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Monday, July 25th 1957
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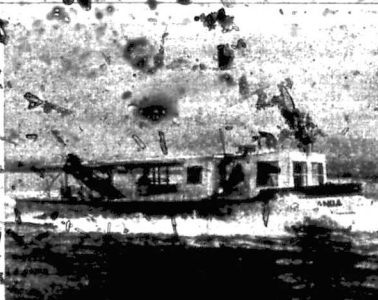


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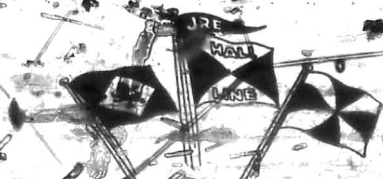
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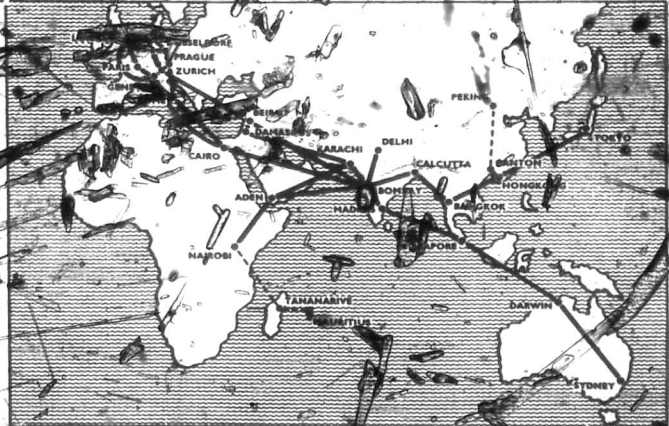
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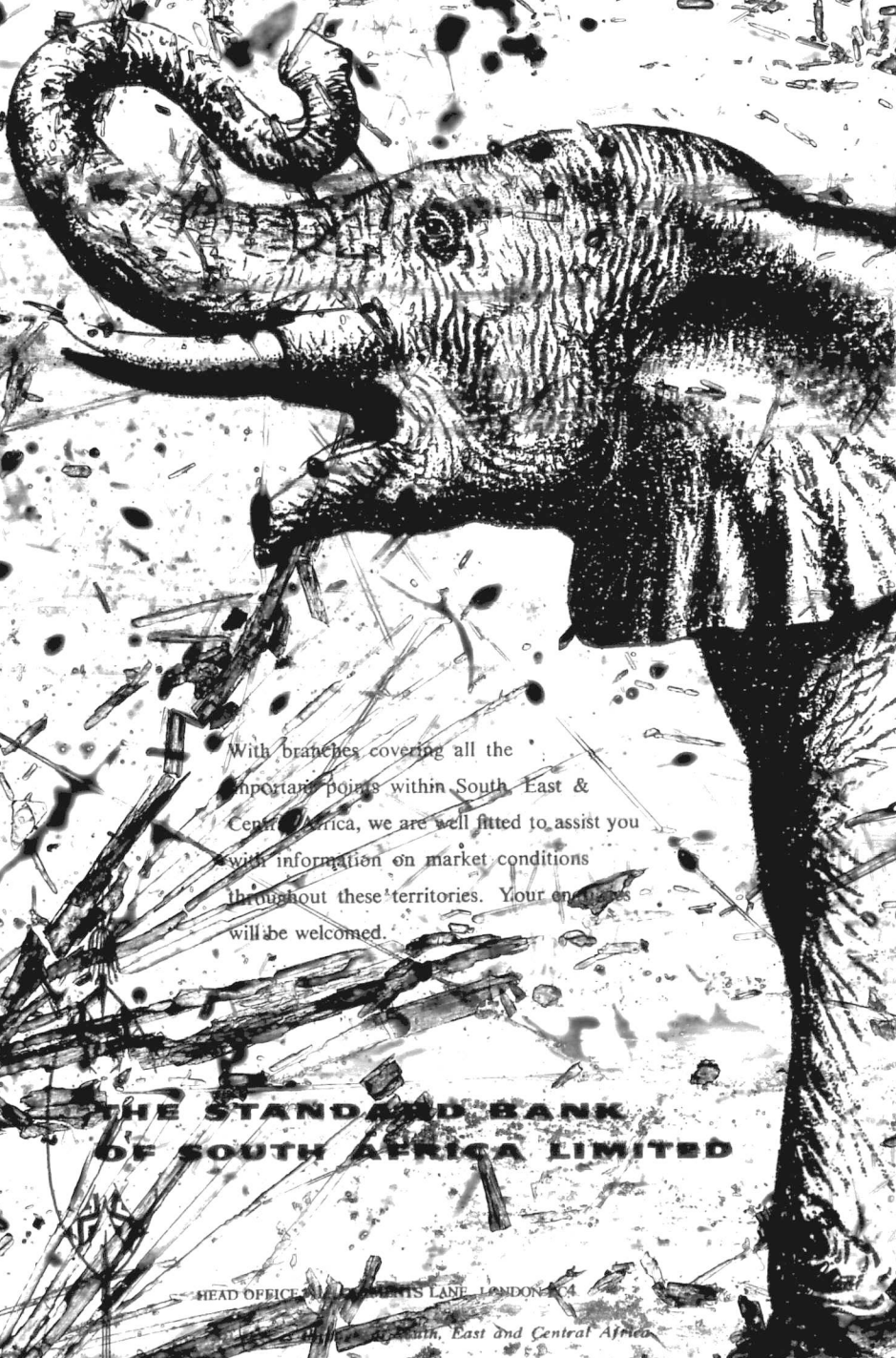
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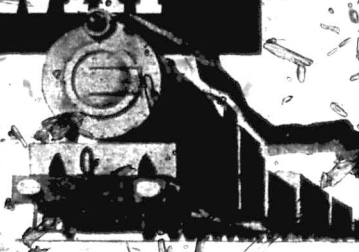
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, 1963

1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHATEVER CRITICISMS may be made of the statement issued by the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council on the subject of increased African representation, and here **Conciliation Or Concession** have been adverse comments from Europeans as well as Africans, it is most unfortunate that what was evidently intended to be a gesture of conciliation has not been accepted as such by the African Elected Members. They might have acted on the assumption that the offer was genuine, at least until they had discovered by direct talks exactly what was meant by acceptance of the principle of more African members without any corresponding increase for the other races. Mr. Mboya, the leader of the African Members, however, has publicly proclaimed the view that the concessions offered in the first paragraph of the statement is nullified by its second paragraph, and he is now telling audiences in London that three requests for discussions with the European Elected Members were ignored for a period of about five weeks. A reply from the European side should be promptly made to that accusation, for unless it is satisfactorily answered, objective opinion will inevitably consider that the Europeans handled most clumsily an admittedly difficult, delicate, and urgent matter. Never before had they shown such willingness to meet the African viewpoint, at least in part, and their position having been taken, it was certainly desirable to reach agreement in detail immediately, for the good will engendered by the new policy could tend to be weakened with each day that passed unutilized.

If the European Elected Members seem to have been injured badly in this matter, it cannot be said that Mr. Mboya shows much appre-

ciation of the change of mind, one which required considerable (and belated) political courage. There can be little doubt that, left upon the journals with whom he talked in London last week, an impression of stubbornness, of suspicion, and of anxiety to exploit the situation rather than seek a fair and early compromise. Kenya's need is an agreement between the representatives of the various races which will reduce the political temperature, encourage inter-racial confidence, promise a period of political peace, and permit concentration on the task of strengthening the economy of the country. Though Mr. Mboya must recognize this need, he nevertheless insists on dealing piecemeal with the various issues in which he is interested, though such a course cannot attract either the Government or the European Community. Mr. Mboya, who accuses the Europeans of playing politics, is, in fact, doing precisely that himself. It therefore greatly to be hoped that the members of the Labour Party, whom he is entering will advise him against such tactics and emphasize the importance of his coming to terms with those whom he regards as his adversaries, while they are in the mood for agreement. The fact that he gave no evidence of such a spirit at his Press conference makes it all the more necessary for his Socialist advisers to act with a high sense of responsibility.

THERE HAS BEEN some excellent speculation in Central Africa about the possibility of a struggle for the political leadership of that Federation between Mr. Mboya and Sir Roy Welensky.

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister, and Mr. Garfield Todd, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, that the few

unequivocal and friendly. The words of Mr. Todd which are reported on the next page are to be warmly welcomed. The forthright declaration that he has never challenged Sir Roy's position, the frank admission that Sir Roy has had far more experience of public life than he, and the public expression of his hope that Sir Roy will continue in his present office for years ought to silence the gossipers. More sensible people will have found nothing surprising in these statements if they merely confirm what those who know Mr. Todd have confidently assumed. His mission is for the advancement of his country, not of himself, and Sir Roy has been openly with the Prime Minister of the Federation it is on a point of principle, as in the matter of the franchise for Africans, not in the pursuit of greater personal power.

It is regrettable of course that diverse opinions about the franchise have not proved capable of adjustment, but it must be recognized that sociological and other conditions in Southern Rhodesia differ markedly from those in the two other members of the Federation, and at this transitional stage it is understandable that somewhat different solutions should have been recommended. That by a high coolness in the negotiations for itself of the parties led by Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Todd respectively, but perhaps the enthusiasm for the plan which existed earlier in the year will be rekindled by the friendliness of Mr. Todd's remarks last week. There are not so many forceful advocates of liberalism in Rhodesian politics that they can afford to pull against one another. However, one of the disturbing aspects of affairs in the Federation and in Kenya at present is the evidence that the forces of liberalism, instead of cohering are being weakened by conflicting counsels and by the threat of the creation of new parties based on liberal ideas.

Surely it would be far better for those adherents of the Capricorn Africa Society who are planning these new parties to make common cause with the leaders who are already striving for the Capricorn Society's better relations between the races. To ignore that essential factor, or to give it less consideration than the Capricorn Society's own ideas of a multi-race franchise (based on qualifications which have not commended themselves either to the Federal Government or the Southern Rhodesian Government), would be tragic. When Capricornists have worked

vigilantly for their cause — which, in essence, is based on the principle of genuine inter-racial partnership — and their energy has certainly helped to accelerate the acceptance of that doctrine, but many people who sympathize with the movement do not accept its recommendations in detail, and many more would assuredly balk with it if it were thought desirable for divorcing the liberal from and so making the entry into public life of men with much less tolerant ideas. It is to be hoped that the Capricorn leaders will do everything in their power to avert new splits, for they could gravely damage East and Central Africa.

Queen Mother Returns to London

Riches of Visit to Nyasaland

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, arrived back at London Airport on Wednesday evening of last week from her tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, on which she had been attended by the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, the Hon. Mrs. John Mammolland, Lieut. Colonel Martin Gilliat, and Major John Griffin.

Princess Margaret was at the airport to welcome the Queen Mother, who was received by Sir Frederick Handley Page (Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex), the Earl of Home (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations), Miss Patricia Hornsby-Smith, M.P. (Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department), Mr. J. D. Pofumo, M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Sir John Ndu Bawa (Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis), Sir Gilbert Rennie (High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), Mr. Robert Edwards (General manager of London Airports), Mr. James Jeffs (airport commandant), Mr. Gerard d'Erlanger (chairman, British Overseas Airways Corporation) and Mr. Basil Smapeice (managing director, British Overseas Airways Corporation).

When she addressed the Legislative Council of Nyasaland last week at the opening of a new session Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor, said:

"The visit of the Queen Mother was a unique and truly memorable occasion for Nyasaland. We were all captivated by Her Majesty's grace and charm and by her sincere and lively interest in all she saw and in the many people with whom she talked. Her Majesty's visit brought vividly home to the heart of all of us the living reality and true significance which the Crown enshrines, uniting each one of us in a single loyalty."

One of the African members, Mr. Chifoni, said that during the visit of Her Majesty there had been no distinction of colour or race, "and all peoples looked like children coming from one family. The arrangements were made with the kind heart of a father. You, sir, do not forget that some of your people are in bed and some suffering in the hospital. You made it possible for them to see Her Majesty by the roadside."

A few minutes after her aircraft had left Chibwa Airport, Nyasaland, at the end of her visit Her Majesty wirelessed: "I shall ever remember with a true and great happiness my interesting and happy visit to Nyasaland, and shall wish much that I could have remained longer with you."

In reply the Governor telegraphed: "Your Majesty's radiant appearance here won all hearts and let memories never to be forgotten of the grace and warm friendliness of royalty. Will we no come back again?"

Prime Minister on Nationalism in the Commonwealth

Colonialism the Signature Tune of Moscow and Cairo

THE PRIME MINISTER devoted most of a speech in Oxford last Saturday to references to the Commonwealth. He said *inter alia*:

"Some people talk about the disintegration of the Empire as a changing but it is not. Integrating Commonwealth territories we are taking steps toward self-government. But we should take pride in this, for our aim has always been to lead the colonial peoples along the road to full self-government within the Commonwealth.

"After the first war Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa reached full independence. All royal members of our family, owing to common allegiance to the Throne, from the early days of the 19th century our administrators in India had the same purpose. We spread in that great sub-continent the British legal system, British respect for individual rights, British traditions of justice, and British Parliamentary methods. India, Pakistan, Ceylon, all are independent, democratic peoples, and all are within the Commonwealth.

"The strength of the Commonwealth lies in its ability to change. To wars and all that has followed have made the developments more rapid than they would otherwise have been, sometimes perhaps dangerously rapid.

Growing Pains of Freedom

"There will be difficulties and mistakes, the growing pains of freedom. Some territories will want to run before they can walk. In this age of speed political ambitions have speeded up like everything else. There are places in Africa where 50 years ago there was something like savagery. Two generations later in those very territories we are inaugurating legislative councils and all the procedure of Westminster.

"These peoples, brought into close contact with the civilization of the West, are groping to find expression for their hopes and ambitions; and if they are exposed to the full force of Communism it is up to us to see that they are steered away from Communism.

"Nationalism, which a few years ago was but a ripple, has become a tidal wave surging from Asia to the shores of Africa and the Caribbean. Of all political forces the new nationalism is the most powerful, swift and elemental. It can be stubborn too. It can be led, but it cannot be driven. If we try to drive it backwards we shall drive it to Communism.

"Our task is to guide these forces with sympathy and understanding. To this work nobody has given greater service than the Colonial Secretary. He is supported by the candid officers of our metropolitan Service. Let us take pride that Britain is the only Power which has its own voice set about the task of giving full independence to all parts of its Empire as they become able to manage their own affairs. This is not the sunset; it is the coming of a new dawn.

"We have just ended a great conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. This gathering brought together representatives of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. We welcomed a new member, Ghana. In a few weeks we hope to have another - Malaya. In due course no doubt other territories will join us. Surely it is a unique tribute to the character of the British Empire that in its changes it has drawn new strength from its Prime Ministers representing different religions, races and colour coming from the four continents, meeting as equal partners, all recognizing the Crown as the symbol of their unity. We need now but the courage and faith to take our opportunity.

"Yet, despite all this, Great Britain is charged with imperialism and colonialism. So constant have these attacks become that colonialism has almost come to be the signature tune of Moscow and the Voice of the Arabs in Cairo.

