Lord Hudson's death occurred when the board was re-organized and at a time when the future of the Institute was uncertain. He was deeply convinced of the importance for the peace of the world of the unity of the Commonwealth and in the wider field of Commonwealth relations, could and should have an important part to play. His own experience of public affairs, his wisdom, enthusiasm, and vision were all dedicated to this purpose, and in particular to the object of creating a new Institute which should reflect the past, present, and in the spirit of its work the Commonwealth of today and tomorrow".

Attendances in the galleries of the Institute in 1956 numbered about 492,000, or 20% above the previous year's total. The number of school children attending in parties for instruction rose by more than 2,000 to 45,604, and attendances in the cinema increased to 268,638.

No fewer than 6,496 schools throughout the country were visited by lecturers; the governors regard the promotion of Commonwealth studies as an integral part of the educational curriculum as one of the most important functions of the Institute, and work among the young is consequently given special attention. Conferences for six-form scholars were held on 19 occasions, all but three being outside London.

The Institute's panel of lecturers now numbers 86, speakers of whom 36 are more or less fully employed. Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, lately Colonial Secretary in Cyprus and now Member for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika, gave 57 talks to grammar schools during seven weeks' leave.

Students' Club

There are now just over 400 paid-up members of the Commonwealth Students' Club, but only 14 are from East Africa, and one each from Northern Rhodesia and the Sudan. Its social activities include weekly dances, tea parties, indoor games, occasional film shows, debates, concerts, lectures and visits to places of interest and entertainment.

More than 400 students who attended the residential course on race relations started at Moor Park by the Overseas Service Committee of the British Council of Churches and the Conference of British Missionary Societies spent a day at the Institute for a general introduction to the country for which they are bound.

The report concludes: "The life-blood of the Institute, and every effort continues to be made within the limits of financial resources to bring the services which it can provide to the notice of the public, and especially of local education authorities and teachers and of Governments overseas. Some 106,000 leaflets describing these services were distributed during the year, and 18 displays of the Institute's teaching aids and publications were held at various educational exhibitions, teachers' in-service courses, and, notably, at the annual meeting of the Geographical Association.

It can at least be said that there seems to be less criticism than there used to be about the failure of the Institute to make itself known, and there is no doubt that the steady expansion of its work is to a considerable extent due to the constant publicity which has been undertaken".

Among the members of the board of governors are Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, Mr. V. G. Matthews, Commissioner in London for East Africa, Sir John Martin, representing the Colonial Office, and Mr. F. S. Joelson, nominated by the Minister of Education.

"The life, pattern, and design of any legislative assembly is shaped by its standing rules and orders, and thus from its procedure grows either a static body or a live advancing body". Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Finance and Development in Kenya, speaking in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

Uganda Africans Visiting Nairobi

FIVE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS of the Uganda Legislative Council are paying a five-day visit to Nairobi on the business of the High Commission organization.

The representatives, Messrs. W. B. Walukamba, J. B. Buhia, J. Obwangi, E. C. Katiti and G. B. K. Magezi. They arrived in Nairobi by air on Tuesday morning. After calling on the Acting Commissioner of the East Africa High Commission, the Financial Secretary and the Chief Administrative Officer, they went to the offices of the Royal Technical College.

Yesterday they visited the East African Statistical Department, the Industrial Research Organization at its new headquarters in the industrial area of Nairobi, the Enclosure Bureau, and the Meteorological Department.

They will spend today at the railway workshops, and the telecommunications training school, and tomorrow at Mbagathi near Nairobi, inspecting the work of the Agricultural and Forestry Organization and the Veterinary Research Organization.

Reading Matter for Africans

"WHILE WE ARE DOING ALL WE CAN, we are only nibbling at the problem", Mr. C. G. Richards, director of the East African Literature Bureau, said when addressing the newly formed East African Library Association in Nairobi. The network of lending libraries had proved so successful that plans for its development were being considered, one of the next steps being the establishment of branch libraries with full-time librarians. The stock of the library service now comprised about 120,000 volumes, of which 40,000 were in the Kenya branch. Loans from the 200 book-lending libraries in the territories last year totalled 106,000 volumes, and there were nearly 4,500 individual members of the postal library service.

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Parliament

Public Meetings in Kenya
Court Use of Tape Recordings

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was asked by MR. JAMES JOHNSON in the House of Commons last week whether tape recordings taken by Kenya Government officials of speeches made by African M.L.C.s at their public meetings would be used in evidence against those speakers.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The production of the recordings as evidence in any case brought by the Crown for an alleged contravention of the law would be a matter for the Attorney-General of Kenya."

MR. JOHNSON: "Would not the Minister agree that the absolute accuracy of tape recording is always beyond question because it can be so easily tampered with? Does he not think that it is at least against all our notions of justice, and those of the United States and the Continent, to use this sort of evidence now or in the future?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sure that the hon. gentleman is not suggesting that the police or any other responsible authority would do that in Kenya. [HON. MEMBERS: 'Oh!'] Well, in view of the generous tributes paid by hon. Members opposite to the Government of Kenya after a recent visit, those ideas sound a little unreal, but I must point out that it is for any such evidence would, of course, be a matter for the court to determine."

Wyndham Commission Findings

MR. JOHNSON asked the Colonial Secretary would publish the findings of the commission under Mr. Justice Wyndham which had investigated the detention and banishment of African National Congress and trade union leaders from the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The reports made to the Governor and will not be published. I will let the hon. Member know if the Governor decides to make any substantive selection orders."

MR. JOHNSON: "While accepting that these men are exiled until the end of the year with the Colonial Secretary give no assurance that they will be allowed to go back to the Copperbelt with their homes, their wives and their jobs at the end of the year, when the Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council expires?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am not prepared to give any assurance. From my own knowledge of the situation—and I was there fairly recently with the Governor—I am certain that these cases are kept under constant review. I think the hon. Member need fear that these will not be in all cases."

