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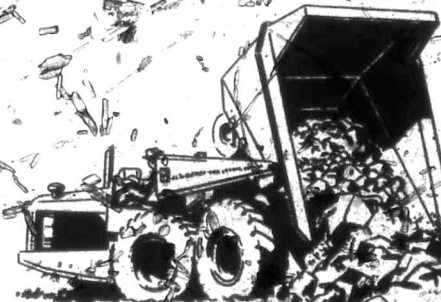
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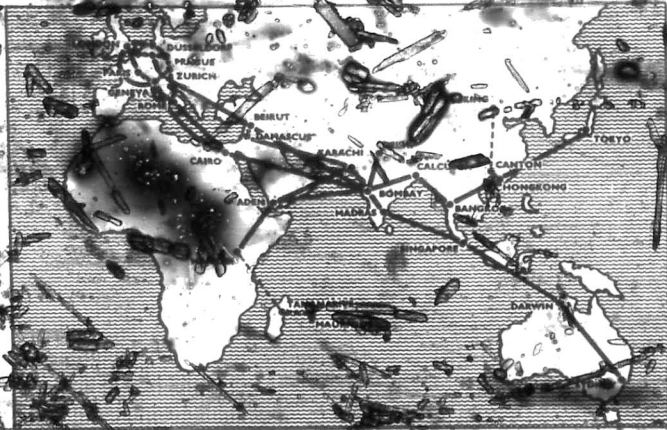


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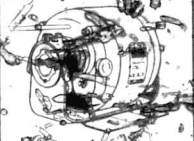
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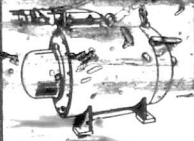
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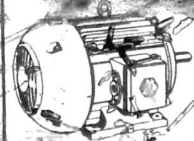
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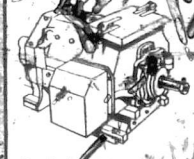
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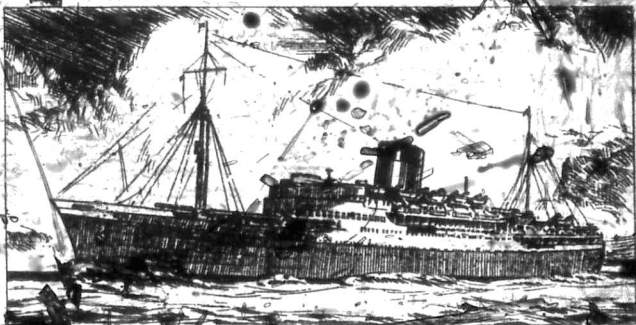
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1523	Uganda Session of Paper	1530
Notes By The Way	1525	Parliament	1531
Commonwealth Conference	1526	Kenya European Members' Statement	1532
Dinner	1527	Mr. I. Sumner's Address	1533
Queen Mother's Visit to the Federation	1529	Latest Mining News	1534
		Company Report	1535

Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

JULY 11, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS AN OPEN SECRET that during their conference in London the Commonwealth Prime Ministers received from African politicians in Nyasaland a circular letter asking them to **Misrepresentations help in "extricating From Nyasaland."** Central African Federation, on the alleged ground that the inter-racial partnership which is the very foundation of the Federation is "apartheid under a British name." It is to be hoped that the full text of the letter will be made available to the Press, for the public is surely entitled to know the nature of the misstatements and misrepresentations made to Prime Ministers who cannot be expected to know the details of the subjects about which they have been approached. Since some of the signatories of the letter have been very incautious in their conversation in Nyasaland, they must not be surprised that some at least of the material facts are becoming known. We can state, for instance, that the letter bore the signatures of the five African members of the Legislative Council, Messrs. Chijozzi, Chinyama, Chipembere, Ghume and Kwenje, and that of the president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress. Those who know anything about Nyasaland would expect a document over such signatures to be propagandist rather than persuasive and injudicious in its phrasing, and what is already known indicates that the African politicians have run true to form.

There is a reference to the quarter of a million Europeans in Central Africa regarding themselves as "a master race"; there is, we understand, a repetition of the silly statement made by the Legislative Council that only Africans who are "alogues" of Europeans accept the Federation and want to help in

its development; and Nyasaland is described as a "police State". That is enough to show that men who occupy positions of responsibility have made inexcusably irresponsible allegations in addressing the political leaders of the whole Commonwealth. Do they imagine that men who have spent years in public life in their own countries will accept obviously exaggerated statements at their face value? A modestly worded, factual approach would have been more likely to achieve something, but facts do not interest the little group of demagogues in Nyasaland just because they have learned some of the current political clichés, consider themselves entitled to authority in the State. They should understand that precocity is no substitute for competence, arrogance for experience, or distortion for reason.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, has simultaneously made somewhat similar misrepresentations, as will be seen from the quotations on another page from his statement to Press representatives in London. No credence should be given to his affirmation that the Colonial Office had promised the African people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland self-government and independence as and when they were ready for it. What spokesmen for United Kingdom Governments of both parties have said is that these Protectorates may expect to be granted self-government when they become ready for it. That, of course, is a different matter: whereas Mr. Nkumbula inaccurately asserts that the promise was to "the African people", it was a fact made to the whole country, not to one section of the population. To use current political terms, the promise was to the inter-racial partnership, not to that small, noisy

Distortions from Northern Rhodesia.

Irresponsible African Leaders

ambitious African minority which wants to acquire domination. The suggestion that the policy of paramountcy is African interests was abolished with express intent is likewise wide of the truth. The president of the Northern Rhodesian African Nyasaland Congress ought to know that after months of study a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament found against the Paramount doctrine of paramountcy and in favour of the substitution of the more equitable principle of fair play for all races and domination by none. Mr. Nkumbula's date is also wrong; that change was made long before the outbreak of the last war, not in 1948 as he says.

His assertion that the establishment of the Central African Federation involved a direct breach of contract between the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the one hand and the United Kingdom on the other "is entirely without validity. All the agreements, some of them half a century and more old, were examined, and the most scrupulous attention was paid to African interests. The fact completely disproves the reckless statement that the purpose of federation was to obstruct the legitimate national aspirations of the Africans in Central Africa." If that were the intention, would Sir Roy Welensky have agreed a few weeks ago that the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who are British protected persons, not British subjects, should be eligible for the franchise on the same terms as British subjects? That liberal decision of the Federal Government which destroys Mr. Nkumbula's ignoble imputation, was proof of both generosity and moral courage. Essentially, the Socialist critics who are so seldom tongue-tied have accepted this momentous step in almost complete silence. If the Federal Government had made a contrary decision they would have cried aloud their denunciations. Because his judgment is one which they can approve they have allowed it to pass almost without notice. That may be considered good tactics in party political circles, but it is certainly not a course which would commend itself to ordinary men as consistent with the decencies of life. One of the few sentences in Mr. Nkumbula's statement which can be accepted is that the Federation intends to "stop such partial developments as are now taking place in West Africa." Of course, for it would be the height of irresponsibility to follow in multi-racial Central Africa the policy accepted in mono-racial

West Africa. The uncandid Mr. Nkumbula does not even hint that the circumstances are basically different.

We have no hesitation in denouncing as false the allegation that the Prime Minister of the Federation is now seeking, with the help of Conservative support, to gain complete independence for the Federation. No Dictatorship by A Black Oligarchy before 1960, the time when the constitution goes up for review, gain and again the Prime Minister has said publicly that he will not ask for any such constitutional change before 1960, and senior spokesmen for the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office have made declarations in the same sense. When the facts are in question Mr. Nkumbula, it will be seen, twists them to his own purpose. Another example of that tendency is his assertion that an independent Federation would be a "second South Africa." Yet the policy of the Federation is that of inter-racial partnership, whereas that of the Union rests upon racial *apartheid* (or separateness). The real aim of the African National Congress is expressed in four words of the last sentence of the statement, the demand for "one man one vote." That would mean black domination — not democracy, but a tiny black oligarchy. Since that would constitute the grossest betrayal of African interests, it is an intolerable idea.

Statements Worth Noting

"While the Government aims at securing a surplus in the United Kingdom of a balance of trade of £300m. a year in order to support investment in the underdeveloped countries, during the last three years it has added an average of £300m. a year to the national debt." — Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

"The Kenya Government is determined to recruit young Africans holding a Matric diploma for posts as agricultural officers starting at £24 a year and working up to £1,068. There are still vacancies." — Mr. J. Turnbull, Chief Secretary in Kenya.

"It is exactly 21 years since I first came to Kenya and Nairobi, and this is indeed my coming of age as a citizen of Kenya." — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance, when he was made Freeman of the City of Nairobi.

"The average real wage of African employees in Kenya increased by one-third between 1951 and 1953 and has led to a poor Colony." — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development.

"The health services and medical facilities in Kenya are far in advance of those in nearby, underdeveloped African territory." — Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya.

"It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that we in Kenya may again double our national income in 10 to 15 years." — Mr. J. E. Crosskill, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Notes By The Way

Political Battles

POLITICS is never won by allowing oneself to be driven on to the defensive, said Earl De La Warr, the chief guest at this year's East Africa Dinner in London. Since they are primed by extremists in London who always act in the sense of that maxim, the African members of the Legislative Councils in East and Central Africa have nothing to learn from that timely reminder, of which, however, serious note should be taken by many of the Europeans in the public life of the territories. No objective observer, however friendly, can doubt that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Nyasaland would all be in much better shape politically today if there had not been so much pathetic drift, and if the non-African leaders in the legislatures—officials and non-officials, had acted when necessary. There has been some welcome stiffening of late, but there is obvious and effective resistance, to subversion and near-subversion and for evidence of a positive intention to stand for the maintenance of the highest values. When that is done, and only then, can the downward drift into demagoguery be halted.

Intimidation

THE GOVERNMENTS OF KENYA, Uganda, and Tanganyika have all said "No" or "Not yet" lately, to the satisfaction of sensible Africans as much as people of the other races. Nobody would say that the situation is satisfactory in any of those territories, but hopes are raised by the evidence that the racialists are not to be allowed a clear run. That they use the weapon of intimidation is known to everybody, but, of course, it is done in ways which, though obvious, cannot be proved in a court of law, since the persons intimidated would fear to testify to the truth; indeed, because of their fear they would probably give evidence contrary to the truth. This unfortunate situation gives unscrupulous trouble-makers a great advantage. It is one of the reasons why the Governments should be supported by all men of good-will when they resist the manoeuvres of extremists.

Attitude to the Commonwealth

THE COMMONWEALTH comes first in our hearts and minds, said Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, in a television and sound broadcast, on Sunday. Members of his own party in the House of Commons, so many of whom are lukewarm about the Commonwealth, should take note of his declaration. So should some Ministers. I wonder whether the Prime Minister, reprimanded Sir David Eccles for his statement in Rome, is reported by many newspapers, that the United Kingdom Government was having to "resist" pressure to take more food from the Commonwealth because of the negotiations for a free trade area with Europe. Such an indiscretion on the eve of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference would have merited the immediate dismissal of the offending member of the Cabinet. I have reason to know that he was not the only Minister whose attitude to the Commonwealth angered visiting Ministers during the past fortnight. On at least one occasion the Prime Minister had to intervene when some of his senior colleagues used emphatic words which implied that it was Europe, not the Commonwealth, which was first in the Government's thinking. Acheson's speech will be the test.

Ex-Uganda

METAL INDUSTRIES LTD. has allowed Africans to use the chairman of the group, Charles Westlake, the creator and former chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, who, when the Uganda was done, accepted an invitation to join the Metal Industries board on the understanding that he would shortly afterwards become chairman and concentrate on the task of rehabilitating the position of the group. He set to work with vigour, and has announced that the 'profit' for the year ended 1956, whereas in the previous year there had been a loss of more than £50,000. That has done much to far exceeded the expectations of the stockholders, which had not thought the group had yet been able to restore the dividend to the 9% rate ruling in better years, or that there would be any possibility of the group's bonus which is to be paid. Sir Charles Westlake did not hesitate to rid the group of some of its subsidiaries, has the satisfaction of having retained others which would have been thought out of the question only three years ago. He brought in as his first vice-chairman Mr. Wilfrid Paddy, a former member of the group in Uganda, and recently he has appointed as his relations officer of the group Mr. George White, with whose work as Director of Information in Uganda he was much impressed.

Bashful

THE ANNUAL REPORTS of Government departments in colonial territories often give great prominence to the names of the director and his chief assistants. Sometimes, indeed, one or two names are mentioned so often that the non-official reader must wonder that such personal publicity was not reduced in the secretariat before the draft was passed for printing. There can have been very, very few annual reports which bear no name at all. This is the degree of reticence reached by the Department of Information in Kenya, whose report for 1956 is staccato, businesslike, and so impersonal that it does not bear even a signature. Reserve is more attractive than the blatant self-advertising of which some annual documents are bad examples, but it ought surely not to be carried to such lengths, especially by a department whose senior members must by the nature of their duties have personal contact with many non-officials.

Personalities, Not Just Persons

A NEWSPAPER in the United Kingdom or some other country which contemplates sending a representative to East Africa might, for instance, obtain the annual report of the Information Department in each territory as one of its preliminary moves. It would find that all except Kenya listed the members of the staff, upon some of whom any reporter would wish to call soon after arrival. For external purposes, then, there is a good practical case against the complete anonymity which Kenya has on this occasion pressed. There is, however, a danger that, from the internal standpoint, for if such a department is to extract the daily supply of facts which it needs from other Government offices, they must be made very much aware of the individuals who badge them for duty. Information officers cannot be impersonal, and they will do little good if they are not known as personalities.

Results of Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference

Commonwealth Comes Best in Our Hearts and Minds

THE FINAL STATEMENT issued by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference follows the first biennial Commonwealth Conference since the war. It was held in London, England, from July 4 to 10, 1967. Other Commonwealth Prime Ministers welcomed Ghana's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, as a full member of the conference. It was the first time that a non-European Commonwealth Prime Minister had taken part in the policy-making decisions of the organization.