"About 400 million people in Europe alone have been formerly absorbed into the Communist bloc since the war, more than five times that number in Asia and Africa have been held to nonchance by Government of this country. In the last few months our full attention in Ghana have

been built into a new free nation while for 10 million Hungarians freedom has been crushed by the Red Army. It is our duty to ourselves, to our friends, to the cause of freedom, and to the potential victims of Communist blandishments everywhere to see that these facts are known.

"The changing pattern of the Commonwealth is changing Britain's position as the world's Colossus. The children are growing up. Like parents with eyes on the horizon of the future of manhood we can achieve more by persuasion and discussion. Britain's influence is as great as ever. The sources of the Commonwealth and the Colonial Empire look to us for leadership in many fields.

Prosperity Based on British Capital

"It was British capital that not only the Commonwealth and the Colonies but a great part of the world, including the United States, owed the foundations of their prosperity. In the years immediately preceding the first war Great Britain exported some 7% of her national income. We are still doing pretty well. Our investment in the sterling Commonwealth is some £150m. a year. In addition, we are putting at least 100m. dollars a year into Canada. We would like it to be more; but compared to any other country it is very good. This will be very much helped by what we have done in this year's budget for companies trading overseas. No other country in proportion to its national income devotes so much to overseas investment in undeveloped countries. The United States are making increasing investments in the Commonwealth, and we welcome it. Nevertheless, at least 70% of external capital for the Commonwealth countries is provided by Great Britain.

"In every branch of science, in technical and professional experience in engineering and agriculture, in geology and forestry, in medical and veterinary services—in all these the Commonwealth and Colonial countries all look to us for help for many years to come.

"If we are to rise to these great opportunities and responsibilities, Britain must be prosperous. A bankrupt nation cannot help undeveloped countries any more than a bankrupt man can subscribe generously to local charities. You cannot invest a deficit or use an overdraft to raise other people's living standards. You must save to invest, whether at home or overseas.

Investment in the Commonwealth

"We want to invest in the Commonwealth. We want to improve conditions among the millions in Asia and Africa whose living standards are too low; and incidentally, if we improve their conditions we shall improve the market for our goods. We want to re-equip our own factories and farms with the most up-to-date capital and machinery. We want to maintain and if we can improve our social services. And we must rely on proper part investment.

"Last year we devoted £3,000m. to fixed capital investment—one sixth of our national income. Real expenditure on our social services, allowing for the rise in prices, is 10% higher than it was six years ago. On average every week in this country new schools are opened. Our technical and technological work is going ahead fast. It is a 1,000m. programme over five years, and we need it. Without the expert men and women we cannot handle the new inventions and techniques.

"We look like earning a really worthwhile surplus this year because our exports are holding up in world markets. In the first half of this year they were 6% higher by value than a year before. Our invisible earnings from shipping and oil are doing well. The gold and dollar reserves rose £28m. in the first half of this year. So we have not had to use either the loan we negotiated with the Export-Import Bank or the stand-by credit with the International Monetary Fund.

"Most of our people have never had it so good. In the industrial towns and on the farms you will see a state of prosperity and ease we have never had in this country. Can prices be held while we maintain full employment in an expanding economy? Can we control inflation? This is the problem of our time.

"Taking the nation as a whole compared with six years ago personal incomes are 4% up. Prices have risen by 20% only. Wages have risen far beyond prices. The great mass of the country has been able to contract out of the effects of rising prices. But they will not be able to contract out forever if inflation prices us out of world markets. If that

happens we go back in the old nightmare of unemployment. Last year I described our position as brilliant but precarious. It is a lesson in life not to take too much of press an advantage too far. We do not want those things that social and economic benefits have come to us since the war—security.

This is the theme of an expanding Commonwealth, changing but taking new form, shedding old methods but remaining out to great new possibilities. Britain the centre of it, led by all and honoured as the natural leader, a material develop-

ment of the Commonwealth to which Britain is making the largest contribution of any country in the world in money, and to which she can make the increasing contributions in technical skill and experience; our own country, buoyant determined to maintain a high rate of investment, a high rate of savings, and determined too to conquer the danger of inflation by raising activity.

"We are the masters of our fate. It lies in our own hands. With wisdom, good sense, good feeling and comradeship, we can achieve our purpose."

Kenya African M.L.Cs. want Statement by H.M.G.

Mr. Tom Mboya's Statements to Press Representatives in London

WEARING FESHAPED HATS covered with the heads of many colours, Mr. Tom Mboya and Dr. Ronald Ngala, two of the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, met Press representatives in London last Friday. Mr. Mboya made a statement and answered all the questions. When Dr. Ngala was invited by the chairman of the Rev. Michael Scott, to speak, he said only that he endorsed all that his colleague had said.

The spokesman for the African elected members said emphatically that they object to a British military base in Kenya because of the "political implications", but he declined to explain what that term meant.

It was most urgent, he declared, that the number of African elected members should be substantially increased, and until agreement in that matter had been reached they would not discuss any other aspect of constitutional reform. Nor would they give any promise to participate in the Government when their numbers had been raised; because they objected to the Lyttelton Constitution, which they considered "null", they would not accept office under it.

Africans Want Parity with Non-Africans

In the course of his address Mr. Mboya said: "We have demanded another 15 African members, which would make 23, and give us parity with the non-African non-official members, there being 15 European, six Asians, and one Arab. Hence the 23 Europeans have insisted on parity with the non-Europeans. Now the Africans demand parity with the non-Africans."

"Our demand is not based on the desire to dominate, but on the size of the constituencies, their population, the state of the post- and other communications and the large body of illiterate Africans. That means that the European member of the Legislature has less pressure and responsibility than the African member. For Africans and non-Africans to have 23 each would be fair for the time being. The only realistic thing at present is to talk in terms of communal representation."

"We hope for the time when there will be equitable distribution of seats by geographical communities. That must be the ultimate answer."

"We have been looked upon as taking a negative and racist attitude and as desiring to rupture relations between the races. That has never been our intention. We have been ready to hear the views of any of the racial groups, but we cannot accept the Lyttelton Constitution because when it was introduced in 1954 there had been a state of emergency in Kenya for two years. African political organizations and the vernacular newspapers had been banned and no African leader consulted the African community about the proposals."

"At that time the African members of the Legislature were not elected but appointed by the Governor. The African members refused to accept the proposals

and did not sign the agreement. So one African decided to join the Government, which then introduced the new Constitution. It was imposed. We eight elected members are not parties to it. We are ready to discuss a new constitution if the Kenya Government or the United Kingdom Government sponsors a conference."

On July 5 the European elected members issued a statement the first paragraph of which indicated a measure of liberalism. It alluded to an increase in African representation without a corresponding increase for Europeans or Asians; but the second paragraph removed the concession promised in the first, by insisting that there must be an arrangement by which no racial group or combination of groups could dominate any other. This was an arithmetic impossibility, and he did not know what the Europeans intended the statement to mean. Africans wanted a democratic State in Kenya.

London being full of Kenya politicians at present, he gave a warning that the Europeans would want to spread the impression that they were liberal in outlook. They should be asked to say in public what they were saying in private. What was the good of saying in London what they would not do to tell their constituents in Kenya? Until they were prepared to do that they should not be considered genuine.

Mr. Blundell, the Minister for Agriculture, for instance, had recently made in the Legislature a statement on land tenure which was courageous. But during the election campaign last year he had said that he stood for the security of the White Highlands, and, according to the Press in Kenya, he had said a few days ago that his words in Council did not go back on his election pledge. So it was not possible to know what Mr. Blundell meant.

Sincerity of European Leaders

Reminded that Mr. Bruce McKenzie, a member of the Legislative Council and chairman of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, a responsible settler spokesman, had made a point about the admission of some African farmers to the White Highlands before Mr. Blundell had referred to the matter, he was asked whether, since he doubted the sincerity of Mr. Blundell, he also doubted that of Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. Mboya said: "I don't know." The African political leaders, he insisted, had never asked for any system of quantitative franchise; they wanted universal adult franchise, and held that it should be introduced at once, though for the time being constituencies would have to remain communal.

Asked what he had meant when he said during the election that Europeans might remain in Kenya if they adopted the African way of life, Mr. Mboya replied: "Provided you trust to look upon yourselves as Europeans and adapt the ways to become Kenyans. When there were protests from too many of his replies were generalizations, he added: "Provided they do not want certain privileges because they are Europeans."

"Assuming constitutional reforms acceptable to the non-European groups, would you still oppose a military base?" Mr. Mboya was asked. He replied: "We have said that we are opposed to a base. We have not said that it is because of the present constitutional crisis." When again asked to be more specific, he added: "Because of what we think of the political implications."

Invited to say why Africans would not join the Government if the question of additional African members of the Legislature was satisfactorily solved, he answered: "The two issues are quite separate. We object to the Lyttelton Constitution because it transferred responsibility to the local people and entrenched the position of the Europeans; we think premar-

ture". Kenya's ultimate objective... should not be multi-racialism, which would give Kenya much of a future.

Criticism of the recent attitude of the European elected members, he said that for weeks they had refrained from meeting the African elected members. At the one meeting held the Africans had agreed to give them the text of correspondence with the Governor, and expected that they would meet again soon. Three reminders were sent, but the Europeans allowed five weeks to pass, and then, just before the Legislative Council rose, they issued their recent statement, much to the surprise of the Africans, who could not regard what had happened as evidence of good-will.

Delegation to London

A statement issued by Mr. Mboya and Mr. Njiru which was handed to the Press representatives contained the following passages:

The African Elected Members' Organization decided on sending a delegation to the United Kingdom to explain and interpret the British attitude and to Members of Parliament, and the British Government the African case for increased representation in the Kenya Legislature and the African elected members' attitude to the Lyttelton Constitution.

It has been apparent for some months that the African members' refusal to join the Government has been interpreted as a negative attitude, and in some quarters as a desire to pursue lines of nationalism intended to create racial conflict in the Colony. On the other hand, the African members' demand for increased representation has been interpreted as based on a desire to dominate Europeans and Asians in Kenya. The case for increased membership was clearly stated in a Press statement and in a letter to the Governor dated March 28, 1957.

The non-official side of the Legislative Council is made up of 12 European-elected members plus two corporate members, a total of 16, six Asians, one Arab, and eight Africans. They represent populations of approximately 50,000 Europeans, 250,000 Asians, 30,000 Arabs, and six million Africans. This clearly indicates that the distribution of seats between races has been made in an arbitrary manner.

Other examples of the arbitrary distribution of seats are:

	Rift Valley	Coast Province	Nairobi
Pop.	800,000	3,000,000	20,000
Rep.	1	2	124,080

Another example is to be found in the distribution of seats in the African constituencies themselves. Nyanza Province, with a total African population of 1,000,000, has three representatives, whereas the Central Province, with a African population of two millions, has only one representative.

Initiative by European Elected Members

There can be no question, therefore, but that the African members' case for increased representation is justified both by the disproportionate allocation of seats between the racial groups and the arbitrary and illogical distribution of seats in relation to the density of population in the various constituencies. The present structure could be supported only by those who support the concept of European domination.

It is fundamental that the people of Kenya, regardless of race, should have adequate and fair representation, giving them an effective voice in the Government. In trying to attain this, it is basic that recognition should be given to the individual and his right to have a say in the conduct of the affairs of the Government.

The African demand for increased representation has been supported by the African elected members and Ministers, the non-official members, and the Indian Congress and the Muslim League, without any condition being attached. On the other hand, the European members have for some time refrained from expressing any opinion, and said that the African elected members had refused to meet any of the other racial groups for discussion.

It should be noted that at a case as held on April, 1957, the Africans had discussions with the Asians and Arabs. The Europeans had no time made any move to invite the Africans to hold discussions with them. The only meeting that has taken place between Europeans and Africans was the result of the invitation expressed by the Africans to the Governor that his consultations should take place.

The subsequent meeting, which was the only one held, revealed that the Europeans as a group had never studied the Africans' case for increased representation, and therefore could not express an opinion. It was therefore decided to

supply them with copies of the African elected members' letter to the Governor for their study, after which a further meeting should be held. Contrary to this agreement, the European members issued a statement on July 1, despite the fact that on three occasions the African members approached them in connexion with the second meeting.

In their statement the European members laid down conditions to be accepted by the Africans before they could consider in detail the unilateral increase in African representation. Their conditions included prior agreement from the Africans that they would join the Government, a further agreement that they would accept a standstill period during which no further constitutional reforms would take place, and lastly, the stipulation that no change whatsoever could enable a group or a combination of more than one group to dominate over other groups or another single group.

Contradictory and Illogical

The African elected members are unable to accept any standstill agreement, as they cannot commit their successors as to future policies. Apart from this, the European elected members' statement is both contradictory and illogical, in that on the one hand it claims to concede for the first time a departure from the age-old parity basis between Europeans and non-Europeans, but on the other hand claims that no further constitutional arrangements are produced, they must be such that no racial group or combination of racial groups may dominate. This attitude defeats the spirit of conciliation that many people have been led to believe the Europeans have shown in their statement, and is difficult to see what mathematical arrangement could fulfil this condition.

The African members hold that a case exists for increased African representation, and that other racial groups in Kenya wishing to create harmony and understanding should recognize this fact and act accordingly. The African members do not overlook the fact that the fears and suspicions of the other racial groups would require certain safeguards, particularly in the transitional period as the country's development. But our view is that such safeguards should be the subject of major constitutional discussions which can be and should be separate from the demand that has been put forward for increased representation.

The African members, in refusing to participate in the present Government, have explained clearly that their objection to the Lyttelton Constitution should not be interpreted as unwillingness to co-operate with the Government and the other racial groups after an acceptable Constitution was negotiated.

The African elected members emphasize that, in view of the circumstances in which the Lyttelton Constitution was introduced in Kenya, the African community cannot be held a party to it, and that it is only fair that the African community should now have the opportunity to raise these aspects of the Constitution, with which they are unhappy.

Differing Goals

In a statement on March 18 African members made it perfectly clear that their objective would be to create in Kenya a society in which all individuals enjoy equal rights and opportunities. This remains their goal. It is evident from the European elected members' statement that the goals of the two communities differ, and consequently it is going to become more and more difficult for the two groups to agree on the basis of constitutional development in the transitional period.

Hence the African elected members believe that the time has come when a definite declaration must be made by the British Government, and accepted by all communities, as to the ultimate form of Government and society that is to be created in Kenya. It is fundamental that, in making such a statement of aim, due recognition must be paid to the fact that Kenya has a predominantly African population.

First Zanibazar Election

POLLING has taken place in Zanibazar and Pemba island, this week for the election of six of the 12 non-official members of the new Legislative Council of Zanibazar, this being the first election on which many of its members have been elected. The results may be known this afternoon.

"While educated Africans might appreciate that the union between Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Mamba is a legal one, the primitive minds of the mass will not understand this fact and they will assume that if one of their number can associate with a white woman, they themselves will have the right to do so." - Rev. John Sandfield, chairman of the Rhodesian Segregation Society.

Southern Rhodesia's Proposed New Franchise Provisions

Government's Statement on the Electoral Amendment Bill

WHITE PAPER issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia thus summarizes the proposed new franchise provisions.

The Government desires that the franchise laws should be so designed as to ensure that all persons who remain in the hands of civilized and responsible people, and it is for this reason that all qualifications for registration are being considerably stepped up, including the two special voters' categories.