Human Rights

MR. G. A. FARHIE (Lab.) asked why permission was refused by the Nyasaland Legislative Council for the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be made available for use in African schools.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, said that he named Mr. Paschke was referring to a reply in Council to a request that the Government should take immediate steps to see that the schools were provided with the Decisions and other United Nations documents as part of their reading materials. The Government spokesman had said that the terminology of such documents was such that they were not generally suitable for or readily understandable by school children.

Nyasaland African Wages

MR. FARHIE stated that statutory minimum wages for agricultural labour in Nyasaland and for industrial and other classes of labour except in the Central Province (tailoring industry) employed in industrial areas outside the main towns was (from July 1) 1s. 3d. per day, a rise of 3d.

The new daily rate in Blantyre/Limbe was 2s. (vs. 4d.), and 1s. 9d. (vs. 4d.) for Zomba and Lilongwe townships. Those figures included the cost of rations. The minimum wages were often exceeded, and most employers gave a free mid-day meal without pay deduction.

Co-operative Gineries

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that there were now ten co-operative cotton gineries in Uganda. He hoped that another five would be established in the next five years. The Governor was very conscious of the importance of securing that the co-operative unions were required to provide one-third of the total cost of the gineries, the balance of capital cost being lent by Government at 5%.

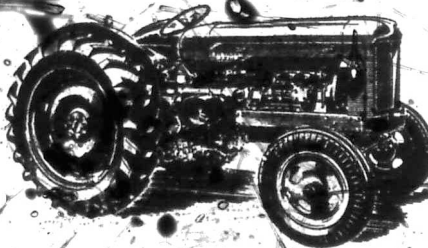
Minister's Plea for Closer Co-operation

MR. J. M. CAEDICOTT, Federal Minister of Agriculture, called for closer co-operation between the Federation and East Africa when he opened an agricultural show at Nakuru, Kenya. He said: "Our problems are the same. We may have different approaches because of differing social conditions, but we can learn from one another's successes and failures—more materially because our fundamental objective is the same. That is to establish in this part of Africa strong and powerful States based on British conditions with the closest possible ties with Britain—States which will exercise an ever-increasing influence and be of very great importance first in African affairs and later in world affairs. With our enormous resources and potentialities for agricultural, mineral, and industrial developments, who could doubt that, given wise and determined leadership, we shall achieve these objectives? The degree of influence that we shall be able to exert will be to a great extent conditioned by the degree of co-operation between us."

Breakfast Serial

FROM HIS BREAKFAST TABLE the district officer in Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia, Mr. John Griffiths, saw a leopard. He went on to his verandah, which he was attacked and his arm savaged. The beast then called next door and chased Mrs. Gibb, wife of an accountant, into the house, into which it tried to break. It was shot by Mr. Gibb as it crossed the street to pay a third call.

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Copperbelt Challenge U.K. Miners Industrial Apartheid in England

MR. ERNEST JONES, president of the National Mineworkers' Union of Great Britain, said on Monday in Torquay at its annual conference that up to 10,000 men were required in United Kingdom coal mines and that although about 2,500 Hungarians were available only 100 of them could be placed because of the attitude of the natives. If mass emigration were to change it would be a grave indictment. —Mr. Jones continued.

The great working class movement nationally and internationally will assert that we have lost our passion for international brotherhood. Hungarian refugees, whose great crime was fighting Soviet guns and tanks with their bare hands, must be welcomed at those times when it is established that British labour is not available to supply man-power needs.

One has had more to say about apartheid in South Africa than in more bitterly criticised European workers in the Copperbelt for discriminating practices against the Africans in the mines than myself. Now the question is, asked in the Rhodesian Copperbelt: "What would happen if 45,000 Africans were to claim work in British mines?"

We are accused of industrial apartheid in our British miners' trade union. It throws back into our teeth the assertions and charges we have made against them, and in our present situation we have no health-giving, idealism expressed in phrases and sentences, however poetic or rich in language, is worthless unless the purpose they express compels our vigorous pursuit to fulfilment.

"Without some measure of agreement between the territorial and Federal Governments on the proposals for African franchise the outlook for a future Dominion would be far more gloomy than in much quoted Ghana for Ghana is more homogenous than the Federation."
—Central African Examiner

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(Please mention this Journal)

Colonial Coach Air Services Concessions to Private Airlines

A STATEMENT ON THE FUTURE of the colonial coach services was made in a written reply last week by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr. Harold Wilson. In reply to Sir Alan Harvey, the Minister said:

"I informed the House just before the recess that I had received the Air Transport Advisory Council's recommendations about the future basis of colonial coach services and was consulting the Commonwealth and Colonial Governments concerned. I have now received the comments of those Governments, all of whom have agreed in principle to the council's proposals. Subject, therefore, to the clarification of points of detail, I propose to accept the council's recommendations.

"The A.T.A.C. took into account the interests of the public in the form of cheaper, private airlines which the independent companies have made available on the colonial coach routes. This increasing economic difficulty of the older agencies such as the Viking on the African routes, the gradual adjustments by the colonies of independent status, which will limit the scope for colonial coach services, since these services can be operated only between the United Kingdom and colonial territories, and the trend towards higher density seating on tourist services, necessitating fare reductions which may extend to African routes in two or three years.

Lower Fares

These new tourist services, offered by the A.T.A.C. as T.34 tourist services are likely to provide fares lower than existing colonial coach fares.

"For the interim period until the higher density (T.34) fares are introduced on the African routes, the council recommends:

"On their existing colonial coach services to Nairobi and Salisbury, Airwork and Hunting-Clan should be allowed to introduce Hermes and/or Viscount aircraft, subject to these aircraft being fitted with the maximum density seating; the approved frequency should be slightly reduced to take account of the greater capacity of the new aircraft, but otherwise the conditions should be as at present.

"For the future, following the introduction of T.34 fares on the African routes, the council recommended:

(a) On their existing routes to Nairobi, Salisbury and Accra, Airwork and Hunting-Clan should be allowed to provide T.34 service. Instead of colonial coach services on the basis of B.O.A.C. having 70% and Airwork and Hunting-Clan together 30% of the U.K. share of the capacity needed for the new class of service (these are about the proportions in which tourist plus colonial coach traffic is at present divided between B.O.A.C. and the independent companies), B.O.A.C. should continue to cater for the U.K. share of the higher classes of traffic on the routes.