In the course of their discussions, the Commonwealth Ministers had a number of important discussions on the way which of common action to their countries. In this association of free and independent nations, it is felt that there should be some differences of view and opinions. At these meetings, however, broad summaries of approval and purpose.

It is not the object of the conference to reach a *communiqué*, to reach agreed decisions or formal resolutions. Their object lies in the fact that they afford for a full and candid exchange of views in the light of which each Commonwealth Government can formulate and pursue its separate policies with due knowledge and understanding of the views and interests of its fellow members.

Declaration of United Nations

The primary objective of all Commonwealth Governments is world peace and security. It is believed that this objective can be achieved only by increased co-operation between nations. The Commonwealth is the foundation of their own association and will continue to work towards its adoption.

The United Nations was established to provide one of the most important opportunities for the exercise of the principle of co-operation between nations. Experience has, however, revealed certain deficiencies and weaknesses in the functioning of the organization.

The Commonwealth Ministers agreed that constructive action should be taken to improve the United Nations as an instrument for promoting peace and co-operation throughout the world in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

In discussion of developments since their last meeting, Commonwealth Ministers expressed their great concern at the tragic events in Hungary. They took note of the forthcoming consideration by the General Assembly of the report presented by its special committee which will study the situation for the United Nations to report to it.

Commonwealth Ministers reviewed the state of development in the current discussions on disarmament. They noted that proposals relating to a first stage of disarmament were put forward on July 2, in the disarmament sub-committee on behalf of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and France. They recognized that even a limited agreement by reducing the suspicions and tensions throughout the world, would help to create conditions in which a more comprehensive scheme of disarmament could be considered.

Commonwealth Ministers discussed the international situation in the Middle East. They agreed that in the long term the only real progress must be the foundation for a permanent peace. They agreed, however, that in the short term the efforts should be directed towards relaxation of the tension arising from the dispute between the Arab States and Israel, the status of the West Bank, and the unresolved problems of communication of the Suez Canal. They considered that solutions of all these urgent questions should continue to be pursued by all practical means.

Consideration was also given to the contribution which might be made by the Commonwealth Governments concerned towards the easing of tension and the maintenance of peace, stability and political freedom in the East and South-East Asia. Commonwealth Ministers welcomed the important contribution already made by mutual assistance under the Colombo Plan towards the growth of living and promoting economic development in the under-developed countries in this area.

Their general views on these questions the Commonwealth Ministers gave special attention to the impact of the major programmes of development on which many of the countries are now engaged. These programmes can be financed by domestic saving which can be secured only by sound financial policies. But they also call for conditions favourable for investment from other countries.

The United Kingdom will continue to play its leading role in promoting economic development in the countries of the Commonwealth and important contributions are also being made by other Commonwealth members. But, in view of the amount of capital investment, it is also important to encourage investment from other sources on suitable conditions.

Commonwealth Ministers noted the progress made in moving towards the finalizing of trade and payments agreements. They discussed the proposals for the central free trade area in Europe as a complement to the European Economic Community to be set up under the Rome Treaty.

As part of the continuous exchange of views between Commonwealth Ministers on these subjects, the Ministers discussed the proposals which might be made by the Commonwealth countries in the context of the proposals in the light of the Rome Treaty.

Commonwealth Ministers noted that the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the International Development will be held in Washington in the normal course of its work. This meeting will be held in the normal course of its work. The Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth should be held this year in London.

The Commonwealth Ministers recognized the value of the work carried out over the past few years by the Commonwealth Economic Commission. They agreed that the committee should be invited to continue its work. Governments would be invited to suggest to Governments what expansion of its work might be undertaken for the purpose of drawing attention to the economic resources of Commonwealth countries.

Nuclear Energy

The Commonwealth Ministers reviewed the progress of co-operation within the Commonwealth in the use of nuclear energy for civil purposes. They recognized the growing importance of the contribution which nuclear energy can make to the peaceful development of the countries of the rest of the world and the value of closer collaboration between members of the Commonwealth in this field. For this purpose nuclear scientists from the Commonwealth countries will be invited to an informal meeting in the United Kingdom in 1968.

The Commonwealth Ministers noted that the Federation of Malaya was on the eve of gaining independence. They extended to the Federation their warm good wishes for its future, and they looked forward to being able to welcome as a member of the Commonwealth on the completion of the necessary constitutional process.

In a television and sound broadcast on Sunday evening Mr. Macmillan said that if there should ever be a conflict between the Commonwealth and Great Britain, the Commonwealth must come first in our hearts and minds.

The *communiqué* issued after the Prime Ministers Conference might not seem exciting, but the purpose of such gatherings was not to make a large number of speeches and pass a long list of resolutions.

Queen Mother First President of Rhodesia University

College is a National Asset and Symbol of Your Nationhood

LAST FRIDAY in an atmosphere ablaze with hope, in what a few weeks ago was a desecrated area of Salisbury, Rhodesia, Her Majesty the Queen Mother fulfilled her most important engagement of her forthcoming tour of the Federation. Acclaimed by a crowd of more than 5,000 people of all races, and to the fanfare of trumpets, she was installed as first President of the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Wearing her presidential gown of black and gold velvet cap given her by Cape Town University, she said in the course of her address: "This university college is a national asset and a symbol of our nationhood. May you learn to cherish it and, as it grows to its full stature, may you have cause to be proud of it."

To set up a university institution in that part of Africa, which had been in contact with Western civilization for so short a time, was a striking act of faith. To insist that the college should from its inception aim at the highest academic standards and open its doors to all who qualified to enter, regardless of race or colour, was a great challenge.

Pioneering Tradition

"I am persuaded that this act of faith will be justified and this challenge successfully met," she said, "because the college, by the very boldness of its conception, is in the pioneering tradition of this country—the tradition of which the supreme example is the life and service of Cecil Rhodes."

The great achievement since her last visit in 1953 had been the creation of an academic community of teachers and students united in common pursuit of knowledge and truth.

There was loud laughter when the Queen Mother said that the Chancellor of the University of London (herself) was delighted to be able to inform publicly the President of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (herself) that the special relationship which existed between the two institutions was twice blessed, blessing him that gives and him that takes.

The Vice-Chancellor of London University, Mr. J. F. Lockwood, trusted that the President and the Chancellor would continue to enjoy harmonious mutual amity and that the President would keep the Chancellor well informed about what was done or contemplated in the academic goaves of Salisbury.

Her Majesty later received representatives of more than 50 universities from many countries. Sir Robert Tredgold, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, and Lady Tredgold accompanied the Queen Mother. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Percival William-Powlett, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, and the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, were also present.

In the Matopos on Monday, to the roar of the Matopos royal salute *Bayete*, more than 200 Southern Rhodesian chiefs, together with a host of their people, paid homage to the Queen Mother at a great *indaba* near the place where Cecil Rhodes had persuaded the Matopos to lay down their arms after the rebellion of 1896.

Matopos warriors, unadorned against the sun, stood guard on the surrounding hill tops as Her Majesty inspected the 2nd Bn. The King's African Rifles. The 200 Matopos, clad in ostrich feather headdresses and skin skirts, performed a dance of welcome.

Later the chiefs presented the *Mumbo Kazi*, Great Mother, as the Africans call the royal visitor, with a wrought-iron fire-screen flanked by elephant tusks and inlaid with two silver elephant chiefs. Four of the chiefs knelt to receive the Great Mother, who thanked them for loyal and zealous service.

The Queen Mother told the gathering that she knew the chiefs would lead their people wisely and bravely, and that she would be glad to see them. Without it the promise of the future would never be fulfilled.

When one ox pulls this way and the other that the other is broken. It may even be that the yoke is broken. But when the ox bows to the plough it is and it works for the farmer's harvest.

Earlier Her Majesty had visited the Government House (one), her first official function in the country. She visited the Memorial Centre, where she visited the school, where nearly 100 children are being taught every day. She visited the centre, which was founded by two of the pioneers and a niece of Cecil Rhodes. A State banquet was held at Government House.

During her visit to Salisbury the Queen Mother expressed a wish to see Harare African township, the largest African township in the Federation. She made a 25-mile drive round three areas containing some 270,000 Africans who work in the capital.

At the Highfield model African housing estate the Queen Mother called on Mrs. Jumbani, who showed her the house and explained that her husband and she, both Nyasalanders, are buying a modest home ownership 99-year leasehold scheme.

A State banquet at Government House was held by reception for about 1,500 guests, including prominent Africans and Asians. One of the guests at luncheon at Government House was Colonel David Stirling, a brother-in-law of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General designate, whom the Queen Mother often sees in Scotland.

Engagements in N. Rhodesia

On Monday she flew to Northern Rhodesia. It is understood that the Federal Cabinet had decided that it would be unsafe for the Queen Mother to watch from the air the spectacular demolition of the thin arch cofferdam at the Kariba hydro-electric site, when engineers had just used four tons of dynamite to bring it down in order to divert the Zambezi to flow past the great steel and concrete foundations of the main dam wall. The Queen Mother, however, flew over the site on Monday. At Lusaka Airport she was met by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Bacon.

Today she will open the new High Court building, lay the foundation-stone of the Anglican Cathedral, and present silver drums and bugles to the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment at a garden party in the grounds of Government House. Yesterday she unveiled a memorial plaque at King George Memorial Camp and Youth Centre at Mulungushi, near Broken Hill. In that town she met again Sir Rex and Lady Mackay.

On Tuesday an address of welcome was presented as she passed through Ndola on the way to Luanshya. There the Queen Mother visited the Roan Antelope copper mine, before going underground she received six employees with long service, three Europeans and three Africans. Descending to the 1,140-foot level, Her Majesty supervised leading, and charging-up operations. She was underground for about three quarters of an hour. After luncheon with the mine management, Her Majesty left for the Nhamo mine at Erive of the Anglo American Corporation.

Tomorrow she will leave Northern Rhodesia for Nyasaland, where her engagements include the opening of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Zomba, a garden party at the Zomba Country Club, a barbeque at Zomba Gymkhana club and, weather permitting, a drive round Zomba Palace.

Returning to Southern Rhodesia on May 13, she will spend the last two days of her tour in what she will take as wish Lord and Lady Selous, call on the National Minister at Lilongwe, and visit the Rhodesia meeting Gallery, and attend a Matopos (Turf) Club race meeting. The final engagement will be a State banquet at Government House. The Queen Mother flies home at 11.30 on July 14.

Proposals for Elections in Uganda on Qualitative Franchise

Andrew Cohen's Plan Changed to Provide Uniformity

THE SESSIONAL PAPER entitled "Elections of Legislative Council" which has been published by the Government of Uganda, No. 4 of 1957-58 gives interesting facts in addition to those appearing in last week's official statement. In view of the importance of the subject of Ugandan elections, passages are given hereafter, even though they involve some repetition of the report in the issue of July 4.

Little more than a year ago, when Sir Andrew Cohen was still Governor, it was the opinion of the Government of Uganda that the Legislative Council which is to come into being at the beginning of 1958 the five Representative Members for Buganda should be elected by a system of direct election, which would be regarded as an experiment leading to the introduction in 1961 of elections throughout the country on a common roll. A suitable provision for the adequate and effective representation of non-African communities.

Sir Frederick Crawford, the present Governor, is strongly of the opinion that it would be better for the African Representative Members for the whole Protectorate to be elected at the same time and on the same basis, not by different methods, and it is therefore intended to introduce a motion in the Legislature at an early date to ask H.M. Government, in the United Kingdom, to agree to the introduction of direct election for African Representative Members in all parts of the country, which was then other than Karamoja for a Council which is due to begin next year.

Composition of Committee

Fourteen members of the Legislative Council were appointed a committee to consider the subject. There were three official members, the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Attorney-General, and the Administrative Secretary, three members of the Government backbench, one of each race, Mr. H. K. Jaffer, U.K. Ugham, and Mr. Y. K. Mulondo, and eight Representative Members, Mrs. B. Saben, a European, Mr. C. G. Patel, an Indian, and the rest Africans.

It was agreed that there is a strong feeling in many parts of the country that constitutional advances should be speeded, and that if direct elections were to be introduced in Buganda the same step should be taken in other provinces. Moreover, in addition to Karamoja three other districts (which are not named) expressed a wish to retain the present system for the next election.

It is recalled that some months ago the Lukiko of Buganda expressed itself against a qualitative franchise, on which representatives of the Protectorate and Buganda Governments had reached agreement, and asked instead for universal adult franchise.

The recommendations of the committee are as follows:

(1) That at the next Legislative Council general elections of the African Representative Members should be held in all areas that want them, with the exception of Karamoja.

(2) That for the election of African Representative Members in 1958 the qualifications and disqualifications of voters should be identical throughout the country, and be set out in a schedule to this report. There should be a single electoral law covering the whole country.

(3) That in districts which return two or more African Representative Members the districts should, by the year 1958 be divided into separate constituencies, each constituency returning one member.

(4) We appreciate that in the time remaining of the life of the present Legislative Council it will not be possible to introduce the necessary legislation and make the necessary administrative arrangements in time for the elections to be

held before the end of January 1958, and we therefore recommend that the life of the present Legislative Council should be extended for the minimum period necessary to enable all this to be done.

Our attention has been drawn to that part of the previous Government's statement on elections made on April 23, 1955 regarding the direct election of a common roll of all the Representative Members of the Legislative Council. Our views on this subject are:

(a) That the introduction of the common roll in 1961 should be on a qualitative franchise.

(b) That when that system is introduced the African communities should be represented on the representative side of the Legislative Council.

That machinery for considering the method and extent of the representation should be set up as proposed in the previous Governor's statement in the following terms: "The Government propose early in the life of the next Legislative Council to set up, in consultation with the Legislative Council, appropriate machinery for such studies and discussion. It is too early yet to settle the exact form of this machinery, which will have to be discussed by the Government and the Legislative Council when the time comes. But there are two points which are essential. There must be full discussion in all parts of the country of the problems which have to be settled, and public opinion in all parts of the country must have the chance of making itself fully known on the more technical issues we must be able to get expert advice, if necessary from outside the country."

