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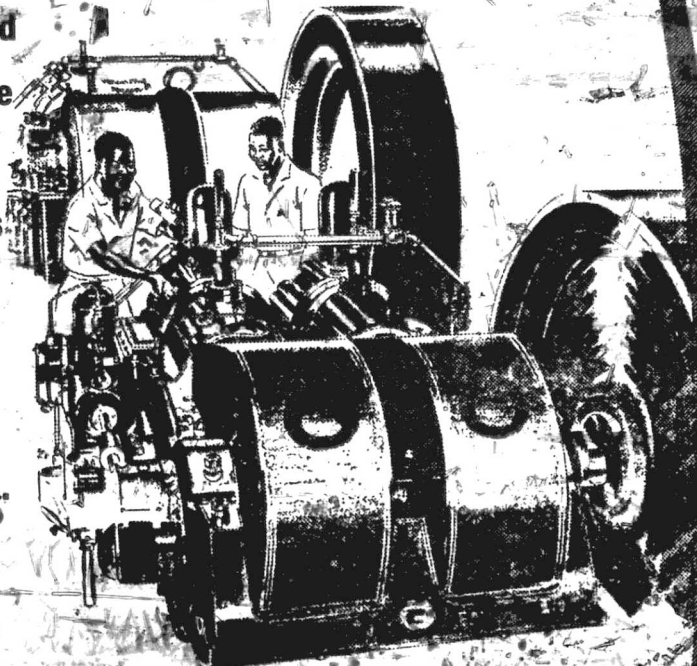
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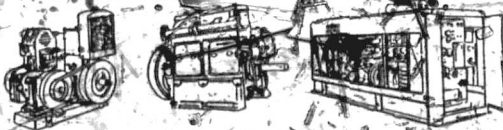


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE OBSERVER—which seldom misses an opportunity of giving prominence to the views of African extremists—(provided Mr. Mboya with space on its leader page on Sunday for an article which purported to describe "The Way Forward in Kenya". Though the leader of the African members of the Legislative Council said nothing new, he was much more assured in print than he had been a few days earlier at a Press conference in London, at the end of which he was somewhat deflated. The only question to be decided, he claimed in the Sunday newspaper, "is whether the Africans will achieve their objectives with the co-operation of the immigrant races and the British Government or despite them; everything turns on the offer or denial of co-operation". In those few words he exposed his general attitude, which is that others must co-operate in the achievement of the objectives of the politically-minded Africans, while there is no obligation upon those Africans to co-operate with the other races in the search for a mutually beneficial solution of problems which concern the whole community. Will some of his Socialist advisers tell Mr. Mboya that co-operation involves a two-way traffic of ideas and actions?

Strange Idea of Co-operation.

Successive Governments in the United Kingdom have declared that the Government of Kenya must be multi-racial, but Mr. Mboya now asserts that if the European settlers cling to that assurance they will force upon themselves a racialist struggle which African leaders are anxious to avoid. Those words have a very close resemblance to the

old German saying: "Willst du nicht mein Bruder sein, Schlag' ich dir den Schädel ein." (If you will not be my brother, I'll batter in your skull). Mr. Mboya should be told bluntly that propaganda of that kind in Kenya would be treated as subversive and punished accordingly. His point that "the Africans are free as yet from extreme racist feelings" should make him more circumspect, lest his own words should stimulate such sentiments among people who are emotional and still ignorant of the ways of demagoguery. Considering that a state of rebellion (euphemistically called a "state of emergency") still exists in Kenya, and that conditions are far from satisfactory in the Luo area (from which Mr. Mboya hails), the Government has shown remarkable forbearance until it had recently to decide to make tape recordings of the proceedings at public meetings which African politicians were given permission to address. The article in the *Observer* inferentially justifies that course, for if Mr. Mboya were to repeat parts of it to assemblies of Africans they would inevitably conclude that he stood for black domination and for non-co-operation with the non-African communities and the Government except on his own terms. If he thinks that such demonstrations of forbearance will constrain the Government of Kenya to negotiate with him under duress he will soon discover his error. All his hopes would collapse if only the Labour Government publicly affirm support for the policy of multi-racial government (to which there is no practical alternative). Why does it not take that simple, sensible, and realistic step? That would do more than anything else to show the African extremists that their obduracy must fail.

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Demonstration of Intolerance.

AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS in Kenya make no secret of their opposition to the establishment of a military base in the Colony, but they refuse to give their reasons beyond saying that

Military Base For Kenya.

they "dislike the political implications." It would not be fair to dismiss their disapproval as merely frivolous, for it is obvious that if it were not enough, the Government could use the presence of a brigade of United Kingdom troops as cover for unjustifiable procrastination in regard to the constitutional changes which everyone recognizes to be desirable (though, of course, there is great divergence about the details, and even in the broad aspect of the steps which ought to be taken). In that sense it is not unreasonable for the African spokesmen to talk of "political implications" though, in these days of rapid air transport, troops could be necessary be quickly flown into East Africa from outside. What is unreasonable is their assumption that the implications must be prejudicial from the African standpoint and that African opinion should therefore be aroused against the policy of creating a small but permanent base. Secrecy being a besetting sin of most leaders of the Armed Services—even when there is no need for secrecy, and, indeed, when they know that their plans are being widely discussed in informed civilian circles—it may well be that the sensible course has not been taken of telling some Africans something about the project and its advantages. If that guess is accurate, an obvious opportunity of obviating opposition was missed.

Though unimaginative handling of the matter, if it occurred might be criticized by other people, Mr. Mboya and his colleagues would have no right to complain, for by refusing to co-operate with the Government

Avoidance of Misunderstanding. they deprived themselves in advance of any justification for charging the authorities with not having consulted them. The rights and wrongs of the situation would in such circumstances be unimportant, but comprehension of what is intended and involved is very important. Because the African leaders should not be allowed to plead that they have misunderstood any aspect of the matter, it is to be hoped that they have now had, or will be given in London, such explanations as are necessary to destroy their supposition that the military dispositions which Her Majesty's Government propose to make will be detrimental to African interests. They will, on the contrary, benefit Kenya in general,

including the African population. The European leaders of the Colony, official and non-official, have made it quite clear that they are willing to discuss constitutional changes with the other races with the object of reaching an agreement which may be expected to provide a period of political peace. The fact that a number of authoritative statements in that sense have been made in Nairobi since the Government of the United Kingdom announced its decision in principle to station a force of British troops in Kenya is proof that neither the Government of Kenya nor the representatives of the European community have any wish to utilize the establishment of a base as an excuse for postponing changes. Surely then it is reasonable to expect that the "political implications" will not be unfair from the African standpoint, and we suggest that all whom Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ngala see in London should advise them to refrain from further public pronouncement on the subject until they have discussed it fully with the authorities.

Africans have quite as much to gain as Europeans and Asians from tranquility, stability, and general confidence in Kenya's future, and there should be no difficulty in convincing sensible Africans that they and their fellows have nothing to fear from the intentions.

Even if the presence of a few British battalions, the arrival of which would be of obvious advantage not only to Kenya but to Tanganyika Territory and Uganda also. Proof that H.M. Government far from contemplating any reduction in its commitments in East Africa, regards it as an area from which to spread peace in the Middle East and Persian Gulf cannot but be a valuable factor politically, and economically. It is the political aspect which must chiefly concern the African members of the Legislature, who, if they want ordered progress as they and their community grow in knowledge and experience, will welcome this addition to the forces of law and order. If they do not want their advancement to be rational, they will object to any strengthening of local authority, however sound the purpose. The stance which the African spokesmen choose will therefore reveal their real intentions. Because the issue is fundamental, we suggest again that their constructive attitude to it should not lead the authorities from further endeavour to win their understanding. If that effort fails the public will have been given a clear warning.

Notes By The Way

Sir Evelyn Baring

SIR EVELYN BARING'S term of office as Governor of Kenya I have good reason for stating, to be extended until the end of 1959. That is a length which will be warmly welcomed in the Colony, in which there is a widespread understanding of the special value of his personal contribution in circumstances of manifest difficulty. To the problem of the rehabilitation of the Kikuyu, one of the gravest facing any African territory, he has given particular attention, and there is common agreement that more has been achieved to date in that connection than would have been thought possible a couple of years ago. The success of the "pipeline" system far exceeds the expectations which even the optimists would then have dared to express. For some time the rate of release of Mau Mau adherents and suspects has been about 1,500 per month, and only about 11% of that substantial number have had to be sent back down the line for further treatment, observation, and re-testing.

Term of Office Extended

THAT REMARKABLE measure of success cannot be attributed to undue anxiety on the part of the officials concerned to be rid of the detainees, nor to any decision concerning release rests with the British Africans whose own records were satisfactory during the period of active rebellion in their own country. Each detainee comes down the "pipeline" until he reaches his own home area, and there the district commissioner, upon whom falls the duty of signing any release order, has the advice of Kikuyu whom he knows and trusts, and who know the man before them, his associations, and his record. If those loyalists recommend his return, there is little risk that it will be necessary to re-arrest him, but careful watch is kept, and where it is deemed necessary there is no hesitation in taking the action, for unwarranted risks can obviously not be run. Sir Evelyn Baring has insisted on realism throughout the operation, the policy of as rapid a flow as is justified in case of a sudden increase in the number of detainees as a matter of course, is to be done, is balanced by checks at each stage, and by the recognition that there must be no hesitation in sending promptly with those whom it would be dangerous to have at large. That this matter had to be brought about the next steps in consultation with the Home Office, handled by Sir Evelyn is clearly apparent.

Proud Record

THREE MEN STARTED A BUSINESS in a shed in Newcastle-on-Tyne 75 years ago. Within a decade they had made it one of the three leading makers of paints in the United Kingdom, and five years later it could claim to be the world's largest manufacturer of marine compositions. The amazing achievements are due to daring imagination, recognition of the importance of applying the results of scientific research, and the exploitation of opportunities for trade by constant travel in order to open agencies, make contact with customers, and lay the foundations for subsidiary companies. Five of which had been formed within 22 years of the founding of the enterprise. That remarkable record of International Paints Ltd., a company which has a business in East and Central Africa, is being commemorated by a brochure published on its 75th birthday. Sir George Petrie, the chairman and managing director, and a son of one of the founders, will be proud of the record.

Enterprise

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND ENERGY are less esteemed by public opinion in the United Kingdom than they were here a generation or so ago, and are today in many other parts of the world, such as North America, North-West Europe, Australia, and some British African territories. Yet Britain is more greatly in need of commercial initiative now than ever before — because her population is larger, because United Kingdom exports of coal have decreased so tragically, and because the competition of foreign manufacturers is much sharper in overseas markets. For these and other reasons there should be wider and more cordial appreciation of the efforts of men who, in building up their businesses, simultaneously served the national interest, and publications which give news of such effort seem to me to fulfil a very useful purpose, not least when they are modestly written.

Hansards

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT is to be congratulated on the rapidity with which the official reports of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council are now published. On one recent occasion the Hansard for a Tuesday sitting reached London on the following Monday morning. For years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA campaigned — for most of the time without help from any other quarter — for prompt publication of the Hansards of all the territories. Now they vie with one another in giving the best service to the public, which has every right to know as soon as possible what is being said in the legislative assemblies. The Nyasaland Hansard might, I suggest, break itself of the habit of recording that "Mr. X rose and seconded". The first two of those last three words could be omitted with advantage, for nobody supposes that Mr. X will have remained in his seat whilst seconding a motion. When "rose and seconded" occurs two or three times per page for page after page, as it sometimes does, the effect is irritating. I cannot be the only regular reader who would prefer to be told merely that "Mr. X seconded".

Isokrononic

THE ISOKRONONIC LEVEL of Uganda, it thought, was all readers know, is one of the highest in the world. It is a matter of course, when I read the statement made on the minutes of the Uganda Electricity Board. Fortunately it is an organization sensible enough to recognize our ignorance, for after the first three words of the paragraph appears the explanation "i.e. the number of thunder-storm days in a year". The fact, men in East and Central Africa should not now be surprised if ordinary mortals ask them for isokrononic data.