Mail Service

"There should be no restrictions on the aircraft which Airwork and Hunting-Clan can use, and, as they will be operating normal tourist services at I.A.T.A. fares, they should be allowed to carry mail as well as supplementary freight.

(b) The division of T.34 capacity between the corporations and the independent companies on the African routes should not be varied except possibly after periodic review by the council.

"I have been concerned lest the independent operators who have established certain colonial coach routes should, through the general trend towards lower fares and through the attainment of independent territories of independence, be deprived of the opportunities they have created for themselves in the form of colonial coach services.

"The recommendations of the Council will now free the colonial coach operators from some of the present restrictions which bind them on their existing colonial coach routes and will ensure a greater share in the operation of low-fare services.

The Government of Pakistan has offered a scholarship of 200 rupees monthly to a suitable applicant born in Kenya who wishes to study in Pakistan. According to the subject chosen, the course may last from two to five years. The scholar appointed must pay his own expenses and from Pakistan.

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News Items

Stamp and Protectorate Office stamps now bear the overprint "Republic of the Legislative Council, 1957".

The first phase, costing £43,000, of the Changamwe housing estate on the Mombasa peninsula is now open. The Federation's first international horse show will be held at Chikumbi, six miles from Salisbury, towards the end of July.

The Women's League garden party in its 10th year, held on the afternoon of July 2 at 38 Chesham Place, S.W.1.

The East African Veterinary Research Organization's annual report for 1956 has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 6s. 6d.

There are now more than 10,000 African coffee growers in the Embu district of Kenya, their combined acreage under the crop being just over 2,810 acres.

The eighth reunion of the African Civil Affairs Branch, 1941-48, will be held in London on July 15. Particulars are available from Commander D. F. Bray, "Dan's Yard" Westminster, S.W.1.

Nyasaland's new Bursary Selection Board consists of the Director of Education as chairman, the Senior Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. M. Chira, M.P., Mr. E. K. Gondwa, and Mr. L. A. Little, M.L.C.

The legislatures of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have approved resolutions which permit the Federal Parliament to debate a Bill to increase the number of Federal M.P.s from 35 to 59.

Nutrient deficiencies in Tanganyika soils are now known to affect coffee, wattle, pines, and pyrethrum, the Government chemist says in his annual report, which describes poisoned arrows as still the main homicidal agents used by Africans.

A seminar on Tropical Africa will be held at Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, U.S.A., from July 9 to 13 "for those who lead in shaping United States foreign policy opinion".

Seven Kenya African women, one from the Coast Province and the rest from Nyanza, are undergoing a two-year course at a Government training college in order to qualify as agricultural instructors. Several African men are attending the course.

African M.L.C.s in Nyasaland have written to Commonwealth Prime Ministers now in London asking them to support Nyasaland's withdrawal from "the imposed, undemocratic Central African Federation", and declaring that the "philosophy of partnership" is in fact apartheid.

Three Kingsley Fairbridge scholarships at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, worth £300 annually, are offered to young men in the United Kingdom by the London Council of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College. Applications must be made before the end of October.

The two-year phase of investigations into the Shire Valley project in Nyasaland, including all the preliminary work necessary for the construction of the Matope Barrage hydro-electric scheme, is nearing completion, according to a spokesman for the consulting engineers, Sir William Halcrow and Partners.

The Ford Foundation of the United States, which sent a mission to East and Central Africa some months ago to investigate projects for possible assistance, has decided in principle to consider activities in the fields of higher education and research, and will therefore send representatives to the territories later this year to make more detailed investigations.

The three Lusaka daily bus services for Europeans having proved "wholly uneconomic" during the first five months of the year, the Northern Rhodesian Government has given notice of its decision to discontinue the annual subsidy, at the rate of £2,200 which has been paid to Central African Road Services, Ltd., and the buses were withdrawn at the beginning of this week.

Fees for basic in-patient services were introduced in Kenya on Monday. Out-patients have paid them for some time. Admission fees at King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, and the Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa, will be 15s. for adults and 5s. for children. At other Government hospitals it will be 10s. and 5s. respectively. There is no question of a patient being refused treatment if he cannot pay.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in Nairobi has passed a resolution "noting with concern the acceptance by Sir Alfred Vincent of leadership of the European political group in the Legislative Council of Kenya in spite of the fact that his nomination by the Board of Commerce and Industry was to represent solely the interests of commerce and industry of Kenya and not the political group". The resolution asked that Sir Alfred should either resign as a corporate member or "jettison the European leadership".

Political Importance of Happy Families

THE WOMEN OF ALL COMMUNITIES IN Kenya have a most important part to play in fostering better relations and European women in particular can do immeasurable good by helpfully and tactfully assisting women of the African tribes to play their proper part in promoting family stability in this Colony. The happy family is the basis of the happy country. No society is flourishing which is not based firmly on family life. The future of the country depends much on the willingness of men and women of all races to work together.

Considerable progress in this direction has been made by the Sir Evelyn Baring Government of Kenya in addressing meetings in Nairobi celebrating the 40th birthday of the East Africa Women's League.

Farming in Kenya

KENYA'S DAIRY STOCK are generally of better standard than those in the Federation, which has been said by Kenya pointers in beef production, Mr. J. M. Rathoo, Federal Minister of Agriculture, said before leaving Nairobi after a fortnight's visit. He expressed admiration of the efficiency of Kenya's European farming, and said that in the African areas he had seen developments which should result in first-class and highly productive farms.

Wife's Extravagance?

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has said that a civil servant friend of his on a salary of £100 a month was accommodated in a house for which the Government paid more than £75 monthly of which the occupant paid only 15% of his salary. Mr. Rathoo, Minister for Works, replied that the facts could not have been rightly stated unless the officer was serving with the High Commission!

T.A.N.U. Clerk Jailed

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION recently complained to the police that an unauthorized person had collected union fees in the Tameke area, issuing false receipts, and not sent the money to T.A.N.U.'s former clerk in the Tameke sub-branch office of the union has now been sentenced to the offences to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of £15 which, if paid, will be given to the union as compensation.