The provisions relating to special voters are temporary in nature, in that as and when the total number of special voters registered in the Colony is equal to 20% of the total number of ordinary voters so registered (a proportion of one to six), this avenue of entry (the special voter category) to the voters roll will be permanently closed to all future registrations. Those special voters registered as such at the point of time when the 20% total is reached will remain on the roll as ordinary voters. Persons seeking registration as voters after the closing of the special voter categories will have to satisfy the more stringent requirements stipulated for in one of either of the categories for ordinary voters. The Electoral Amendment Act will contain provisions which will preclude persons who are special voters from standing for Parliament.

Franchise Commission's Help

The various alternative avenues of entry to the voters roll — both ordinary and special — are in the main those suggested in the Report of the Franchise Commission which was recently published. The following is an extract from page 11 of that report: —

"We have previously touched on the justification for an educational test and a means test. Each, we feel, has its value but each is fallible. Success in examinations may indicate little more than the possession of a good memory and the opportunity to exercise it. It was pressed upon us that high educational qualifications should dispense with all others, but a proposal does not commend itself to us under which a boy emerging from school at the age of 17 or 18, would hold

qualification enabling him to vote as soon as he came of age, and thereafter for the rest of his life, quite regardless of whether or not he had pursued his education to good account.

"Even more drastic education tests have been proposed by experienced men of high standing in academic training. Practical affairs are not the province of the academic. It is the first steps in making his way in the world. On the other hand a man may earn a living, and yet be a poor citizen. We feel that a combination of an education test with a means test is the most satisfactory solution, for each may to some extent compensate the defects of the other."

Balance Between Means and Education

The above extract epitomizes the approach to franchise qualifications which aims at maintaining a balance between means and education. A study of the schedule will reveal the stepping-up process referred to earlier in this summary, but for greater clarity some features of this process are set out below.

Means.—Occupation of premises, whatever their value, and ownership of mining claims, will no longer be accepted as a means test. Ownership of immovable property, of values varying according to the different groups of ordinary voters — will replace the present requirements. Income, salary, or wages will remain means tests, but all voters (ordinary and special) relying on these tests will in future have to satisfy the registering officer that they have received the requisite income, salary, or wages for an unbroken period of two years immediately preceding the date of applying for registration. The present law fixes this period at only three months.

Education.—All voters — ordinary and special — will not be considered to have an adequate knowledge of the English language unless they are able to speak, read, write in, and comprehend such language. Under the present law they are required only to be able to speak and write in the English language.

"Ordinary voters in groups II and III and special voters in group II must in addition to the requirements relating to the English language have completed a course of education up to and including certain standards (or their equivalent) namely: ordinary voter, group II, standard VI or its equivalent; ordinary voter, group III, form IV or its equivalent; special voter, group II, standard VIII or its equivalent. The completion of a standard VIII course of education necessitates 10 years of school."

PRESENT FRANCHISE — MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFICATION

(Note.—All voters must have the prescribed nationality, age, residential, means and educational qualifications except those persons referred to in notes 3 and 4 in column 6.)

(1) Nationality	(2) Age	(3) Length of Residence In Colony In Electoral District	(4) MEANS	EDUCATION	(6) EXPLANATORY NOTES
Southern Rhodesian citizenship	21 years or more	any continuous period of six months	Continuous period of three months immediately preceding date of application for registration, or (a) solely or jointly with others occupying premises in the Colony of the value of not less than £200; or (b) owned a registered mining location situated within the Colony; or (c) been in the bona fide receipt of income, salary or wages within the Colony at a rate of not less than £240 per annum.	All claimants for registration must have an adequate knowledge of the English language. They must be able unassisted to complete and sign the prescribed form of claim for enrolment as a voter and must be able to speak and to write in the English language. The claim form has to be completed in the presence of a person who is a registered voter.	(1) In cases where premises are jointly occupied the shares of each joint occupier must be of not less than £200 in value in order to satisfy the requisite means qualification. (2) In the calculation of income, salary, or wages, board, lodging, and clothing, or money received for any or all of these may be deducted. (3) Married women, other than those married under a system permitting of polygamy, and who have an educational qualification in their own right but not a means qualification, are deemed to have the same means qualifications as their husbands. (4) Persons knowledge of the English language must be unable to comply with all the prescribed educational requirements, or solely to some special effect may be deemed to be a voter.

Continuous Work An Essential Qualification

All special voters in group II... satisfy the registering officer that they have been continuously and gainfully occupied or employed for an unbroken period of two years or more immediately preceding the date of making application for enrolment.

The Electoral Amendment Bill will introduce the system of preferential or alternative voting which is applied in some of the parts of the Commonwealth. It is a system which will be necessary only in those electoral districts where there are more than two candidates seeking election. It will provide that in such electoral districts voters will be compelled to mark on their ballot papers their preferences, namely, their first, second, third, or any subsequent choice. This system prevents a candidate who has secured only a minority vote from winning a seat by splitting the vote.

In order to avoid the necessity of amending means and other monetary qualifications so as to keep pace with fluctuations in the value of the £, the amending Bill will contain provisions for adjustment from time to time.

All voters at present on the existing roll will automatically be registered on the new roll as ordinary voters. The rights of persons at present registered as voters will not be diminished or in any way impaired by the new proposals.

To sum up, the proposals retain the principle of the common voters' roll on which every voter has the same rights to a full vote at elections. It is a roll which there are five averages of entry—three ordinary ones and two special ones. Three of these averages—the ordinary ones—are permanent. Two of them, the special ones, are temporary.

PROPOSED NEW FRANCHISE - MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFICATION

(Note.—All voters must have the prescribed nationality, age, residential, means, and educational qualifications of those persons referred to in notes 2 and 4 in column 6.)

Table with 6 columns: (1) NATIONALITY, (2) AGE, (3) LENGTH OF RESIDENCE, (4) MEANS, (5) EDUCATION, (6) EXPLANATORY NOTES. The table details requirements for Ordinary Voters, Special Voters, and Alternative voters across different groups.

Federal Proposals

THE FRANCHISE PROPOSALS of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were announced in detail in Salisbury last Friday.

They provide for two rolls, each open to any race, the general roll carrying higher qualifications than the special roll.

The new House will have 59 members. Voters on the general roll will elect 44 Members whose races are not specified—

24 to constituencies in Southern Rhodesia, 14 in Northern Rhodesia, and six in Nyasaland.

Voters on the two rolls will combine to elect nine members whose race is specified—two elected from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and five Africans and one specially-elected European from Rhodesia.

The remaining six M.P.s will be elected by special procedure.

(Continued on page 1602)

Peers Debate Colonial Development Corporation

Funds Not To Be Used in Independent Commonwealth Countries

THE HOUSE OF LORDS debated the affairs of the Colonial Development Corporation last week on the motion of Lord Ogmore that "in the opinion of this House the C.D.C. is not being permitted by this Government to make full use of its opportunities in Commonwealth and Colonial development, and that Her Majesty's Government should change their policy and practice in this respect".

LORD OGMORE said that no report by a nationalized industry had ever been so critical of the Government as that of the C.D.C. for 1956. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had described colonial problems as "the touchstone by which our competence as a Government and our right to remain a Great Power will in the long run be judged". The Labour Party agreed; but the latest C.D.C. report showed that the Government's touchstone was not all it should be. That report indicted the Government on six charges.

First, because the borrowing limit had been reached and the Government had not provided more money, the assets of the C.D.C. were grinding to a halt. Secondly, the corporation had been told not to participate in any project if funds from other sources were available, which meant that all the funds would go to private enterprise and all the funds be left for the corporation.

Independence Equated with Increased Prosperity

Thirdly, the Government prohibited the corporation from starting new projects in any territory after it had achieved independence within the Commonwealth, though it might act as a management agent for such a country if the C.D.C. funds were committed. The C.D.C. ought to be able to invest in such territories.

"In many cases their peoples equate independence with a higher standard of living and increased prosperity. Sometimes colonial politicians say: 'When the British go you will be much better off'. Sometimes the reverse is the case, and far too often the standard of living and prosperity may even decrease after the withdrawal of the British until the country has got on to its feet and evolved new methods of economic development."

"If at that moment, when there is a danger of frustration and disillusionment, the one type of operation which we can bring to their help is to be taken away rudely and corruptly, there will be the considerable danger of a blow to democracy and to constitutional parliamentary government. At the moment of independence we probably need to hold them more than ever."

Unduly high interest rates constituted the fourth charge; the fifth was that capital loss on schemes abandoned years ago were still debited, and the sixth was that doubts in the Act, particularly in relation to Southern Rhodesia, had not been cleared up. The Government seemed to be trying to stifle the C.D.C.

LORD OGMORE declared that there was a feud between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the chairman of the corporation, Lord Reith. "Personal relations were even moderate, any such report as this would never have been presented by a State corporation".

Broad Hint to Lord Keith

THE EARL OF SWINTON thought that the report was like a circular from dissident shareholders asking for a change of management or directors. Lord Ogmore had implied that all would be well. Only the Secretary of State would do what he was told by Lord Reith. Parliament had laid the duty of settling the policy upon the Secretary of State; the function of the corporation was to carry out that policy.

It was certainly not the function of the Minister's agent to use its annual report to criticize him. "If an agent cannot carry out the policy, a simple course is

open to him — to disassociate himself from it". What would a Socialist Government say if the National boards joined in a chorus of condemnation of the Socialist Front Bench? The corporation ought not to expect to borrow below market rates. Why should it have such an excessive subsidy?

LORD KILMERTON held that the C.D.C. was asked to describe the difficulties encountered in conducting a trust.

Emergent territories having politically outgrown their economic possibilities and independence, what had to be decided was the most suitable channel for the assistance which this company had a moral duty to give. He felt that the corporation was receiving less than a fair deal from the Government.

"When the Overseas Resources Development Act was passed we were utterly mistaken in thinking that there was an wonderful field of activity in between private enterprise and purely Government work. We now know that that is not the case, and that the C.D.C. must be allowed to operate, preferably in partnership with private enterprise firms, but at any rate in areas where there is possible competition from private enterprise. Otherwise they cannot shoulder the load of debt with which we have so fully saddled them."

Reply for the Government

THE EARL OF PERTH, speaking for the Government, denied that the corporation had ever been told that they must not operate if alternative finance was available. However, it was not desirable for the corporation to use its money on projects for which alternative finance was easily available.

"It has been suggested that if alternative finance was criterion the corporation would be deprived of promising opportunities. The Finance Corporation for Industry has an absolute right to not operate unless it has been proved that alternative finance is not available; yet that corporation has done something for development in this country and has made good profits."

The interest rates charged to the corporation were very reasonable. When recently a Colonial Government raised a loan on the London market at 5½% the C.D.C. was paying only 5% for long-term money. The report mentioned that the corporation would have to pay £957,000 of additional interest. He did not say that this was to be spread over 40 years. The losses were to be written off, but the record should remain clearly expressed in footnotes to the balance sheet. The Government had been ready to agree to write off projects which had been abandoned, but the corporation wanted continuing projects written down to what they judged to be realistic figures.

Lord Ogmore Contradicted

THE EARL OF SWINTON said that Lord Ogmore was not pressing for power to operate in a wider field, and it was not true, as Lord Ogmore had suggested, that the C.D.C. could not now undertake new projects, because all its capital was committed. In the last months it had put forward new projects which the Government had approved. The borrowing limit was nearly reached, however, and conversations on the subject were taking place.

As to operations in newly independent territories, the corporation was permitted to continue with schemes existing at the date of independence, and necessary to provide further capital. These schemes after that date; it will also be enabled, on the request of the Government of any independent member of the Commonwealth, to undertake the management of any project on a managing agency basis without commitment of the corporation funds."

It had been decided that the corporation should not operate in independent territories and had done work of great value, and this year eight new projects had been started and 32 examined. It had worked on one or two projects in which it had not afterwards taken a part, including the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation. Profits from direct investments and subsidiary companies had risen from £13,400 to £471,000.

The Labour Party's recent pamphlet on the subject said that "the corporation should play a much greater part than it has done in planning the balanced development of the colonies". What would the Colonies say if the C.D.C. interfered and planned a great part of their balanced development? The Government's policy was to encourage colonies to govern themselves and plan their own development, and it had to

be remembered that of gross capital investment in the colonies last year (totaling £430m.) only 100m. had come from overseas.

It was no sense for the pamphlet to say that the colonies could not progress on proper trade union conditions. It was for the colonies concerned, not for the C.D.C., to lay down its trade union laws.

The Secretary said he paid tribute to the work of many international bodies but gave no credit to H.M. Colonial Secretary or to the British voluntary bodies and associations which had done so much for the colonies.

It was a pity that the agreements as a nucleus for all troubles and ills, whereas in fact it had been colonial producers who had brought the long-term contracts to an end.

LORD GARDNER said that British propaganda had fostered an idea that the richer countries, and Great Britain in particular, owed something to the underdeveloped territories. If the business sense as any rate that was not to be taken out, certainly put, into those territories more than 200 years ago. The C.D.C. had earned about 200 million a year on the capital invested or 1% allowing interest. However, on the light of that fact, would it be desirable to continue operations widely?

LORD LOVIE said that Opposition peers who insisted that private enterprise had failed miserably in colonial development omitted to acknowledge that some of the colonial schemes with which they had been enamoured had proved disastrous, including the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

Why should subsidized finance be provided for independent territories, when that would mean delaying the capital programme in the U.K. and perhaps jeopardizing our own recovery? If a country was independent it ought to start on its own feet. Such countries could not expect to have the political advantages of independence and the economic advantages of dependence; they must borrow in the markets of the world according to their credit, although for a time it would be necessary to help them. If there was reluctance to invest, it was due to lack of confidence in some regimes.

If there was to be any finance corporation for independent territories, it should be on a Commonwealth basis, and the C.D.C. should not be allowed to extend its activities to them.

Lord Home's Speech

THE EARL OF HOME said that the Commonwealth Government had favoured a Commonwealth Bank or a Commonwealth Development Corporation.

At present this country was expending 10% of its annual gross national product on the Commonwealth; rather more than 3% of our gross fixed investment at home was invested in Commonwealth countries; and 70% of the external capital invested in the sterling Commonwealth countries over the period 1948-55 came from the United Kingdom (whereas from the United States it was 15%).

When it is all added up £150m. a year to the sterling Commonwealth, some £30m. to Panama, and on top of that the technical aid and grants. It would be seen that we were pushing into the Commonwealth today some £200m. a year in investment. That, taken absolutely and comparatively after two world wars, was surely not an inconsiderable sum and effort.

The C.D.C. had done excellent work under Lord Keith, and there was no truth whatsoever in the charge that there was any personal grudge between the Colonial Secretary and him. "Government policy is conducted on whether people like each other or have an antipathy against each other, it is based on the merits of the case."

In the colonial territories there were opportunities enough to occupy all the energies and capital of the C.D.C. for generations, and as a deliberate policy the Government considered it right to continue the capital committed by the C.D.C. to the colonial territories.

But it would be a waste to confine their expert personnel solely to colonial territories, that personnel could be used if desired by any Commonwealth country on an agency basis.