Minority Report

Dr. B. N. Kanunka, Mr. G. K. Magezi, and Mr. C. S. Gowwanger, have signed a short minority report which says—

"Consideration of the details of the common roll was not included in our terms of reference, which were to consider the substance of the Government proposal for the introduction of direct election for African Representative Members at the end of 1957. Details of the introduction of a common roll should in our opinion be left entirely to the new Legislative Council."

It is difficult to see how the proposal that the system be introduced to the non-African community should be represented on the Legislative Council fits in with the idea of a common roll; it appears to retain the idea of a communal representation which we intend to abolish.

The statement that the Secretary of State will endeavour to be satisfied that the representation of the non-African community is adequate and effective requires further explanation to avoid misinterpretation.

"We want to make it crystal clear that the system of direct elections on a common roll must be and is the one which offers equal opportunities to all who seek election to our Legislature, and not one which is weighted in favour of certain sections of the population. Such a system of direct elections on a common roll creates an atmosphere in which one stops thinking in terms of different communities, then thinks in terms of individual wealth."

The committee recommends that every voter should have the following qualifications:

- (1) Be 21 years of age or over, and of age must be produced to the satisfaction of the returning officer.
- (2) Not be disqualified from voting.
- (3) A residential qualification in the constituency, namely, either (a) can show that he occupies land in the constituency, or (b) resident in the constituency at the time of registration, or (c) has his or her own business in the constituency, or (d) has been regularly employed for the six months prior to registration in the constituency.
- (4) Own land in the constituency or can show that he or she has occupied land in the constituency on his or her own account for agricultural purposes or the keeping of livestock for the previous two years; or can read or write his or her own language or seven years' continuous public service provided this was not ended by dismissal or suspension from employment during the previous eight years on agricultural, commercial, or industrial work, or has a cash income of £200 a annum or more, or property worth £100 or more.

Those who would be disqualified from voting would be convicted prisoners, or escapees at the time of registration or persons adjudged to be of unsound mind or declared as criminal lunatics; anyone disqualified by any law relating to

offences connected with elections; and (3) persons of African descent.

Candidates must be 27 years of age or over; be able to speak, write, and read English with sufficient proficiency to be registered voters in the electoral constituency; be proposed, seconded, and supported by at least 10 persons other than the proposer and seconder, all such being registered as voters in the constituency; must have a deposit of £250; must have an income of at least £200 per annum or capital worth at least £7000.

Those disqualified as candidates would be persons declared bankrupt or insolvent and not discharged; persons of unsound mind; persons detained as criminals; persons disqualified by any law concerning elections; persons convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months or more, provided that this disqualification shall cease three years after release.

Members of the armed forces or of the police or of the force are also disqualified as candidates.

Another committee has considered the system of election for the members of the Uganda Protectorate Government and was recommended by Mr. C. A. L. Richards, Resident in Buganda, and Mr. J. V. Wijd, Administrative Secretary. The Buganda Government representatives are Mr. D. M. Musoke, Minister for Natural Resources, and Messrs. L. Basudde, A. Lubwama, F. W. Kiwanuka, and S. M. N. N. N.

It was noted that the Buganda Agreement of 1946 contained an article reading: "The Hancock Committee proposed that the Buganda representatives should be elected by the Lukiko itself. We think, after very careful consideration, that they should be directly elected by the people whom they will represent."

The Buganda Members argued that "the people whom they represent" meant not the people, but some of the people, and that the Buganda Government was therefore bound by the 1955 Agreement to put forward a scheme providing for universal adult franchise. They argued that by implicating the Protectorate Government was committed to consider universal adult franchise. They also emphasized that all adult males have previously exercised the privilege of voting in elections to the Lukiko, the upper and lower councils and other members from Buganda to the Legislative Council.

Cautions

The representatives of the Protectorate Government held the view that since direct elections on a secret ballot to Legislative Council had never previously been held in Uganda it was very desirable to proceed with some caution in granting the franchise, which could later be extended in the light of experience; but that it would not be easy to restrict it on a future occasion if experience showed that it had been extended too widely at the outset.

They therefore felt that it was necessary to provide for the 1957-58 elections "there should be some qualifications for voters. The qualifications recommended in the scheme are put forward to ensure, if possible, that the vote is given only to those who have a sense of responsibility and/or the capacity to understand the issues involved. They wanted a wide franchise, subject to these conditions. They felt strongly that the peasant growers of the principal economic crops, namely cotton and coffee, on which the country so much depended, should have the vote, and considered therefore that one of the possible ways of qualifying as a voter should be the ownership of land of a certain occupation of land. They felt that there might be other simple alternative qualifications, such as income or property, the attainment of an educational standard, or a regular long service in a public service, agriculture, commerce or industry, which would meet the purpose.

They also felt that the inclusion of women had been to express a firm opinion against the Lukiko voting as an electoral college and not to lay down the extent of the franchise; they showed that the statement that all adult males had previously voted in elections in Buganda was not strictly correct, and they pointed out that women had not voted or played any leading part in government administration in Buganda.

Having reached this impasse, the position was reviewed, and "fortified" by the members that the Protectorate Government and the Buganda Government were pursuing the same aim and were equally anxious to reach an agreement so that direct elections can be held. The extent of the franchise for 1957-58 elections was discussed.

In these circumstances we addressed ourselves to the task of seeking out a compromise arrangement which might not provide the party with everything which it wanted, might be acceptable to both for the forthcoming elections.

Thanks to the determination of both sides to find a solution through friendly negotiation, we have succeeded in this task and we recommend the adoption of the following qualifications and disqualifications of voters and candidates and the delimitation of the constituencies in Buganda.

Every candidate must have the following three qualifications: (1) Be of the age of age or over (to be proved by the production of a birth certificate, a baptismal card, or a passport, tickets, or other acceptable proof).

(2) Not be disqualified from voting in the constituency, namely, either (a) ownership of land in the constituency; or (b) resident in Buganda for at least three years over the age of 18 and resident in the constituency at the time of registration or he has his or her own business in the constituency or he has been regularly employed for the six months prior to registration in the constituency.

In addition to these three qualifications every candidate must have one of the following additional qualifications:

(1) Be registered owner of *mallo* land; or

(2) Has paid *busho* or Crown land rent as a holder of a *kibanja* on Crown land for the previous two years, or has been exempted therefrom; or

(3) Can read and write his or her own language; or (4) Has seven years' continuous public service (provided this was not ended by dismissal) or seven years' paid employment during the previous five years in agriculture, commerce, or industry; or

(5) Has a cash income of not less than £100 or a net worth of not less than £400 or more.

The committee reached agreement on the boundaries of the constituencies on the basis of an average population of about one quarter of a million people. According to the 1955 returns, the largest had a population of 219,266 and the smallest a population of 229,642.

Federation's New Development Plan £138m To Be Spent in Next Four Years

THE FEDERATION WILL SPEND NEARLY £138 million on development during the next four years, the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Malcolm Barrow, said when he introduced the new four-year development plan for 1957-61, in the Federal Parliament last week. Expenditure over the next two years, excluding that on the Kariba project, would be £44m., or double the original figure for the period.

Out of a total planned investment of almost £138m. over £17m., or 8.5% was allocated to economic services. The group covering transport and communications allocated to planned expenditure of over £54m. of which £10m. for Railways would be nearly £39m. Expenditure on electricity development amounted to was then £60m. Kariba requiring over £20m.

Over £19m. would be spent by the Railways on locomotives and rolling stock, nearly £9m. on traffic and operating facilities and water supplies, which more than £7m. would be spent on staff housing. Work on permanent ways, bridge deviations, etc. would cost £3,673,000. No provision was made for the construction of new lines. It was planned to spend £7,369,000 on Posts and Telecommunications, of which £1,674,000 would be for new buildings.

The roads and bridges programme would need £6,406,000. In Southern Rhodesia work would be concentrated on the completion of the Bulawayo-Beit Bridge road and on the Salisbury-Camden and Bulawayo-Victoria Falls roads. Start would be made on the Salisbury-Mtoto road.

Expenditure by the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission during the four-year period would cost £5.6m. Education would take £5,800,000 and health services £5.6m. Both clearing around the perimeter of the Kariba Lake would cost £1m. The major element in the proposed expenditure of £1,018,000 on civil aviation was the new Woodhouse Airport at Bulawayo, planned to be completed in 1958-59 at a cost of £570,000.

Houses for Sale

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND AFRICANS now live in Highfield township, near Salisbury, but the Government has not yet decided to station one policeman there. Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, has told the Inter-Racial Association in Salisbury. The Highfield scheme, launched as an experiment, has seen a tremendous increase with 3,000 applications for 100 houses. A similar scheme is well in the way in Gwelo and one was under way in Gwelo.

Ready to Accept More African M.L.Cs.

Statement of European-Elected Members

SIR FRED VINCENT, chairman of the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, announced in Nairobi last Thursday that those for whom he speaks are willing to recommend some increase in African representation in the Legislature without a corresponding increase in the number of European seats. The statement was in the following terms:

"Subject to the acceptance of certain conditions, and in conjunction with other constitutional changes, the European Elected Members are prepared to recommend an increase in African representation without a corresponding increase in the number of seats for other racial groups. Any such increase inevitably involves far-reaching modifications in the existing Constitution.

"It is a basic fact that Kenya is a country in which different races have made their homes and that Kenya's fortunes lie in close co-operation between such races. We therefore regard it as being axiomatic that any new Constitution must include certain fundamental provisions which will ensure: (1) that no racial group or combination of racial groups can dominate the other groups or group; (2) that, as any degree of self-government is introduced, the Government of Kenya will depend in the Legislature upon a measure of support from all races.

African Participation

The constitutional provisions required to effect these principles must be agreed upon and accepted as being binding before any further constitutional changes, including any increase in representation, can be effected.

"It is an essential element of any agreement that there is African participation in the Government and the Council of Ministers.

"Any constitutional agreement must be regarded as binding for an agreed period long enough to ensure stability, and therefore such agreements must be recorded by each racial group as having been freely entered into.

"It is imperative, and in the interests of all races, that conditions must exist in all times which will encourage the confidence of investors in industry and agriculture in Kenya. Should any doubt arise overseas as to the stability or responsibility of the Government it would imperil the whole economic future of the territory.

"It is noted that the African Elected Members have decided to send representatives to the United Kingdom this month to explain and interpret to the British public and Members of Parliament the African case and attitude in the current constitutional crisis and to explain the political objectives and aspirations of the African, and also presumably to seek advice on constitutional matters.

"Although we are prepared to negotiate regarding constitutional changes with the other racial groups at any time, we feel that, due to their absence and the absence of a number of leading representatives of other groups, little purpose could be served by any further discussions until their return to Kenya, and we hope discussions will be resumed.

"This will enable all groups in the interim to give constitutional matters unhurried consideration which will undoubtedly lead to a better understanding of the problems involved and of the need for practical suggestions for their solution. These, as the Secretary of State and the Government have reaffirmed on numerous occasions, must be agreed to by Kenya by all racial groups."

Inter-Racial Parties

Support for Capricorn Society's Contract

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, announced in Nairobi at the beginning of this week that later this year, probably in October, inter-racial political parties based on the Society's "contract" will be formed in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and that at the next elections in Tanganyika a challenge from candidates holding the Capricorn view was likely.

He emphasized that the new parties would not be formed by the Capricorn Africa Society, but by individuals of all races who consider the Capricorn idea the right solution for the racial problems of East and Central Africa. The new parties would stand on the principle of a common electoral roll with a qualified franchise, even though the electors would vote on a communal basis in Kenya. In all the territories from which the United Kingdom was responsible, said Colonel Stirling, control in the Executive Councils must be retained until it was clear that "common economic and other interests made the minorities safe from the risk of Africans exercising their numerical superiority to their racial advantage rather than in the interests of a common citizenship and the whole country."

Moral Status

"The Multi-Racial Ideal" was the heading given to his leading article last Friday by the *Spectator*, which wrote (in part):

"What makes the importance of the Commonwealth is its moral status in the world, and that moral status is very largely due to its being the only Western political organization to throw a bridge between the European peoples and their ex-subjects of Africa and Asia. The Commonwealth is the only Western answer so far produced to the Soviet 'nationalities' problem, that master stroke of Lenin's which gave Russia a flying start in dealing with peoples emerging from colonialism.

"To counter the Messianic creed of Communism something more is required than a simple assertion of innocence on the part of the West. American pretensions that they at least have never been colonialists will be ridiculed by Marxists who know, or think they know, that economic power is the basis of political domination. On the other hand, the British transfer of power in India and Ceylon certainly made a profound impression while in a country like Malaya the prospect of independence has become the most effective weapon against the Communist guerrillas.

"The Commonwealth has, in fact, something far more tangible to offer Asians and Africans than anything else on the Western side. In it is contained the dynamic heritage of European liberalism.

"One consequence is that we must strive at all costs to keep the multi-racial character of the Commonwealth. If this means offending South Africa, then South Africa must be offended. Moreover, consideration must continue to be given to Commonwealth views in the formation of British foreign policy even when those views are inconvenient.

"British political parties will also have to restrain themselves in various directions. The Labour Party will have to try not to behave as though they had a monopoly of good intentions towards peoples still evolving towards independence, while the Conservatives must learn not to indulge in 'Schadenfreude' at the expense of new Commonwealth members. Government in the new countries of Africa and Asia is not perfect; but neither is anywhere else.

"If British Statesmen act with wisdom and deliberation, then the Commonwealth will be preserved as one of the most mutually beneficial examples of voluntary political association ever to be created. If not, then our leaders and ourselves will deserve the diminution in international standing which will inevitably follow."

Queen's Commissions for Somalis

THE QUEEN has approved a submission made to her by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the agreement of the Army Council, that Queen's commissions in the land forces should be granted to selected Somalis, who will normally serve with the Somaliland Scouts in the Somaliland Protectorate, but will have the same liability as other officers to serve wherever directed. They will have powers of command over officers junior to themselves in rank or seniority and over all other ranks, as laid down by Queen's Regulations. Two Somali candidates for Queen's commissions are being sent to England this year for training at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. If they are successful in their training, they may be expected to arrive in Somaliland as Queen's commission holders in 1960.