Inter-Racial Schools

INTER-RACIAL EDUCATION is to begin in Government secondary schools in Uganda next year. Making that announcement, Mr. G. B. Cartland, Minister for Social Services, said that the process of integration would need to be gradual and that there must be no lowering of standards. He hoped that non-Government schools would adopt the same policy.

Exchange of Runs

KENYA'S FINANCE MINISTER having parried a number of questions in the Legislature, Mr. Norman Hart asked: "Would the Minister agree that it is not so much that the questions are evasive as E. J. Vasey?" Mr. Vasey promptly replied that the meaning of the friend "harries me".

Kenya's Towns

NAIROBI has now a population of about 100,000 Europeans, 75,000 Asians, and 120,000 Africans. In Mombasa the numbers are between 1,500 and 2,000 Europeans, 6,000 Asians, and 16,000 Africans. Kisumu has more Asians (10,000) than Africans (8,000), and about 550 Europeans.

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Nakuru As A Railway Centre Great Growth Of Rift Valley Traffic

Mrs. EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when she opened the new railway station at Nakuru that the traffic handled by East African Railways had more than doubled since the war, and that on the Kenya-Uganda section 162 new locomotives, 250 passenger coaches, and 7,500 motor wagons had been added since 1945.

In 12 years 7,000 skilled and semi-skilled Africans had joined the staff and were now working as drivers, workmen, mechanics, and in similar capacities. The Railways now carried about 1,000 Africans annually.

A Kikuyu educated at Makerere College was being trained by British Railways so that he might return as a cadet train superintendent, and a Luo was being trained in Kenya as an assistant welfare officer. A Maragoli, Mr. Isaac Ngunya, who had been appointed signals operator at Nakuru, was probably the first African ever to have the responsibility of a power-operated signal control box; he had reached this position through hard work and true ability.

Arthur Kirby, general manager of the Railways could not be present because the occasion clashed with a conference in Rhodesia of the general managers of railways in Southern Africa. The Governor said that he had coped admirably with the problems arising from a state of armed insurrection. He had been responsible for re-equipping the line and the staff of Mombasa, that he had encouraged Africans in their work, and that though his departure would be greatly regretted there was pleasure that he would continue to serve East Africa in London.

Old Ideas

Mr. W. Urquhart, deputy general manager, said that when he arrived in Kenya 37 years ago and got off a train in Nakuru his greeting to a district officer was: "I have to design and build a new station here, and you to concentrate on the work." It did not usually take the Railways 37 years to build new stations! They would build and then the war had stopped all such development, but the scheme which had now reached its end had been executed in several phases, the first being completed five years ago. Nakuru, centre of the farming activities of the Rift Valley, was becoming one of Africa's most important railway centres.

Every day there were eight passenger trains and 35 goods trains; in 1906 there were only three per week between Nairobi and Nakuru, and two per week onwards to Kisumu. The passenger receipts for leaving Nakuru numbered about 5,000 annually; the total was now nearly 250,000. In 1939 goods traffic was under 70,000 tons; now it was nearly three times as much.

CD and W Grants

GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CEYLON territories during the last financial year totalling £23,755,393 were approved by the British Government, with a further £2,202,880 for research. The University College of East Africa received £747,725; Kenya was granted £1,200,000 for the intensification of African agriculture, and Tanganyika £300,000 for African urban housing. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland received £494,250 for permanent buildings and equipment. For research £229,600 was allocated to the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, and £166,744 to the Veterinary Research Organization.

World Bank Loan for Ethiopia

A LOAN OF 15M. U.S. DOLLARS has been made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Ethiopia for the improvement and extension of its road system. In 1950 a loan of 5m. U.S. dollars was made for the same purpose. The Ethiopian Government then undertook to spend 20.4m. U.S. dollars, or 51m. Ethiopian dollars, on the repair and maintenance of 4,650 kilometres (2,900 miles) of roads.

Taylor Woodrow Chairman

MR. FRANK LAWRENCE, founder and chairman of the Taylor Woodrow group of construction companies, has been elected chairman of the Kenya Construction Council in order to bring the resources of the various firms in the A.C. and C. group to the attention of a central authority. Mr. Lawrence is the managing director of the Taylor Woodrow Construction Company, Mr. J. H. Reeves being its joint deputy managing director. Messrs. J. A. Hurlbut and J. G. Woodrow have joined the board. Mr. Lawrence is also chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and of the Kenya Chamber of Agriculture. The Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been acquired by the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry Corporation, Ltd. of London. Mr. Lawrence is also chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Mr. G. C. Woodrow has been appointed director of Taylor Woodrow (Building) Ltd.

Industrial Employment

THE NUMBER OF AFRICANS working in industry in Uganda is growing more than five times since 1945. In 1945 there were 223,129, slightly fewer than in 1946. In 1950 there were only about 1,500 more than in 1945. In 1951 there were 223,129 were seasonally employed in 1951. In 1952 there were 223,129 allowing for those not being taken into the enumeration carried out in the total of Africans employed in industry is officially estimated at 3,000,000. The number of Africans last year, amounting to 6,600,000, and causing a working loss of 12,400,000, is about 10 times more than in the previous year. There were nine registered trade unions and 1,044 registered factories. Of a total of 2,497 industrial accidents 82% were fatal.

Nyasaland's Railway Higher Points

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, Ltd., announce that, subject to audit, the net operating profit of the group before taxation but after providing for the renewal of fixed assets, for the year ended December 31, last, amounted to £486,022, compared with £322,234 in the previous year. Taxation is estimated at £122,661. The general reserve reaches £665,000 (25% of £2,660,000) and a dividend of 5% on the £28,515 ordinary shares of £1 and 1,081,682 A ordinary shares of £1 will require £43,165 against (£30,189) in dividends last year. The carry-forward is £78,227 against £53,973 brought in.