Independent Countries Must Win Confidence

"The aim of every Commonwealth country is to be independent, not only politically but economically. If that is so, then the most urgent task of any independent Commonwealth country is to gain the confidence of its own people, so that its own people will lend to it, and the Government use its own development. Its second task is to gain the confidence of the world outside in its stability, and so to the London market, established such a country can go to the International Bank or to the merchant banks, or to the International Bank or to the International agency and assistance which is based on its own credit.

If we extend the operations of the C.D.C. to Ghana

Malaya, why not India, Pakistan or Ceylon? It is really no contribution to the independence and stability of emerging countries to give them the impression that they can rely endlessly on the British taxpayer because they are not unlimited resources of capital available to this country. They have the proof of our sympathy in the existence of the Colombo Plan, where we help with technical aid, and in our willingness to help them time and again to finance their projects. They know that perfectly well. They know that they will always get a sympathetic response from this country as far as our resources allow.

It is no use pretending that we can invest enormous sums abroad in future years—this is my real quarrel with the Labour Party pamphlet—unless that money is put at home, investment at home or in the Commonwealth can rest only on the savings of people here.

LORD WINSTON objected to the vacillating style in which the C.D.C. annual reports were written, criticized the average age of the members of the board (66) and asked for younger men. He pointed out that "extremely laudatory" letter written to the Times by Mr. Arthur Havelock did not represent the spirit in which the board deliberated.

Too much of the Corporation's activities were devoted to finance houses, business, all the new commitments last year being of the character of seven of the eight new commitments were lending operations and the other was an investigation. The word "project" was applied to any of the seven transactions, which could have been just as well called by any merchant bank or joint stock bank.

Indeed, of all the undertakings initiated by the Corporation since 1953, only one had been a lending transaction, and 24 of 25 of the direct projects and subsidiary companies still chartered, had been begun before Lord Reith became chairman.

Fourteen of the direct enterprises made profits last year—four more than in 1955. Their profits aggregated about £77,000, which was an increase. Seven direct enterprises made losses totalling £105,000, of which over £77,000 was lost by the coalfield Nyamira mines in Kenya, which had had teething troubles.

"When reckoning special losses, account should be taken of special gains and gains on sale of assets. I have in mind the sale of such corporation interests as Chiling Cement, Trinidad Cement and East Africa Industries. So far as we know the sale prices have never been disclosed. I say that the reckless sale of assets as bad as reckless expenditure, and should be thoroughly inquired into."

The Corporation should be given a statutory direction that not more than 10% of its projects should consist of advances at fixed interest involving little or no risk, for there were plenty of finance houses to do that business.

Lord Hastings on Nyasaland Operations

LORD HASTINGS said that most of Lord Ogmore's case fell to the ground immediately for £15m. was still available to the C.D.C., which should co-operate more closely with the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization in, for instance, the Shire Valley hydro-electric power scheme in Nyasaland. That was bogged down for lack of finance.

Could the C.D.C. make an initial grant in anticipation of subsequent recapitalisation on a profitable basis of the C.D.C. with the Federal Government?

"If that were so, it would to some extent, I suggest, make amends for the misdoings of the Nyika forestry development and the fact that it has been discontinued this year, largely on account of the lack of transport facilities; the roads and communications are inadequate. If that scheme had been worked out originally in consultation with the C.D.C. & W. officials, possibly there might have been a grant to lay those roads, so that it would never have been necessary eventually to discontinue the scheme on that ground, which was the main reason for the withdrawal of the private partners in that enterprise.

Another reason given in support for the discontinuance of the Nyika Forestry Development is that it says: "But when negotiations between the Government and Nyasaland Government were resumed in November, difficulties inherent in the long-term leasing of a large area of forest land, and the fact of the well-recognized Nyika project, such as this, led the Syndicate to conclude that the project must be discontinued."

Were these schemes started with the encouragement and approval of the Colonial Government concerned? Why was this difficulty foreseen at the outset? What is the precise difficulty? Is this long leasehold? Cannot such a difficulty, if it is bound to arise in the future, be resolved?

"When I was in Southern Rhodesia last March and the scheme was discontinued a statement was issued from the D.C. London office giving, among other reasons, that the scheme was discontinued also because of the uncertainty of the political situation. That statement caused grave distress and dismay, not to say considerable anger throughout the whole Federation, and was the subject of a formal protest from the Federal Government. I hope the Secretary of State will see that no such thing occurs again. I trust the chairman of the corporation has taken steps to see that no official of the corporation gives out statements of a political or semi-political character."

There was the question of the letter from Mr. Arthur Gatskell, in *The Times*—a letter of a highly controversial character, and far from complimentary to Sir Roy Welensky and various people in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Perhaps a principle is involved as to the propriety of a member of the board indulging in public and in the Press in political controversy, especially when it concerns a colony with which the corporation on which he serves is concerned."

Need for Bipartisanship Colonial Policy View of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce

THE REPORT now published of the 19th Congress of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, which was held in London some weeks ago, includes this statement under the heading "The Need for a Bipartisan Colonial Policy."

"While it is the declared policy of both the major political parties in the United Kingdom to confer self-government upon the colonies as and when they are capable of managing their own affairs, this leaves room for far too wide an area of potential disagreement."

"It is clear that both in the interest of the United Kingdom and of the Colonies capital should be invested and new enterprises started within the colonies. This possibility of a sense of security of the part of investors based upon an assurance of continuity in the carrying out of a well-considered and known policy over a period of years."

Sense of Security

"There is, however, no such sense of security, but instead a considerable measure of uncertainty, which militates against capital investment in the colonies, discourages the immigration of those who could help improve territories in their way of life, and acts as a deterrent to the development of the prosperous areas which are fundamental to the well-being both of the colonial peoples and of the Commonwealth as a whole."

"Congress submits that if it were possible for the political parties in the United Kingdom to reach agreement on a definite programme of development for each colony, the knowledge that this policy would be pursued whichever party were in power would have a profound and stabilizing influence and would constitute the basic prerequisite condition for the optimum development of the colonies."

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom is therefore urged to take steps to agree with the Opposition parties the main features of a joint colonial policy which will be followed consistently regardless of which party may be in power."

Congo Basin Treaty

The congress again placed on record its considered opinion that the Congo Basin Treaty is anachronistic and retards development in Central and East Africa, and therefore recommended that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should re-examine the position with particular reference to the effect of the treaties on the territories to which they apply.

Congress urged that "in relation to all factors, including capital development, within the European Common Market it is considered that the existence of the treaties detrimental to the territories concerned, the Government will take steps to secure their early modification or abrogation."

There are now a number of African qualified doctors in Government service in Kenya. Mr. W. Havelock, Minister of Local Government, Health, and Housing in Kenya.

Danger of Splitting the Liberal Vote

Case Against Capricorn Party

OF GOVERNMENT STIRLING and his friends should face the fact that the party that calls itself Liberal (with a capital L) is likely to win a single seat in the Federal election next year, especially if it is beholden to the Capricorn Society, writes a political correspondent of the *Central African Express*.

In a survey of the situation of the parties in the Federation he continues—

"What Colonel Stirling's party is more likely to do in some constituencies is to attract just enough of the liberal vote away from the Federal Party to give the seat to the Dominion Party. Alternatively, the Capricorn Party might win some liberal members from the Federal Party, thereby weakening the Federal's liberating and strengthening those who believe that the lesson of the Mrewa by-election is for the Federation to move closer to the Dominion Party instead of farther from it."

"This is unlikely to constitute a serious danger, because there is little doubt that in the coming months reactions on the extreme right wing of the Federal Party, whose ideas differ little from those of the Dominion Party, will head the Mrewa band and climb on the Dominion band-wagon."

"A much graver danger to liberalism, and a far more difficult problem for liberals, will come into being if plans to fuse the Federal Party and the United Rhodesia Party are abandoned or postponed too long."

Southern Rhodesia

Many Southern Rhodesian liberals who centre their faith in Mr. Todd believe that fusion with his party could give liberalism in the Federal Party the strength they need to make themselves the dominant factor in Federal Party proposals.

"This being so, it is a sobering thought that Mr. Todd—without whom the liberalism of the U.R.P. would not exist—himself might be responsible for the difficulties of fusion. If themselves in the Todd franchise proposal are probably acceptable to the Federal Party, which has from the outset opposed the principle of separate racial representation in Parliament. It is the British Government, which insists on the retention of the special member system in the Federal House, and in so doing faces Mr. Roy Welensky with a problem which Mr. Todd is in the happy position of not having to consider."

"Still Mr. Todd is clearly aware of this situation and is as surprised as it is unfortunate that, in announcing his own franchise proposals, he should have gone out of his way to criticize the Federal Government for making a 'host of situations in which it has little choice."

When would the announcement of fusion negotiations leave the liberal voter. At present there is now—supporting the Federal Party in Federal elections (although probably not in by-elections)—the U.R.P. in Southern Rhodesian territorial elections. The biggest drawback in this situation is the Federal Party candidates are forced to sidestep matters of Southern Rhodesian territorial policy and U.R.P. candidates matters of Federal policy while the Dominion Party can speak on both.

"At worst, it could give rise to a situation wherein the Federal Party, in Southern Rhodesian territorial elections against the U.R.P. and the U.R.P. enters the field in Southern Rhodesia. Such a situation—where Capricorn Party thrown in as well—could split the anti-Dominion vote in enough Southern Rhodesian constituencies to leave the Dominion Party a single party in the Federal House after the 1958 elections without an outright majority."

The only possible Government would then be a coalition of the Federal Party and U.R.P., thus achieving by cotangent methods a minority which today both parties seem so reluctant to enter by contract."

To St. Louis

MR. ROBERT HENRI D'ALPORA, Chief Clerk here, left for Zanzibar for the past five years. He was appointed Governor and Chief Clerk in Zanzibar in 1952. He will be up in England next year. Born in London in 1904, he was educated at Winchester and Oxford University and joined the Colonial Service in 1928 as a cadet in Nigeria, where he served until his transfer to Zanzibar.

Queen's Message to New Aga Khan

PRINCE KARIM, AGA KHAN, has received from the private secretary to the Queen a letter in the following terms:—

"I am commanded to convey to you the sympathy of The Queen in the grief which you and Ismaili people in many lands share in the passing of your holy Imam. His Highness will be remembered by all for the wise guidance and selfless leadership which he has freely given during his many happy and eventful years. His energetic and devoted work for the League of Nations in a life dedicated to the service of his followers and to the welfare of mankind will long be remembered.

"In the arduous responsibilities which you will be called upon to bear as leader of your people, Her Majesty extends to you her sincere greetings and prayers that you may long fulfil your role as counsellor to the Ismaili community who owe to you their allegiance".

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote on behalf of H.M. Government:

"I am grieved to learn of the death of your grandfather. His Highness the Aga Khan, I know how inadequate any words of mine will be at this time; but I should not like the occasion to pass without letting you and the Ismaili peoples know of the deep sympathy of Her Majesty's Government in the grief which you share with countless others throughout the world.

"His Highness has earned our gratitude in so many ways that I find it difficult to express fitting tribute to his unguished life. His vigorous efforts on behalf of the League of Nations, his unswerving dedication to the furthering of higher education, and his many and varied acts of generosity are but milestones in a life endowed with temporal and spiritual gifts.

"An inspired leader, he has in love and affection guided his followers with wise and enlightened counsel. It is no exaggeration to say that his kindness and tolerance, his sportsmanship, and his consistent efforts for peace and harmony have won respect and friendship in the hearts of millions of people of all races and creeds. Few men indeed could have achieved so much or have borne the mantle of responsibility with such success.

"In your succession to the Imamate I offer to you in sincere friendship on behalf of H.M. Government their best wishes that you may long be guided to give your guidance to the Ismaili community".

Tribute to Mr. Lennox Boyd

Friend of Peoples of All Nations

THE PRIME MINISTER paid a warm tribute to the Secretary of State for the Colonies when speaking in Bedford last Saturday. He said:

"Bedfordshire's senior Member, Alan Lennox-Boyd, has served his constituency for an unbroken term of 25 years. Fortunately, he is not quite a young man, and a man of immense vigour. He holds today one of the most arduous as well as one of the most important posts in the Cabinet. He has not spared himself.

"Since he became Colonial Secretary three years ago he has travelled 80,000 miles more than three times round the globe. He won the admiration and respect of all the political leaders, and, indeed, of all the people of our Colonies. He has done something more: he has won their affection. Peoples of every race, religion, and colour have come to look upon him as a friend".

"The intention of the Credit to Natives Restriction Ordinance, like so much of our so-called discriminatory legislation, was protective." — M. E. C. Rowe, in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

False Ideas Being Propagated

London Body to Spread The Truth

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, said on his return to Salisbury from his visit to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference that he had told political leaders in the United Kingdom that he attached great importance to a bipartisan view in colonial affairs; but he doubted whether that desirable development would occur, for the idea was being encouraged in certain circles that Socialists favoured the African view while Conservatives were on the side of the Europeans. That untrue notion was being more widely spread.

Referring to private discussions which he had had with an influential cross-section of political, industrial, financial, and journalistic leaders in London who were interested in the problems and progress of Africa, Sir Roy said that he hoped for the establishment of a responsible body of men who would set themselves to persuade the people of the United Kingdom of the importance to the whole Commonwealth of the success of the policy of inter-racial partnership in the Federation.

Speaking in Ndola a few days later when he opened the first Northern Rhodesian Industrial and Commercial Show, the Prime Minister said that the Federation was fulfilling the dual trust of making itself fit for investment and fit for political trust. Political advancement must be matched in the economic field.

Four years hence much greater industrial development would be possible because hydro-electric power from Kariba would become available. Within that period the Federation had to make a success of the great experiment on which it had embarked in 1953, so that London could recognize its readiness for independence.

Because the standards that had made the Commonwealth great were not popular in some quarters, Central Africa must exert a pressure to relax standards, to cheapen franchises and to listen to the demands of political expediency.

Elections Commission in the Sudan

SAYED HASSAN ALI ABDALLA, Governor of the Blue Nile Province, has been appointed president of an Elections Commission in the Sudan, of which the other two members are Sayed Mohed, Yousif Mudawi and Ched Anderea Gore. Their task is to arrange for the Parliamentary elections to be held early next year. The country will be divided into 30 territorial constituencies, each with a population of about 60,000. The Blue Nile and Kordofan provinces will each have five such constituencies, there will be four in Darfur, three each in Bahr el Ghazal, Kassala, the Northern Province, and the Upper Nile, and two each in Equatoria and Khartoum. The qualifications to vote for a candidate for the House of Representatives are: Sudanese nationality, minimum age of 21; and residence in the constituency for six months before the closing of the poll. Voters for the Senate must be not less than 30 years of age.

Kenya Kongonis

KENYA KONGONIS, who scored 185 runs for eight wickets declared, beat a Standard Bank South Africa team a few days ago by dismissing their London hosts for 67 runs. Most of one of the Sports for Kenya, scored 51, and I. D. Percival, the captain, 10. Seven of the Bank wickets were claimed by Golden, one with the first ball of the innings.

PERSONALIA

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has left London for Scotland.

MR. and MRS. W. MARSHALL CLARK have arrived in London.

MRS. REBECCA FANE left London Airport on Sunday to return to Kenya.

MR. J. HUGHES arrived in London from Nairobi recently and has left for England.

MR. S. V. COOKE, M.L.C., is due in London from Kenya about the middle of August.

LORD LYLE of WESTBOURNE has been re-elected president of the Office Management Association.