The Mau Mau will held in camps can come back to normal life only if they will abandon their ideas and the practices of Mau Mau. If they do not do so we shall have no hesitation in continuing to hold them in camps. To do this the Government will retain its power. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, Fort Hall district.

The Kikuyu Problem Is the Problem of the Women

Dr. M. J. Shannon on the Aftermath of Mau Mau

DR. GARRGHERS writes in his booklet "The Psychology of Mau Mau" that the defence of villages could be so much more easily achieved than the defence of isolated homesteads that the people might be expected to lose their fear and their allegiance to Mau Mau in so far as that was based on fear.

The Kikuyu isolation, suspicion, and long-standing sense of security need development of this sort. One can envisage such villages developing their local industries, their shops, churches, health centres, schools, and clubs—developing opportunity for employment of young men who too often now drift off to townships and return with strange and often false ideas with which to reinfect their credulous country cousins. Above all, it would help to solve the problem of family disruption and patch out the cultural diversity between the men and women.

Villages

The problem of the villages is essentially the problem of the women. In different districts the preponderance of women to men varies from six to one to two to one. On the other hand, men in Nairobi outnumber women by six to one. It may take a long time to return to normal family life.

Nyeri was the first district to establish such villages. The older ones, being fenced and ditched, did not allow of expansion as families crowded in. There was serious overcrowding—often five or six women and their families in round huts 12 feet in diameter. Many of these villages have now been rebuilt and divided into units containing about 1,000 people. The later policy is to fence and ditch only cattle kraals and food stores, providing one or more huts per family and leaving large open spaces for playgrounds, shops, schools, community centres, and so on.

The general appearance is often neat and tidy, with white and colour-washed huts, well laid out paths and streets, with grass and flowers. What is much more difficult is to get the insides of the huts kept swept and clean. The Kikuyu women have always had the reputation among neighbouring tribes of being dirty and untidy. Mau Mau leaders who tried to prevent the following European teaching on health and hygiene did nothing to help.

Sheep and Goats

Fort Hall villages give a different impression. From the beginning many had one or two huts per family, but often there is no separate accommodation for sheep or goats, so they are brought into the huts, as of old. In this country the home guard post is usually perched on a summit with cattle kraals, protected by fences and ditches, immediately below. Storehouses are usually on the other side of the village with a central passage, one each side of which are several individual sections.

In Nyeri there has always been less tension, and so less feeling of tension and a freer atmosphere. Some of the very best villages are some of the worst—wretchedly built and hopelessly overcrowded—are in Embu. In this area it is already possible for chosen family groups to go back to the former pattern of small homesteads.

Kiambu, the first district to develop villages, has avoided the mistake of serious overcrowding. Its unique development is of cutting new arterial roads through the reserves and requiring families to build along each side of these roads. This has villages from one to two miles long.

Nyeri always the key to the success or misery of the people lies in the attitude of the village headman and elders. Inevitably there was much communal labour, which fell mainly on the women. They had the work of building the villages

*Being the second instalment of a report of an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

and home guard posts, fencing and ditching, making roads, etc. Two years ago they dug a ditch 100 miles long, 10 feet deep, and 10 feet wide round the south of Mount Kenya, to prevent terrorists raiding European farms and driving cattle and sheep into the forests. A similar ditch was built between Nyeri and Embu.

All day-to-day arrangements for such work, for allowing women to go to the garden to fetch wood and water, were in the hands of these elders. It was because that responsible women were left to look after the children, to send them all out. They could co-operate or not with the Red Cross and others in assisting the needs of sick and hungry children. They could give or withhold permission for club meetings, Sunday schools, church services, and so on.

Unfortunately, charges against them of bribery and corruption were all too frequently heard. In many villages women with legitimate grievances found it very difficult to get them heard by higher authorities.

Homecraft officers, with their encouragement of women's clubs, called *Maendeleo wa Wanawake*, Red Cross Roman Catholic nuns, and members of the East Africa Women's League, all gave willing and useful service. While the Kikuyu women in general were too harassed and apathetic to show any real community spirit, isolated examples are not lacking. For example, in some villages in North Tetu. Some did voluntary work—bench-terracing the hill-sides, laying on water in the villages (with the help of the P.W.D.), building demonstration huts, levelling children's playgrounds, etc.

Co-Operation Between Government and Churches

With the help of Government, a team of three women missionaries of different denominations was sent in 1955 for three weeks round the reserves to visit villages and camps of all kinds and consult with officials, voluntary workers, and Africans. The information which they gathered served as a basis for later planning.

The first projects in the villages still had the aim of getting more information. A team of four women, two European and two African, lived for two months in an Embu village, where they also undertook medical and evangelistic work.

One of the four was a young Dutch girl, Miss G. J. Bitter, a trained social anthropologist, who came in response to the appeal for inter-church aid. Later on she settled down alone in a Fort Hall village, sharing in every possible way in the village life. She talked, ate, and worked with the women. She shared whatever communal labour, even punishment work, they had to do. The reports she has already prepared for the Ministry of African Affairs are extraordinarily interesting and revealing, both as to the facts of the situation and the reactions and outlook of the women.

When communal labour and restrictions on travel were at their height, gardens could not be properly cultivated and semi-famine often resulted. In 1955 Red Cross workers and the staff of Kikuyu Mission Hospital investigated conditions in nearby villages and found that over 85% of the children were suffering from malnutrition. So Dagoretti Children's Home was established in a vacated police post.

It is a co-operative effort between the central government, the local African district council, and the Churches. With a staff of three Europeans and 12 Africans, they are able to take in 500 children. After about six months' care many like to return to the villages. For those with no known relatives foster-parents are found. Concurrently with the care of the children, village workers—one responsible woman from each village—are given training in hygiene and elementary child care. It is their work to see that foster-parents are satisfactory, report other needy cases, and generally help the children and their mothers.

In the Nyeri area a European nurse-midwife is devoting her whole time to opening and supervising infant welfare centres in the villages. The co-operation of any married African nurses and midwives resident in the villages is sought, and help is also voluntarily given by the nursing staff of a nearby mission hospital.

The latest work is in preparing teams for training village leaders, for women's work, for church activities, and for youth work. The crux of the matter lies in winning the co-operation and responsible leadership of the people themselves.

While the situation in the villages is revolutionary, and quite unlike anything in African experience, in Nairobi it has followed the general pattern of urbanization. The tribal control has increased juvenile delinquency and idleness. Often the man and the wife separate to do some temporary work, while the wife, older girls, and young children remain in the reserves.

"Operation Anvil" and the subsequent "freezing" of movement interrupted that pattern. With shortage of labour in factories and homes came a demand for women labour to which many Kikuyu women responded. That further increased the lack of control and vagaries of children not at school as "hunger" increased in peripheral villages, children of relatives and friends often filtered through the net into Nairobi for with both men and women at work money was usually sufficient to feed a few extra mouths.

Normal provision of new houses, especially for the Kikuyu was not possible. Other tribes had priority. This made it almost impossible for girls in their teens—who would normally have returned to their villages—to find accommodation. Arguments as to evictions, and seriously increased the number of evictions and kept many girls in Nairobi.

In spite of the burden of Emergency expenses, the Government and Nairobi City Council have together expended very considerably their social welfare services during the past few years. Naturally enough, loyal tribes objected to the Kikuyu being given special amenities, so plans for their relief and betterment had to be set to wait until over all financial conditions had been set in action.

For many years health visitors and infant welfare clinics have done good work. It is to the credit of both Europeans and Africans that they refused to stop work among the Kikuyu in Bahati even when conditions were so dangerous that no house visiting could be allowed. In practically every location there are now nursery schools or toddlers play centres. For the women there are welfare workers establishing in the villages clubs similar to the *Mwendeleo wa Wanawake*.

A homecraft centre was established five years ago at which women learn to spin local Uganda cotton. When competent they are provided with spinning wheels on a hire-purchase system so that they may work in their own homes. The yarn can either be sent to the centre or dyed there free and sent for knitting garments. Weaving and tailoring are also taught.

Churches have co-operated in informal education and play hours for out-of-school children and in supervising and running community centres. As the children are being gradually absorbed in new schools, their problem is not so acute as it was. Capital expenditure for five years since Roman Catholics have been more or less equally shared by the Government, the City Council, and the Churches. Recurrent expenses have been provided by the City Council on a diminishing scale, ceasing in seven years. Inter-Church Aid has helped with buildings, films, and an organ, public address systems, and so on.

Y.W.C.A. Activity

With the help of the Y.W.C.A., a full-time club leader is available for young women. This year a vacated police post in Bahati was taken over by the Y.W.C.A. It is now a hostel of the lodging-house type, with a resident European woman and an African married couple accommodating over 50 unmarried women and girls.

While many hotels and tea-rooms in Kenya maintain a colour bar, others raise no objection to the presence of Indians or Africans. At one end of the education scale Nairobi has an inter-racial primary school. At the other is the Technical College, opened by Princess Margaret last year, at which students of all races study and work together but have separate hostels. There is an inter-racial club and Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. activities try to draw different races together. The former are building an African hostel for better-class girls on a site adjacent to their European hostel. In the churches and in the Scout and Guide movements there is no colour bar in theory or practice.

Owing to the breakdown of the old tribal system, the Kikuyu need to find a new religion, a new community, a new purpose and place alongside other races. Help is needed in agriculture, in training for industry, and in the professions.

But other problems arise more specifically from the Emergency. There is the problem of the landless folk returned to the reserves. There is the problem of disrupted and scattered families. After what has been in fact civil war, there is the resulting bitterness of other tribes against the Kikuyu. There is bitterness within the tribe because of atrocities on both sides, and within families where children were set against parents and wives against husbands.

Most difficult of all is the problem of the new villages. They will remain, at least for years under close police and civil control. Their establishment could be achieved only by compulsion. Today their continued maintenance requires compulsion. Yet compulsion will not bring lasting fruits with a tribe as proud and independent as the Kikuyu.

Without the voluntary co-operation and leadership of the people, little can be done towards making real the ideal villages of Dr. Carnot. There is a genuine grievance to be removed—the grievances of a people whose customary life

and security have been destroyed, and whose standards of housing, wages, education, and social welfare are still too low.

There is little evidence yet of a widespread change of heart, of any decisive turning against Mau Mau teachings. For example, in the recent Legislative Council elections African "moderates" lost their places, and all eight African members now belong to the extreme nationalist party.

Praise for Civil Service

On the credit side civil administration has generally achieved and maintained a remarkable standard of impartiality and disinterested respect for the welfare of all races. There is a generally liberal attitude towards inter-racial activities, especially among young civil servants. There is also a fundamental commonsense in the majority of the Kikuyu to which one can appeal.

Kenya urgently needs the help of the presence of young people from this country to serve and lead in industry, agriculture, administration, welfare. Young people are required who are keen, energetic, adventurous, adaptable. We want them also to have the virtues of age—to be patient, sympathetic, understanding, long-suffering, and tactful in helping a backward and bewildered people forward to a more civilized future.

Because of the intelligence of the Kikuyu, their political aptitudes, their tenacity, and their proximity to Nairobi, there can be no lasting development in Kenya in which they are not included. There is still a chance—it may be a last chance—to build up in Kenya a successful multi-racial State. It is a task worthy of the very best we can offer.

Mr. G. Todd and Sir Roy Welensky

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said when speaking in Bejingwe recently that he had never done anything to challenge the leadership of Sir Roy Welensky, who had a far wider and longer experience in politics than he. He wished Sir Roy many more years of leadership.

His concern with the efforts to bring together the Federal Party and the United Rhodesia Party was based on the belief that it was in the best interests of the Federation to have one party of people with a moderate outlook, a party pledged to partnership among all citizens, a party not open to the accusation of "passing the buck" on difficult questions.

Southern Rhodesia was the sheet-anchor of civilization for the Federation. Its Government wanted to extend the influence of that civilization, and that meant the maintenance of the European standards while giving citizens of other races full opportunity to make their maximum contributions. Mr. Todd suggested 20 years as the period necessary for Africans to reach the same standard of living as Europeans.