Uganda Coffee Commission

THE PRICE structure of the coffee industry in Uganda is to be reviewed by a commission appointed by the Government. Mr. A. J. Killick, Minister of Natural Resources, has said that he will review the price structure in relation to costs allowed, to the quality of the output from curing works, and to the type and grades of coffee required by buyers overseas, and consider the need to encourage maximum production of the grades which would give the optimum return to growers.

Dalgely's Capital Reorganization

THE REORGANIZATION of the capital of Dalgely & Co., Ltd., will take effect from tomorrow. Holders of the A and B ordinary shares of 8s. will therefore hold fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each in the proportion of two such shares for every five in the company's holdings of A and B shares. In addition, each A shareholder will have allotted to him from the capitalization of reserves one further fully-paid £1 share for each 50 A shares previously held.

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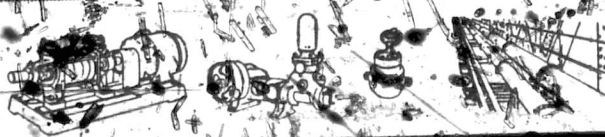
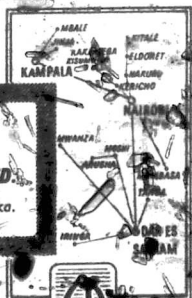
BIRD & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., estimates profits before tax for the year ended June 30 at about £275,000. On capital increased to £900,000 an interim dividend of 7½% (the same) is to be paid. Last year the distribution was 17½% on capital of £750,000. The company, which is primarily engaged in sisal production, has now more than 750 acres under tea in Tanganyika Territory.

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Sugar Estates Report

SUGAR ESTATES, Ltd. after providing a profit of £45,000 for the year 1956, reported a profit of £45,312 for the year. General reserves £250,000 and £300,000 is provided for the year. Interest on the preference shares required to be paid £18,000 on the ordinary stock, leaving £27,312 to be carried forward. The issued capital consists of 1,500,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock and 1,366,000 in ordinary stock in units of 100 shares each. The ordinary shares are valued at £1,366,000 and the preference shares at £1,500,000. The current assets are £1,271,471, including £100,000 in cash.

During the year 226 tons of sugar were produced. The directors are Lieut.-Colonel C. B. R. Hornum (chairman), Major D. Hornung, Mr. Vivian J. Oury, Mr. H. L. Boulton, and Mr. I. Blackhouse. The secretary is Mr. F. B. H. Fox.

The 37th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 23.

Vegetable Oil Seeds

ESTIMATED WORLD PRODUCTION of vegetable oil seeds in 1956 exceeded that of the previous year by about 10%. Commonwealth countries provided nearly a quarter. Tanganyika and Uganda respectively produced 40,000 and 180,000 tons of unshelled groundnuts. Southern Rhodesia grew 1,000 tons of cottonseed, Tanganyika 44,000 tons, Uganda 28,000 tons, and the Sudan 210,000 tons. Tanganyika produced 13,000 tons and Uganda 30,000 tons of sesame seed; Tanganyika 6,000 tons and Zanzibar 5,000 tons of copra, and respectively 1,800 tons and 3,700 tons of castor oil. British East Africa produced 25,000 tons of oil seed. These figures are quoted from "Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds," a review published for the Commonwealth Economic Committee by H.M. Stationery Office at £5.

Of Commercial Concern

A £200,000 grant was made to the East African Land Development Corporation for the purchase of land for the 12 months ending 31st March 1957. The grant is to be used for the purchase of land for the purpose of the Corporation's programme of land development.

An travelling agency has been formed in East Africa. The agency is to be known as the East African Travellers' Club. It is to be a joint venture between the East African Travellers' Club and the East African Travellers' Club.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has announced that it will be increasing the number of its air services to 12 flights per week. The new service will be operated by the East African Airways Corporation.

A recent census shows that the population of East Africa has increased by 2,394,000 since 1946. The population of East Africa is now estimated at 27,400,000. The population of East Africa is now estimated at 27,400,000.

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The East African Market

AN ADMIRABLE BROCHURE entitled "The East African Market" has been published by Barclay's Bank D.C.O. It emphasizes that it is just inevitably leave many questions unanswered and that there is no real substitute for personal examination of the possibilities of a new market; and the attractions of a visit to East Africa are made very evident by the many excellently selected photographs, some of them in colour. The astonishing progress of 10 years in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is contrasted in a way which will be likely to induce many business men to visit the Kingdom to examine for themselves the prospect of increased business in an area which has now a population of about 100 million and where the trade worth more than £150m. Since the Daily Telegraph does rather less than half that trade, there is obviously great scope for the enterprising.

Wheat in Kenya

NEARLY 300,000 ACRES of wheat are now being grown every year. Apart from the Government-owned buildings, water supply, and other amenities, the land in good heart, between 1946 and 1956. Working capital is employed each year in the purchase of providing tight through the country, trade in the tractor, and of business, and a considerable weekly business in our up-country. All this is done in a way which enables our wheat farmers to place wheat in Nakuru and to import Australian wheat and cheaper than that from the Argentine. Mr. M. Barendse, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, is planning a new flour mill in Nakuru for the year 1957.

Company Report

African Explosives and Chemical Industries Increased Manufacturing and Trading Profits

Expansion of Sales

Business Work in Many Fields

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S STATEMENT

THE 33RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON JUNE 17 IN JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. A. J. ... managing director, who presided, was assisted by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, LL.D., the chairman of the company.

The chairman, in submitting for valuation to shareholders, along with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1956, the following comments upon the affairs of the company and its subsidiaries:

The references made in the directors' report to financial figures relate to the company itself. In my comments, especially as regards our trading and manufacturing results, I refer to the consolidated figures in respect of the company and its subsidiaries.

It will be observed from the consolidated balance sheet that there has been an increase, compared with the previous year, of over £1,500,000 in fixed assets, representing capital expenditure during the year on various expansion projects less the depreciation provided on the whole of the assets.