Digging Channels for Nationalism

Statement for Anti-Colonialists to Ponder

SIR PIERSON DIXON, permanent British representative at the United Nations, said when he recently addressed the College of William and Mary in the United States:

"Vast areas of Africa and Asia are lived in by people who are newly independent, or still under the rule of European Powers. The forces of nationalism are working strongly throughout these continents, and both Communists and Western democracies are inevitably seeking to influence the result.

The Communists try to turn nationalism into xenophobia, except of course in their own territories, where they regard it as largely and in secret. Elsewhere, with propaganda and bribes they try to embitter disputes between one non-Communist nation and another and to turn the new nations into irreconcilable enemies of one another.

"Our task, of course, is the opposite, not to stifle nationalism but to ensure, so far as we can without treading upon their sovereignty, that the new nations of Africa and Asia develop in partnership with us along lines which will benefit their own peoples and the whole world. We are helping the leaders of these countries to dig a channel in which nationalism can run as a calm and beneficent stream.

"The United States gives this help by means of her impressive foreign aid programme and her acknowledged leadership of the non-Communist world. My own country cannot match the material generosity of yours, although we do our best, where we think it will most help. Our principal part in this endeavour is played in the territories for which we are still responsible.

Ill-Informed Attacks

"It is one of my less pleasant duties as British representative at the United Nations to sit and hear crude and ill-informed attacks upon my country as a Colonial Power. So far from exploiting and oppressing the many millions of Asians and Africans who are subjects of the British Crown, we are patiently and consistently bringing them forward into the 20th century and equipping them with the political and economic resources which they will need if they are to stand on their own feet successfully.

"Ghana has become an independent State within the British Commonwealth and a member of the United Nations as a result not of bloodshed and rebellion but of gradual and painstaking co-operation between the Colonial Office and the local leaders.

"One of its neighbours is Liberia, which has had an independent existence for many years. When Ghana became independent one of the Liberian representatives at the U.N. made a speech in which he explained that his country was not so far advanced as the new States of Ghana because it had not had the benefit of close association with a European Power. I hope the professional anti-colonialists will ponder the implication of that statement.

"It would be possible for Britain to earn a good deal of cheap applause at the United Nations and elsewhere by granting independence to her dependent territories more quickly, without considering whether they were equipped to govern themselves; but that would be to hand them over at best to corruption and anarchy and at worst to Communism.

"Malaya will become independent in August 31. Malayan independence would have been unthinkable had not British troops fought and overcome armed Communist rebellion in Malaya during several weary years. This struggle was an essential part of our contribution to the well-being of the new nations. It is some evidence of our success, that both Ghana and Malaya have chosen to remain within the British Commonwealth.

"Another source of satisfaction is that the former British territory has ever-gone Communist individual cultures and their lands, while keeping their individual traditions, particularly traditions of government, resist the Communist infection.

Atmosphere of Political Bitterness

Sir Charles Ponsonby's Plea for Good Will

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY has recently pleaded for a cessation of political bitterness in African affairs. In a letter to *The Times* he wrote recently:

"Whatever the motive which has inspired the recent correspondence, I think it unfortunate that the old political animosities and arguments should be revived. The cause of all the trouble is fear—fear by one section of the community that they will be submerged and by the other section that they will have to rise. But when fear is voiced by a few extremists of both sections it runs like fire through the unresisting stubble and may destroy the wealth of common sense which feeds on happiness and optimism.

"The Federation is aiming at friendly co-operation between individuals throughout the country and a fair and stable Government with a steady, consistent policy of development. The personnel to staff the Civil Service—which is the backbone of government—and to provide the Ministers are to be found only in the schools.

Beit Trust

"The Beit Trust has helped many schools, it is providing scholarships and bursaries, domestic science, homecraft schools, and the like. It has provided halls for meetings and recreations of all kinds, for all types of schools. As one of the Beit trustees I have had the chance of meeting the teachers of every kind of school—Government, mission, and private. My most vivid recollection is my visit to Goromonzi, a large secondary school not far from Salisbury, where I went to open a hall and library. I was greatly struck by the intelligent appearance of the African boys and girls, and I am glad to hear that the only African woman who has qualified for the university comes from this school.

"But my visits have not been confined to Southern Rhodesia. The other day in North Nyasa at a White Fathers' Roman Catholic mission I had to stand up to a barrage of questions on world affairs which could not have been bettered in an intelligent English constituency.

"In these schools are the men and women who in business, industry and the professions, are going to make the Federation of the future. They will all want help and training to provide the team spirit, leadership, knowledge, and reliability which are necessary in business or politics. The rising generation are keen to learn, and proud of their country. They are ready to help each other.

"It would be unfortunate if their efforts were thwarted perpetually by the unhappy atmosphere of political bitterness. The Federation of the future may be one of the great countries of the world. Is it not possible to help towards this future by exchanging political bitterness for good will and mutual understanding?

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PERSONALIA

THE REV. F. KENNEDY, of Umfolozi, is now in England. PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS ATHOLSON, has gone abroad for six weeks.

MR. GEOFFREY BELL, S.S., has arrived in London from Kenya for a short visit.

MR. E. H. WELLS has resigned from the board of Mitchell Colts and Co., Ltd.

MR. A. E. BRYANT has been elected a director of the Kenya Development Co., Ltd.

SIR EVERETT BARRING, Governor of Kenya, will spend four months in London this month.

KINGE SADRUDDIN, son of the AGA KHAN, and MISS NINA DYER, are to be married next Monday.

THE HON. L. BLACKWELL, Q.C., and MRS. BLACKWELL, are in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. G. P. HARRISON, chief mechanical engineer of Rhodesia Railways, has arrived in London.

SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY left London Airport at midday last Saturday to return to Rhodesia.

MR. F. C. FORD ROBERTSON, Director of the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, is visiting East Africa.

MR. J. D. McCALL, of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., left London Airport a few days ago for Nairobi.

MR. WILFRID HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, is due in London at an early date.

LORD ROWALLAN, the Chief Scout, who has visited East and Central Africa, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Birmingham University last Saturday.

MR. ERIC BAUMANN left London Airport on Monday to return to Nairobi. They had been on leave since the end of April.

MR. FRANK BARBER, who recently visited East and Central Africa for the *News Chronicle*, has arrived in Russia to report on Soviet life.

MR. L. G. HUNT, a director of Rhodesia and Congo Border Power Corporation, Ltd., returned to London last week from a visit to Canada.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh University last week.

Businessmen who have flown to Nairobi in the last few days include MR. J. M. KALMANSON, MR. J. KOOMBER, MR. E. J. LANGFORD, and MR. C. W. PHILLIPS.

MR. T. M. ORMSBY, a nephew of SIR WILLIAM MURPHY, later Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has sailed in the CARNARVON CASTLE on his way to Rhodesia.

SIR WILLIAM HALCROW & PARTNERS have taken into partnership MR. C. K. HASWELL, MR. R. CAREY, and MR. H. RIFEHALGH, who have been senior members of the staff for some years.

MR. JOSEPH FERNIS, son of Count and Countess GRAZIE JOSEF OWENIN, and the HON. HAZELL SCOTT-BELLS, eldest daughter of LORD and LADY DE WALDEN, have announced their engagement.

LADY HUDSON, who has visited the Federation, and has farming interests in Southern Rhodesia, has sold her house in Chelsea and intends to devote most of her time to her farm near Pewsey, Wiltshire.

VICE-ADMIRAL H. W. BRIGGS, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, was at the head of the gangway to welcome a party of 23 African chiefs during the recent four-night visit to Mombasa of the cruiser CEYLON.

THE RT. REV. A. C. MCHUGH, Bishop of Bedford since 1953, who has just become Archbishop of Jerusalem and Metropolitan, has under his jurisdiction the Bishop and the Assistant Bishop in the Sudan, the Bishop in Egypt and Libya, and the Bishop in Iran.

SIR WILLIAM SCUPHAM, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, who arrived in England by sea last week, had been taken seriously ill during the latter part of the voyage. He was taken by ambulance to a London hospital.

MR. A. K. SEMO, Minister of Health in Buganda, and MR. A. D. LUBOWA, a member of the Lukiko, have arrived in England to consult legal advisers about the refusal of the Government of the Protectorate to discuss with the Lukiko a timetable for self-government.

MR. FREDERICK HARRIS, Conservative M.P. for North West Croydon, and MISS JOAN BAGNALL were married in the crypt of the House of Commons on Saturday and have left for East Africa. It was Mr. Harris' 27th visit by air to Kenya, where he has extensive interests.

After 45 years' service MR. J. H. HALPERRY, head of the wine department of the Union-Castle Line, retired last week. His successor is MR. L. E. OSBORN, who joined the company in 1925. During the last war he saw service in North Africa and Normandy, and was demobilized as a major.

THE MILITARY ATTACHE to the High Commission in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and MRS. R. G. PRENTICE held a reception at Rhodesia House on the evening last week for the Chief of the General Staff of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and MRS. S. GARLAKE.

MR. L. R. MACONCHIE-WELWOOD, formerly Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in Kenya, and also a former European Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed chairman of the Road Authority of Kenya on the resignation of MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. FOWKES, who had held the office since its creation in 1951. General Fowkes intends to retire and live at the coast.

East and Central Africa Lodge Installation of Second Master

THE REV. JAMES GILLET, P.A.G.CHAP., P.D.D.G.M. (East Africa), was installed in the chair of the East and Central Africa Lodge, No. 7446, E.C., at a meeting in Freemasons' Hall, London, last week by the first Master, Sir Ralph Hone, P.G.D., P.D.B.O.M. (East Africa). The Lodge was consecrated last year.

The officers appointed by the new Master are: senior warden, the Rev. O. H. Skipwith, P.D.G.CHAP. (East Africa); junior warden, E. M. Hyde-Clarke; chaplain, J. Sykes, P.G.D., P.D.G.W. (East Africa); treasurer, Arthur Hornby, P.A.G.D.D.C., P.D.G.TREAS. (East Africa); secretary, F. H. Palmer, P.M.; director of ceremonies, F. S. Jocson, A.G.D.C., I.C.R.; senior deacon, R. G. Miller; junior deacon, K. B. W. Jones; assistant director of ceremonies, M. W. Harris, P.M.; almoner, C. T. Earl, P.D.G.W. (East Africa); organist, H. C. O. P.P.G.ORG.; assistant secretary, J. R. Forrest; inner guard, E. L. Larcombe; stewards, G. S. Cox, P.D.G.B.M. (East Africa); J. S. Cox, P.M.; J. Clough; K. A. W. D. B. Harris; and J. C. Earl, Tyler. T. Thompson, P.M.

Freemasons in East and Central Africa who visit the United Kingdom are invited to communicate with the secretary at 73 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

WESTON HALL SCHOOL, Nutfield, near Horsham, West Sussex, independent boarding and day school for boys and girls, five to 13, with a senior department, where they stay to complete their school career. Agricultural course, in which the pupils plant and grow their own food, and the desire to foster and preserve the environment. Visiting School Governors, M.A., Ph.D.

Obituary

Mr. Christos Galanos

Magnificent Gifts to East Africa

MR. CHRISTOS GALANOS, O.B.E., of Tanga and Nairobi, one of the pioneers of East Africa, died in England last week. He was brought to England as a nonagenarian, and had been in excellent health until recently.

Early in this century he arrived in East Africa from Macedonia, and like many of his Greek compatriots, undertook sub-contracts during the building of the railways. In 1908 he went to Kenya, but returned to the German colony to grow coffee and later sisal. About five years ago, being dissatisfied with the attitude of the Tanganyika Government in regard to land tenure questions, he transferred his home and substantial sums of money to Nairobi.

His large fortune has been left in trust for charitable and other public purposes. Among the assets of the trust are three sisal estates and a coffee plantation in Tanganyika, two sisal estates and a ranch in Kenya, and houses and other properties in both countries.

He directed that £25,000 should be provided for an African agricultural school (which also to have one-third of the residue of the estate), £20,000 for the purchase of cattle for the villagers of Blatsi, his birth place; £5,000 for a public hall in Tanga for the use of its inhabitants, irrespective of race; and £1,000 for Dr. Barnard's Homes.

After payment of those specific sums, the trust is to be divided into three equal parts, one part to be applied to the agricultural school for Africans, another the purchase and maintenance in the British Isles of a country home for aged and permanently incapacitated ex-Service men and women; and the third to the erection of a hospital in Blatsi.

Kindness and Fair Dealing

A preamble to the trust deed states that these gifts are made in consequence of his deep appreciation of the kindness and fair dealing which he had always received at the hands of the British Government and the British people, in appreciation of the help given by his European, African and Asian employees, and in affection for the country of his birth. The trustees named are Mr. W. Bain, Mr. W. P. Holder, Mr. J. Larson, and Mr. S. Stavropoulos.

Mr. Galanos, a most charitably-minded man, had given £50,000 to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Nairobi, £50,000 for a hospital for Africans in Tanga, £8,000 to the Greek school in Arusha, £4,000 to the Hellenic Community Club in Tanga, £4,000 for the Simbani sulphur baths near Tanga, £4,000 for a war memorial clock in Arusha, £2,000 to the European primary school in Moshi, £1,000 for a kindergarten school in the same town, £2,500 for an Indian girls' school in India, and £26,000 for village schools in Blatsi. He had also helped the British Legion generously.

Five years ago he was elected president of the Greek Community of Kenya. The estate in Tanganyika territory on which he had resided for many years was Tangi, near Tanga. He had been a director of the Tanganyika Seal Marketing Association.

An honorary O.B.E. was conferred upon him in the New Year Honours this year.

LORD LIVERDALE, G.B.E., LL.D., who died at his home near Sheffield on Sunday at the age of 84, had been a member of the Imperial Economic Committee and president of the British Council from 1947 to 1950.

G.O.C., East Africa

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GERALD LAMBURY relinquished his appointment as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa, last week, and has arrived in England. His successor is Major-General N. P. H. Tapp.