From Africa to Moscow

HUNDREDS OF AFRICANS are expected to attend the Sixth World Youth Festival in Moscow between July 28 and August 11. The Communist organizers claim that the Egyptian continent will number 600, that there will be representatives from East, Central, and West Africa, and that 110 countries will send delegations, together numbering about 35,000; in addition, some 60,000 students and other young people from different parts of Russia will be present. In order to attract visitors from all over the world, the Communists have quoted a flat rate inclusive cost of £47 for the return air journey, accommodation, and food in Russia, and that for different parts of that country. The Soviet Government will meet the balance of costs, may have, and as much as £40m.

Nyasaland Benefits from Membership of Federation

Sir Robert Armitage's Address to Legislative Council

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, emphasized when he addressed the first meeting of the 72nd session of the Legislative Council that the Protectorate is benefiting from participation in the Federation. He said, *inter alia*:-

"Our relations with the Federal Government in the financial field, and indeed in all other fields, have continued to be entirely satisfactory. This year has been remarkable for the successful efforts made by that Government to free this territory from the disadvantages under which it has laboured as a result of the operation of certain provisions in the Congo Basin Treaty which relate to import duties. All hon. Members will agree that the Federal Government is to be congratulated upon the success of its efforts in this context. The outcome will assist in promoting the Protectorate's economic development, and the benefits will be felt in the form of reduced customs duties."

Expressing the country's indebtedness to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd for their visit, the Governor said:-

"The Secretary of State made three major points during his visit. They bear constant repetition:-

"The first was that Federation is in the best interests of all communities in Nyasaland and has come to stay. Further, that H.M. Government are as opposed to amalgamation as they are to secession. Nyasaland's resources are limited. The territory cannot, within the modern economy that it is developing, prosper in isolation. Federation gives the opportunity to share in a widely-based economy and enjoy progress which would not otherwise come about."

Mistaken Fears

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd's second point was that H.M. Government is fully alive to its responsibilities for the peoples of Nyasaland, and that it has no intention of withdrawing its protection unless and until that protection is no longer needed. The undertaking is specific. I commend it to the attention of you all, and particularly to those whose opposition to Federation is rooted in mistaken fears, and they are mistaken fears, however honestly held."

"The Secretary of State's third point was that Federation has in no way prejudiced the ordered political and constitutional growth of this territory. On the contrary, it has provided a secure and sheltered ground within which it can flourish. Constitutionally, Nyasaland can develop in its own way within the Federation; the initiative lies with us."

"The Secretary of State has given us our brief: it is to work for a new constitutional arrangement assuring security of opportunity for all, and a sound economic system divorced from the purely self-interest policies. The Secretary of State also made it quite clear that the Government of the Protectorate should remain responsible bodies. He rejected absolutely that responsibility should be taken by the colour of a man's skin."

"He recognized that all the communities in Nyasaland were entitled to play a part in conducting the affairs of the territory. Indeed, this is only fair and reasonable. Many African and European families here today came to Nyasaland before or at the same time as many of the European families who now live here."

"I wish to emphasize that the policy of the Government is not to regard as a multi-racial conduct of affairs in which the interests of all communities will be safeguarded. This is not a simple task, but we must carry it out together, giving you goodwill, and your assistance."

Of the new four-year African education development

plan, which covers the period to 1961, Sir Robert said:-

"It provides for an increase in the number of junior secondary school streams from eight to 12, and in the number of full secondary school streams from four to eight, and for a start to be made with the establishment of a ninth stream. It also provides for the establishment of the first full secondary school for girls under Government management; for the addition of second streams to the Blantyre and Zomba secondary schools; for the development of a Government educational mission secondary school at MZuzu; for the establishment of a new mission secondary school in the Northern Province; and for a start on the buildings for a new mission secondary school in the Central Province."

Unified Teaching Service

"The plan provides for the establishment this year of a unified African teaching service, and for a new Government college which will provide a three-year course of training for those who have obtained the School Certificate. This will enable Africans to qualify for teaching posts of a standard for which we have hitherto been obliged to depend mainly on private or expatriate teachers."

"It is proposed to provide for an African majority in the Advisory Committee on African Education. At least 15 of the 23 members will be African, and two of these will be women."

"The year has been notable for the publication by the Government Printer of Dr. Sanderson's Yao Dictionary. Dr. Sanderson has twice within the last 50 years compiled such a dictionary. His first attempt, the product of patient years of research and arduous travel as a medical officer, was never published, for the manuscript was lost when a stern-wheeler in which the author was crossing the Zambezi was upset. Fortunately, Dr. Sanderson was not deterred by this adversity, and his unique knowledge of this Bantu language has not been preserved for us in the covers of his dictionary."

THE ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY, Mr. H. S. Norman-Walker, pointed out that 42% of the total recurrent revenue of Nyasaland was derived from her share of Federal income tax, about half being derived from tax paid by the copper companies of Northern Rhodesia.

Recurrent expenditure on education, now £639,000, would rise to £830,000 this year, £944,000 in 1959-60, and just over £1m. in 1960-61, so that within four years the recurrent cost of African education would amount to £3m. This year that service would take 13.1% of the total recurrent revenue; four years hence it would be 20%.

The basic rate of tax for Africans had remained at 17s. 6d. a year since the beginning of 1951. From January next it would become 30s. But for Federation all the immediate and considerable benefits which accrued the Government would have had to make the increase three years ago. Even at the new rate the tax would within the next four years produce about £500,000 more than the current outlay of Government on African education alone."

Union with Tanganyika Preferred

MR. H. B. CHIFEMBE, who, as a member of the removal of "our precious Nyasaland" from union with the Rhodesias and the possibility of a union with the East African territories, especially Tanganyika, declared that no one was keener than the African members of the Legislative Council on creating a general feeling of political security.

"Every effort should be made to make the non-African communities feel secure in their future in this territory, and to assure them that all this talk about Africans desiring to expel the European from the surface of Africa is empty gas which must not be given any attention or respect. But, while saying that, I would like to assure the House at the time that we, the African Members of this Council, or any other African politicians for that matter, believe in the principle of matters of deep principle such as Federation and democratic advancement."

"Matters such as the extension of the franchise to every African and the greater representation of Africans on the Executive Council were very strongly desired, and at no time shall

we be persuaded to compromise. If God blesses me with 40 years of life I cannot foresee any moment when I will be able to look on things like Federation as advantageous to me and my people.

"In saying such things we are said to be selfish, that we are in Federation a danger to our so-called personal ambitions of becoming the Kwame Nkrumah of Nyasaland. All that will be said, all other (bribe) and unkind words will be set against us for raising our voice against things like Federation. We have no personal ambitions whatsoever.

"I cannot imagine that any African Member in this House would at any time entertain any hope of becoming something very famous whatsoever if he does by good luck become a successful political import into the future of Nyasaland. He will just be by sheer good luck; but none of us ever aimed at becoming prominent in the ruler of Nyasaland. It is very, very true, and very unfair to people like Mr. Chinyama to be accused for having personal ambitions, because people like him were persuaded with the greatest difficulty to enter into politics. They had wanted to stay away from public life and live a happy, quiet, retired life on their farms; but the will of the country, the pressure of public opinion, and the earnest requests of their people persuaded them to come into politics not only on the basis of sacrifice and self-denial, and with no ambitions other than that of helping their fellow Africans advance politically.

"Unfortunately, irresponsible people even in Federal Government circles have made speeches in Kitwe, Ndola, and other places saying that we here are aiming at becoming personally the rulers of Nyasaland. We feel very strongly about it, and can only ask God to pardon them for their very grievous sin of accusing us for wrongs and mistakes we have not made, and for wrong intentions which we have at no time entertained.

"As I see no African Member in this Council aims at becoming a Kwame Nkrumah of Nyasaland. All we want to do, each one of us, is to see our people advance politically to a position which we feel is just, the position of a sovereign and independent people within the Commonwealth. To that end we are dearly married, and at no time shall we be abused or forced to surrender on that principle.

"We may be able to compromise on other matters, but on matters of democratic advancement we shall be as vocal as possible; and if our being vocal is interpreted as a sign of trying to make Europeans feel insecure, it is only unfortunate, but it is never our intention."

Development Programme

MR. V. G. EDWARD, who said that the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund was providing 16% and the African Development and Welfare Fund 12% of the cost of Nyasaland's development programme, declared that the roads in the Central Province were as bad as they had been when he arrived 32 years ago.

MR. N. B. KWENJE said that the chiefs who had recently returned from England had been surprised at how very good Englishmen were in their homes, and at their honesty.

"I told them that that is why we want always to be ruled from there, because when an Englishman is in England his brain is good; when he comes out here he changes. But that is why the Colonial Office says that every Englishman who comes here must go on leave at some time to refresh his mind, because if he remains here for a very long time he changes and becomes a dihard."

"We have old men in this country some of whom we know. They are happy, they are staying here with us, and we like them. We want people who want to come and stay with us as good visitors, not people who come and grab at something."

"Catchwords imported from south of the Zambezi are working as a wedge to split the Africans from the European whom he likes. There is no need to say the country is full of all races, because in England there are many races but there are no catchwords there saying 'this country is for all races'. Why say so? Government must not be handed to uncivilized people. Why say so? Not all the people in Nyasaland are still remain uncivilized for ages; rather, there are not uncivilized people today."

MR. D. W. CHDOZ said: "Since the movement of African politics was strengthened when Federation came into existence, the hearts of Europeans are moved with great fear in this country and their minds are unsettled. They think that when Africans will take power of the Government, they will be driven out of this country and their properties may be confiscated.

That is really the main point of their conversation whenever they meet nowadays.

"As a result of that fear, and in order to take full control of this country, they want to make the Federal Government, which they believe to be a strong defence of their future life in Central Africa, more powerful. Their fear has no basic ground, although the time will come and not very long, when the power of Government will be in the hands of indigenous people.

"Africans have no intention of sweeping the people of other races out of this country. If such a thing has happened in other countries, I doubt if it would have happened in Nyasaland. We know very well that development of the country depends upon capital of mixed races. I advise the European and African communities to clear out of their minds any suspicion or consternation which is due to European political propaganda."

Political Stability

MR. M. W. K. CHUIME declared that it was anxiety for political stability which made the African Members try to convince European M.L.C.s that they must not have an exaggerated opinion of their own work.

"As long as people regard themselves simply as what they have a thin layer of melanin under their epidermis to be civilized, advanced and responsible, and as long as we have people here thinking that a man like myself simply because of an accident of birth I have a different layer of melanin under my epidermis and therefore I must be regarded as uncivilized and backward into the bargain, Mr. President, we shall not be able to come to political stability. We are not prepared to sacrifice our principles in the interests of linguistic experiences."

"I appeal to our honourable European friends to hold the ambitions of their people. I would like them to be quite certain that when we demand our rights here we have no intention whatsoever of foisting the European on this country. This we have said on many occasions. But we shall not tolerate to be regarded as a fourth-class citizen in our own land. We shall not tolerate the schemes which are intended to entrench a few people in this country simply because of their colour or their cleverness at the expense of people who have a right to call this land theirs, a gift they were born by God in his celestial province.

"We are not prepared to have the branches twisted in such a way that a man to qualify as a voter must pass the test of being a civilized man or a responsible man. Who is a civilized man? Is it necessary because a man is African that he must be regarded as uncivilized, and that a man who comes from London must therefore be regarded as civilized? Is it because a man happened to have been rich, therefore he must be regarded as civilized? Or is it because a man happened to be born of a poor family and therefore he must be regarded as uncivilized?"

"We have our own form of civilization, which we shall not surrender simply because some other people through propaganda are trying to label us as uncivilized. Simon of Cyrene carried the cross of Jesus Christ to Golgotha."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY: "May I rise on a point of order? This is the budget session, and I do not know if the honourable Member is speaking to the Budget."

A Lot of Latitude

THE PRESIDENT: "You have had a lot of latitude, Mr. Chuime. Perhaps you could now come to the financial part that you said you were coming to."