Finance for Capital Expenditure

As a temporary means of financing capital expenditure arrangements have been made with our two ordinary shareholders, De Beers Industrial Corporation, Limited, and Imperial Chemical Industries (South Africa), Limited, to make borrowings from them on loan accounts. These loans as at December 31, 1955, amounting to £3,000,000. Subsequent to that date a further £1,000,000 was borrowed temporarily from them and the total loans of £4,000,000 were liquidated on October 1, 1956, by the issue to the two ordinary shareholders of 3,000,000 ordinary shares. The issued ordinary capital of the company as at December 31, 1956, thus amounts to £13,500,000, of which 10,500,000 £1 shares were issued on the date of the previous balance sheet. In this connection, after issue of this issue of ordinary shares, the authorized share capital of the company was increased in July, 1956, from £12,000,000 (made up of 2,000,000 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 10,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each) to £22,000,000 (made up of 3,000,000 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 20,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each). We thus now have 10,500,000 £1 ordinary shares issued and 11,500,000 £1 ordinary shares unissued, and a total authorized share capital of £22,000,000.

Construction Costs

Review of the differences, due to increases in construction costs, between the original cost of much of your company's plant and buildings and the replacement value thereof, after allowing for age and expected life, your directors arranged for a detailed revaluation of our physical assets to be undertaken with the objective of considering introducing more realistic values in our balance sheet which, in turn, affects the determination of the amount of depreciation which should properly

be charged in arriving at our manufacturing profits. This revaluation is now practically completed and your directors will shortly be giving consideration to the questions of incorporating these more realistic values in the company's accounts and possibly utilizing part of the surplus arising from the revaluation in making a scrip issue to the ordinary shareholders.

Result of Year's Operations

The manufacturing and trading profits of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1956, amounted to £3,741,100, representing an increase of a little over £400,000 compared with the previous year. This increase is attributable mainly to the commencement of operations during the year of our extension projects plus increased demands for our products generally, including those of our expansion projects, which were completed during the year. As to the manufacturing and trading profits have to be added dividends from subsidiary companies amounting to £39,672, making a total of £3,780,772.

Deducting therefrom interest on notes, debentures, loan stock and other borrowings amounting to £504,975 and provision for taxation (including a further amount transferred to serve for deferred taxation) and an adjustment in respect of previous years (to which a further reference is made in the directors' report) of £1,437,977, the net profits available for appropriation account amounted to £1,817,820. With the addition of the balances brought forward from the previous year of £2,254,407,422, the total available for appropriation was £2,225,251.

Dividends

Dividends of the 5% cumulative preference shares amounting to £52,000. An interim dividend of 5% and a final dividend of 7 1/2%, making a total of 12 1/2% for the year, were declared on the ordinary shares. The interim dividend declared in September, 1956, applied only to the 10,500,000 ordinary shares issued at that time, whereas the final dividend of 7 1/2% applies to the current issued ordinary share capital of 13,500,000 ordinary shares. The total dividends on the ordinary shares thus absorb £1,537,500. Deducting also the dividends paid and payable to minority shareholders in subsidiary companies, amounting to £62,624, and the difference between these dividends and the minority shareholders' proportion of the profits of the subsidiary companies for the year under review amounting to £12,926, the balance carried forward to next year is £1,900,000.

Reviewed in the light of the foregoing, three main groups of products are present based on the three primary industries of Southern Africa, i.e. explosives and accessories for the mining industry, fertilizers and plant protection products for the farming industry and industrial chemicals for the manufacturing industry, the financial results of the company's operations reflect, as one would expect, soundness and stability on a gradually expanding scale roughly proportional to the capital expenditure incurred in increasing our range of products.

and our output capacity in view of the steadily growing requirements of our market.

I now propose to refer briefly to our main products and newer projects.

Explosives

The demand for blasting explosives, detonators and other accessories, again increased during 1956, due mainly to the progress on the developing gold mines in the large Free State, the Bar West Rand and Klerksdorp areas, together with increased requirements of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines.

The most significant increases are in the demand for our lower products, Cordtex Fuse and Igniter Cord. Cordtex Fuse, the manufacture of which we commenced in South Africa a few years ago, is best described as a "smoking" fuse that ensures complete propagation of explosive charges, particularly in long blast holes, where other means of initiation might result in partial failure. It also has an important application in all types of surface blasting due to its enhanced safety and ease of application in multiple shot firing.

Igniter Cord, the manufacture of which was started on a pilot plant scale last year, is a device for lighting a number of fuses in sequence from a single ignition point, instead of each fuse being lit individually by hand, and its application introduces improvements in safety and efficiency in blasting practice. Following the successful development of Igniter Cord production on the pilot plant, we are now in the course of installing a full scale production plant.

Fertilizer Products

Our total sales of fertilizer products increased slightly during 1956 compared with the previous year although, contrary to the general trend in recent years, there was a change in the incidence of the demand, sales of straight superphosphate being higher and sales of mixed fertilizer being lower. As mentioned in my address to shareholders last year certain extensions to our manufacturing facilities at our two fertilizer factories at Umbogintwini and Somerset West, which are now in progress, will bring the aggregate capacity from these two factories up to not less than 300,000 tons of superphosphate per annum, besides enabling us to handle a large tonnage of fertilizer mixtures both in powder and granular form. These extensions will, we envisage, take care of the Union's requirements for several years ahead especially as the advent of superphosphate manufacture in Rhodesia next year (to which reference is made in the next paragraph) will release output capacity in our Union factories from which we have hitherto supplied superphosphate to the Central African Federation.

Good progress is being made with construction work on the new superphosphate plant, together with the attendant fertilizer mixing and granulating plants, which are being established by our subsidiary company A.E. & C.I. (Rhodesia), Limited, at Rodda factory near Salisbury, and it is anticipated that manufacture in these new plants will commence round about the middle of this year.

Industrial Chemicals

Sales of industrial chemicals in 1956 reflect an appreciable increase in the aggregate, the most notable increase again being due to the additional output resulting from the completion during the year of the third stage of our new 25 Ammonia plant at Modderfontein which now has a capacity of 50,000 tons of Ammonia, 60,000 tons of Nitric Acid and 10,000 tons of Ammonium Nitrate per annum. A large proportion of the Ammonium Nitrate which is used in

explosives manufacture but we were also during 1956 for the first time to market a limited quantity of agricultural grade Ammonium Nitrate.