Politics Last

DR. H. M. KING, M.P., has told the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that he was staggered by the achievement of the first 50 years, and whilst no country could live without politics, his serious advice to Uganda was that her agriculture should be built up first, followed by industry and commerce. Politics, he thought, should come a long way behind these and should be based on mutual friendship, trust and statesmanship, if it were not to interfere with progress.

Mr. Edden Carlisle, M.L.C.

MR. EDDEN CARLISLE, the Federal Party candidate for the by-election in the South-Western electoral area of Northern Rhodesia caused by the death of Mr. William Wroth, has won the seat with 348 votes against 214 cast for Dr. G. A. Smith, who stood for the Dominion Party. The total poll of 562 was small, for the number of voters on the register was 948.

Development Commissioner

MRS. MAGNUS HALGROW, who has been appointed Development Commissioner for the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, is Deputy Director of Agriculture in that Protectorate, and has recently acted as Director. He served in Kenya at one time, and arrived in Northern Rhodesia on transfer from Barbados seven years ago.

E.A.R. & H.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, having left East Africa on retirement, Mr. W. Urquhart will act as general manager of East African Railways and Harbours until Mr. J. R. FARQUHARSON arrives in October to take up his appointment. Mr. Urquhart joined the Uganda Railway in 1926 and became chief engineer of the East African Railways and Harbours in 1952. He was appointed deputy general manager two years later. Mr. J. H. Baldwin, at present chief accountant, will act as deputy general manager for the next three months.

MR. H. G. BRIDGMAN, Deputy Director of Intelligence and Security in Kenya, who was recently awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, has been appointed to a senior post in the Intelligence and Security Bureau in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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East Africa Legislative Assembly

Government Should Move in Turn

MR. A. CREECH-JONES, former Socialist Colonial Secretary, asked in the House of Commons last week whether the Government would consider, in order to remove widespread African doubts about the purpose of the East Africa High Commission, whether the Central Legislative Assembly might periodically meet in each of the East African capitals and whether the practice of having as Governor of Kenya might be altered so that the Governors of the other two territories might also visit their capitals in turn.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Assembly had met from time to time in Uganda and Tanganyika as well as in Kenya and that that practice might commend itself to the greatly enlarged and more representative Assembly there were obvious difficulties in the second matter since the chairman had many outstanding functions apart from presiding at the periodic meetings and might be inaccessible to the Administrator whose headquarters were in Nairobi; "but before I give a final reply I should like to have time to consult the Governors of the East African territories," the Minister said.

Radio Cairo's Dishonest Outpourings

Replying to MR. JAMES JOHNSON, the Foreign Under-Secretary, MR. IAN HARVEY, said that the Government was aware of the intensity of anti-British propaganda spread in East Africa and Zanzibar by Radio Cairo. "It was particularly in Radio Cairo, that I think people are becoming accustomed to these dishonest outpourings and their effectiveness is steadily diminishing. The Colonial Secretary informs me that the Colonial Government in question are not seriously troubled by these broadcasts, although they are watching them closely. Meanwhile the House will be aware that the BBC's broadcast in Arabic, which were increased from 45 to 94 hours a day from April 1."

Education in Northern Rhodesia

MR. PROFUMO told MR. JOHNSON that the Northern Rhodesian Government was fully aware of the problem of African education. "With the rapid growth of the copper mining industry, it is not surprising that there are on the one hand vacant places in rural schools, and, on the other hand, more children in new towns than the education system can adequately provide for at present. The difficulties are aggravated by the heavy fall in the price of copper. In spite of the consequent trimming of the estimates, special priority continues to be given as regards both recurrent and capital expenditure to African education."

Somaliland Oil

MR. PROFUMO said that the Somaliland Government had granted licences to an American Company, Conoco-Somalia Ltd., which generally followed the lines of the Colonial model licences. It was expected that similar licences would be granted to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

Rural Water Supplies

MR. A. T. LENNOR-BOYD, replying to MR. A. WEDGWOOD BENN, said that the Governor of Somaliland had submitted proposals for the investigation and development of the water supplies of Hargeisa and in the rural areas. A £84,000 C.D. & W. grant had been made, and authority given for a further £36,000 to be spent during 1956-57. Provision for further finance for rural water supplies was being considered.

Uganda National Congress

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked what reply was made to proposals of the Uganda National Congress for direct election of the Legislative Council with adult suffrage, unity of the tribes of Uganda with preservation of tribal institutions, the Africanization of the Civil Service, and greater opportunities for Africans in trade, commerce, and industry.

MR. PROFUMO: "The proposals were not formally submitted to the Protectorate Government and therefore the reply was necessary. At the request of Congress, however, a meeting was arranged on June 14 between the Governor and representatives of that organization at which the Congress proposals were discussed."

News Items in Brief

The Press Club of East Africa has new Naitobu premises. They were opened by the Governor of Kenya.

A rock catchment dam holding 15 million gallons of water in the Kitui district of Kenya is nearing completion.

Three African Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, one of whom will be Mr. Tom Mboya, are expected in London in a few days. Their purpose is to seek support for their demand for 15 additional African members on the Legislative Council.

Over 200 African children, mainly from the children are believed to have drowned when they were swept recently in rough weather on Lake Nyasa from the motor ferry. These were about 100 boys and 100 girls between Colwyn Duff and the debate in Salisbury. Between Colwyn Duff and Stirling, president of the Cape Town Africa Society, and two speakers for the League of Empire Loyalists, Miss Leakey and Mrs. A. C. Chesterton. The vote in favour of the loyalists' case was 278 to 100.

Explaining why two applications by the Nairobi District African Council to hold meetings had been refused, Mr. W. B. G. Raydon, O.C., Nairobi, said that as a result of the Bessie Memorial Hall last month the behaviour of the crowd was such as to cause grave risk to the spread of the peace.

Balloons carrying radio transmitters will be released at 3 p.m. each day for 18 months at the East African Meteorological Departments headquarters at Nairobi, to check the temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity at heights of more than 15 miles as part of the International Geophysical Year's programme.

A Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party, wholly African, has been formed. Its aims are to work for the "immediate emancipation of the African people and the full development of their potential and effective participation in the Government, local government, and other social bodies." It is opposed to racial or social discrimination.

At the annual delegate conference for Kampala last week of the Uganda National Congress 45 members walked out after being defeated by a plea that the system of electing office-bearers should be changed to give each of the four provinces of Uganda an equal number of votes. Banda have hitherto dominated the organization.



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Franchise Proposals for S. Rhodesia

Why Predgold Recommendations Are Unacceptable

Mr. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, the Minister of Southern Rhodesia, recently made the following statement on the Colony's franchise proposals:

"Legislation is being prepared to establish a system for the just representation of the people of the Colony in its Legislative Assembly, under which the Government is placed and remains in the hands of civilized and responsible people, while at the same time provision is being made for a larger proportion of responsible citizens to enjoy than can do so under present regulations.

"The reason why the Predgold recommendations cannot be accepted as the only avenue to the vote is that they exclude a large group of responsible people who, because of the present economic position of the Colony, earn less than £20 per month. Although our national income has increased by 23% over the past three years, it stands at only £85 per head of the population today, as compared with £336 per head in the U.K.

"This means that Government wage scales for Africans make it impossible for many, even though they have had 10 years or more of education and hold responsible positions, ever to get a vote. The scale for people of this qualification who may be agricultural demonstrators or policemen stops after 20 years' service, at £16 10s. An African male nursing orderly would reach the £20 mark after 11 years, but a female nursing orderly would never qualify. A trained teacher who had received a total of 10 years education would qualify after 13 years' service, but a woman teacher would have to work for 18 years before she became eligible for the vote. But besides the Africans who are thereby excluded from the roll, there are several thousand of lower paid Europeans, Asians, and Coloured people.

"Taking such facts into consideration, the Bill will provide for those who have had 10 years' education and who have worked for at least two years to be enfranchised. Such special qualifications should not be regarded as a permanent measure, and provision will be made that at the point where a number of voters who enter the common roll by way of special qualification reaches one-fifth of those who enter by the ordinary qualifications, then the special qualification section will be closed permanently. This means that if there are 80,000 who could register under ordinary qualifications, there will be the opportunity for 16,000 Europeans and Asians (or one-sixth of the total roll) to enter by the special qualifications.

Special Qualifications

The alternative given under the special qualifications is £20 per month with literacy, and while it is estimated that there are 3,000 Africans who could qualify, only 700 have done so although this is the present qualification and has applied for the past six years.

The number of Africans who have passed Standard VIII or equivalent is 10,160, a figure which, it is estimated, will rise to 16,690 by 1963. Of the 40,000 who have so far qualified it is probable that about 8,000 are 21 years of age or over.

The Government's proposals for qualifications for the franchise are summarized hereunder:

- For all voters: (a) Age 21 years; (b) Adequate knowledge of English (subject to tightening up of regulations regarding completion of forms, tests for knowledge of English, etc.); (c) Nationality: British subjects with two years' residence in the Colony; (d) Residence in the constituency for three consecutive months prior to applying for registration; (e) Means and education: (1) £60 per month of ownership of property valued at £1,500 with present tests of literacy; or (2) £40 per month of ownership of property valued at £1,000 with Standard VI; or (3) £25 per month of ownership of property valued at £500 with Form IV; or (4) either £20 per month with the present tests of literacy or Standard VIII plus two years' continuous involvement in any particular occupation.

As and when the total number of voters registered under this special qualification equals 20% of the total number of ordinary voters registered in the Colony, the voters' section of the special voters section of the roll will be closed to future entrants.

Subsidiary Recommendations: That all voters on the existing roll be enfranchised on the new roll; that ordinary voters be given preferential voting; that married and unmarried women, other than a woman married under the permitting of polygamy, shall be deemed to have the same means qualification as her husband in the case where

she has not the requisite means qualification in her own right. (d) The means qualification must have been held for two years before it entitles a person to register; that to prove it really represents the standing of the applicant, and is not a fortuitous occurrence; (e) In the computation of income, the value of board and lodging or any money received for either or both of these shall be included; (f) Disqualifications, as at present; (g) Candidates for election to Parliament must have ordinary qualifications; (h) A formula will be worked out for checking annually the rise and fall in the value of the pound, and the monetary qualifications will be adjusted accordingly.

Dalhousie

DALHOUSIE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, which was founded in 1925, Dalhousie, Eastern Cape, a property of the Government General-Designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and which is now at Melville House, Ladybank, Fife, has two Kenya-born masters, Mr. C. W. MacGeorge and Mr. W. F. Crawford, a grandson of Colonel Ewart Grogan. Two young Scots whom Mr. MacGeorge coached are among the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby team which is visiting East and Central Africa this month and next, namely, Mr. McCleung and Mr. J. L. F. Allan.

Appeal for Understanding

"NO WHITE TRADE UNIONIST worth his salt need fear for his leadership in the field of labour. Growth of African skill can mean only a greater level of consumption throughout the whole country, the expansion of industry, and so a greater demand for skilled men. Far from taking away the white man's leadership, it will provide an ever-increasing scope into which that leadership can be extended. My appeal is to exercise the utmost patience and understanding in labour affairs in the coming years". — Sir Roy Welensky, addressing the annual conference of the Federal Trade Union Congress.



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Trusteeship Council and Tanganyika

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL has concluded its discussion of conditions in British-administered Tanganyika.

On June 21, Sir Andrew Cohen said that the U.K. Government's policy in Tanganyika was "to help the people of the country build a society in which all sections of the community live together in co-operation, friendship and tolerance." He and Mr. John Fletcher-Cooke replied to points raised during the discussion. The council then approved the establishment of a four-member committee to draft a report on the Territory's present state of development.

Among those commending the progress made in the Territory were Mr. Vittorio Zadoro of Italy, and Mr. Robert N. Hamilton of Australia.

Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India) was one of several representatives who referred to the demands earlier by Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.), that the Tanganyika Government should announce that the Territory would be developed "as a democratic state." Mr. Jaipal considered that the administering authority's position in fact amounted to a declaration of "common objectives." Many of the statements made by the United Kingdom representatives had clearly given reassurance that Tanganyika's development would be towards "a democratic State" and that African representation on the Territory's Legislative Council would gradually be increased. The discussions had, he said, cleared up certain misunderstandings on the subject.

However, there could be an immediate expansion of the franchise in the Territory, declaring that similar experience showed that illiteracy need not be a bar to the vote.

"A hundred million illiterate people have voted in India this year, and they have done so with common sense." In Tanganyika (where the rural communities had long traditions of electing their chiefs, there was every reason to grant universal suffrage, with qualifications only of residence and age.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke had told the council that the administering authority would apply a qualitative franchise under which voters would have to satisfy certain criteria before being eligible to participate in the 1958 and 1959 elections. Another speaker who expressed the hope that the franchise would be extended to all residents was Mr. Najmudine Rifa'i (Syria). There was no convincing reason, he declared, why the people of Tanganyika should be subject to a qualitative franchise when other Africans already enjoyed universal franchise. His delegation was not aware of the administering authority's "worthy efforts," but while he had no doubts as to the United Kingdom's intention to develop Tanganyika as a democratic State, he considered that the African population must be blamed for a feeling of fear and insecurity regarding the multi-racial policy followed. Since that feeling had caused misunderstanding among a large section of the population, he hoped the Government would clarify its aims in order to thus remove fears and promote a more harmonious relationship.

Soviet View

Mr. I. B. Lobapov (Soviet Union) declared that the administering authority continued to defend a "vicious" system under which the Territory's 8m. Africans received less than 10 per cent of the 3,000 Europeans residing there permanently. There was much talk about a multi-racial approach, yet Africans were "forced to live behind artificially created barriers." The United Kingdom's intentions regarding the political future of the Territory were not encouraging.

Declaring that the Territory possessed "enormous" mineral resources of iron, coal, limestone, diamonds, and lead, as well as several precious non-ferrous metals, he maintained that the Government had enough funds at its disposal to mine these deposits and develop a "Native African industry." But it refused to do that because it was interested only in export industries.

Sir Andrew Cohen emphasized that the U.K. recognized that the majority of the population of Tanganyika was African.