MR. CHUIME: "One way in which we could save would be to cut the unnecessary money which is being spent by district commissioners going about in villages. It has been the custom that a district commissioner must spend at least 21 days of a month on tour, but judging from the number of days and the number of porters who have to accompany district commissioners I can see we are wasting an unnecessary sum of money which could have been profitably used as a reserve fund in anticipation of the crises which were bound to have in the fluctuation of prices of minerals on which we have been depending. I am not going to insist that district commissioners are carrying mailbags of money in the villages, nor am I in any way saying that some of them are carrying dangerous propositions."

MR. CHUIME wanted examinations abolished between standards; I am not because those examinations are sometimes expensive. We must avoid public examinations which lead to failure and expulsion," he said. Some schools came under district councils to which members were nominated; he thought it wrong for the Government to choose those who "are going to mess about with the funds which come from the taxpayers."

(To be continued)

PERSONALIA

MR. F. J. WALKER will leave Jomo Kenyatta Airport at the week-end for Nakuru.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON has returned from his visits to Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN has joined the board of Parry Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd.

MR. R. M. KING, Solicitor-General in Nyasaland, has been promoted Attorney-General.

MR. H. S. L. GREEN has joined the board of Willoughby Consolidated, Ltd.

SIR JOHN HARRIS has been elected a director of Kenya Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, returned to Nairobi from London at the beginning of the week.

MR. A. J. ORR DEAN, a director of Gray's Inn, and MRS. ORR DEAN are on holiday in Palma.

DR. A. H. HOOK, chairman of the Government of De Paul University, Chicago, has returned from Africa.

MRS. MICHAEL HIGGIN, of Kampala, returned to Uganda last Friday, after a visit to the United Kingdom of a few days.

MR. ANTHONY CRIGG, younger son of ALLEN CRAM, is to become A.D.C. to Sir BARNES GORON, Governor of Kenya.

MR. LESLIE FISHER, managing director of Mart and Exchange, Ltd., has returned to Nairobi for the first time since the King's death.

BARONESS KINROSS, wife of SIR G. F. GREENVILLE, gave birth to a daughter in the Tanganyika Territory a few days ago.

MRS. C. W. ARMAGH, of Omeva, returned to her home in Armagh, who has taken a leave of absence from the Parliamentary recess in the Colony.

MR. A. SANDERS, managing director of a company bearing his name, and Mrs. SANDERS returned to the PRETORIA CASTLE last Friday.

MR. G. W. LAMBERT has been appointed to the post of Mr. H. CUMMINGS, assistant manager of Barclays Bank Development Corporation.

MR. and MRS. F. MORRISON arrived in the Colony a few days ago from Tanna. They will be in the south of Scotland until early next week.

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER, who has been in Africa, received from the University of London the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The engagement is announced between MRS. DENNISTON BURNEY, only son of Sir G. DENNISTON BURNEY, and Mrs. H. M. BURNEY.

LADY DENNISTON BURNEY has left the Seychelles for the Colony. She will not return to the Seychelles until the Governor's term of office ends in about three months.

PROFESSOR SIR FRANK ENDBLOW, chairman of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, sailed in the CAPETOWN CASTLE for the Colony on his way to Rhodesia.

GRAND CAPTAIN E. S. BRIGGS, European Minister without portfolio in Kenya, who has been in London on an official visit, will fly back to Nairobi in a few days.

MR. G. S. STANTON has succeeded MR. D. WILLIAMS as the Nyasaland member of the Chamber of Commerce representative on the Federal Tourist Development Board.

MR. D. STANTON replaces him on the Beira Imports Advisory Committee. Mr. Williams has moved to Salisbury.

MR. G. S. STANTON, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, flew to the Tanganyika Territory to address the conference of provincial commissioners in Dar es Salaam.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. GARRAKE, Chief of the General Staff of the Federation, has arrived in London to attend the annual conference in Camberley called by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

MR. K. M. DAVIES, Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, was due in Kenya yesterday to study the consolidation and cash crop development. He will be in the Colony until August 16.

MR. and MRS. MONTAGUE have left London yesterday for a short holiday in France and Spain. They will then sail from Venice for Mombasa, arriving at Nakuru at the beginning of September.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister of Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, and Mrs. HAVELOCK will have a short motorist holiday in France and Spain before they return to Nairobi.

A crowd of about 3,000 Africans welcomed MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, when he arrived back in Dar es Salaam by air last week from his visits to the U.K. and U.S.A.

THE AGA KHAN IV, who arrived in London from Geneva at the week-end, will spend the summer at Harry's University in September of next year to complete his studies. Meantime he intends to visit Somali Muslim communities in many countries.

The Northern Rhodesian marksmen who have been shooting at Bisley have been captained by DR. GERT ADOLF SMITH, the unsuccessful Dominion Party candidate in the recent election in the South-Western constituency of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. RIPPET, founder of the Pest Control group in the United Kingdom, Central Africa, East Africa, and the Sudan, has given notice of his resignation of his appointment as vice-chairman and scientific adviser of Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.

MR. FREDERIC HOOPER, managing director of Fisons, Ltd., a company with substantial East and African interests, has been appointed chairman of a committee which is to aid displaced officers and ranks in the armed services to find posts in the Colony.

THE QUEEN, as Sovereign and Chief of the Most Excellent Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, has given directions for the issue of letters patent under the Great Seal of the Realm appointing LORD HALIBUT Grand Master of Her Majesty's Most Excellent Order.

LORD HALIBUT, a member of the Order, has been appointed to the post of Brigadier I. F. MACNAE, who took a few days' leave of absence from his appointment as Deputy Commander of the East African Division in Colchester in the latter part of October.

MR. J. H. GIBSON, who has been in the Colony, has read all the East African Divisional Bureau reports from the Army, Air Force, and Ministry of Education and Health in the Colonies of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia.

LADY JEAN SYBIL VIOLET FRANK, of Bodmin, Cornwall, who has been in the Colony, was granted a decree nisi in this divorce case last week on the grounds of adultery in Northern Rhodesia last November by her husband, Colonel John Patrick (Iber) Ffard, Commissioner of Police, who offered no defence. The marriage took place in 1947. Lady Jean was awarded custody of their son.

THE QUEEN received the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at Buckingham Palace last week and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie afterwards lunched with THE QUEEN and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Letters to the Editor

Government Follows Commerce

Mobile Banks for Africans

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir—How's this for an example of Government following commerce? For some years the First Permanent Building Society, which operates in East and Central Africa, has been running mobile banks for the benefit of the 23m Africans in the area.

The society overcame the problem of identity of the many illiterate Africans by using the old second class post box camera. For the Postmaster-General of Kenya announced that the G.P.O. is to introduce its own stamps on identical lines. The F.P.B.S. is delighted to think that its enterprise is being followed by the Kenya Government. There is certainly room for both the F.P.B.S. mobile banks and the G.P.O. in this vast area of Africa.

Yours faithfully,

BARTON

Public Relations Officer

Lusaka, N. Rhodesia. FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Points from Letters

C.P.A. Reports

IN YOUR LEADING ARTICLE criticizing the decision of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association not to publish the report of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited Kenya, you wrote that the Conservative and Socialist delegates had reached agreed conclusions and that this bipartisan agreement in respect of one small area of the Colonial Empire should have been shouted from the rooftops, not buried in the C.P.A. files. Practically every reader must have agreed with you—not with the C.P.A.—I might argue against publication when there are a majority and minority reports—though I cannot see why both should not be published—but it has not cases for what you call 'pseudo-silence' when the report is unanimous. It is real gain to have inter-party agreement about some colonial territories and problems, and when reached, it ought to be made widely known. The Kenya Branch, which paid the cost of the visit, ought to protest vigorously at non-publication of the report.

Congresses in Conflict

ALTHOUGH THE SPLIT in the Uganda National Congress occurred on a motion at a delegate conference which would have given fairer voting power to the district branches, it essentially weakened the stronghold which Buganda has had on the movement since its creation, and cleavage was not produced by new Uganda but by a dozen or more Baganda at variance with their fellow tribesmen on the executive committee. They had said that they would start a rival organization if change were not made, and now they have done so. Uganda has therefore two conflicting and competing congresses, neither of which will want the other to seem less aggressively nationalist. Since they must compete for members, however, that which attracts most support from outside Buganda is the more likely to show signs of vitality as time passes. The new United Colonial Party declared its intentions for 'true co-operation among the tribes, not Baganda imperialism disguised as inter-tribalism', and it added: 'Because the Uganda National Congress can no longer claim a following outside Buganda, it should change their name to Uganda National Congress.'

Avarice

THAT ONE WORD at the head of your comments on the demands of the European staffs of the mining companies in Northern Rhodesia for an increase of 15% in basic pay exactly describes the situation. No men anywhere in Africa have been so well treated and so well paid for so long. Many of them have been paid about three times as much as they could expect to earn anywhere else, but, instead of taking with good grace the substantial cut in their copper bonus which is the heavy fall in the price of the metal made inevitable, they are trying to compel the employers to increase basic salaries and wages. It is to be hoped that the companies will refuse, for payments ought to be fulfilled, not scrapped unilaterally, whenever it suits the convenience of one party. It is very much more than a question of pay at issue, and as you have pointed out, the demand made by the Mine Workers Union and the Salariéd Staff Association is a wretched example to the African tineworkers and their union.

Royal Commission Report

MANY READERS will have read with admiration your caustic comment on the failure of the Government and the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory for two years, even to debate the important report of the East Africa Royal Commission. Out of common courtesy to the Commissioners, to say nothing of the urgency of the problems with which they have dealt, there should have been adequate discussions in all five Houses. I should have read the Hansard record of the speeches in the Commons, and they certainly did not deal adequately with the great issues at stake.

Seeing is Believing

THE FIVE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Uganda, who have been visiting Nairobi—Mr. P. K. Babiiha, Mr. C. B. Kattui, Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, Mr. S. J. Obwangor, and Mr. Y. B. Walukamba—said at the end of their five-day visit that they considered that the eight organizations under the High Commission which they had seen at work are of direct value to Uganda in many ways, among the most valuable being the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization and the East African Veterinary Research Organization.

I was rather shaken on Saturday by the unwillingness displayed by some of my colleagues to do a few minutes overtime.—Mr. C. L. Towne, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

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Road from Lagos to Nairobi

COLONEL J. O. FITZGERALD has written in a letter to

The Times:

"Applies from Britain, India, and so on could be landed at one of our West Coast ports in a very few days and then moved by mechanical transport to Kenya and the East Coast ports. This would save any question of using the Mediterranean and Suez Canal and also the long sea route round the Cape, thereby minimizing the danger of ships being sunk by submarines.

"The time it would take to go from Lagos, in Nigeria, to Nairobi would naturally depend on the type of the *autobahn*, but if it were to take the following route—Lagos, Kano, Fort Lamu, Fort Crampel, Stanleyville, Kampala, and Nairobi, a distance of approximately 7,000 miles, the journey would take about a week.

"This route would necessarily pass through Nigeria, Cameroons (a mandated territory), French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Kenya. If the Governments concerned were to join in the construction of the road it would reduce the cost enormously to the British Government.

Strategic Value

"During the last war a considerable amount of mechanical transport destined for the Far East came by road from a port on the West Coast to Mombasa, where it was shipped to India and other places in the East. The time these convoys took to complete the journey was somewhat lengthy, owing to the state of the roads, which at that time were tracks across the desert, but with a properly constructed road the time would be very much speeded up.

"Apart from the strategic value of such a road, it would undoubtedly attract a tremendous tourist traffic from all parts of the world, as the route would be through a country abounding in its game and some of the most beautiful country, unsurpassed in any other part of the globe."

MR. R. M. DICK READ commented:

Colonel Fitzgerald's suggestion of a road from Mombasa has its points, but Lagos, Kano, Fort Lamu, and is a long, long way. The Belgians already have plans for maintaining their highway between Leopoldville and Elisabethville. This road runs through the growing zone of Aulavbour which is already connected with the Rastere Congo by a link in southern Rhodesia, highway.