MR. and MRS. R. S. CAMPBELL arrived in England from Mombasa on Saturday in the STIRLING CASTLE.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, who arrived in London recently from Kenya, has left with his family for a holiday in Italy.

KING SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA has arrived in Asmara with three of his sons on a holiday visit as guest of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Sir HUGH DOW, who was chairman of the East African Royal Commission, is now chairman of the Central Asia Society.

DR. E. G. HOLMES, Director of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, is on leave in this country.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, is Acting Governor during the absence in the United Kingdom of Sir Evelyn Baring.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL HERGES, head of the photographic division of the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika, has arrived in England on short leave.

MR. R. S. UYTENBOGAARDT, now resident in Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Rome Scholarship in Architecture for this year by the British School in Rome.

THE REV. H. V. CROSSLEY, lately chaplain of the Mission to Seamen in Lourenço Marques, has been appointed organizing secretary of the eastern district of the mission.

DR. EDWARD EBWARAYI, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., is the second African from Southern Rhodesia to pass the final medical examination of Witwatersrand University, South Africa.

An aircraft piloted by MR. A. D. F. THOMAS is missing on a flight from his Subukia estate to Nairobi. Searches by air and on the ground have so far been unsuccessful.

MR. W. R. BLACK, who has been appointed chairman of the National Research Development Corporation, is managing director of Associated Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., who are building a plant in Rhodesia.

MR. ABDI DUALEH, senior broadcaster of Radio Somali in Bergeisa, is to be attached to the B.B.C. for five months in connexion with a projected Somali programme to be broadcast by the corporation.

DR. A. J. HANBOW, director of the East African Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of Glasgow University for thesis on the history of yellow fever in East Africa.

LADY BENSON has arrived in London from Lusaka. MISS ANN BENSON, daughter of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Lady Benson, is to be married in England next month. Lady Benson will stay for a few weeks.

MR. J. MURPHY and MR. R. NGALA, two of the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya were received last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They are to be MR. LENNOX-BOYD again.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is due in Salisbury on September 30 on his first visit to the Federation. He will tour Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and leave for London on October 13.

MR. F. BRIMMLOW, for the past seven years manager of Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., Kenya, has resigned that position in order to take up farming on his own property. The new manager at Kilifi is Mr. R. Johns, previously of Tanganyika.

MR. B. A. DJHANGA, the first African to be appointed a Minister in the Government of Kenya who was for many years in charge of teacher training at Maseno School, has been asked by the Minister of Education to establish a Kenya Association for African Teachers.

VISCOUNT COBHAM, Governor General designate of New Zealand, was received by THE QUEEN on Friday, when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Viscount Cobham has had interests in East Africa for many years.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT K. FLOWER, of the S.A.P. Southern Rhodesia, and MR. R. F. ... Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika were commended for their entries in the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition, 1956, the subject being "I like being a policeman because ..."

An expedition from Oxford University, consisting of Messrs. J. NEWBOLD, a botanist of Merton College, and D. E. WILSON, a surveyor, of Kable, is spending two months in the Al hills in the Erigavo district of the Somaliland Protectorate collecting plants for Kew gardens and surveying for the Royal Geographical Society.

DR. L. TROUGIN, chief of the World Health Organisation's section of assistance to educational institutions, is on a fortnight's visit to Uganda for consultations with members of the faculty of medicine at Makerere College and others with a view to working out a joint programme for the establishment of a department of paediatrics at Makerere.

PROFESSOR VINCENT HARLOW, Beit Professor of the History of the British Empire at Oxford University left London on Tuesday for a visit of three weeks to Tanganyika, where he will lecture on the history, progress, and future development of the Territory. The visit is being made in connexion with the centenary of the discovery of Lake Tanganyika by Burton and Speke. A centenary exhibition is to be opened in Dar es Salaam on July 29, and Professor Harlow will then address the Tanganyika Society. He is also to speak in Pugu, Minaki, Tanga, Moshi, Ndinya, and Uvanda.

MAJOR G. N. BURDEN, Nyasaland Government Representative in Southern Rhodesia, who is now in this country on leave, was commissioned in the Devonshire Regiment in 1915, was in the Indian Army from 1917 to 1923, and then joined the Colonial Service in Nyasaland. In 1936 he was appointed Director of Publicity, and in the following year he went to Southern Rhodesia as Nyasaland Labour Officer. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1940 he returned to Nyasaland as chief recruiting officer, and he served in the field during the 1941-42 campaign in East Africa. After demobilization he became Acting Labour Commissioner and then Permanent Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, where he was transferred to the Gold Coast in 1946 as Commissioner of Labour.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

ESTHER PLANTER (35) seeks employment. Very good with children. Write Box 632, EAST AFRICA MAIL, P.O. Box 66, Grosvenor Street, London, W.C.1.

MR. NORMAN PARKER, who for the 10 years has been secretary to the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and the Kenya Sisal Board, has retired from that appointment. His successor is Mr. R. W. SMITH. "His work played a big part in the formation of the Federation," Mr. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, said when paying tribute to Mr. J. R. H. SHAW, Federal Director of Statistics, on his retirement.

Obituary

MR. HUGH LAUDER SQUAIR, one of Kenya's leading dairy farmers, who has died on his estate near Nyeri, first went to East Africa soon after the 1914-18 war, in which he had served with the Royal Artillery. It was in 1926 that he took up land about 30 miles from Nyeri, and there he grew pyrethrum and developed a herd of Ayrshire cattle which had since won many championships. He was a keen Freemason, who had long held office in the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, and a man much respected. He is survived by Mrs. Squair, a son, and a daughter.

COMMANDER H. CROANVILLE, who had served with the State Lottery of Southern Rhodesia since 1935, has died at the age of 62. He was in the Royal Navy from 1914 to 1921, and took part in the Battle of Jutland. After a short time in London he went to Rhodesia and began tobacco growing. During the last war he was recalled to service in the Royal Navy.

MR. JAMES HUMPHREY FARMER, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 78, was one of the best-known farmers in the Mazoe Valley. He had lived in the Colony since 1916. During the 1914-18 war he saw service in West and East Africa with the Rhodesia Regiment. A keen polo player, he was still playing in matches when over 70 years of age.

MR. GEORGE MISSON GILLESPIE, the first monumental craftsman to practise in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who went to the Colony in 1907, died there at the beginning of the month. He leaves a widow and five sons, three by an earlier marriage.

ADMIRAL SIR LOUIS HAMILTON, K.C.B., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 66, commanded H.M.S. NORFOLK from 1935 to 1942 as flag captain and chief of staff on the East-Indies Station.

MR. FRANCIS PALLET LEATHES, C.M.E., who has died in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, was Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika at the time of his retirement in 1942. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MRS. A. C. BROCKWELL, an Inyazura, driver of a diesel-electric locomotive on Rhodesia Railways, was killed instantaneously when a goods train which he was driving was derailed.

MRS. DONNIE THORNEYCROFT, wife of Mr. G. V. THORNEYCROFT of Chimpen Farm, Zomba, died in Nyasaland on her 74th birthday.

MR. DAVID HUGH MOBERLEY, younger son of the late Canon E. H. Moberley of Rochester, died in Nakuru, Kenya last week in his 80th year.

CHIEF NENWE, of Orange, Nyasaland, was killed when a lorry in which he was travelling to a district council meeting skidded and overturned.

MRS. E. E. FLETCHER, wife of Mr. Thomas Fletcher of the Rhodesian Academy of Music in Bulawayo, has died in that city.

MR. ANDREW HAIG, a member of the staff of the *Rhodesia Herald*, has died in Salisbury at the age of 62.

MR. RONALD ARTHUR FREDERICK WINWOOD, M.C., of Nairobi, Kenya, has died suddenly in England.

MR. D. R. THOM, general manager of the Bank of India, Ltd., has died in Bombay.

MR. C. M. STENSLUNDE, who had lived at Gwelo for 25 years, has died there.

Britain Should Lead the Commonwealth

Lord Balfour's Challenge to the Government

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE, president of the Empire Industries Association, said in London a few days ago in addressing Westminster Rotary Club that the *communiqué* issued after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was full of the obvious as regards the past, platitudes for the present, and pious hopes for the future. He continued:

"Parliament and Press show a surge of popular feeling sweeping through our land that we have lagged too far and too long in our greater Commonwealth unity and economic development. In the swing of public opinion our Government should jump."

"When we talk Commonwealth to our partners it should be Commonwealth first and Commonwealth only, without half the Cabinet looking back over their shoulders."

"Our Government has not come face to face with the oft-postponed issue—Commonwealth and the new economic freedom of Europe with the trade shackles of G.A.T.T."

Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade, is reported as saying that Britain is resisting pressure to take more Commonwealth foodstuffs in order to maintain agricultural imports from the Continent in view of the projected European free trade area.

"If this represents Government policy, then Ministers' pledges mean nothing. If this speech does not represent Government policy, it should be explained and withdrawn."

"Let our Government declare two things: (1) that Britain accepts Mr. Diefenbaker's proposal for a full-dress Commonwealth economic conference; and (2) that we will not commit ourselves irrevocably to any European free trade project until after that economic conference has been held and reported. Do these two things and Britain will ride again in the van of the Commonwealth and Empire."

Dinner to Lord and Lady Dalhousie

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Countess of Dalhousie will dine with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London on Wednesday, September 25. Particulars may be obtained from the honorary secretary of the club, Mr. E. D. Hawkey, 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation

THE TANGANYIKA BROADCASTING CORPORATION has now a programmes advisory committee consisting of two Europeans, Messrs G. Culham and J. F. Springfield, two Africans, Messrs P. Nwamelim and M. Muto, and an Asian, Mr. C. de Souza. It is hoped that the establishment of this committee will encourage all sections of the community to offer suggestions and make criticisms for the improvement of broadcasting in the Territory.

Rhodesian Sea Cadets

SEVEN SEA CADETS from Salisbury were at a tea party given by the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie at Rhodesia House on July 23. Barend Lorje, Derek Graham, Edward Rigby, Robin Smallwood, John Barnett, Michael Christie, and Brian Rickson. They have attended the 3rd Empire Sea Cadet Camp at Portsmouth, and sail today for Rhodesia in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

"The African National Congress seem generally interested in obstructing the completion of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, presumably because they regard it as a symbol of federation, to which they continue to be opposed." — A special correspondent of *The Times* who is visiting Rhodesia.

Parliament

African Teachers in N. Rhodesia

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons a few days ago in response to a request for a statement about African graduates employed as teachers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

There are 10 African teachers are teaching in schools in Northern Rhodesia and four in Nyasaland. In Nyasaland three are employed in Government schools and one gazetted education officer upon appointment. The prospects of advancement for African officers in both territories are similar; the two services are open to all and in each officers of any race with similar personal qualities as well as academic and professional qualifications are employed on the same jobs under the same titles.

But the posts of education officer in the two territories are not quite comparable. In Nyasaland a man with the necessary academic and post-graduate teaching qualifications can be appointed education officer though not considered to be suitable immediately for inspection and administrative duties as well as teaching. In Northern Rhodesia the posts of education officer and assistant professional officer, the duties of which are similar though more restricted, include these non-teaching duties and no African has yet been considered to be suitable for appointment to them.

One or two African masters are shortly to go within the zone of promotion to the post of assistant professional officer. Any officer so promoted will earn a salary comparable to that of African education officers in Nyasaland.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked for a statement regarding the committee of inquiry upon African beer halls in Northern Rhodesia which was appointed after the disturbances at Lusaka in May, 1954.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "A committee was appointed in 1954 to consider the provisions of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance in its application to Africans and coloured people. Its report was published for information in August, 1955, and tabled in the Legislative Council in March, 1956. I have asked the Governor for further copies and will arrange for them to be placed in the Library. The Northern Rhodesian Government's proposals on this subject must await consideration of its financial implications by local authorities. The organization of local government is the subject of the recent Brown Report which is now before the Northern Rhodesian Government."

African Education

MR. JOHNSON asked about the "infringement" of African education in Northern Rhodesia because of the fall of the copper revenues.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Instead of an expansion of more than 20% over all Government departments, which had been hoped for, the 1957-58 budget provides for an increase over the previous year of rather more than 9% for recurrent expenditure on African education and rather less than 9% overall."

MR. JOHNSON: "Would the hon. gentleman agree that any economy at all would be disastrous? There is only one boys' secondary school in that Colony with its 2m. Africans, and not yet one girls' secondary school with a school certificate course."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am very conscious of this, but the price of copper is a fact and the fact that the average increase in expenditure is less than that in the case of African education is a more important one in the earnest of the intentions of the Government."

MR. BROCKWAY asked why Peter Nubumba, deputy provincial president of the African National Congress of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia, was suspended by telegram on April 23, 1957, from membership of the Plateau Tonga Native Authority in the Mazabuka district of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The colonial Government."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the hon. gentleman do something more than that? Is he aware that this gentleman has served 12 years as a councillor; that he was suspended just by telegram, that a meeting was then called to discuss the African Congress, that the members of the Native Authority refused to read out the hon. gentleman's name and that this gentleman, as a leader of the African Congress, is regarded as the authority?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor would be able to provide an interesting commentary on the hon. gentleman's premature observations."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what decision had been reached by the Government of Tanganyika regarding the lifting of the ban on open-air meetings addressed by leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, pursuant to his reply of July 9, supplied the following additional information:

"The following are illustrative of the conditions which might be specified in individual permits for public meetings to be addressed by officers of the Tanganyika African National Union: (a) The place at which the meeting is to be held should be a place approved by the police; not in the close vicinity of establishments selling intoxicants or a place where large throngs would obstruct the highway; (b) seven days' notice of intention to hold the meeting should be given; (c) the date and time of the meeting should be fixed in consultation with the police;

(d) The names of the principal speakers and the subject matter of their proposed addresses should be given to the police; (e) the police should be enabled to take a full recording at the meeting of any speeches if required; and (f) the police would satisfy themselves that the applicant had not on any previous occasion failed to observe the conditions on which a permit for a meeting had been granted."

Seychelles

MR. SWINGLER asked on what date a commissioner was appointed to examine the financial and fiscal system of the Seychelles.

MR. PROFUMO: "Sir Rex Surridge accepted this appointment on July 11. His terms of reference will be to advise on financial administration and financial and fiscal policy and to carry out a revision of structure, salaries and conditions of service of the Civil Service."

MR. SWINGLER: "While I welcome this appointment and wish well to the commissioner, the Under-Secretary aware that those on this side of the House who have been concerned about the Seychelles are not satisfied that this is adequate, and that we still feel that an independent commission of inquiry into the whole governmental and administrative system of the Seychelles is necessary to prevent further mal-administration?"

MR. PROFUMO: "As I have told the hon. gentleman before, I do not accept his allegations. We must take one step at a time. Let us wait for the commissioner's report. Then, no doubt, the hon. gentleman will and the chance to vent his feelings once again."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the C.D.C. had £56m. outstanding and that its total effective commitments were £84m. It would soon need further funds and the matter was being discussed.

SIR J. PLUMMER asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware of many Africans opposed schemes for preventing soil erosion for reasons of superstition and because they were inordinately conservative and did not like changes? Will he therefore take steps to strengthen the staff of the agricultural advisory service to help the Africans towards enlightenment and education?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am quite aware that one of the bitter qualities of the African is innate conservatism, but I am always ready from time to time to see how this can be brought in touch with modern life."