"We not only recognize this fact, but we recognize its implications," he declared. "Equally, the African population, generally speaking, recognized the value to the Territory of the immigrant communities, which 'after all, produce over 50% of the revenue on which the development of social and other services depends.' What the U.K. was seeking to do was to build up 'a non-racial rather than a multi-racial society, a society with each man as a man, and in fact a Tanganyikan'."

There was general agreement on Tanganyika's pressing need for capital for economic development. The administering authority was most conscious of that need, and during the past 11 years direct grants made to Tanganyika under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts had exceeded 19m.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said that the Government was fully aware of the need to appoint Africans to responsible administrative posts and was doing everything possible to accelerate the process through training schemes. At present there were 126 Africans holding responsible positions, and others were in training.

It was the policy of the Government to root out racial discrimination. The problem was to find the most effective means. As Chief Mwailele of the Chagga tribe had indicated to the council a few days earlier, only vestiges of discrimination still remained, and they were disappearing rapidly.

Land Consolidation in Kenya

Mr. E. A. GRAY, an assistant agricultural officer who has been in charge of demarcation of new farms in the Mathira district of the Kikuyu Reserve in Kenya, told the Governor during his recent visit that he had found great difficulty in persuading Africans in any newly consolidated area to have their holdings planned, but when the first man had been persuaded to allow planning, applicants had come in so fast that he could not keep pace with them. The first man to be so persuaded had made a clear profit of £550 last year from 13 acres after feeding himself and his family and paying all expenses.


The Governor said that Government had always thought that land consolidation, so far from creating unemployment, would provide new work for Africans. Evidence was accumulating that this was so, as former detainees and repatriates were now working on farms in Karatina.

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Crisis of Piebald Africa

Bank of Rhodesia & Nyasaland Opened

Growing Need of Better Leaders

Mr. Donald Macintyre Draws Two Morals

Mrs. HESPIETH HUXLEY has contributed two articles to *Time and Tide* under the title "The Crisis of Piebald Africa".

AN EVENT SCARCELY less significant than the granting of Dominion status was how Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, described the recent opening of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury. He said:

The freedom of Ghana, she says, has burst like a shower of fireworks across the African sky. "In Kenya Mr. Mboya, in Tanganyika Mr. Nyerere and in Rhodesia Mr. Nkomo see themselves as Nkrumahs on the march towards Government House. Everywhere the nationalist movement has spread and encouraged by Socialists in Britain, there are new imperils and trouble—perhaps violence lie ahead. White men and brown cannot be mislodge except by force, so some kind of racial partnership is the only alternative to strife and probable bloodshed.

"This is the first Dominion in the history of the Commonwealth when full power to guide the economic destiny of a country has preceded the possession of similar power in the political field. I draw two morals from this: (1) that the granting of Dominion status was already a change that is considerable and that the translation of conventional usage of constitutional fact cannot be far away.

"Not only are Europeans and Asians the farmers, industrialists, and traders, but the economies of these countries are founded on their presence and their capital. These economies are different from those of West Africa. To destroy them would be to knock away the roof-ree of the houses and these nationalists who think that they can do this show immediately with the pitifully small number of imperfectly trained individuals at their disposal are, in a fool's paradise. They are not up to it, and a revolt of them have the courage to face this and accept its consequences.

"The bank could not be a creator of economic change, but rather forecast the economic climate of the Dominion in such a way that the business community could know whether the economic climate demands more gold and machinery or sports shirts and shorts. The opening of the bank meant that a potent weapon against inflation would be at the aid of the Dominion. One of the principal duties of the Government working in concert with the bank would be to ensure that what the people of the country worked for money would not be debased by folly or inactivity of the Government.

The chiefs' district or is transformed into a minor chief servant, while the out-crowd, elected by vote, is destined for a long, intriguing career of jobbery, in instead of dances after harvest are given away to bus rides to the cinema, authority deserting chief and settling upon the politician in his sleek Africa his wig, and the graduate home from mysterious overseas university.

"The defence of our reserves of foreign exchange, the protection of the value of the Rhodesian pound, and the utilization of our economic strength in the manner which will produce the greatest good in all matters in which sound policy can play a vital role. But we must have the men whom it seeks to protect," said the Minister.

Graffley-Smith, Governor of the bank, said that the building was 16 feet high, and 13 floors, and had cost \$645,000. It was expected to be operating in the building by August 1.

Ideal Material for Nationalists

All this is thrust upon young men with no experience of the world beyond their village and no schooling beyond perhaps a year or two's instruction from half-trained teachers in the rudiments of writing and figures. These young men make ideal material for the nationalists, possessed with dreams of splendour and feelings of frustration, who have before their eyes the constant contrast of people of an often race that are more secure, more powerful than themselves, and so very seldom compare of their feelings.

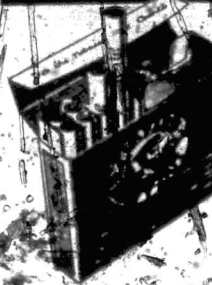
It is little wonder that they make progress and believe that such progress will not gather momentum until Government action that Governments may take to stave off poverty to add fuel to the flames of development means schools and roads and towns, more roads, more schemes and mines and railways, an ever quickening tempo to the disruption of tribalism, and an ever larger number of young men floundering between the golden and the office stools.

There is still in piebald Africa a considerable fund of personal good will between men of different races, and, where this does not exist, there is at least a rather grudging admission that no one race can do without the others, and that masters have gone too far to stage another St. Bartholomew's Day. African nationalists are, of course, more than matched in arrogance and stupidity by those European racists who still think in terms of a master race, and wogs, and even, secretly, niggers. It is not surprising that they do not incur good will or generate it.

But there are plenty of Europeans who realize that they cannot live with Africans except on terms of their common humanity, and plenty of black men who realize that Africans cannot make the progress that must underpin their greatest passion, education, without coming to terms with the whites.

Politics in piebald Africa are not conducted in an atmosphere of cold, calm logic, and probably never will be. They are a matter of human relations, of the heart, not the head. That is the true cause of their explosive danger, for under all the layers of rhetoric lie a host of fears—on the white side, fear of swamping of racial obliteration, of inter-racial marriage (this primarily prompts white resistance to inter-racial schools); on the black side, there is fear if not of swamping and then of smothering by the great weight of Western ideas and fear of losing land and racial identity, of permanent slavery. Nationalists on both sides may on these very genuine apprehensions and gain great strength thereby.

Leaders are needed who will try to resolve and not to dodge, who are not yet who will lead their followers to confidence, who are not yet who will lead their followers to confidence, who are not yet who will lead their followers to confidence.



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Trans-Atlantic Interests Mr. A. K. Chesterton's Views

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON, who had flown to Rhodesia in connexion with the formation of a branch of the League of Empire Loyalists, addressed a public meeting in Salisbury last week.

“It pleases our enemies to depict us as romantic visionaries, as Kipling-esque survivals who mistake the 20th century for the 19th. ‘The world has changed’, they assure us, ‘the day of the empires is over’.

“It does not correspond with our reading of the map of the world. We find there are two empires of unprecedented magnitude. One stretches from the River Elbe to the China Sea. The other has ringed the earth with military bases, and laboured with dollar aid the Government of almost every land.

“When we draw the attention of our critics to this fact they shift their ground and argue that the vast immensity of these powers makes it impossible for the British nations to go to war. They advocate a policy which could lead only to the final surrender by the British peoples of the right to their own sovereign territories.

“They would hand us over for all practical purposes to the power which, under a cover of a national alliance, has backed where it has not instigated every anti-British movement of the last two decades, and thereby stolen the usufructs created by British enterprise, British capital, and British brains.

“We have no quarrel with the American people, but we have a legitimate quarrel with the American Administration, which at the bidding of the powerful politico-financial interests of New York, have almost destroyed the traditions which stood

athwart the path of Communist expansion. They have carried out Lenin's policy of seeking to destroy the countries of Western Europe by attacking them at their periphery. The consequences are increasing anarchy in areas most important to Britain in Africa.

“Unless the British Isles are made politically and economically secure there can be no security for British communities elsewhere. We believe an effective preferential trading system with these communities to be the corner-stone of that security. Therefore our first task is to restore British strength at home — a task that every political party now explicitly objects in favour of various forms of international integration, notably the proposed European free trade area.

“The United Kingdom is a nation of 50 million people, a small, over-industrialized, over-populated island. Unless we have our own colonial hinterland, we shall lose control over the sources of our raw materials, and must inevitably become a satellite of economic slump appendage of New York or Moscow. That is one reason why we alleged Kipling's temporary insight that the British world must cohere. Our economy is mostly complementary to the economies of the Commonwealth and Empire, yet we are being bulldozed into a union with Europe, whose economies are mostly competitive.

“Had our regime in India been oppressive, had there been a genuine desire in the Indian masses that we should quit, it would have been utterly impossible for us to have ruled an army of 200 million Indian fighting men for services in the Second World War. We were thrust out of India by a small contingent of Indian demagogues, who purportedly Transatlantic financial interests which used for this purpose the ideological fervour of the British Socialist Party. We surrendered Burma to a quiescent major general who was loyal to the Japanese Army. American policy was also directed to the wiping of the French out of Indo-China — a policy consummated 18 months ago when the Viet-nam went off the franc and entered the dollar zone.

“These same policy-makers exerted pressure to get us out of the Sudan, secured our evacuation from Suez, stole our oil and our sphere of influence in Persia, financed terrorism in Cyprus, and brought about our recent setback in the Middle East. In Africa we have seen to what a degree similar deception can be carried for the purpose of destroying British power and influence.

“Could there be any greater absurdity than the belief that gangs of pseudo-sophisticates and crooks in some territories have only to be called Governments in order to acquire the ability to lead their peoples into the nuclear age?

“The Africans elected to the Kenya Legislature under the multi-racial provisions of the Lyttelton Plan have less no time in denouncing multi-racial partnership and claiming their championship of mono-racialism — that is, of African domination.

“If you provide African demagogues with institutions which they can use for their own racial purposes, if you seek no place for African agitators by means of one institution after another, do you imagine that the same offers you the best chance of survival; you will be providing yourselves out of existence.

“Our movement has supporters in every part of the British world, but nowhere are our supporters keener than in New Zealand and South Africa.

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N.B. and Grindlays

IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION of the High Court on Monday Justice Roxburgh sanctioned the re-formation of Grindlays Bank Ltd. and the National Bank of Africa, a wholly-owned subsidiary. The scheme involves the transfer of the assets of Grindlays to the N.B.A. as from December 31, 1957. The N.B.A. has large interests throughout the African territories, and Grindlays have branches in the West Rhodesias. The change of name of the amalgamated banks is to be announced.

Rhodesian African Rules

THE EDITORIAL of Battle Hymns for the 1939-45 war, issued by the authorities, The Rhodesian African Rules for their Colonies, mentions the battles of "Magan Beaches", "Raungup", and "Burma, 1944-5".



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Opening of Federal Parliament

Sir Robert Tredgold's Speech from Throne

SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, said in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the Federal Parliament that a Bill would be introduced to implement the reorganisation of the Fiscal Review Commission for the re-allocation of Federal income between the Federal and territorial Governments and to provide for an extension of the taxing powers of the territorial governments.

Ministers attached the greatest importance to the Bill to enlarge the Assembly. It was a matter of great satisfaction that each House in the three constituent territories had agreed to the introduction of such legislation. A Finance Bill would be presented later this year.

Other new legislation would cover such matters as surveys, trade marks, merchandise marks, archives, broadcast, the Federal Grain Marketing Board, and a Board of Trustees to administer the Rhodes National Gallery on a Federal basis.

A diplomatic mission had been established in Washington and trade commissioners in South Africa and trade missions in United States, Australia, the Far East, East Africa and the Republic of the Congo. It was hoped that as a result of those endeavours existing markets would be expanded and new markets found for the growing volume of manufactures and unmanufactured export commodities. There had been good progress on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme in spite of the recent damaging floods.

Balance of Trade

Owing principally to the reduction in the price of copper and an increasingly high level of imports, the Federation's visible balance of trade declined during 1956. General economic activity remained at a high level, however, and overseas investors continued to be attracted by the vast and expanding potential of the Federation.

The recent treaty establishing the European Economic Com-

munity had marked a new stage in economic relations between the countries of Western Europe. Its wider repercussions were evidenced by the proposals of the British Government to establish an industrial free trade area, which would include the signatories of the Rome Treaty, the United Kingdom, and other countries of Europe. Those developments were of the utmost significance to members of the Commonwealth.

Of the extension of the preferential system to the Congo Basin Treaty area of the Federation, Sir Robert said that it was his sincere hope that all those who lived in that area affected would appreciate that, but for that offer, it would not have come about, and that they would enjoy the very real economic benefits resulting from this achievement. The constitutional advances obtained by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, during his visit to London in April were granted in recognition of the increasing importance of the Federation within the Commonwealth. The Government intended to continue its vigorous and planned immigration policy.

A record maize crop and a tobacco crop 30 per cent above average were expected from the Rhodesias. Later this year Professor Sir Frank Engledow would revisit the Federation to study and report on a survey undertaken of the country's overall agricultural production with a view to developing a long-term policy for the country.

Traffic Requirements

There had been a marked improvement in the traffic position of Rhodesia's railways. Long term plans formulated some years ago combined with a determined drive to recruit staff had resulted in the railways being in a strong position today to meet the country's traffic requirements in any one year since the end of the war.

Sir Robert paid tributes to the late Lord Lowell, Governor-General of the Federation, the Lord Malvern, the first Prime Minister of the Federation, and to Sir William Murphy for his discharge of the office of Acting Governor-General. Recently, Sir Robert also welcomed the appointment of the Earl of Athlone as Governor-General.

Speaking of the Queen Mother's visit, he said that Her Majesty had always displayed a close personal interest in the well-being of the Federation. Her Majesty would note with joy the signs of progress and development since 1945.

New Vehicle Taxes in N. Rhodesia

DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES have been over £2m more than £2m. in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. R. E. Nicholson, the Financial Secretary, said when presenting the budget to the legislative Council last week.