"With this in mind, surely the best trans-African route would be between Matadi and Mombasa, via the Kivu? This route would serve the interests of tourism magnificently, for it is where in Central Africa is going to develop as a holiday and tourist attraction it will surely be in the region of Bulawayo and Kisenyi.

"Apart from all this, an east-west road in that part of Africa could easily be tied up with a north-south road running through the Copperbelt, and the Katanga, which is surely strategically more sound than a road winding through miles of nothing in Tanganyika."

Nyasaland Progressive Association

THE NYASALAND AFRICAN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION has issued the following statement of policy:

- (1) To maintain loyalty to the chiefs, the Nyasaland Government, and the British Crown.
- (2) To secure the interests of all the inhabitants of Nyasaland and promote good relations among all various races for the welfare of the country.
- (3) To work for the fundamental rights of the individual throughout Nyasaland and the Federation, with freedom of speech and assembly within the laws.
- (4) To support the constitution of Nyasaland white workers more governing powers within the Federation in the nearest possible time.
- (5) To work for implementation of the principle of partnership in the development of a country depends upon exploitation of its natural resources, the association will accept or encourage immediate establishment of industries and development programmes which will give employment and prosperity to the country and the help hasten the rising standard of living of the African.
- (6) To ensure that the wealth of the country is shared by all.
- (7) To support the immigration of technical and professional men (excluding Africans from neighbouring countries)

and people who will provide the means and employment and create a standard of decent living. Also will seek that approved Africans from the Federation be attached to embassies which may be opened in foreign countries and in Commonwealth Dominions.

"(9) That Native policy consistent with good standards prior to the Federation maintained.

"(10) To work for removal of any discrimination based on colour.

More Students Overseas

"(11) To seek to work for improvement in African education to such standards as may be equal to any education given to other races in the country and in the Federation or anywhere in the civilized world; to see that technical and specialist training schools for commerce, agriculture, public services, and the professions are established and that students go overseas for training for these in the training of commercial firms, and in the Churches, and to press for more facilities for the training of students to see that qualified African teachers from neighbouring countries or overseas are imported in order to assist in the education to international standards, and that more facilities are provided for domestic and higher training overseas and in the Federation.

"(12) As the Government appreciates the value of master farmers, the association will seek immediate investigations as to the practicability of protective land ownership to them, and will seek for assistance for mechanized farming for approved farmers (who produce more foodstuffs) to buy tractors and handle it during fast.

"(13) To improve the standards of living in the rural areas by encouraging permanent buildings and training personnel supervising such rural developments.

"(14) Offer petitions or assistance to help the older African people who, due to the break in tribes ties, are suffering more particularly where *chinkam wira* is practised.

"(15) Co-operation and tolerance of each group's aspirations will be the keynote of the association."

The Kenya Regiment has a particular responsibility to the Colony, and must always be ready to act in any situation that might necessitate its mobilization.

— Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.



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Colonial Coach Services to Africa

Fair Play for Hunting-Clan and Airwork

MR. HAROLD WATKINSON, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, has published the text of the letter which he wrote to Lord Terrill, Chairman of the Air Transport Advisory Council, asking for the advice of that body on the future of the so-called colonial coach services. The Minister writes: "I am writing to you regarding the proposals for the re-organisation of the colonial coach services. It is proposed to review the terms on which colonial coach services are operated, to see whether they are consistent with present conditions. In view of your Council's wide experience in this matter, I should be glad to have your advice on these matters, if any are desirable. The Council should be asked to give the independent companies an opportunity to provide a lower class of service than the corporations, with older aircraft (such as Yorks and Vikings) and at cheaper fares, thus catering for a completely new market. Some of the companies had already been providing a limited service of this nature under charter arrangements."

"I think it is fair to say that the introduction of these services has been fully justified and that the independent companies have been able to provide a valuable service to the public which would not otherwise have been available. Changing conditions have, however, made the continuation of the services with the existing limitations extremely difficult."

Modern Aircraft Economical

In the first place, the aircraft which were acceptable for these services in 1953 have become less satisfactory to the public in view of the great strides in aeronautical development. Moreover, the more modern aircraft, in spite of its higher initial cost, is proving much more economical to operate than the older aircraft such as the Viking. We are therefore quickly reaching the position where the corporations, with their large and comfortable turbo-prop aircraft may be able to offer fares as low as those now charged by the colonial coach operators.

"B.O.A.C. have in fact recently proposed to the International Air Transport Association that tourist services with high density seating should be introduced on all the major international routes at fares slightly below the rate at present charged on the colonial coach services to East, West, and Central Africa. I realize, however, that while B.O.A.C. continue to operate Argonaut and Constellation aircraft on their services to East and West Africa, it may be difficult for your Council under the present terms of reference to recommend that Airwork and Hunting-Clan should be permitted to operate their colonial coach services with more modern aircraft."

"The second major difficulty arises from the constitutional changes that are taking place in the colonial territories. Algeria, Sudan has achieved independence; Ghana will become independent in a few weeks. The field in which the independent countries can operate is gradually restricted if they continue to be limited to operating their services on these routes."

"The independent companies have pioneered these colonial coach routes and have built up a substantial volume of traffic. It would be unfair to deprive them of the fruits of their labours simply because of constitutional changes which could not have been foreseen when these services were started."

"I should be grateful, therefore, if your Council would consider and let me have their advice on whether, in view of the changing conditions, it is desirable to alter the basis on which the colonial coach services are operated, so as to give the independent companies who are at present providing them the opportunity to continue to develop the services they have pioneered. I am anxious to make a very early decision on this matter, so I should be glad if you could arrange to let me have your views quite quickly."

Good Pay for Africans

SIX AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia have lately been promoted to appointments carrying salaries on the scale £500-£865 a year. One is now an assistant executive officer in the Joint Publications Branch, two are assistant technical officers in the Information Department, two are assistant masters in the African Education Department, and the sixth is an assistant executive officer in the Government Stores.

"In the 11 years I have been in Kenya I have seen amazing improvement in Asian education." Mr. W. J. D. Wadlev, Director of Education.

Myth of Universal Suffrage

Sir Roy Welensky on "Mid-Summer Madness"

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, said in Salisbury recently that the African should be encouraged to play his part in the creation of a successful and happy States. "I believe," Sir Roy added, "that we do not help our cause, or the cause of the African, by encouraging him to think that there is some easy show-off in assuming the difficult task of governing a modern State and maintaining its economy in a satisfactory condition."

The Prime Minister described the belief that universal adult suffrage was the answer to their problems as "mid-summer madness." The industrial must precede the political revolution.

"If you enfranchise a large section of the community who have little or no stake in the country, but considerable say in the choice of a Government, the Government will be unable to run the economy in a capable or efficient manner, and that are inevitable in these circumstances, you court trouble."

"On the other hand a Government can afford to ignore a large body of the electorate only at its peril, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is in the general interests of all sections of the community that we should not allow political progress out-strip the economic progress of the country. These two things must go hand in hand."

In this mind the Federal Government has rejected a franchise system which threw the vote open to all who could qualify regardless of race or creed, but which set a high standard for the election of the members of the Assembly and so sought to retain the reins of Government in civilized hands.

Sir Roy added: "There is a fundamental difference between the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Constitutions. The former lays down that 25% of the Federal House must be representative of Africans, not 25% of the numbers on the voters' roll. It is not possible to apply the Southern Rhodesian proposals to the Federal sphere. Bearing in mind that racial representation is enshrined in the Federal Constitution, the Federal Government's proposals go as far as we can within the existing framework of the Constitution to move racial representation."

Lord's Prayer Parodied

NAIROBI DISTRICT AFRICAN CONGRESS was refused permission to hold a public meeting last week, primarily to avoid a repetition of the disorder among a crowd outside the hall which was the scene of the last meeting held by this congress on June 16 at the D'Sai Memorial Hall. The District Commissioner's statement reads: "It has been necessary to point out to the promoters of the congress that at that meeting, instead of proceeding with the approved agenda, he made use of the occasion to make a demonstration. Moreover, a statement by the speaker during the meeting has shown that certain portions of the Lord's Prayer, particularly the Lord's Prayer, were parodied. This has given great offence to a large section of the public and cannot be tolerated."

Locusts

THE DESERT LOCUST CONTROL COMMITTEE of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has issued a warning that the desert locust situation is approaching a climax not experienced in the last 25 years. In the Sudan many swarms are present, and extensive summer breeding is expected. There is breeding in the Somali Peninsular, where further invasions are expected.

Multi-Racial Trade Union

MR. C. McDAVITT, acting chairman of the Amalgamated Building Trade Union of Matibeleland, stated recently that a multi-racial trade union was preferable to separate European and African unions representing the industry. Most members of the union were prepared to accept Africans if they had the same standards of skill as Europeans.

Education in Kenya

Mr. R. J. Turnbull's Address

SOLID BREAKFASTS for the young are infinitely more important than proportional representation and the single transferable vote," said Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Acting Governor of Kenya, when addressing the Duchess of Gloucester at the Nairobian last week. In the course of a most interesting speech Mr. Turnbull

"We tend to judge ourselves in this Colony that the Government must provide every individual child with a fair standard of education. This has been the dominant idea in Kenya, but it certainly will not hold water in the future unless the population remains at its present level or starts to decrease, and see no likelihood of this happening.

There is no country in which every person can expect to go on to school Certificate level, and Kenya is not going to be the exception. There is just not

Value of Practical Ability

It is our duty to devise a good education for those who cannot be put through the pure academic process. The modern course provides an admirably comprehensive education for those who are not qualified by nature and cannot become qualified by teaching to become experts in the differential calculus or the more remote Elizabethan dramatists. Showiness, typing and bookkeeping or cooking, needlework, and child welfare are often of far more value than an ability to solve quadratic equations or to recall the precise origins of the words of Marlowe, Shakespeare and Kydd for a person who has a grounding in how to run an office or a home is certainly a far more useful citizen than one who can only boast of a purely academic qualification. General schools failed.

It is academically inclined people that the country needs more girls to pursue degree courses in the United Kingdom so that they may qualify themselves for such in schools such as this one. Applications for higher education are always considered sympathetically; but two qualifications are essential: a perfect command of English and a good command of English is the most beautiful and flexible medium, but it is devilishly difficult and minor imperfections can mar its flow and rhythm in a most unhappy way.

"I am reassured to hear how many of your girls are taking up medical careers. Nothing can benefit the Asian community more. That more Asian girls are entering the great profession of nursing is most encouraging for this vocation demands a very special combination of qualities. If you fear hard work, or distasteful duties, if your temper is short, or if you tend to let a grievance don't become a nurse; but if you have a kind heart and a strong spirit and you can meet difficulties with fortitude, you are well fitted for the profession. You will find it great joy and happiness."

The Acting Governor concluded by commending the following points on reasonableness and a sense of values taken from Leavey Bell's book on civilization:

"From these primary qualities may spring a host of secondary ones—a sense of truth and equity, tolerance, intellectual honesty, fastidiousness, a sense of humour, good manners, curiosity, a dislike of vulgarity, brutality, and over-emphasis, freedom from superstition, and prudence, a fearless acceptance of the good things of life, a desire for complete self-expression and for a liberal education, and a contempt for utilitarianism and Phillistinism—in two words, sweetness and light."

Mr. Turnbull added "You come to school together to have the one and leave the other."