MR. JOHNSON asked: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that Tom Mboya is lying here at this moment, that two Cabinet Ministers are in the same plane, and that two other Ministers from Kenya are already in this country? Will he therefore consult these men in their positions in Kenya with a view to agreement being reached as early as possible on a constitutional conference long before 1960?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "As the hon. gentleman knows, I have never shown any reluctance to see visitors from any colonized territory. He referred to Mr. Tom Mboya as being in a high position in Kenya. I am anxious that he should be in a position of responsibility in Kenya, but so far he has refused. I think that responsibility is more important than height, despite my own."

African Political Meetings (Restriction)

SIR J. PLUMMER asked what reply had been given to the Governments of Kenya and the United Kingdom on the request of the Nairobi District African Congress that restrictions on African political meetings should be cancelled.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The request was considered through the Governor, and I am aware of the contents of any reply which may have been sent by the Kenya Government. But control of these meetings is essential to the maintenance of public order, and the Kenya Government have my full support for their present policy."

SIR J. PLUMMER: "As the Colonial Secretary aware that the restrictions amount virtually to a total ban on open-air meetings? In view of the necessity of listening to the political

aspirations of the Africans, will he make representations as to whether the restrictions, if not abolished, can at least be further reduced?"

Mr. LENNOX BOYD: "No, sir; but I am ready that the Governor should have a talk with the gentleman and with any other hon. Members about the matter. It is not true that this restriction leads to a complete ban. For specific meetings in rural areas where no ban can be used permission is given if the authorities are satisfied that the local situation and the facilities for keeping public order are satisfactory. But I am not prepared to disregard the advice of those people on whom the blame would lie if disorder occurred."

Mr. K. JOY: "Can the Minister advise that Mr. Tom Mboya and the other members of the House who were present met the Governor on this subject? If not, what answer was given on that occasion?"

Mr. LENNOX BOYD: "They were told that on certain conditions open meetings in rural areas can be allowed. But those conditions must be fulfilled, and nobody can claim exemption from that obligation."

Gathigiri Works Camp (Disciplinary Inquiry)

Mr. PAGER asked how many convictions there had been for assault on prisoners at Gathigiri Works camp, Kenya; how many prisoners had died as a consequence of ill-treatment; how many members of the staff were involved in conviction; what was the sentence in each case; and on whose authority orders were given by Jasiel Njau Kariuki, a rehabilitation assistant at the camp, for a detainee to be beaten and hung up by his wrists from a beam.

Mr. PAGER asked for a statement about the death of Macheri Githuma a detainee in Kenya; about the action by the Minister proposed to take on the judicial comment made by Mr. Justice Rely Murphy that he suspected that orders given by an African rehabilitation assistant for Macheri Githuma to be beaten and hung up by his wrists from a beam were ordered and issued out with the tacit approval of his superior officer; and whether the Minister would place in the library a transcript of the list of five persons in Kenya suffering from the death of Macheri Githuma.

Mr. LENNOX BOYD: "Macheri Githuma was one of 50 intractable detainees sent to Gathigiri camp for rehabilitation. Soon after arrival each man was placed separately in a hut with a small group of detainees under rehabilitation. Jasiel Njau Kariuki, an African rehabilitation assistant, led the men in his hut in an assault on Githuma, as a result of which he collapsed. He was taken outside the hut but died soon after."

The Attorney-General directed prosecution of Njau and five detainees for murder. Medical evidence at the trial showed that death could not be proved to have been due to an assault. Proceedings against one detainee were stopped, the other defendants were later acquitted of murder but convicted of assault causing actual bodily harm. Njau was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour and the remainder to three months. It was considered the question of placing a copy of the proceedings in the library.

The Attorney-General decided that there was no evidence to support a criminal charge against the camp commandant and rehabilitation officer. The Governor ordered that their conduct should be the subject of a disciplinary inquiry which is now taking place under the chairmanship of the Solicitor-General. I can therefore make no statement about their alleged part in this incident.

"I am not in possession of details of any other convictions for assault at this camp, nor am I aware of other deaths of detainees there. I am consulting the Governor and will circulate any relevant information in the official report. As a result of this incident the Governor personally visited the camp in February and ordered measures for closer supervision designed to prevent any recurrence of incidents of this nature."

Mr. PAGER: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that he believes that a wonderful job has been done by a great many people in connexion with this rehabilitation project, but that nonetheless one is rightfully concerned when these horrible cases occur, and even more concerned when the sentences appear to be inadequate? Secondly, is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that there seems to be a certain delusion in Kenya that the offence of murder involves any killing, whereas in fact it also involves acceleration of death? When a man is crushed and hung up by his wrists and dies it is a little odd to hold that he would not have died rather later if he had not been crushed in that way."

Mr. LENNOX BOYD: "The hon. and learned gentleman has had personal experience of what armed conflict means and he knows some of the difficulties under which the security forces have been operating in Kenya. In this case if he reads my answer and my assurance he will realize that I am only too anxious that all the facts should be known. I am ready to join him, as well in any talks with the Governor, if the Governor is, as I do not doubt he would be, ready to discuss this case, which I understand has quite naturally caused some

anxiety to hon. Members on both sides of the House, and not least to those who have chosen to pursue the matter with me by correspondence and not necessarily in this way.

"May I also asked hon. Members to view this matter in the light of the vast problems in Kenya and of the 45,000 people who have been released in order, one hopes, to start again a new and good life in Kenya?"

Tanganyika Chiefs' Visit to U.K.

ONE CHIEFTAINNESS and 12 chiefs from Tanganyika left London by air on Tuesday for a six-week study tour of the United Kingdom which was concerned chiefly with aspects of local government, agriculture, education, and law.

The chieftainness was Mwami Theobald Nataro, M.B.E., from the Kasulu district. Her husband, Mr. George Siamanga, who ranks as sub-chief, was with the party. They were invited to last Thursday's garden party at Buckingham Palace.

The other members were: Chief William Jima, from Nkwetu, Singida; Chief Majeberu, of Maswa; Chief Charles Kapfwa, of Bukumbi, Mwanza; Chief Ali Shamba, of Mufindi, sub-chief of Igurube, Ngorongoro; Chief Barnabai Kahina, of the Haya tribe, Igurube, Ngorongoro; Chief Barnabai Kahina, of the Haya tribe, Bukoba; Chief Cornelius Betty, of Kibwezi, Bukoba; Chief Nasono Fundikira, of Uvinyetani, Tabora; president of the Baha Ujamaa Federation, Liwali Nassaji Ali, from Sudi, in the Kunduchi District; Liwali Laurence Njirwapacha, from Chitumbula, Masasi, chairman of the Chitumbula Divisional Council; and Liwali Mamba Matumula, from the Newala district.

"The Tanganyika Government has the fullest possible appreciation of Dr. Williamson and all that he has done for Tanganyika," Mr. A. H. Pike, Member for Lands and Mines, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.



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Southern Rhodesian Governor's Speech £7m. To Be Spent on Roads This Year

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, said in his speech from the Throne when opening the fourth session of the eighth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia that the Colony's mineral production last year had passed the £23m. mark, asbestos contributing the record figure of £1.5m.

Of the coming year about £7m. would be spent on roads, or more if there were certain additional developments in mining. A special study of the softwood timber industry was being made, and the Government, possibly in association with private enterprise, would try to develop industries based on softwoods.

Except in Salisbury, where the position was much improved, the arrears in European housing had been overtaken. In order to provide houses for people in the lower income groups, the Government was sponsoring economic building schemes in the more urban areas, and more money was being made available to approved voluntary organizations for the provision of homes for aged. Additional land had been acquired for the development of the Government's very successful home-ownership scheme for Africans in the urban areas.

The five-year plan for African education was making good progress, the number of African children at school now exceeding 400,000, an increase of about 43,000. Already 10,600 teachers were employed, and a further 900 were qualifying this year. Courses in agriculture, building, and commercial training were being increased.

Labour relations continued satisfactory, and the industrial council system, based on co-operation between employers and employees, was working well.

"Government holds it essential that standards required for the post of African district officers shall not be relaxed for any reasons, and certainly not for political ones."—Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, Acting Chief Secretary, in the Fungwayika Legislative Council.

Neglect of Commonwealth Trade Tory M.P.'s Criticisms of Government

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., Chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, said at the annual general meeting last Thursday that those who believed in Commonwealth unity could not view with complacency trends which suggested that the economic ties were weakening and might weaken further. Many pitfalls had to be negotiated during the forthcoming discussions about the proposed European Free Trade Area.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the ratification of the Common Market Treaty, M. Pineau had stated that British insistence on the exclusion of agriculture was unacceptable to France, and there were indications that that view was strongly held by Denmark and other O.E.E.C. countries.

The Commonwealth had understood that the United Kingdom could not afford to stay out of a European free trade area, and that if its formation resulted in expanding trade and increasing the prosperity of participating countries, Commonwealth countries should do more trade with Europe. Their approval, however, like that of United Kingdom farmers, was conditional upon the U.K. succeeding in securing participation without prejudicing the position in the home market of Commonwealth primary products or those of domestic agriculture.

British Dependent Territories

The inclusion of the overseas territories of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands in the Common Market Treaty had greatly complicated the position, and had raised the problem of whether some or all of the British dependent territories should also be included in the proposed free trade area.

Free entry into the common market of primary products from the overseas territories of participating countries while imports from British dependencies remained subject to customs duties, might well result in serious injury to producers of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, fruit, and other items. On that matter the B.C.P.D. had already made strong representations to the Government.

Commenting on the U.K. attitude to requests made by Australia and New Zealand for action to safeguard their market in meat and dairy produce in Britain, Mr. Braine said that G.A.T.T. restrictions on increases in preferences ought not to preclude adjustments of specific rates of duty to take account of the difference in price levels in 1947, when the General Agreement was negotiated, as compared with those ruling in 1932 when the Ottawa Agreements were made.

Substitution of *ad valorem* rates at a similar percentage to that represented by the cash duties in force in 1932 would restore the balance between the U.K. and the other parties to the Ottawa Agreements and help to preserve the privileged position of U.K. manufacturers in Commonwealth countries which had already been weakened in Australia mainly as a result of our rigid attitude and was likely to be similarly weakened in New Zealand.

The negotiations in connexion with the free trade area plans and its subsequent examination by the contracting parties to G.A.T.T. offered an opportunity to Commonwealth Governments to demand the right to make such an adjustment.

Mr. Braine referred to the damage being done to pineapple canners in the Commonwealth by unrestricted imports of canned pineapple from Formosa, a matter on which the attitude of the Government had also been both disappointing and discouraging. Like their response to the requests of Australia and New Zealand, his sharply corroborated with the pious expressions by Ministers of determination to do everything possible to expand Commonwealth trade.

Outstanding Kenya African

MR. WILFRID HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, said in the Legislative Council recently that Mr. Musa Amalamba, an African nominated councillor in the city of Nairobi, "has done more for his own people in a really practical manner than any other African in Kenya—he is held in very high regard by his own people and by all races."



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Mr. Cooke Denounces European Offer Africans Who Accepted Might be Murdered

Mr. S. V. COOKE, M.P. for South West Africa, today a few days ago that he had seen the document in which the European elected members of the Legislative Council had recommended an increase in African representation. It was an unwelcome surprise which must seem to Africans to be tricked into accepting African Elected Members who accepted the offer of the Lyttelton Constitution would, he said, not merely commit political suicide but might invite assassination by other Africans. They should not have been put in the position of being asked to agree to such a document.

His own idea was that the Legislative Council should be increased by 10 regional seats, five for Europeans, two for Africans (including perhaps one loyal Somali) and one each for the Arabs, Goans, and Asians. Furthermore, there should be five more seats for Africans, who were still inadequately represented. On that basis Africans would get seven extra seats compared with the 15 for which they now ask. Some well-known Africans, at any rate, would accept such a plan.

Mr. Cooke criticized Mr. Khanjari, an African member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, for having talked of "Africa for the Africans" at a recent meeting, at which he had adopted "all the pose of a dictator and the gestures of a demagogue".

He also condemned a statement by Mr. Madan that "the moral leadership of Kenya has passed into Indian hands". He (Mr. Cooke) would take the ship home to be thought of the moral leadership of Kenya has passed into the hands of the thousands of shopkeepers who for years have given short weight to Africans.

In a speech in Liberty one of the authors of the recent document, Mr. Havelock, had admitted that it was "not Mr. Cooke's fault": "It is wrong to give Africans the idea that we are being taken in the ordinary comings and goings of political life, and not sign the statement by the European Elected Members precisely because I thought it cagey".

He described the Lyttelton Constitution as "a ghastly failure", and suggested a political moratorium for perhaps 15 years so that there might be concentration on economic development.

Europeans must make it clear that they would not be kicked around; that they stood for the maintenance of civilized standards; and that they were prepared to stand up to the Colonial Office.

Not To Be Extradited to Kenya

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice Byrne, and Mr. Justice Devlin last week directed that Mr. Arthur Malcolm James Drummond should be released from Brixton Prison and granted bail instead of being extradited to Kenya, as had ordered by a metropolitan magistrate on July 22, to stand trial on charges of larceny as a servant and fraudulent false accounting involving about £150. The applicant stated that he was an accountant with the Royal National Parks of Kenya from 1951 to 1955, when he came to England on leave. Deciding to remain in this country, he then tendered his resignation, which was accepted. His counsel submitted that extradition would be unjust, oppressive, and too severe a punishment for any error, for which he had been ready to make full payment. It was denied that any indebtedness could properly be the subject of criminal proceedings.

"We do not believe that there is any contradiction between our determination that inter Commonwealth trade should grow and our proposal for freer trade in industrial products in Europe," said David Hoopes, President of the Board of Trade.

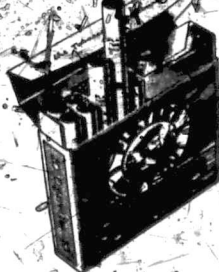
Higher Overseas Mail Charges

Air letters for Commonwealth destinations of 10 pence from the 10 pence rate will be introduced for a period of 12 months for airmail letters for Commonwealth destinations.

Surface mail letters for the Commonwealth will be 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce compared with present charges of 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1938 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1939 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1940 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1941 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1942 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1943 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1944 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1945 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1946 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1947 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1948 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1949 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1950 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1951 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce. The 1952 rate was 1d. for the first ounce and 1/2d. for the second ounce.

The 1919 rate was 1d. per lb. Registration to be increased from 6d. per lb. compared with the pre-war rate of 5d. per lb. The range from 1d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. a 100 lb. cwt. Before the war the rates were from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Other telegraph charges will be increased by about 40%.

The Indian community have a very high regard for the Press Relations Department. Mr. J. Niruka, an African member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.



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Quietly Optimistic

Achievements of Emperor

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT writes from Addis Ababa on behalf of the Emperor's admirers that the prospects for Ethiopia are as healthy as any nation's in Africa.

Most of the progress of the Emperor's reign is the direct result of the activities of the Emperor, whose throne name Haile Selassie is almost a translation of the name Augustus that Octavian assumed.