In the search for economy necessitated by the heavy fall in the price of copper, new services in the agrarian group had had to be cut to the "pitiful" figure of £57,000, compared with the Member for Agriculture's request for £450,000. Total expenditure would be £15,860,000 in 1958, an increase of 91%. A salary revision approved last month would cost about £320,000.

Despite the low present price of copper, which fell to the level at which Government felt that it would be reasonable to relate its present expenditure, and planning had been done on the basis that the next two or three years there could be no reliance on a copper price exceeding £2.5 to £2.49. All revenue received in 1957-58, apart from copper price above £2, could be appropriated to the special fund, which would cost about £2.7m.

The cost of the Government's services would be £18.5m. The increased taxation must find £400,000. Since motor vehicle licences had not been revised since 1945, and are more than twice as high in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the adoption of a uniform system of motor taxation throughout the Federation was under consideration. Meaningful rates on private motor vehicles would be increased by 75% and on public service vehicles by 50%; even then the rates for 1958 except the largest cars would be well under £100 in Southern Rhodesia. The changes would produce £6,000, of which half would be passed to local authorities.

A tax of 3d per gallon on motor spirit would produce £194,000; in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the comparative rate was 7d and 5d. The wheel tax on bicycles, which has remained at 1s. 3d per wheel since 1935, would be increased by 60% to bring in £10,000 and the stamp duty on cheques would be raised to 2d., bringing it into line with the rate ruling in the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, and producing about £20,000.

It would not be possible to remove the surcharge of one-fifth applied to the income tax on companies, but no surcharge would be imposed on the incomes of individuals.

The budget speech will be reported at length next week.

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Amending the Federal Constitution Territorial Governments Approve

A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by increasing the membership of the Federal Parliament from 35 to 59 has been presented to the House by the Minister of Law, Mr. F. M. Greenfield.

Before the Bill was tabled the Speaker, Mr. T. Wilson, had presented certificates from the territorial legislatures that they did not object to the measure. The African Affairs Board has also approved it.

On the second reading Mr. Greenfield said that the elimination of racial representation in Parliament need to set all members on an elected basis, and the need to increase the number of Members so as to represent the people of the Federation adequately were the reasons for the introduction of the Bill. It was proposed to provide for the gradual "fading out" of those Members who bore "racial labels." As every member had an equal vote in the House, so he should be representative of all the people of the Federation and not any particular race.

Federation Under-represented

When compared with legislatures in other countries, the Federation was under-represented. South Africa had 159 M.Ps, Ghana 104, New Zealand 80, Tanganyika 61 of whom 44 were non-officials, Uganda 60 (of whom 49 were non-officials), Kenya 36 (of whom 47 were non-officials). But the Federal Parliament had only 36 elected Members whom he referred to as "non-descripts" as they bore no racial label, of the other nine six had to be Africans and three were Europeans representing African interests.

It was proposed to have 44 elected Members at first and to increase the number of special African representatives from nine to 25, of whom 12 would be Africans. But as and when Africans were elected as ordinary Members the number of Members bearing a racial label would be reduced and con-

sequently the number of elected Members increased. Mr. Greenfield said: "Africans will be very much more welcome (when they come) as people acceptable to the electorate at large."

Similarly he explored the system under which certain Members could be their presence in the House by nomination. He believed the party political system should be given greater play than was possible at present, and it would be eminently desirable when all the Members of the House were members of political parties. He said one of the reasons for the need for an enlarged House was the disparity between members of the Federal Assembly and members of the three territorial legislatures. There were 78 members in the three territorial legislatures, compared with 35 in the Federal House. But the scope of Federal jurisdiction was much wider than that of the territorial houses.

There were also the geographical implications which worried how the member for Lusitana, for instance, could represent all his constituents. The increased House would greatly assist the proper delimitation of electoral districts. With the present number of Members it could be very difficult to form a Government from the members of a party if it was a close fight in a general election.

Mr. Greenfield said the cost of increasing the number of members would be about £50,000 a year, made up mainly of salaries and allowances. However, he felt that the present Chamber would meet the needs of the country. The Government had promised to enact a Federal Franchise Law, but in case this was not brought into operation before a general election was made in the Bill to adapt the territorial laws. The content of the Government had been involved in presenting the Bill — the three territorial Governments, the United Kingdom Government, and the Federal Government.


London County Freehold and Leasehold

THE LONDON COUNTY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, LTD., a company with Rhodesian subsidiaries, after providing £166,832 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £194,260 in the year ended March 31, compared with £305,000 in the previous year. General reserve receives £40,000 and staff welfare £5,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £25,064, and dividends totalling 1s. 6d. on the ordinary shares £219,080, leaving £336,373 to be carried forward, against £331,984 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 2821,000 in 3% cumulative preference stock and £2,340,061 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £284,827, revenue reserves at £1,243,407, secured charges at £5,877,879, provisions at £240,659, rents receivable in advance at £500,209, and current liabilities at £348,123. Fixed assets are valued at £14,848,640, and current assets at £4,007,525, including £1,101,211 in cash.

The directors are Mr. T. J. Cullen (chairman and managing director), Viscount Buckmaster (vice-chairman), and Messrs. J. D. Parsons, H. Howard, Ernest J. Roney, C. W. Shefford, and Sir John S. P. Mellor. The secretary is Mr. F. E. Q. Upton. The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 29.

Cases of poliomyelitis in Kenya during the week ended June 22 numbered 430 Europeans, two Asians, and 17 Africans. Ten of the cases were in Nairobi.



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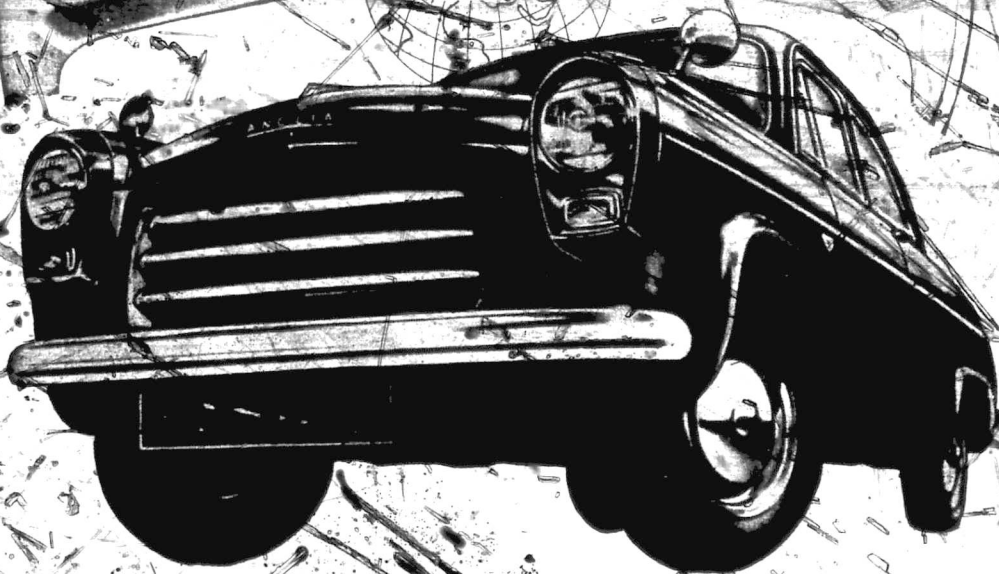
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Northern Rhodesian African Congress President's Statement in London

Mr. HARRY NKUMBULA, President of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, who in a Press Conference in London was arranged a few days ago by the Movement for Colonial Freedom, supplied the reporters who attended with a long statement which contained the following passages:—

"The African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia has 300 branches and 160,000 members, of whom 60,000 are women. There are 20 branches in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Devonshire White Paper of 1923 stated that and when the interests of the immigrant and indigenous races conflicted, the interests of the latter shall be paramount. The Colonial Office promised the African people of the Protectorates self-government and independence as and when they were ready for it.

Policy of Partnership

"In 1948 the policy of the paramountcy of African interests was abolished without consultation or consent of the African people. A policy of partnership was introduced, again without consultation or consent of Africans. This policy stated that no one race shall dominate over the other. The white rulers claimed to be the senior partners in this set-up and dominated the Legislative and Executive Councils.

"The reasons for African opposition to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are obvious. In the first place, the Federation is intended to place effective political power in the hands of a powerful white minority. Secondly, it is intended to obstruct the legiti-

mate national aspirations of the Africans in Central Africa. In other words, it is intended to stop such national developments as are now taking place in West Africa. In short, Federation was a direct result of a contract between the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the one hand and the Government of the United Kingdom on the other.

Racial Discrimination

"Despite the establishment of the African Affairs Board, which was devised to protect the interests of the African inhabitants from unfair racial discrimination, the European population has used its predominant political power to consolidate its own position, to force segregation, and obstruct political, economic, social and educational progress of the Africans.

"Sir Roy Welensky, the Premier of the Federation, not satisfied with what he has gained so far, is now seeking—with the help of Conservative support—to gain complete independence for the Federation before 1960, the time when the Constitution comes up for review.

"The African viewpoint towards federation is uncompromising. Opposition to federation is now more vehement than it was before and immediately after federation. Africans in Northern Rhodesia demand cessation of their country from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the time of review in 1960.

"In Northern Rhodesia Africans were until recently asking for parity of representation as between Europeans and Africans in the Legislative and Executive Councils as a feasible scheme in the transitory period. But as a result of the reactionary franchise arrangements now being put forward by leaders of European opinion, and as a result of the pressure that is being brought to bear upon H.M. Government by Sir Roy Welensky to grant the Federation complete independence, thus creating a second South Africa, the Africans in Northern Rhodesia now demand a universal franchise of one man one vote, with an African majority in the territorial Assembly and Executive Councils.

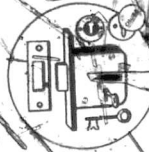
[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

SECURITY WITH CHUBB

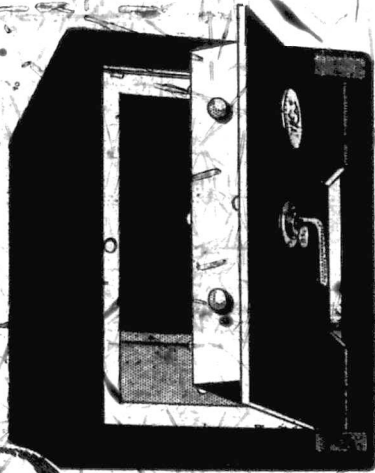
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Reed

TRADE MARK

Standard Bank of South Africa Report

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., earned a profit of a net profit of £185,607 in the year ended March 31, compared with £823,359 in the previous year. Reserve fund receives £100,000, and a further £56,127 is written off bank premises. Dividends totalling 2s. 6d. per share less tax, requires £44,375, leaving £470,854 to be carried forward, against £58,187 brought in.

The annual capital consists of £5m in shares of £2 (paid up), in shares of the reserve fund stands at £3,000,000, deposits and other accounts at £332,562,981, and acceptances, etc., at £15,115,000. Investments in subsidiary companies appear as follows: investments at £22,991, bank premises at £8,366,245, liabilities of customers at £15,413,421, but discounted at £7,334,640, investments at £61,407,883, realisations in transit at £8,007,903, loans of exchange purchased at £22,217,679, advances at £151,546,377, subsidiary company at £48,502, and current assets at £50,725,549, including £4,194,633.

The directors are Sir Edmund Hall-Patch (chairman), and Messrs. N. Hoeg (deputy chairman), W. A. Acton, R. Annan, R. Gibson, C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., J. P. Pridesaux, C. H. Villiers, A. C. Wilson, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross (alternate deputy chairman), Lord Halfour of Burleigh, Earl De La Warr, Lord Harlech, and the Earl of Scarborough. The secretary is Mr. H. D. M. Mayer.

The Rhodesian board consists of Sir Robert Hudson (chairman), Lord Acton, Sir Charles Cumings, Sir Henry Toller Low, Viscount Malvern, and Messrs. C. A. Bacon, R. Buccquer, A. E. P. Robinson, and L. Tucker. The local board in East Africa is composed of Messrs. R. G. Ridley (chairman), A. A. Lawrie, J. T. Simpson, and Sir Kenneth Cavendish-Bentinck.

The 14th ordinary meeting will be held in London on July 11.

Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation

STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., earned a net profit of £20,559 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £21,178 in the previous year. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, requires £11,375, leaving a carry-forward of £77,279, against £71,095 brought in. The issued capital is £1m, in shares of £5. Loans and interest outstanding and accrued appear at £1,585,173.

African Mercantile Company's Report

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., earned a profit of £133,085 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £75,003 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £81,276, general reserve receives £10,000, and staff provident fund £7,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £3,213, and dividends totalling 12% £24,180, leaving a carry-forward of £79,182, against £66,356 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £350,000 in ordinary shares of 10s and £300,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1. Share premium account stands at £1,000,000, general reserve at £2,000,000, revenue reserves £1,313,000, and provision for future liabilities at £78,000, and current liabilities at £422,000. Assets are valued at £97,387 and current assets at £1,589,967, including £85,524 in cash.

The Messrs. are Messrs. W. B. Saunders (chairman) and managing director, Mr. M. M. Maxwell (vice chairman), H. J. Walker, Mr. J. G. H. A. Gray (who is also secretary), and Lord John Cholmondeley. The 43rd annual general meeting will be held in London on July 25.

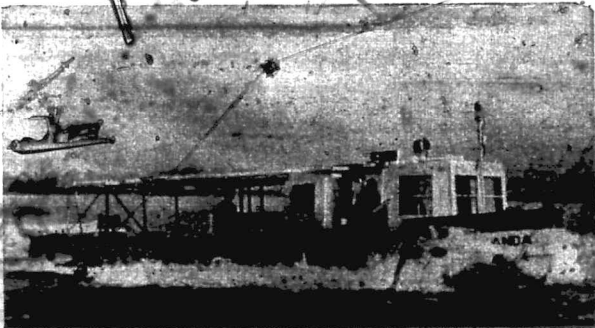
Loan for Ruanda-Urundi

THE WORLD BANK has agreed to lend the Belgian Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi £1.7m. towards development of the Port of Usukuma on Lake Tanganyika and the construction of a new road between the port and Kigali. It is estimated that the two projects will together cost about £2.2m. and take two and a half years. The loan guaranteed by Belgium is for 20 years at 5%.