Queen Elizabeth House

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE, Oxford, has been opened as a centre for students of Commonwealth affairs. It is to be developed as a hall of residence for advanced students and other visitors from the Commonwealth, priority being given to those playing or likely to play an important part in public life. At present there is room for only 32 residents. The new foundation is the result of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's gift of £100,000 to Oxford University. H.M. Government has undertaken to contribute up to £60,000. Lord Chandos is president of the board of trustees appointed jointly by H.M. Government and the University.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS in the British India liner **UGANDA** include:

- Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Kin, Mr. A. S. Barron, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Bentley, Mr. J. J. Black, Mr. & Mrs. C. Bossett, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Bowyer, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Bowser, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Briars, Mr. L. J. Collins, Mrs. M. & Mrs. F. J. Dare, Mr. & Mrs. J. Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. B. Fitz-John, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fox, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Gardner, Lady Harragin, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Hart, Mr. J. D. Jack, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Lowe, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. MacQueen, Mr. & Mrs. S. W. S. MacQueen, Mr. & Mrs. J. Y. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. A. Mas-n-Ray, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. MacQueen, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Morris, Brigadier Murray, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. O'Donnell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ollerton, Mr. & Mrs. R. Park, Mr. & Mrs. V. Piggan, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Robertson, Dr. & Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Shipley, Mr. & Mrs. P. Simons, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. C. Sykes, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Symes, Mr. & Mrs. M. P. Tsoukas, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. H. Wignall, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Wilkinon, and Mr. R. Woolfall
- Tanga: Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Tullett
- Zanzibar: Mr. & Mrs. Jackson
- Dar & Salaam: Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Barrow, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. P. Cocking, Mr. M. Galvin, Mr. K. R. H. Wood, Mr. D. R. M. Stillstone, Mr. & Mrs. L. M. & Mrs. A. Plesner, Mr. & Mrs. B. Spragg, and Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Wainwright
- Beira: Mr. & Mrs. K. Santoff, Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. Bell, Squadron Leader & Mrs. T. A. Gallagher, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. & Mrs. J. P. R. & Mrs. H. E. S.

Colerheit Mines Resumption

At the moment of going to press we learn that work at the Northern Rhodesian copper mines is to be resumed this morning, and that a Commission of Enquiry is to be set up under an independent chairman.



No Social Separateness in Tanganyika Teaching African Girls in English

SOCIAL SEPARATENESS does not exist in the capital of Tanganyika Territory, said the very Rev. E. M. H. Capper, Provost and Archdeacon of Dar es Salaam when he addressed a meeting in London held in connexion with the centenary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. He has worked in different parts of East Africa for 21 years.

The Archdeacon said: "In a population of 70,000 Africans, 52,000 Asians, and 8,000 Europeans there is no colour bar, no social separateness, no racial discrimination. The other day I was in the gallery of our Parliament House when a new member was introduced. He was presented to Mr. Speaker by two other members. The new member, a European settler, was presented by Asian and African fellow-members. That is a commonplace thing now in Tanganyika; but it is the harvest of a spirit achieved not without hard work, and continuing hard work. Albin's Church in Dar es Salaam, last Easter Sunday had a double service: a 6 a.m. service with an African priest; an English service at 7 a.m., presided over by the domineer, an Indian priest assisted by African and European; an English Sun Day Eucharist at 8 a.m., at which the ministrations of all three races; another Swahili service at 9 a.m., taken by an English priest; and at 11 a.m., another English service with people standing outside the doors. There was evening song at 5 p.m. in Malayalam, the language of the majority of Indian Christians, followed later by a full cathedral service of evening in English. Every service was attended by all three races such is our life in Dar es Salaam.

Need for Enthusiastic Response

"The European work—we do not usually think of in work, but English-language work, because so many of them join in all the English side of the work—is enough for several priests and a lot goes into it. New things means new people and young families, teaching in European schools, visiting hospitals, schools, clubs and societies, but have the strands of the Mission's Union, liaison work with the areas and radio and all the ordinary pastoral work. The European work, well done, means that the better people rightly influenced will help the African better on through the country. When they see a new thing they go with enthusiasm. These last three years they have with a small amount of African help raised about 200,000 shillings for the beautiful new Church of St. Nicholas in the Victoria suburb of Ilala.

It seems to me that the only full-time European Anglican priest in pastoral work, the brilliant Missionary Seaman priest helps me, but he has his hands full in the district. So a big part has to be covered alone. The town is 10 miles across, the African work must be supervised. The pockets of the Christians in the surrounding countryside are almost all in the hands of the African.

Miss K. Bresford Knapp, mistress of St. Mary's School, Ndwiwa, in the District, said at the same meeting:

"In 1936 only about 50 African girls in the whole diocese had completed three years in a primary school. In 1956 about 800 girls had completed their three-year primary course and took the competitive examination for entrance, not to the boarding school only, but three: Ndwiwa, Mwindu, and Ndwiwa, where about 96 of these 800 will have another three years of education, in the middle school course.

"At Kwana in 1937 we had 44 boarders, of whom two were in training for the Government women teachers' certificate, a certificate of a considerably lower standard than that taken by the men. In 1953 the school was moved to Ndwiwa. Today, instead of a mere 44, we have 148 in residence, 31 in the teacher training course working for the same examination as is taken by the men.

"In all the girls' schools we make it plain to the parents and our purpose is not to produce wage-earners, though the girls may proceed to paid employment. We are out primarily to train the girls to become good Christian wives and mothers, leaders among the women in their villages, and intelligent companions for educated husbands. We know that some will be the wives of the African clergy; there are three such already, one girl of Ndwiwa, and one of Ndwiwa.

"The education of girls must be a matter of investment to the parents and to the Government. The investment to the parents is that in Africa the girls must show

by their lives and their homes that they have received something of great value which was worth paying for even if the return was not in cash.

"At Ndwiwa we have the girls in small groups of varying ages, each group living as a family in a single brick house, with separate kitchen and food store, most of the organization of the work in the house being a responsibility of the senior girls. We hope that by living thus they will realize how all they learn in their domestic science lessons can be carried out in their own homes if they and their husbands are sufficiently zealous and enterprising. Because the girls are naturally very conservative, it is most necessary to make them want to go forward, and we hope that the life they live in school will provide the right impetus.

They have 10 English lessons a week, and most subjects are taught in English in the last two years. For all the girls reading English books will widen their minds generally, give them much to think about, and inspire, and may help to inspire them to further progress themselves. The enjoyment of English books can be seen by the way they borrow them from our school library.

Ability to speak English will also have a great social value. Many of them will we hope marry educated husbands, who will be in the multi-racial areas which is developing in Tanganyika in which English is the common language. It is most important that their wives also should be at ease in this society."

Friction Would Reduce Capital

Tanganyika Wants Investments With Money

MR. A. G. VASEY, Minister for Lands and Mines, claimed in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika that the Territory's Geological Department was the best in Africa and probably the best in all the tropical territories.

He had no objection to the suggestion that the country needed "another Vasey" when a Vasey? Why not a Tilney? The budget has been a forum for political and electioneering speeches.

"Let the outside world think that we are not in understanding with each other that we have political friction, that there is no stability, and we shall say goodbye to every development scheme—social services and all the rest—we are all agreed that we depend on foreign capital and so much foreign capital in the way of loans, but we want people to come in gradually and bring capital with them."

In view of the increased cost of education at Makerere College and the general rise in wage-earning capacity, £25 million an unreasonably minimum contribution by students to their parents. Though no African student should be debared from Makerere because his parents were genuinely unable to produce the money, greater insistence was being placed on proof of inability to pay.

Personal Emoluments

Mr. C. E. Tilney, Minister for Finance, said that the personal emoluments of civil servants would total £1,100,000 this year, not counting £570,000 for cost-of-living allowances, compared with £1,000,000 in 1952.

The latest estimate of the Lake Tanganyika cotton crop was 141,000 bales, of 90,000 bales more than the year, the average was more than 125,000 bales over the last three seasons, compared with less than 40,000 before 1952.

Customs facilities on the Northern Rhodesian border were inadequate, and without proper control in that area there would be severe losses. A new customs station was to be built on the Tanganyika side to deal with immigration and customs both for the Federation and the Territory.

Mr. A. E. THORNTON, Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, said that Government had decided that it would be undesirable to prohibit the possession of poisoned arrows, because that would deprive Africans of the less advanced tribes of their only effective weapon against carnivores and vermin to defend their lives.

Mr. T. C. W. BAYLIS, also for an assurance that the Territory would not be asked for additional expenditure just because a separate organization for the administration of the land forces was being set up. Any cost above that which could have been involved by use of the High Commission should be borne by Uganda because it was Uganda's fault that the border between the two countries was being created. The purchase of 100,000 rounds of ammunition and other munitions from the Government of Uganda and other members of the Commonwealth at Arusha was approved by 34 votes to 10.

How Dwa Plantations Met Difficulties

Mr. Portlock's Warm Tribute to Chairman

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD. have sent to their shareholders a circular letter which says (inter alia):

The adjourned annual general meeting will be held on August 7. Apart from the directors and the company's solicitors who are shareholders, there were only four shareholders present at the annual meeting. Powers were demanded on the resolutions to adopt the report and accounts and to re-elect Mr. K. Hogg, the chairman, as a director. In view of the attendance of shareholders, the chairman thought it right that all shareholders should be given the opportunity of stating whether or not they supported the board, and accordingly a form of proxy is enclosed, which you are asked to complete and return to us.

The shareholder who spoke against the resolutions objected to: (1) the policy of the board in developing the company's Dwa Estates; (2) the creation and building up of the general reserve; (3) the creation of the taxation equalization reserve; (4) the non-disclosure in the audit certificate that the returns from the estate had not been audited in Kenya; and (5) the secretarial fees and audit fees not being shown separately in the accounts. He also stated that he thought the liquidation of the company might be in the best interests of the shareholders.

Objections to Liquidation

"To these objections we reply:

(1) The board has adopted the only possible prudent policy in dealing with the estate, which is necessarily a long-term proposition. Owing to very low sisal prices before and during the greater part of the war, it was not until 1948-49, when prices improved, that it was possible to make a start on the replanting programme, and by that time it had become an urgent operation if the company's future was to be safeguarded. The major portion of the sisal areas had to be replanted as quickly as possible; most of the plant and machinery had outlived its economic life; the pipeline which was over 30 years old needed replacement; and new factory and store buildings, staff quarters, and African housing had to be built.

"After utilizing the company's available funds it was necessary to borrow £50,000 in 1951-52 and £25,000 in 1954. The company undertook to repay at the rate of £1,000 per annum, an onerous obligation, but well within the company's ability to meet, based on the anticipated trend of sisal outputs and prices. In fact, prices fell suddenly and deeply at the end of 1954, and because of adverse climatic and labour conditions outputs fell below the figures expected. In spite of this, the £50,000 loan was discharged in full by June, 1956, and the £25,000 loan was reduced to £19,500 by the end of 1956.

(2) Since the creation of the loans £30,000 had been placed in general reserve, the purpose being to conserve cash to enable the company to make the repayments. During this period reasonable dividends have been paid on the ordinary shares, and for most of the period the preference shares received the maximum of 10%. The board is unable to understand why, at this late point of time, an objection has been raised on the placing of these sums in reserve.

(3) The objection to the taxation equalization reserve is even more inexplicable. The reserve consists of two items. First, the company was granted initial allowances on its purchases and installation of new plant and machinery, erection of buildings, etc., which reduced its liability to taxation at the time, but which meant that in later years the taxation liability would be correspondingly greater. Secondly, the company was allowed to charge against its profits the cost of replanting its sisal areas in 15 years when the expenditure was incurred, but such expenditure has been written off in the accounts year by year on the basis of annual outputs of fibres.

"In view of the fact that the annual profits should bear their correct proportion to taxation, the company in common with most reputable companies, created the taxation equalization reserve, and in due course it will be eliminated, there can surely be no question that the policy of the board in safeguarding the future of the company by maintaining its sisal areas, and in creating the reserves to which exceptional provision has been taken is a sound one. We suggest that the objection to the creation of these reserves out of profits is unfounded. It has not been possible to pay the £5,000 due to the mortgagees on

June 30, and clearly it would be quite improper for the company to pay dividends until it is in a position to meet this and other liabilities as they fall due.

Audit

"(4) The auditors' report that 'proper returns, adequate for the purposes of our audit, have been received from East Africa'. Later they state that the returns from East Africa are 'certified by the resident general manager'. In the opinion of the board, there is no necessity to incur the expense and delay of a local audit. The managing director himself audits the local figures from the weekly monthly and quarterly returns which he receives from the estate and during his annual visit to the estate. There is no point in a professional auditor spending a long time on the estate (which is out in the bush, 130 miles from Nairobi).