Looking to the future, our technical staff is actively engaged in finalizing the project, to which I referred last year, for a further major extension of our ammonia capacity with the object mainly of catering for the future requirements of nitrogen for agriculture, a considerable proportion of which may have to be exported to overseas.

Our new plant at Umbogintwini for the manufacture of chlorine, solvents and plastics which was started up in stages towards the end of 1955 and early 1956, has since operated at less than its designed rate of output due to market requirements being somewhat lower than had been expected and to a good deal of overseas competition at cut prices. The progress of this project will improve as demand and production levels rise, as the plant was designed, and the result of lowering of unit costs will help in its meeting competition.

Vynite and Paints

Work in connexion with the modernizing and extension of the plant in our Vynite Division is proceeding and the quality of our plastic-coated products has been improved and the range which we will be able to manufacture when the Cambridge now on order is installed has increased and will include plastic sheet and film.

In the paint trade, we have been associated from the outset with Lewis Berger and Sons (S.A.), Limited, and for the last three years Berger's and our own paint products have been marketed through a jointly owned company, United Paints, Limited.

Arrangements have now been concluded for all paint manufacturing as well as marketing to be handled, on behalf of Berger's and ourselves, by United Paints, Limited, and we are confident that these arrangements will be to our mutual interests and will enable better service to be given to our customers. It is contemplated that United Paints, Limited, will in the near future establish a paint factory in Rhodesia to cater more efficiently for the expanding market for paints in the Central African Federation.

Other Activities

The older portion of our Klipspruit Gaside Factory operated satisfactorily throughout the year up to the limits of the methane gas available from the adjoining municipal sewage works. On the new extension at Klipspruit, which includes coal gasification and methane synthesis plants, which were started up towards the end of 1956, we have had some teething troubles which have not yet been wholly overcome, but we hope it will not be long before we get the new plant settled down to a consistent rate of production.

Our subsidiary company, East Carbide Limited, increased its sales in the local market during 1956 (due to the expanding local demand for gaside for chemical manufacture) and maintained its position in the competitive export trade.

Our various subsidiary and associated companies in the Union, the Central African Federation and East Africa continue to play an active and valuable part in the overall activities and development of our group.

Research

In support of and complementary to our normal production and commercial operations and our large programme of capital construction work, the company is conducting a large amount of research work in many fields connected with the chemical industry, including

inter alia, agricultural research, and is engaged in the development and application of research in matters such as Work Study, Appraisal, Personnel Selection Procedures and Assessment, Education and Training, assigned directly or indirectly, to improve productivity and to increase efficiency in the conduct of the company's affairs.

Whilst the company thus has considerable resources of its own in these respects and is continuously accumulating further knowledge and experience, we also have available to us the larger technical and financial resources of our joint parent companies, Nipedia Chemical Industries Limited, and De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, which have done for this company what is a major contribution to the industrial development of Southern Africa in the explosives and chemical field.

Time Costs

In the expanding economy of recent years, coupled with the intrusion of Government into many matters of traditional Commercial concern, we have been beset, in common with other industrialists, with difficulties and shortages, time-consuming administrative work brought about by legislation and the bureaucracy, and the perennial problem of rising costs. These are the added trials and tribulations of the industrialist in this modern age.

It will therefore be appreciated that these are strenuous times for the management of our company, and I would conclude these comments with an expression of thanks and appreciation to the management and executives at all levels and to all other employees of our group of companies who have rendered loyal service during the past year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Too Much Academic Training
Comments of U.N.D. Committee

A SPECIAL STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS in non-self-governing territories has been published by the United Nations at 9s. Commenting on the summaries transmitted to the Secretary General, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories writes, *inter alia*:-

"The nature of general education will deeply influence the pupils' in their qualifications and aptitudes. The Committee considered that there have been too many instances where schools have aimed at giving an academic training, often narrow in scope, for the preparation of candidates for employment in clerical posts, and where, if for example science was introduced into the curriculum, it has been treated by rote as a book subject.

Primary Importance

"It is increasingly being recognized that technical and vocational education first depends on the character imparted to general education from the primary stages upwards.

"To strengthen this tendency the process of educating the parents may be necessary. The Committee noted that there is often a firmly rooted idea that the only valid form of secondary education is that provided by schools of the grammar or classical types.

"In spite of the efforts of administering authorities to encourage a wider choice, students in higher institutions often tend to concentrate on one or two courses; for example, the number of students from non-self-governing territories taking law courses in one metropolitan country is larger than the combined number studying agriculture, forestry, veterinary science, architecture, pharmacy, general science, and economics.

"Accordingly, the committee stated that it is not enough for the school to train people to lead a happy and contented life. Education should help them to improve their lot in life. School programmes should be integrated with general plans for the development of the whole community."

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MINING

Mining Employees as Partners Details of R.S.T. Share Plan

EMPLOYEES' SHARE PURCHASE PLAN is the title of a booklet published by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies. It gives details of the scheme announced some time ago by which European and African employees of the group are offered an incentive to become shareholders in Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., the two companies in the group which are officially quoted on stock exchanges.

"If you participate in the plan and invest a proportion of your salary or wages each month," says the booklet to the employees, "your employing company will contribute in addition an amount equal to one-half of your own contribution. These funds will be used to buy shares in the market Rhodesian Selection Trust of Roan Antelope shares or both, according to your instructions. The shares will be held by the trustees but you will receive all dividends paid on them."

After five years, you will be entitled to draw out both your own shares and those bought with the company's contributions. You can withdraw your own shares at any time, but if you do so before five years from the time they were bought you will not be entitled to all the shares purchased with the company's money, though you may get a proportion of them.

Guarantee Against Loss

"If whenever you withdraw shares from the plan their total market value is less than the cost of those of them which were bought with your own contribution, the difference will be paid to you in cash. In other words, the company undertakes that on withdrawal you will not receive anything less than you put in."