Kenya's Department of Information is housed in a building which cost about £120,000 and on which an eight-year lease was taken at a rent of £10,700. The Government accepted an offer to pay £83,460, half this year and half next, in settlement of rent for 12 years. In giving this information in the Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary said that the charge worked out at 11s. per square foot, which was comparable with commercial rentals for similar buildings in the area.

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Of Commercial Concern

Northern Rhodesia's European farmers are due for another bumper year, according to the latest crop estimate. Last year's record maize production ought to be exceeded, and about 1,125,000 bags are expected by the Maize Board of Board. The tobacco picture is also brighter. In the Eastern Province it is estimated that European flue-cured leaf will amount to 1.2m. lb. from 2,000 acres. Last year low-price second poor-quality brought ruin. Fort Jamieson growers in the

Province, however, in London 12,469 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 0.50d., compared with 22,408 packages averaging 2s. 11.90d. in the previous year. Total sales this year have amounted to 187,723 packages, averaging 3s. 4.47d., against 175,987 packages averaging 3s. 1.70d. in the corresponding period last year. The highest price reached last year was 3s. 10d. for a consignment from Kenya.

This season's Nairobi coffee auctions realized rather more than £94m., a crop of 35,458 tons having sold at an average price of £529 per ton. In addition, 225 tons of coffee grown by Europeans in Tanganyika were sold for £770,000 and some Bugisu coffee from Uganda was also auctioned.

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., report a consolidated trading profit for the year ended December 31 last of £680,779 (£707,000) and a net profit of £243,777 after deducting taxation of £251,843. The dividend is raised from 10s. to 15s.

The North Charterland Exporters Co., Ltd., has decided to sell its trading store and garage in Fort-Jamieson. The directors consider that the proceeds can be more profitably used in Southern Rhodesia.

A large English hotel group is considering an expansion of its interests to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where a director and the general manager have flown for discussions.

The Southern Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission made a record profit of £294,952 last year, £138,040 more than in 1955.

For the third year in succession 27,000 tons of Nile hemp was grafted in Uganda last year. Crops were harvested fully 30 days before the 275,000 tons gink. Twelve new reservoirs were built.

The New Stanley Hotel, Dar-es-Salaam, is to be extended at a cost of about £50,000. Work is expected to start in January. The cheques drawn or issued in Tanganyika on or after July 1 attract a stamp duty of 30 cents of a shilling.

Sisal Outputs for June

East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 205 tons of fibre, against 145 for the year, against 222 tons in the previous

months, against 727 tons for the same period last year.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday, via the Cape, include:

- Bata**—Mr. B. C. Gammah, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Breen, Mrs. C. Gammah, Mr. & Mrs. J. Borward, Mr. & Mrs. Gammah, Mr. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. & Mrs. M. McCoy, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. McDermott, Mr. & Mrs. D. McKennie, Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Maund, Mr. H. O. Maund, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Orme, Mr. & Mrs. P. Penman, Mr. J. D. Kramer, Dr. & Mrs. C. Toy, Mr. & Mrs. P. Tristram, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Field and Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Young.
- Gene, Saigon**—Mr. & Mrs. G. Chandler and Mr. & Mrs. H. Piddington.
- Zanzibar**—Mr. C. Allison, Beech.
- Togo**—Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Drennan and Mrs. & Mrs. J. G. Gorton.
- Mombasa**—Mr. W. Bellingham, Mr. & Mrs. K. Breen, Mr. & Mrs. H. Charter, Mr. & Mrs. B. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Gorton, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. J. McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Robins, Mr. R. J. Russell, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Whitton, and Mr. & Mrs. D. Wignall.

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MINING

Copper Price Scheme Problems U.S.A. System May Be Sued U.K.

IN THE VIEW OF the City Editor of *The Times* it is doubtful whether an agreed price scheme for the sale of Rhodesian copper in the United Kingdom would be feasible or desirable in present conditions. He wrote on Monday:

Unless the same selling arrangements were accepted internationally, British consumers might easily be paying, from time to time, at least, a higher price for copper than other consumers still buying through the open market.

A situation similar to this arose in 1949. Prices in this country were then still fixed by the Ministry of Supply, and when world prices began to react British home prices were left high and dry above those being paid by consumers elsewhere. The Ministry eventually agreed to reduce its prices, cutting the nose on its stocks, but the sharpness of the price fall, when they came, had unfavourable repercussions on consumer interests.

1953-56 Boom

At the opening of the London copper market in August, 1953, copper prices have consistently been below those ruling in the United States, where a fixed price system has long been in use, except for the last stages of the 1955-56 copper boom. This boom resulted from the unhappy coincidence of an increased systematic restriction of production in the United States stockpile, coupled with a series of strikes and an unexpectedly sharp upswing in demand. Copper producers completely lost control over market movements, but even a fixed price system would have been powerless in such conditions.

In considering the possible application of the United States fixed price system, it is worth recalling that the United States is not only the world's largest consumer of copper, but also the United Kingdom in second place, but also the foremost producer. Moreover, the three leading American copper producing groups, which between them supply over three-quarters of domestic primary production and the same proportion of imports, mainly through foreign subsidiaries, all have widespread interests in copper fabricating. The position in the U.K. is almost exactly the reverse, so that a scheme which works well in the U.S.A. is not obviously applicable to this country.

The recent rise in copper prices through the £240 a ton level, in spite of the most powerful efforts of producers—and especially of the Rhodesian producers—was due to nothing but the increase in the world's productive capacity of the metal by about 400,000 tons during the last three years. The marginal supplies of a few very high cost producers are no longer needed by the market.

The purpose of the fixed copper price scheme introduced by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and one of the aims of the new proposal presented jointly by this group and the Anglo-American group, is to avoid wide day-to-day fluctuations in the market price for the metal. But, except for the last stages of the 1955-56 boom, the immediate and inevitable reaction from price movements in the market price have not been so very great, and the tendency to these fluctuations to become excessive is being enhanced by the growing need of producers to by-pass the London Metal Exchange as a selling market and use it only as a delivery market.

The current negotiations between British consumers and Rhodesian producers may well be a pricing scheme which would both avoid violent short-run movements in the metal price, and would keep prices over a period in line with general world prices. This would be a considerable improvement over the present dual price. But if general world prices are the prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange, and it is quite possible that these prices would become stable enough, from the point of view of both producers and consumers, to become the general practice to trade in the metal through the exchange.

Nchanga's Dividend Cut to 100%

THE CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LTD. report that the profit for 1957 fell to £15,228,798 compared with the 1956 figure of £25,669,753. After deduction of £5,700,000 for taxation (£9,450,000), the net profit was £9,528,798 (£16,219,713). The general reserve, which received £34m. last year, is not increased. The dividend is reduced from 30s. to 20s. per £1 share, costing £7m. against £54m. The £1 units stand at about £11 on the London Stock Exchange.

Tanganyika Concessions

SIR ULIAS WATERHOUSE, M.P., has been appointed director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which met from July 31 in place of Sir Arthur Erichton, who will retire on that date but becomes a member of the advisory committee. Captain Waterhouse is to become chairman of the company on September 24, in succession to Sir Ulick Alexander, who is resigning for personal reasons. Sir Ulick will remain on the board.

N. V. Billiton (Natschamij)

N. V. BILLITON (NATSCHAMIJ), Netherlands concern with mining interests in East and Central Africa, reports a profit of F5,104,220 for the calendar year 1956. The reserve for research received F1,806,460, dividend of 20% and 15% on the two classes of shares required F3,250,000, and the carry forward is F5,373,035, against F5,350,175 brought in.

Price of Copper

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE the price of copper has recovered during the last few days to £221 a ton, an upward movement beginning when the Government of Chile announced to be considering requests from producing companies for permission to cut output by 10%.

Kafue Development Company

KAFUE DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., reports a net profit for the year ended June 30, 1956, of £655 (£415) after tax of £650 (£286). The debit forward is £249 (debit £105).

Cadmium

DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS of this year 22 tons of cadmium, valued at £28,993, were produced in Northern Rhodesia.

High Paid African

AT THE END OF APRIL there were 209 African mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia, earning a minimum of £85 monthly.

Progress Report for June

GETA—3,879 oz. gold were produced in 25,000 tons of ore milled for an operating profit of £83.

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Company Report

The Forest, Land, Timber & Railways Co., Ltd.

Mr. Gerard D'Erlanger on the position and prospects

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FOREST, LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 4 in London.

MR. GERARD D'ERLANGER, F.R.S., F.C.S., F.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

"I wish to draw your attention to the following points in the parent company's accounts. You will observe that the revenue general reserve has fallen by £250,000 compared with the previous year. This is because, as explained in the directors' report, no dividends were declared by our African subsidiaries during 1956, due to the ploughing back of their profits in order to cover our capital expenditure in that continent. As a consequence, a transfer of £50,000 from general reserve to profit and loss account is required to make good the parent company's dividend.

"On the assets side, the net increase of £270,562 in the amount due from subsidiaries is substantially the result of further development in Africa. This, coupled with the retention of profits in Africa, is the main reason why there is a decrease in net current assets of £577,364.

"The trading profit for the group was slightly higher than in 1955 at £1,457,898, which halts the adverse trend to which I referred in my address last year, and this reflects a similar favourable movement in regard to the trading profits of our principal operating subsidiary, The Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited.

"The group net profit for the year is £11,531 higher at £634,913, largely due, of course, to the increased remittances from the Argentine and to a decrease of £15,581 in the total charge for taxation.

"The statement then reviewed in detail the group's activities in Argentina, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, in Germany, and in the United Kingdom, and continued:

Continuing Impact of Substitutes

"In my review last year I felt it necessary to sound a note of warning that the tanning extract industry, and therefore your company, which is the leader in this field, must be entering a difficult period, due in the main to the continuing impact of substitutes upon the leather industry, which is at present virtually our sole customer.

"The group's experience during the year 1956 was rather better than was anticipated when I made my review last year and this is, of course, reflected in the results shown. There was an improvement in sales, in regard both to the world market and the Forestal group, in the second half of the year and in the end the level achieved for 1956 was not appreciably below that of 1955.

"By carefully programmed production we were able to keep all our African factories operating on a profitable basis and yet to reduce our total stocks of mimosa extract from a peak level in June of 30,000 tons to an end-year figure of approximately 23,000 tons.

"The beginning of 1957 sales have continued to improve and surplus stocks of mimosa extract have been completely eliminated.

"As regards quebracho extract our Argentine group was able to achieve similar results more easily than in the course of the year we at last succeeded in closing two of our old factories which had been rendered unprofitable by the combination of a fall in demand and the exhaustion of local raw materials.

Threat of Potential Over-production

"By far the most serious threat to our industry is to face in 1957, and which we shall continue to be confronted for some years, is the pressure which a condition of potential over-production must exert upon the world market. It is clear that a break in the price structure would result in a general cut-throat competition and a consequent fall in prices.

"To avert this danger we must take all possible measures in co-operation with the other producers of quebracho, mimosa, and quebracho tanning extracts to reach a stable balance between world production and the world market must be our object, and as the major producer, we have done our utmost to give a lead in this direction.

"I am glad to be able to refer to the whole of the output so far has been sold at a profit.

"During the year we have had the opportunity of carrying out an extensive investigation, in co-operation with outside professional consultants, into the prospects for the next five years of the tanning leather industry which will help to help to the market for our products, with particular reference to the incidence of substitute competition. We have come to the fairly definite conclusion that on this medium-term view there is no reason to be able to expect further major adverse developments.

The Outlook

"It is quite clear that on longer term we have no grounds for complacency. We believe there will always be a demand for leather and therefore a substantial market for what we produce, but we feel that we should regard the next five years or so as a breathing space, of which we must make full use in order to find new uses for the basic raw material which we produce, new activities for our worldwide organization, and new sources of revenue generally.

"You must rest assured that the management of your company is concentrating its energies upon this major task.

"We see reasonable prospects that our present activities in industry, either primary or secondary, in the United Kingdom, on the continent, in Argentina, and in Africa will lead on to participation by us in projects allied in technique and organization to our present undertakings but quite independent of the tanning extract industry.

"We have felt justified in recommending the maintenance of a 9% dividend. From what I have said above you will doubtless infer that we see a reasonable prospect of being able to maintain this dividend for the immediate future. I hope that this will prove to be correct, but I should warn you that it is by no means certain.

The report was adopted.




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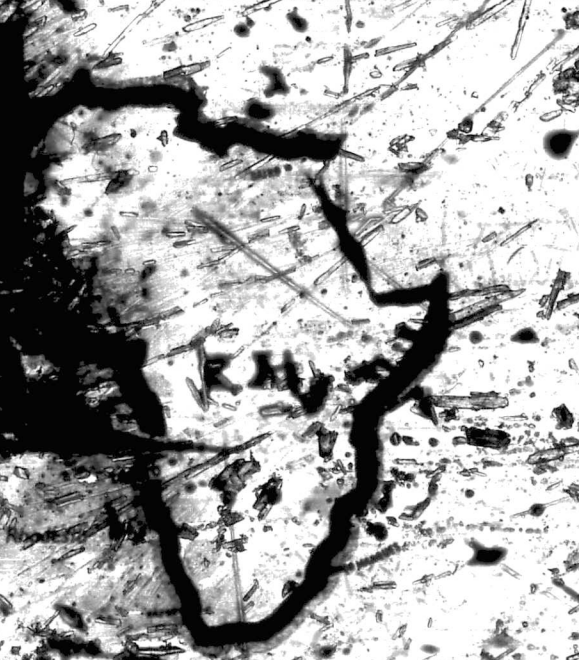
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Messrs. East African Estates Ltd., Messrs. East African
Messrs. East African Estates Ltd., Messrs. East African

KAMPALA
LONDON, 1957

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