"(5) The only reason for showing secretarial services and other items separately is that they are so small. They are no objection to giving details which are as follows: secretarial fee, £950; audit fee, £84; general expenses, including cables, postage, stationery, printing, and advertising the annual general meeting, £839. The secretarial fee covers office expenses, including use of telephone, and of general office staff, share registration, and normal tax work. Apart from the managing director the company therefore needs no London staff and has no other London expenses. The amount of the audit fee had been specifically voted by the shareholders at each annual meeting. The Companies Act, 1948, requires that if this course is taken it is not necessary to state the figure separately in the accounts.

(6) If the company were put into liquidation the liquidator would have the greatest difficulty in disposing of the estate for a reasonable sum in view of the low level of sisal prices and the local labour shortage.

"To sum up the present position: It had been hoped that it would be possible to continue to pay reasonable dividends to shareholders side by side with the repayment of the loans, and in the main this has been achieved until the present time. It is only the recent further fall in sisal prices and the acute labour shortage, both of which it is hoped are of a temporary nature, which have caused the board to pass the ordinary dividend for 1956 and the fixed preference dividend for the first half of this year. The labour position is slowly improving, and the sisal market is showing a slightly



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BYLINE

former tenancy, and it is hoped that the results of our operations in the second half of this year will offset to some extent the adverse results recorded in the first half. Given normal conditions, the company should have a prosperous future and reap the benefit of the development carried out in recent years. The record of the last 10 years is set out in the following table:

Year	Profits before tax	Rates of Dividend Per Cent	
		Preference	Ordinary
1947	13,922	10	20
1948	17,865	10	50
1949	32,192	30*	20*
1950	19,977	10	30
1951	17,671	10	30
1952	33,685	10	25
1953	16,124	10	10
1954	13,340	6	nil
1955	11,717	6	74
1956	11,717	6	nil

*Note:—In January, 1956, each preference shareholder received as a bonus three ordinary shares for every five preference shares held, and each ordinary shareholder received as a bonus three ordinary shares for each ordinary share held.

The following statement by Mr. Eric Portlock has also been sent to the shareholders: "I have been Director of Dava Plantations Ltd., some 30 years, and in January, 1931, I was appointed to be the representative on the board of the preference shareholders. At the annual general meeting held on July 1, the resolution to re-elect to the board Mr. S. R. Hogg, the chairman who had retired by rotation was carried, but a dissenting shareholder demanded a poll. The meeting was accordingly adjourned.

Tribute to Chairman

"I should like to say something about our chairman, Mr. Hogg. He, as many of you must be aware, is an eminent chartered accountant, well known and respected in the City of London, and in my view the company is fortunate to have him as its chairman. He first became connected with the company in 1931 when he was appointed by the court receiver and manager on behalf of the then debenture-holders. Although throughout the six years during which he acted as receiver the price of shares averaged only £1.25 per share c.i.f., he succeeded in keeping the company alive until in 1937 he prepared and carried through a scheme of reorganization. Under that scheme he was appointed chairman of the board, and he has remained chairman ever since.

"His sound judgment and wide business experience have guided the company through many difficult periods, and I feel confident that, given the opportunity, he will lead the company through its current troubles. He has made many visits to the estate, and he enjoys the complete confidence and loyalty of all his colleagues on the board and of the management and staff in Kenya. The services of such an able leader should not be lost to the company, and I hope that in your own interests you will vote in favour of the re-election of Mr. Hogg by completing and returning the form of proxy sent to you."

**E.A.P.L.'s Great Investments in Kenya
Mombasa As An Industrial Centre**

"THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD., and its associated companies have invested in Kenya of £13,200,000 and give employment in Kenya to 2,572 persons of all races," said Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry in the Colony, at the opening last week of a new power station at Kipevu, Mombasa.

Their great investments, he added, have multiplied 13 times since 1945. Sales of electricity in Kenya had increased by more than 1,500% in the last 19 years.

The remarkable industrial and commercial progress which has taken place in Kenya since the last war is nowhere in greater evidence than in Mombasa. The many large and important industries which are established here, the new deep-water berths, the expanding port and warehousing facilities, and the new industrial area at Changamwe all promise to make Mombasa, with its magnificent natural facilities, an industrial and commercial centre which in time will be second to none on the eastern coast of Africa.

With regular shipping services to and from all parts of the globe, Mombasa was an ideal situation for manufacturers looking towards overseas markets or those wishing to process raw materials from other parts of the world.

Schools and Racial Co-operation

Africans Welcome Ban on Politics

"USE OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM to promote racial co-operation, which will give African children the best chance of earning advancement." This message was given to members of the Northern Rhodesian African Teachers Association by the Director of African Education, Mr. L. A. Cottrell, when he opened his fifth annual conference in Lusaka. He said:

"We are trying to give a primary education to as many children as possible in order to help them to become useful citizens, to recognize their duty as members of our inter-racial community, and to adjust themselves to new conditions brought by Western European influences rapidly changing way of life over there."

"The aims of the secondary schools and training institutions are more especially to equip their pupils for work in the administrative, technical, and social services and in industry, trade, and commerce of the country. This is the sphere in which advancement of Africans are being studied as fast as their skill and ability permit.

"Ninety-two per cent of our teachers have been carefully trained. All are members of a fine service and the only one of its kind in all Africa—our unified African teaching service."

"They have the protection and support of our anti-politics in schools. I have been greatly surprised to receive support that decision has received from teachers and this association, from the African Press, and from parents."

"Most important of all, we have for declared Christian basis of education, the very basis in which our schools were founded originally."

The fact that 125 African men and women from Northern Rhodesia had been awarded bursaries for studies outside the country during the past 12 years proved that the Government was doing its best to help Africans qualify for advancement, Mr. Cottrell said.

Those bursaries covered all air costs, including passages to the United Kingdom, clothing, pocket money, vacation allowances, and in the case of married men maintenance for their families.

At present 34 Government bursary holders were studying outside Northern Rhodesia, 46 for degrees, including 10 medical degrees, and six for post-graduate diplomas. Others were studying agriculture, law, and arts at university level. Others were taking courses in nursing, domestic science, education, and administration at sub-university level.

Those figures excluded awards from the Beit Trust and the British Council.

Plea Against Extradition Fails

THE ADJOURNED APPLICATION for a writ of *habeas corpus* by Mr. Arthur Malcolm James Drummond has been dismissed in the Queen's Bench Division by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hoppers, and Mr. Justice Byrne. In the previous week the divisional court had directed that the applicant should be released from prison and granted bail. He had been arrested on charges of larceny as a servant and fraudulent false accounting allegedly committed in Kenya in 1955 when employed by the Royal National Parks Council. He submitted that it would be unjust, oppressive, and too severe a punishment to extradite him to Kenya for any error which he might have made and in respect of which he was ready to make repayment. The Lord Chief Justice said that the Government of Kenya had made out a *prima facie* case, and that air travel no longer made it possible to object on the score of distance. In the circumstances the motion must fail and the applicant must return to custody.

Cherished Dream

MR. C. MADAN, Asian Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, said in the Legislative Council a few days ago: "There will come a time, perhaps in the not too distant future, when the people of this Colony will be irresistibly induced to put aside their religious and racial differences and work together as nationals of Kenya. It is a dream, but a cherished dream, and it must come true."

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Problem of Multi-Racial Society European Responsibilities in Industry

EUROPEAN RESPONSIBILITIES in a multi-racial industrial society were discussed by 130 delegates from all parts of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia at a conference in Ndaba, which was attended by Mr. John Marsh, director of the Industrial Welfare Society of the United Kingdom.

The main speeches have now been reported by the *Rhokana Review*, from which the following brief extracts are taken.

"Our problems," said Mr. Marsh, "are due to thinking that we can resolve our racial and other problems without recourse through God to the Creator which has been passed down through the ages, and without recourse to the forces outside man which he can use if he wishes."

"On the Copperbelt you have the highest standards of physical welfare for European and African that I have seen anywhere. Europe should be known in Britain of what you are doing for the African as regards physical welfare. It is not equalled anywhere else in East or Central Africa."

Struggle and Sacrifice

"A man who feels dependent on a welfare State or company loses something. We all know that if we give our children everything they want before they need it we destroy something in them. To strive is half the formative influence of life, to strive, struggle and perhaps sacrifice voluntarily. A man who has never had the chance to make a mistake has not anything like the character of the man who has. I wonder how far the mistakes would be the effect if the opportunity to think that mistakes were taken away."

When it is said that the African looks too often to London

for inspiration, may we not say: "Why did not look to London where would he look? Unless there is a cultural bridge, where can he look?" Common sense would indicate the necessity of this bridge if you are to understand the African mind and be yours."

"This is not to say that social integration must follow. Building the bridge is the important thing. You have shared this with your university, which can be a common ground for many peoples. Another is in the churches; in fact, it is the first, for they were established first."

"It will be the mental attitude of the European here, not legislation, which will solve your problems. Team-work among Europeans on the basis of the major responsibility for economic and social developments is the essential matter. It is their opportunity now; the time may come when it is too late. I stress the need for a professional man who will not be criticized by his colleagues and who will meet an educated African on mutual ground."

Bulldoze Propagandists

AN UNPLEASANT NOTE of belligerency is being struck by some of the vernacular newspapers in Kampala in the unending discussion of self-government—whether for the province of Buganda or the whole Protectorate is more often than not left indefinite. On a recent day one of the papers reported Mr. I. K. Musazi, president of the Uganda African Congress, as having declared at a public meeting that no country under British rule had ever attained independence without bloodshed, and that Uganda must expect the same experience. On the following day another sheet recorded that at a meeting of the Uganda National Congress the members of five political parties had been described as "Uganda's troops during the fight for independence."

News Items in Brief

Ndaba has been selected for this year's congress of the Federal Party.

Nyasaland Legislative Council will shortly have a Speaker. The Governor will then cease to preside.

A United Nations Visiting Mission is due in Tanganyika Territory on August 10 from Somalia.

Two Mau Mau terrorists, believed to be the last members of a gang in the Naivasha district of Kenya, have been captured by tribal police.

At the State baraza for the Queen Mother during her visit to Nyasaland the guard of honour was witnessed by the Nyasaland Police, not the K.A.F.

Nyasaland's Advisory Committee of African Education is to have an African majority. At least 15 of the 23 members will be Africans, two of them women.

Night attacks on African attendants at garage pumps in the outskirts of Bulawayo have caused several proprietors to install alarm sirens and floodlighting.

For an experimental period of six months the Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to waive the rule that Africans in townships must carry night passes.

Ignoring the pilot's warnings, Richard's Victory Colin, a European engaged in road-building, smoked three cigarettes on a flight from Kariba to Salisbury. As a result, he was fined £20.

"The Valley of the Kings," the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film about the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya is to be Hollywood's only entry for this year's Venice Film Festival, which opens on August 25.

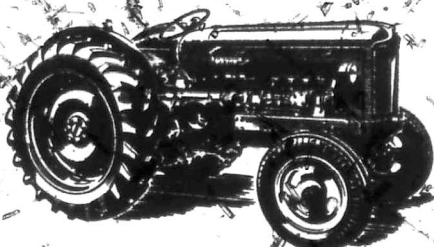
A portrait of the title Marquess of Salisbury (after whom the capital city of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was named), which was recently given to the Federal Prime Minister by the present Marquess, has been hung in the Members' Lounge of the Federal Assembly.

None of the losses disclosed by the commission which recently inquired into the affairs of Nairobi has yet been recovered by surmising individuals, the senior local government inspector to the Government of Kenya has advised. A loss of about £180,000 on Ofara housing estate is the subject of litigation.

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MINING

Copperbelt Mines Closed Companies' Reply to Strikers

SIX OF THE LARGEST MINES on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia (Kupkana, Roan Antelope, Nchanga, Mufulira, Bancroft, and Chibuluma) laid off about 1,000 daily-paid European workers on Wednesday of last week in consequence of the strike of rock-breakers which had begun on the previous Saturday. The men had refused to work the normal eight-hour shift, saying that Saturday work would henceforth be restricted to six hours.