Any employee receiving a basic salary equivalent to £200 a year is eligible to contribute up to 10% of his basic earnings, with £25 per month as the maximum. Such contributions will be handed to R.S.T. Group Trustees, Ltd., as trustees of the plan, each contributor having the right to direct how his money shall be used in buying R.S.T. or Roan Antelope shares or both.

Such shares will be known as A shares. Each month the employing company will contribute half as much as each employee's contribution; and it will be used in the same proportion to buy R.S.T. and/or Roan shares; these purchases by the company being known as B shares. So long as A shares are left in the plan the owner will receive all dividends on the A and B shares held on his account.

Each class will mature five years after purchase, and then both classes will be transferred to each individual owner. If A shares are withdrawn before maturity, the entitlement to B shares will be nil for the first year, 20% for the second, 40% for the third, 60% for the fourth, 80% for the fifth, and then 100%.

All the European employees of the group, numbering about 3,500, and some 500 Africans are eligible to participate in the scheme. The guarantee that none who invest will suffer loss might cost the company considerable sums, for copper shares fluctuate sharply.

This is the first occasion on which any large company operating in Africa has introduced such a scheme to induce employees to become shareholders.

Copper Falls Again

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP cut their price for electrolytic copper wire bars on Monday to £220 per ton, c.i.f. U.K., a reduction of £10. On the same day the metal fell a further 30s. on the London Metal Exchange, closing at 214 15s. While this issue is being printed some large buyers in Northern Rhodesian copper are meeting to discuss a joint pricing plan of the R.S.T. and Anglo American groups.

£7m. for Mufulira

SUBJECT TO TREASURY CONSENT, Philip Hill, Higginson & Co., Ltd., and N. M. Rothschild & Sons have agreed to place £7m. of 6½% debenture stock, 1967-82, of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., at 98. Calls on the stock will be made over three years. The proceeds will be used for an expansion scheme which will increase the output capacity from 100,000 to 155,000 tons of copper a year.

N. V. Billiton Maatschappij

Niobium Deposits in Tanganyika

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1956 of N. V. Billiton Maatschappij, of The Hague, refers to the work done by the Mbeya Exploration Co. Ltd., 70% of the capital of which is held by Billiton. The balance is held by the Colonial Development Corporation. The report says:

"In December, 31 diamond drilling on the ore deposits in Panda Hill, east of Mbeya, had reached a depth of 150m. tons of ore containing 0.4% niobium, the first of ore containing this niobium pentoxide."

"Plans for a pilot plant to produce niobium concentrates with a daily capacity of 20 tons of mine ore were completed, and the requisite machinery and materials have been shipped. Construction of the pilot plant in full progress, and is expected that the treatment of ore in the pilot plant can begin in August, 1957. Road building, erection of housing areas, and the construction of service buildings and of power and water supply installations, are almost completed in 1957."

An examination has also been made of possible sources of power supply for future developments. For this purpose, we have acquired an interest in a concession for a coalfield near Panda Hill, with a view to using the coal for generating electricity in a steam power plant. The use of hydro-power is also studied. Both these possibilities are still the subject of investigation.

Operations at Panda Hill are still in the experimental stage. In addition to the applications of niobium in the manufacture, *inter alia*, of austenitic stainless steels, we have found a growing interest in pure niobium metal. Because of its high melting point this metal can be used when high temperatures must be withstood, for example in gas turbine construction.

"A further field of application of niobium metal may be in nuclear power installations, where advantage can be taken of the corrosion resistance and limited neutron absorption of the metal."

"Up to the end of the period under review about 4,800,000 florins had been invested by us in the Panda Hill enterprise."

African Aptitude for Mining

DR. G. E. JACOBS has written in *Optima*, the quarterly review of the Anglo American Corporation: "Between 6% and 10% of the total number of Natives employed on the mines are normally required for supervisory duties. Experience has shown that if Natives are chosen at random for training as supervisors between 27% and 30% of those selected can be expected to fail; and, even with more careful selection (short of testing), about 20% of the Natives trained were found to be unsuitable. Since aptitude testing has been introduced this wastage rate of unsuitable men has seldom exceeded 2%."

Atomic Materials in East Africa

DR. B. F. J. SCHONLAND, Deputy Director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, said on arrival in Dar es Salaam that the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority would probably spend considerable sums in Tanganyika and the rest of East Africa in a bid to find minerals like uranium. "We are hoping great things from East Africa," he said. "We certainly should not have established our second office in East Africa if we had not some confidence in its ability to produce what we want."

Accident at Geita

TWO AFRICANS were seriously injured and another blinded in a recent explosion at the Geita gold mine, Tanganyika Territory. When Mr. John Genis, manager of the mine, heard of the accident he rushed for medical help. A charter aircraft left Mwanza for Mwanza, where Dr. Richard Heard, a surgeon, Dr. A. P. Garland, a dentist, and a medical orderly, and flew on to the Geita airstrip. The surgical team worked long into the night and flew back to Mwanza next day, leaving the injured men in the care of the mine hospital.

Consolidated Gold Fields Issue

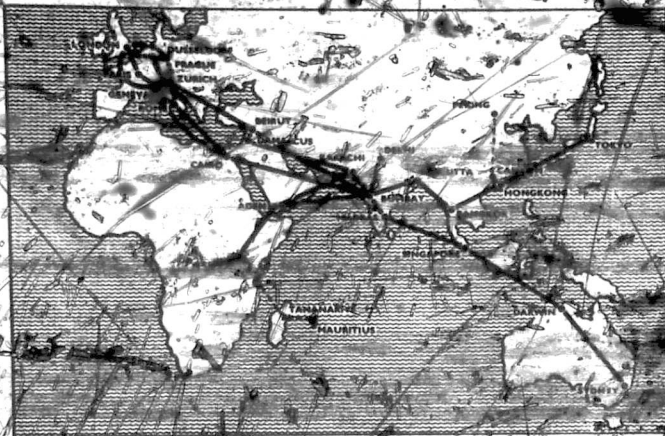
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Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA for the first four months of this year were valued at £1,722,723, against £1,357,815 in the corresponding period of the previous year.



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