There is a striking parallel between his policies and the first Roman Emperor's. His foremost achievement is the *Pax Augusta* which he has created in all Ethiopia. (The troubles in the Somali areas are an unfortunate exception to the general stability.) His cooler admirers have to admit that only Haile Selassie could have brought us the peace and unity we lacked for hundreds of years.

Like Augustus, he has also rigidly centralized the cumbersome feudal administration and integrated the young generation of the nobility into the framework of the new State, if necessary securing their loyalty by their marriages to his own. He has even his *Aeneid*, the *Kebra Negus* or *Glory of the Kings*, which records his descent from Solomon and the Kings of Judah.

Respect for the Emperor

The wide changes necessary have been made almost without opposition, and he is held in extraordinary honour by his people. When he travels through the street it might be a hard progress one is watching. Even the Europeans leave their cars to bow to him as he goes by. I would not be the least bit surprised if the President remarked one hard-bitten American as the Emperor passed, but I guess Haile Selassie is different.

The Emperor's much-vaunted talk among Europeans about his own family is no more than a reason to doubt that even in his own family will succeed him. In the next reign however, there will be a number of difficulties to surmount. The next Emperor will lack the personal *autoritas* of his father. Even if he has the same powers, he will probably have to cope with a demand from the now embryonic middle-class for a bigger say in affairs.

There is a parliament building, complete with a clock-tower modelled on Big Ben; but the scope of the deputies' powers is still strictly limited, and the first national elections have yet to be held. There may also be friction among the Council of Ministers. There is a Conservative Party which regards even the present concessions to foreign business as excessive, and would bitterly oppose further measures to attract capital from abroad.

But one can be quietly optimistic about Ethiopia's future. With great natural resources and an unusual degree of national unity, her prospects are as healthy as any nation's in Africa.

Arrested by Ethiopians

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY said in the House of Commons on Monday: "Protectorate *akil* Isman Asker, who is a nephew of the Sultan of the Eidegalla tribe, was arrested on July 13 in the Haud on a charge of smuggling. The Ethiopian police last March. The case is being dealt with by the British Liaison officer in accordance with the 1954 Agreement, and the arrested man has been seen by a member of the liaison officer's staff who has informed him of his rights, including the right to ask for his case to be transferred to the High Court. On the information at present available to me it seems that the case is being dealt with in accordance with the established and agreed arrangements."

It could not accept that the poor living in rural areas are less worthy and less entitled citizens than those living in urban areas. The Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya

Education in the Southern Sudan

Importance of Religion in Schools

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN THE SUDAN, Sayed Ziaja Osman Arabab, has told Parliament that his Ministry has taken over 54 boys' elementary schools from Christian missions in the Southern Sudan; that many of the mission teachers would have the chance of promotion to headmasterships; that nine intermediate schools will be opened in the southern provinces in the next three years that the number of educational supervisors will be increased and that all will be Southerners.

Expressing the thanks of the Government to the missionary societies for their educational work, he especially mentioned that the Church Missionary Society, the American Mission, and the Sudan Interior Mission had displayed a particularly good spirit in the taking-over procedure.

"In this and the next two years the cost of the scheme in the southern provinces would be rather more than £1m. and capital expenditure on 60 new schools was estimated at £11m. More than 1500 teachers in elementary and village schools have entered Government service by their own wish."

Teaching of Religion

"It was not true that the new policy was intended to relegate religion to a secondary place in the schools. The policy of the Ministry was essentially based on respect for the beliefs of the people and on the importance of religion as a basis for a decent civilized life."

"The Ministry attaches special importance to the teaching of religion and the place which it ought to play in the life of the school. This is why my Ministry would be anxious to make a useful contribution to creating a good and stable life in the schools. In the North we are now giving great attention to religion, and our boys will have to look upon it as an original subject."

Sudanese teachers who were formerly employed by missions and are now employed by the Ministry are allowed to teach religion, but the European and American missionaries who had hitherto supervised the schools are now, in general, excluded from them.

No Compensation

The new law authorizing the Ministry to take over all schools in the Sudan provides that compensation shall not be paid for schools receiving any public subsidy, but that compensation may be paid for schools opened and conducted entirely on private funds. Since the schools in the southern province which have been taken over from British, Italian and American missionary societies had received some State aid, compensation will not be payable.

Tanganyika's Blind Africans

FORTYEIGHT BLIND AFRICANS are being trained at Bangiri, about 20 miles from Dodoma, because Captain Fred Varley, of the Church Army, thought six years ago that such work could be started with £40. Later came gifts from Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, from local Native treasures, and from the Territory's Departments of Education and Social Development.

The boys are examined until there are 48 students, ranging in age from under five to about 20 years. There is a complete programme of agriculture followed by training in agricultural engineering, craftsmanship and typewriting. The boys play football and have a wonderful sense of balance and timing.

At Kazima, near Tabora, an agricultural training centre for the blind has recently been established by Mr. G. A. Salisbury, a British pilot, who started with the French money after being shot down in Europe.

Here, a course lasting 18 months to two years enables blind Africans to learn practical farming and handicrafts so that they may become self-sufficient in the countryside. Their work is encouraged to accompany them to the centre, which provides free food and uniform and a small monthly allowance of pocket money. Moreover, the men may sell the output of crafts and garden produce and retain three-quarters of the proceeds.



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Federal Franchise

(Continued from page 1601)

European and two specially elected Africans from Northern Rhodesia and the same number from Nyasaland. They are not affected by the new franchise proposals, for the method of their appointment and election is prescribed in the Constitution of the Federation.

Voting rights at elections are defined as follows:

Southern Rhodesia: Each voter on the general roll will have three votes — one for an elected member of unspecified race and one for an elected African member, and one for a specially elected European member. Each voter on the special roll will have two votes — one for an elected African member and one for a specially elected European member.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Each voter on the general roll will have two votes — one for an elected member of unspecified race and one for an elected African member. Each voter on the special roll will have one vote for an African elected member.

Every voter of whom the name is on the roll will automatically be placed on the general roll.

Applicants for the general or special roll must make a declaration of allegiance to the Queen, must have lived in the Federation for two years and be Federal citizens or British-protected persons, and must be literate in English.

The qualifications for the general roll are: (1) an income of £60 a month or ownership of land valued at £1,500; (2) income of £40 a month or ownership of land valued at £1,000, plus completion of a primary course of education at school in the Federation or a country to be specified in the Act; (3) income of £25 a month or ownership of land valued at £500 plus possession of Cambridge Overseas School Certificate or its equivalent; (4) be a minister of a recognized religion who has undergone stipulated courses of training and periods in ministry and who follows no other lawful occupation.

For the special roll a voter must have an income of at least £15 a month or own land valued at £500.

Jet Fighters in Kenya

SEVEN VESPER JET FIGHTER AIRCRAFT of the Royal Air Force have arrived in Kenya from the Middle East for operational training. They are stationed at the R.A.F. base at Westleigh, near Nairobi.

Farming in Kenya

MR. F. LIPSEOMB, chairman of the Board of Agriculture and the European Settlement Board in Kenya, said in a recent message to farmers that the European land unit, excluding forests and water, totalled 7.6m. acres, about half being pastoral land. There were 3,700 farming units employing about 5,200 full-time Europeans and 1,700 part-time employees, including directors. About 600 of the farms averaged between 1,100 and 1,200 acres, 600 were smallholdings of between 20 and 200 acres, 1,800 were mixed farms averaging 1,800 acres, 800 were pastoral units averaging about 3,600 acres, and nine were large pastoral units totalling 600,000 acres.

Burial of Aga Khan III

AGA KHAN III was buried last Friday in a temporary grave in the courtyard of his villa beside the Nile at Aswan, Egypt, in the presence of hundreds of representatives of Islamic Muslims who had arrived from many parts of the world. The new Aga Khan, Prince Karim, and the Begum, widow of his late grandfather, led the mourners. A mausoleum, to which the body will be transferred later, is being built on a hillside near the villa.

Kenya's Glaciers

LED BY DR. I. S. LOUPEKINE, senior lecturer in geology at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, a team of experts from Government departments in East Africa is to spend part of December and January exploring the high glaciers of Mount Kenya. About 15 scientists, including several glaciologists, will take part in the survey. From 1943 until last year Dr Loupekine, lecturer in geology at Bristol University,

"Civil servants, like other salaried employees, are rarely satisfied with their salaries, whether the cost of living is going up or down" — Mr. C. E. Tinney, Member for Finance and Economics, Tanganyika.

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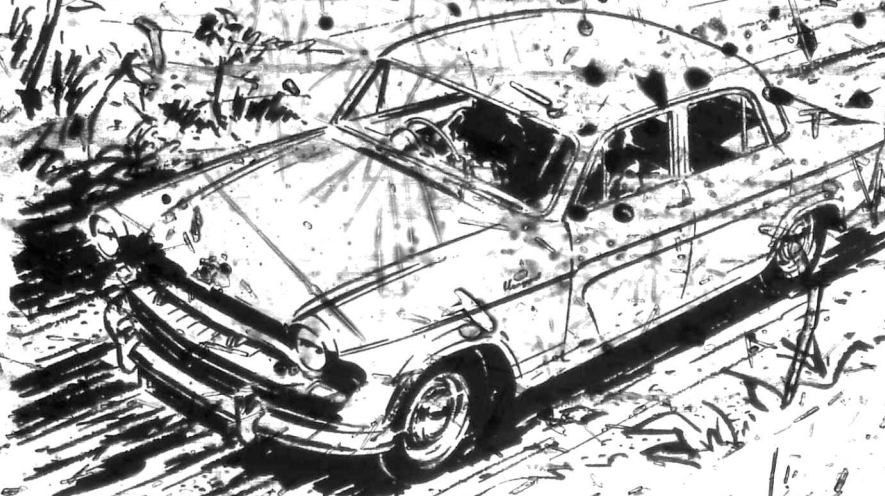
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Of Commercial Concern

Owing to rising costs passenger fares on East African Railways are to be increased. First class passengers will now pay 24 cents of a shilling per mile, second class 16 cents, and third-class six cents for the first mile and 4.25 cents per mile thereafter. Livestock rates will go up about 13% and freight charges 7 to 10 by the same proportion. Classes 1-3 will remain unchanged. A sub-committee of the Transport Advisory Council appointed to consider appeals consists of Colonel W. H. Gordon and Messrs L. H. Macdonoghie, Welywood and I. C. Chopra, with Mr. A. Z. A. Karimjee as an alternate member.

The final estimate of the Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco crop is 144,200,000 lb. from 187,000 acres, of which 143,000,000 lb. should come from 185,000 acres in Southern and North-Western Rhodesia and 1,200,000 lb. from about 2,000 acres in North-Eastern Rhodesia. This year's sales of fire-cured leaf have been completed; 94,730 lb. were sold for £7,568, compared with 342,482 lb. for £14,470 last year.

Companhia Nacional de Navegacao, of Lisbon, has contracted with Sir John Hume and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the building of a 20,000-ton liner for the East and West African services. The ship will carry about 200 first-class passengers, 80 tourist passengers, and some 3,000 tons of cargo. The cruising speed will be 20 knots.

Associated Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., are to establish a vehicle assembly plant in the Federation, where a branch of the sales organization, A.C.V. Sales, Ltd., will be opened. Mr. R. E. Holmes, representing the export division of A.C.V. Sales, is looking for a suitable factory site. The Federal branch will be the first outside the U.K.

At the auctions in London last week 12,095 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 1.53d. per lb., compared with 12,676 packages averaging 3s. 1.92d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s. 0½d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

The Nyika Plateau forestry experiment which has been abandoned by the Colonial Development Corporation is to be continued by the Nyasaland Government.

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Benguela Railway Report

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA reports receipts in 1956 at 474,330,701 escudos, compared with 392,191,311 in the previous year. Working expenses in Africa were 220,463,170 (214,888,931 escudos) and the renewals fund required 520,425,000. The cost of works carried out in the year was 111,158,101. The balance carried forward is 5138,738,567.

Net revenue amounted to 221,811,531. Service of the debentures required 544,032,984. Dividend on share capital, subject to taxation, took 349,500,000, and advanced redemption of debentures 532,988,750. The capital is 530,000,000. Capital reserves stand at 564,080,989, revenue reserves at 534,068,743, debentures at 562,116,600, debenture service at 568,931,634, and current liabilities at 528,410,842. Fixed assets appear at 5138,330,843, and current assets at 5457,456,017, including 5159,084,035 in cash.

The Government Commissioner, Dr. José Carlos Moreira and the directors appointed by the Portuguese Government are Dr. R. B. Ulrich (vice-president), Colonel Artur Mendes de Magalhães and Rear Admiral José Augusto Guimarães de Brito. The other members of the board are Dr. Alexandra Pinto Dato (president), Dr. Manuel Antonio Fernandes (managing director), Sir Unck Alexander, Mr. M. T. W. Esby, Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, Colonel R. J. Walker, Dr. Luis S. Pinto, the Earl of Selborne, and Engineer Virgílio de Jesus e Silva Escudeiro (who is the general manager in Africa). Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., hold 2,693,750 of the 3m. shares issued and the Portuguese Government 300,000.

Report of Steel Brothers and Company

STEEL BROTHERS AND CO., LTD., a company with interests in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, after providing £328,000 for taxation earned a net profit of £22,789 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £187,551 in the previous year. Interest on the preference stock and payment of 8% on the preferred ordinary stock requires £105,225, and two interim dividends each of 1s. on the deferred ordinary shares amounted to £50,000. The carry-forward is £70,906, against £57,222 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £800,000 in 6% cumulative first preference stock, £1m. in 7½% cumulative second preference stock, £750,000 in 8% non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock, and £250,000 in deferred ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £70,906, revenue reserves at £545,000, reserve for future taxation at £12,740, employees, deposits, provident and bonus accounts at £285,916, and current liabilities at £1,355,675. Fixed assets appear at £478,253, interests in subsidiary and associated companies at £2,041,899, and £1,163,409 respectively, and current assets at £1,386,676, including cash at £41,025.

A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., an associated company, had a successful year, and Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests), Ltd., a subsidiary, again increased its profits.

The directors are Messrs J. K. Michie (chairman), T. T. McGrath, R. H. L. Langford James, P. G. G. Salkeld, G. S. Nichol, Armour McGillway and Sir John Tait; the last four being managing directors. Mr. G. W. Royle is secretary.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Elephant Poachers in Kenya

KINDS OF POACHERS in Kenya, and hunters who command the wholehearted respect of the men who are out to stop their poaching, are the Waliangulu, said to be an offshoot of the Galla tribe. These nomads do not cultivate or keep stock. They are absolutely fearless, and operate from little settlements along the Tana River and along the coast edge down to Tanganyika. One of their number, thought to have been later murdered by another tribe, is known to have killed six bull elephants in a morning. Operating singly or in pairs, the Waliangulu fire from the ground, running nimbly right into a herd of elephants to loose their poisoned arrows sometimes from a distance of six feet. The majority of other poachers work from hideouts in trees overlooking drinking pools. Between 500 and 600 elephants are killed in a year in addition to countless numbers of small game taken in snares. Mr. Redvers Hains in Kenya Today.



*"When the fute is heard in Zanzibar,
all Africa East of the Lakes must dance"*

The old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's, for Arab traders from Zanzibar had for many years pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which colonies the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

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Phoenix Prince Report

PHOENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., earned a profit of £25,763 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £38,644 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £8,647, general reserve receives £10,000 and £7,148 is provided for depreciation, leaving a balance of £12,905, against £7,937 brought in. The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 3s. Reserves and undistributed profits total £62,038 and current liabilities £15,537. Fixed assets appear at £230,776, and contingent assets at £146,327, including £22,000 in cash and bullion. Total payable reserves are estimated at £220,000 against £180,000 dwt. over 55 inches.

The directors are Mr. A. J. G. (London), Mr. H. Younger, Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, Mr. Sir Richard Snowden and Sir Ronald M. Reid. The secretary is Mr. J. Priest. The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on July 31.

Threat to Copperbelt Mines Dismissal Notices to Rockbreakers

THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES of Northern Rhodesia have rejected the demand of some 300 European rockbreakers for a reduction of their working hours from 48 to 46 per week by a six-hour shift on Saturdays instead of eight. Discussions reached deadlock on Friday, and the men struck next day.

A statement issued by the Chamber of Mines has described the unilateral action of the rockbreakers as a breach of their conditions of service and of the agreement between the companies and the European Mineworkers' Union. It added that the companies had no alternative but to ensure proper observance of the agreements and of normal working rules, and continued: "since the rockbreaking programme is the foundation of orderly and efficient mining, the companies regret that if the rockbreakers persist in their course of action immediate steps will become necessary to begin losing mines."

Rockbreakers went underground on Monday, but work continued normally otherwise. On some of the mines the strikers were given 24 hours' notice of termination of employment, and on others they were told that they would be given written notice.

That day Mr. E. D. Hone, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. James Murray, Senior Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. C. E. Cousins, Commissioner of Labour, had separate talks with representatives of the Chamber of Mines and the union.

In the mines are forced to close as a result of the attitude of the rockbreakers, all daily-paid European workers, numbering about 5,000, are likely to be laid off. African miners would be retained on the payroll for as long as possible.

The dispute affects not merely the Copperbelt mines but those at Broken Hill and Kansanshi.

News that the mines might close raised the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange on Monday by £4 per ton, bringing it to £219/7s. 6d.

Consolidated Gold Fields

ACCEPTANCES OF RIGHTS were received in respect of 45% of the 979,202 combined units of £2 of 6s convertible unsecured loan stock 1957-62. One ordinary share of £1 and £2 which were offered to ordinary shareholders of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., at 4s per combined unit. Additional applications totalling 42,031 combined units were received for the remaining 49,705 combined units, which have now been allotted as follows: applications for five to 25 allotted five; 30 to 100; allotted 10; 100 to 500, allotted 2; 500 to 600, allotted 40; 605 to 955, allotted 45; 1,000 and above, 78.5% of application.

Search for Uranium

THE SEARCH FOR URANIUM in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to be intensified. By the use of aircraft carrying sensitive detecting equipment a thorough investigation of some 6,000 square miles is to be made.

Progress Report for June

Robe and Phoenix—A working profit of £21,336 was earned from crushing 5,000 tons of ore for 3,402 oz. gold.

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Company Report

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd.

Very Satisfactory Results

Possible Effects of a European Common Market

Need to Stimulate Trade within the Commonwealth and Empire

LORD ROTHERWICK'S STATEMENT

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED was held in London on July 17, 1957.

THE RT. HON. LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the company, who presided, said:—

"The group profit of approximately £12,150,000 before charging depreciation and after crediting interest and dividends of £1,014,000 is, in a general sense, very satisfactory, and I should like to thank all concerned for their efforts on our behalf.

"Without as management the finest efforts of our seagoing staff would be of no avail, and without a first class seagoing staff backed up by a loyal and willing shore organization, there would be nothing to manage. Ultimately, we all depend on those who use our services, and I am sure that you would wish to join with me in thanking them and all the others who, in many different ways, have contributed to a satisfactory result.

"I have said that, in a general sense, the profit is satisfactory, but it is certainly not more than we require, and we must remember that the year 1956 was abnormal. Tramp rates reached very high levels, with the result that the net profits of the Kips Line were no less than three times the net profit earned in the previous year.

"Many of the ships of the Clan Line are suitable for this type of work, and there is no doubt that, had they been diverted from their normal employment, larger profits could have been earned. This obligation we accept when we run a service as opposed to offering our ships for casual employment, but that we do accept this obligation is something which should be taken into account in all freight negotiations.

Freight Rates

"In a period of rising costs it is inevitable that rates of freight should require upward adjustment from time to time. Various methods are used for computing the increases needed, but I am certain that they are not wholly satisfactory, for they fail to recognize that, whatever formula is adopted, it will not stand up to the test of time unless it is possible to earn something surplus to minimum requirements during periods of relatively full employment, and minimum requirements must necessarily be related to the needs of a continuing business.

"Turning to the balance sheet I think one of the most significant figures is contained in one of the notes relating to this statement. I refer to the figure of £34,500,000 in respect of capital commitments.

"In placing orders or reserving berths, we have had to make an assessment of the earnings prospect over many years ahead. Any such estimate must be treated with due reserve, but I am satisfied that our projected building programme is no more than we require and that it should be within our financial capacity provided conditions of trade are maintained."

European Common Market

After referring to the inevitable ups and downs in trade, Lord Rotherwick drew particular attention to the possible effects of a European Common Market.

"It is difficult to express a view, for, although our Government has welcomed the project, we have not been told exactly what European Free Trade means."

"He considered that we must be very alive to the dangers inherent in competing with countries which have a lower standard of living than that which we enjoy, and continued:—

"We are informed that agricultural products from the Commonwealth and Empire will be excluded from any agreement, but already there are signs that pressure may be exerted to reduce our imports from these territories.

"It has been my view, and will remain my view, that we should not sacrifice the substance for the shadow. Every effort should be made to stimulate trade within the Commonwealth and Empire, and to that end we should give notice forthwith to end our obligations under G.A.T.T. If, for any reason unknown to me, it is deemed advisable to remain committed under that Agreement, we must at least secure some waiver from the conditions which bind us in regard to the preferences which we may give to Commonwealth and Empire Countries."

Concept of Empire

"The concept of Empire may have changed, but if today we add the words 'Commonwealth and' to those used by Joseph Chamberlain in 1903, we do not overstate the position:—

"There is no article of your food, there is no raw material of your trade, there is no necessity of your lives, no luxury of your existence, which cannot be produced somewhere in the British Commonwealth and Empire, if the British Commonwealth and Empire holds together and we who have inherited it are worthy of our opportunities."

"I returned in the middle of March from a two months' tour of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is impossible not to be impressed with the opportunities which exist in these territories, and I hope that I have conveyed the necessary assurance so far as this group is concerned, we shall do everything possible to assist in their development. For my own part I should like to say that I could not have been treated with greater kindness or consideration."

Air Services Development

"You will have seen from the Press that this group, in association with British Air Holdings, submitted proposals to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the acquisition of a controlling interest in Central African Airways Corporation. Our efforts in this direction were abortive owing to the intervention of British Overseas Airways Corporation, who

negotiated with Central African Airways for the operation of the international routes attaching to that corporation.

"I do not wish here to enter into any controversy regarding this intervention by B.O.A.C., but I think it right that you should be aware of the disabilities which surrounded the operation of an air transport undertaking by other than the State corporation prior to the statement of policy which was made by the Minister of Transport on June 26.

"Air trunk routes were reserved to B.O.A.C. with the exception that we and a few other operators had limited rights granted really on condition that we supplied an inferior and non-competitive service. Nevertheless, our Safari services to Africa, which are run in conjunction with Airwork and our Colonial Coach Class service to Gibraltar, have been very popular.

"The statement of policy, to which I have referred, appears to have the effect of recognizing that independent operators are in their own right entitled to a share of the trade, and withdraws one of the hardships from which we have suffered, namely, the requirement that we should operate our services with obsolescent equipment.

"We are not yet fully aware of the implications of this change of policy, but we are certainly grateful for anything which will enable us to make a real contribution to the development of civil aviation.

Mail services

"This brings me to the question of passenger ships and more particularly, the mail service to South Africa. During the year an order was placed with Cammell Laird and Company, Limited, for the construction of a ship of 38,000 gross tons to replace the CARNARVON CASTLE, which, as you know, was built in 1926 and will therefore be 34 years old in 1960, when the WINDSOR CASTLE is due to be delivered.

"In the minds of some, the mail ships may be associated mainly with the carrying of passengers, but they do perform a vital service for the trade as a whole, in that they are large carriers of cargo, and particularly refrigerated cargo, which requires a regularity of dispatch. Accordingly, it is the results of a composite year which have to be assessed, for this type of ship appears to be necessary for the trade.

"The operation of our ships other than those engaged on the mail service were hampered by the closing of the Suez Canal, which necessitated a considerable amount of diversion. Such diversion resulted in delays on the voyage, which has meant that a number of voyages which would normally have closed in 1956 have been carried into 1957. Naturally, this has affected the results.

"In tankers orders have been placed on berths reserved for three vessels each of some 18,000 tons and for one vessel of 47,000 tons. In addition, two tankers each of 16,000 tons have since been purchased from an associated company. This is in line with our general policy of enlarging our interest in this section of the trade, though naturally we shall watch the situation very carefully."

Referring to the new passenger office, Lord Rotherwick said:

"I am now reviewing the whole procedure in relation to the booking of passengers, and we hope that those who have contact with our office will see a progressive improvement in our standard of service.

"It is unusual to mention domestic matters in a speech of this nature, but I think this aspect is so important that I am going to take the opportunity of impressing on all concerned the need to use every effort to give satisfaction to those who support us or prospective supporters of our services."

The Current Year

"I hesitate, as always, to make any forecast of the future, or even of the results of the current year. However, to date there has been some improvement, to which ramp tonnage has contributed substantially, and I would hope that we can at least maintain for the remainder of the year the profits which were earned in the corresponding period of 1956.

"At the time of the merger it was stated that the directors expected to be able to pay a dividend of not less than 16% for the year 1956, and that given reasonably prosperous trading conditions it was hoped to gradually to increase the dividend.

"In fact, we have been able to recommend that the dividend for the year 1956 should be 17½%, and, in recognition of the profits retained in the business and the interests of shareholders in such profits, it is also recommended that an amount of £321,500 should be appropriated from the share premium account and applied in paying up in full 643,000 ordinary shares to be issued to shareholders by way of bonus.

"In conclusion, may I draw your attention to the meaning of the word TENDIMUS which appears on our coat of arms—WE PRESS FORWARD. And that is what we intend to do."

The report and accounts were adopted, and at an extraordinary general meeting the proposed distribution of bonus shares in the proportion of one ordinary share of 10s. for every 20 stock units of 10s. was approved.

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Company Report

Steel Brothers & Company, Limited

Trading Results Improved Despite Difficult Conditions

MR. J. K. MICHIE'S REVIEW OF WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 18. Mr. J. K. MICHIE (Chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from the Chairman's circulated statement:—

The difficulties affecting trading which I mentioned a year ago continued throughout 1956 and were accentuated by the closure of the Suez Canal. The profits for the year totalled £540,789, which, after making provision of £328,000 for taxation leaves a balance of £212,789. Of this amount, £87,504 has been allocated to write down certain investments, and £165,225 is required for dividends on Preference and Preferred Ordinary Capital and the remainder has been added to Contingencies Reserve Fund.

Results from trading were considerably better than in 1955 but there was a fall in our income in the form of dividends from our subsidiary companies.

Overseas Activities

BURMA. As was expected the policy of restriction of imports which Burma had to follow in order to conserve her foreign exchange reserves reduced our operations in that field and unfortunately this situation still holds. However, the Government of Burma are fully conscious of the need for maintaining a sound currency and this is being reflected in its willingness to meet the world market in disposing of the rice crop. Indeed there are grounds for confidence that Burma will maintain an equilibrium in her economic thinking between what she would like to do and what is possible.

The question of remittances of taxed profits I regret remains largely unresolved and we continue to have it brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities. The machinery is overworked but that seems hardly to be a complete answer to the delays we ourselves encounter.

The Burma Oil Company (1954) Ltd. in which our subsidiary, The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd., has a holding of approximately 10% has recently increased its production to meet the needs of the new refinery near Rangoon which was formally opened in March this year. This increased production will save Burma a considerable sum of foreign exchange previously expended on imports of oil products.

Grand Hotels Ltd. This company again had a busy and satisfactory year.

We continue to receive complimentary reports on the high standard of service provided at this hotel.

Our trading activities are confined to a few restricted lines and results were reasonably good.

PAKISTAN. Our Karachi branch had a satisfactory year but in East Pakistan due to restrictions on imports and on permitted margins on the sale of motor vehicles our workings were not profitable. Our principal activity in Pakistan at the moment, our Managing Agent, is the Atlas Copco, Ltd.

HONGKONG. Trading was again extremely difficult and until some normal business intercourse between Hongkong and the mainland of China is established there is little chance of any radical betterment. How-

ever, there are now prospects of this coming about as the Ministry of Government has just announced a radical relaxation of the embargo on trade between this country and China.

INDIA. The results of our operations showed an improvement on 1955 and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

THAILAND. Our subsidiary company in Bangkok finished the year on the high side. Trading continues to be difficult and operational costs in Thailand are high.

Ceylon. Our subsidiaries, Messrs. E. B. Creasy & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Davey, Butler & Co., Ltd. both achieved improved results last year and paid larger dividends.

MIDDLE EAST. In spite of the dislocation of business and the reduction of spending power in this area caused by the Suez crisis our associate company Messrs. Spinney's (1948) Ltd. had a satisfactory year and our subsidiary companies W. J. Coker & Co., Ltd., and Rafsanjani Developments, Ltd. in which we hold 91% and 58% respectively, both showed profits.

EAST AFRICA. Another successful year was enjoyed by our associate company A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., while our subsidiary Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd., aided by additional mobile milling capacity again increased its profit. The main timbers we extract and market are Mvule and Mpinga, both of outstanding merit. Appreciation of their qualities is growing and in South Africa and the United Kingdom there is a steady market. Prospects for 1957 are good.

CANADA. The results of certain of our operations were somewhat disappointing and our trading activities again showed a loss. Canada, however, continues to expand her population and her economy and we are confident about the future of our investment.

United Kingdom

Carbutt & Co. (1928) Ltd. Trading in this country was again a very difficult business and although results achieved by our subsidiary were very much better than in 1955 they remained unprofitable. Prospects for 1957 cannot be said to be very different.

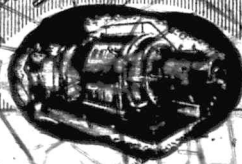
Sandoz Plastics Research Laboratories Ltd. Turnover was very similar to the figure for 1955 and a reasonable profit was made. The company's clientele continues to grow and there is every indication of a considerably larger volume of work this year.

Peterlite Products Ltd. Technical problems are steadily being overcome and we are very hopeful of being able soon to establish the value of the company plastics which, to be technical, are copolymers of acrylic type resins and are of a quality hitherto unattained. Amongst other uses we believe they will be of outstanding value to the aircraft industry, which has to meet the needs of continually higher speeds and increasing heat resistance.

Oil Prospecting in Lancashire. We have been joined in this enterprise by our friends the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. on a 50/50 basis.

The reports and accounts were adopted.

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