The Chamber of Mines informed the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union that that action was in breach of the conditions of service of the men and of the agreement between the companies and the union, and gave notice that if the rock-breakers did not return to work immediate steps would have to be taken to begin closing the mines.

At subsequent meetings of the branches of the European Union at the different mines, dissatisfaction with the action of the union was expressed.

Effect on Labour

Some Africans were laid off at the same time as the first Europeans, but they were given their rations of a subsistence allowance of 2s. 2d. per day, and told that they could continue to use the free accommodation provided by the mines. Mr. L. Majilungu, president of the African Mineworkers' Union, said after a long meeting of his supreme council that an appeal would be made to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions if any of the 35,000 members of his union suffered a loss of wages.

The case for the companies has been stated by the Chamber of Mines as follows:—

"Rock-breakers do not enjoy any less favourable terms than any other daily-paid worker underground or on surface in respect of their working week. All daily-paid men work 48 hours, which is standard in the industry of the South African mining industry.

"In 1954 the union asked for the reduction of the Saturday shift for underground employees by two hours, the time being made up to 48 hours by working an extra 24 minutes on other week-days. The companies agreed to this for some employees, subject to there being no loss of efficiency, but stipulated that the concession could not be applied to rock-breakers and men of continuous operations underground, since this was bound to lead to substantial loss of efficiency and of productivity. The union accepted the companies' proposal.

Development of the Dispute

"Later the union asked for reconsideration of the matter in respect of rock-breakers. The companies then carried out a careful investigation but came to the same conclusion for the same reasons. They therefore could not agree to the concession. It was revived by the union under a different form, the new claim being that rock-breakers should work 46 hours a week only, consisting of five eight-hour shifts and a Saturday shift of six hours. It was from this request that the present dispute developed.

"The dispute was carried through the regular processes of negotiation and conciliation, the conciliation proceedings taking place on the morning of July 18, when no agreement was reached. On the same afternoon the companies received from the union a letter stating:

"In view of the breakdown of conciliation proceedings it has been decided that rock-breakers will accept on July 20 work a six-hour shift instead of the normal eight-hour shift. In order that rock-breakers will be able to work on Saturdays you are requested to make the necessary arrangements to regard blasting times. It is suggested that all blasting times for rock-breakers concerned should be advanced by two hours. The union once more reiterates that while aware that there will be a slight loss in production as a result of this shorter Saturday shift, every effort will be made by the rock-breakers to reduce this loss to a minimum. Every effort will be made to step up efficiency during the week."

"The agreement between the companies and the union

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stipulates that a week's work shall consist of 48 hours, and it was clear that this letter involved a summary and unilateral attempt to amend de facto the agreement between the companies and the union otherwise than in accordance with Clause 1, which alone provides the manner in which it can be amended.

"The union has instructed rock-breakers to work a 46-hour week, which is two hours less than any other daily-paid man in the industry and which constitutes a breach of the agreement. In following these instructions the rock-breakers have shown that the terms applicable to the job, which are embodied in each man's individual contract of service, will no longer be accepted by them, since they now state that they have repudiated their own contract of service.

"It cannot be claimed that the arbitrary adoption of a 46-hour week is a two-day strike every week in enforcement of the demand that the union now seeks to claim, other than the awarding of any concession to employees to amend their hours of work to suit their own fit and claim protection of the contract.

"It could be a justifiable claim on the part of the companies to terminate the employment of those who repudiate their contractual conditions of employment. The companies, however, are anxious to retain the service of these men, and hope that they will reconsider their attitude and resume work on the normal contractual conditions applicable to the job. Rock-breakers are essential for the maintenance of the extraction and development, their absence for the closing down of all other operations. The companies have no desire to break the union, as has been alleged. Their sole wish is that operations should be resumed as soon as possible under the contractual working conditions and terms of employment."

Chief Secretary's Statement

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia has told the Legislative Council:

"Those rock-breakers who presented themselves for work on the morning of Saturday, July 20, were asked if they were prepared to work a full shift all day, and upon their saying that they would work only a four-hour shift they were informed that they would not be allowed to go underground. On Monday, July 22, the rock-breakers who reported for work were asked if they were prepared to abide by the agreement to work a 48-hour week, including an eight-hour shift on Saturdays. They all refused to do so and were therefore not allowed to go underground.

"In view of the serious situation I visited the Copperbelt this day with the Labour Commissioner to obtain a personal appreciation of the situation. This visit was not an intervention by the Government. The Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Labour Commissioner, and I had informal separate talks with representatives of the European Mine Workers' Union and of the mining companies. It was clear from those talks that a partial and year-long existed.

"The primary responsibility for settling industrial disputes lies with the industry itself. In this case, however, the stoppage must have the most serious consequences on the territory as a whole, and indeed on the Federation. In these circumstances the Government could not stand aside. Therefore Mr. R. Booth, the Labour Commissioner, has been sent to the Copperbelt as mediator to get in touch with the parties and seek a common ground whereby a settlement can be achieved as quickly as possible. Meanwhile the Government, in the general interest, strongly urges the parties to return to the conditions laid down in their agreement.

"One distinctive feature of this dispute is that after the failure of negotiation, the matter is covered by the Government through the Labour Department of negotiations. The Government is to be possible further steps which might be taken to resolve their differences. The Government is always ready through the Labour Department to place its services at the disposal of parties in dispute, and in this case the postponement of positive action for, say, a week could in no way have prejudiced the interests of the parties, while it might have given the opportunity for a settlement with the assistance and good offices of the Government."

"On Thursday last about 700 Europeans and 1,000 daily-paid Africans had been laid off, and about 1,000 Europeans and 19,000 Africans were still working. The European union had announced that all its members, except those on safety duties, would be called out next day.

"On Friday all the mines except Chibuluma and Broken Hill closed. The men ceased work at Chibuluma on Saturday and those at Broken Hill called a sympathetic strike on Tuesday.

"The Chamber of Mines called attention to the fact that there had been a minor stoppage by Europeans this morning. Press reports suggested that a large section of the miners considered that their union had acquired a precipitous and a football matches, cycle races, concerts, and other

pastimes were being arranged for the African mine workers, by whom the European union's approaches were being coldly received because the European miners had broken an African strike two years ago.

"A board of inquiry will be set up by the Government if both sides to the dispute agree the terms of reference. The union, supported by the European Union Congress of Rhodesia, insists that such a board should confine itself to consideration of the present dispute, the mining companies demand examination against the background of all disputes since the beginning of this year.

"The union has invited the help of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, the Southern Rhodesia Trade Union leaders and leaders of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, in meeting in Bulawayo at a trade union congress, to be asked to ask the Federal and Northern Rhodesian Governments to intervene."

Rosterman Gold Mines Acquisition

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., which operated in Kenya for many years, has arranged to acquire the mine and the £10,000 issued capital of Statlex Co. Ltd. for £30 in cash and £76,236 10s. in new fully-paid 5s. A shares. If the transaction is ratified by an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders the Rosterman company will change its name to Statlex Gold Mines Ltd.

Last week Messrs M. B. Grimrod, F. A. Garland, and R. C. Carr resigned from the Rosterman Board and Messrs S. E. Morgan, H. Rose, and D. S. Cohen, directors of Statlex, were appointed to the vacancies.

"They have written to Mr. H. E. Cohen chairman of Rosterman, saying that Statlex was incorporated on January 1, 1957, to develop the then novel concept of fusible interlocking for use in the manufacture of clothing of all types, and that garments so reinforced stand up better to wear, cleaning, and washing, and retain their shape better than garments of similar grade manufactured by conventional methods. Sales have risen each year, and exports now represent 40% of the turnover.

"Profits before payment of income tax in the last three years were £4,381, £6,092, and £2,621. Sales for the first six months of the current year practically equal those for the whole of 1956. Net assets, excluding goodwill, are valued at £10,584. In addition to the shares which the Statlex vendors will receive in part of the purchase consideration, they have offered to acquire £24,607 of capital in the reconstituted 5s. shares at a price of £30,000, equivalent to 6s. 1d. per share.

"Henry Ansbacher & Co. have sold their entire holding in Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. Last October they made an unconditional offer to purchase the whole of the issued capital at 6s. 1d. per 5s. share. In May it was proposed that the capital should be reduced to £51,263 by cancelling 4s. 6d. of every 5s. share. The issued capital is £57,635.

Kagera Mines Report

KAGERA MINES, LTD., a company incorporated in Uganda, which has now ceased mining operations in that country, lost £25,358 in the 18 months from July 1, 1956, bringing the total debit balance to £57,544. The issued capital consists of £100,043 in ordinary shares of 5s. Investments appear at £25,938, current assets at £34,296, and cash at £34,741, and current liabilities at £4,509.

The directors are Messrs A. M. A. Gijns, chairman, C. I. Ende, M. E. Jacques, and F. St. J. North. The 20th annual general meeting will be held in the Hague, Holland, on August 16.

Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE EAST AFRICAN STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1956. (Figures for the year are in thousands of tons unless otherwise stated.)

Copper	1,382
Iron ore	1,179
Gold	2,572
Coal	2,572
Crude oil	2,572
Uranium	2,572
Vanadium	2,572
Zinc	2,572
Fluorine	2,572
Lead	2,572
Alumina	2,572
Asbestos	2,572
Graphite	2,572
Other minerals	2,572

Company Report

The African Mercantile Company, Limited

Importance of Continuity in Realistic Colonial Policy

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 25 in London.

Mr. W. J. SAUNDERS, chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The following is a summary of his statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1956.

"The profit for the year, December 31, 1956, was £133,085, subject to taxation, as compared with £166,393 in 1955. After charging taxation, the net profit was £313,009, against £308,246. With £60,333 brought in from 1955, together with a small surplus on sale of plant and an adjustment of taxation provided in 1955, the balance available for appropriation was accordingly £273,345.

Dividends Total 12%

It has been a more difficult trading year in East Africa, and in view of rising costs, together with uncertainties arising from the Suez crisis, the interim dividend on the ordinary shares paid in February last was reduced to 8% and, after making transfers of £10,000 to general reserve and £2,000 to staff provident fund, the directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary shares on August 8, 1957, of 8%, less tax, thus making a total distribution of 12%, against 15% in the previous year.

"The amount carried forward to 1957 will thus be increased from £66,356 to £75,182, and it will be seen that after transferring the sum of £45,000 from contingency reserve to general reserve, those reserves now stand at £50,000 and £305,333 respectively.

"Total revenue received and undistributed profits were £18,826 higher at £430,515, and current assets exceeded current liabilities by £1,117,327, as compared with £1,067,583 at December 31, 1955.

New Residential Property

"The cost of building new residential property (now in hand) in replacement of outmoded staff quarters would be met out of proceeds of properties disposed of during 1956. These sales resulted in a capital accretion of £44,090, out of which the directors propose a tax-free payment of 1½% to holders of the ordinary shares, also to be made on August 8, thus largely compensating them for the reduced dividend. Subject to unforeseen circumstances, it is hoped to make a further capital payment next year.

"There was a wide improvement in our turnover in East Africa towards the end of 1956, but trade slackened off after the clearance of the Suez Canal, and there are too many imponderables to make any forecasts for the current year possible. It is hoped that more stable conditions will prevail before long and that our shipping earnings will recover, although the effects of the credit squeeze in East Africa are still being felt and there is a marked shortage of ready cash.

Rapid Post-War Development

"The post-war rate of development in the East African territories has been rapid and impressive, despite the Mau Mau insurrection in Kenya but whereas the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have considered it would be realistic for them to aim at an expenditure of £180 million on capital account

over five years ending in 1960, loan finance may prove difficult if the monetary situation at home does not improve.

"Moreover, the rate of advancement in overseas territories depends also on private enterprise capital, and potential investors would undoubtedly feel a greater sense of security if the main colonial parties at home could agree on the continuity of a declared realistic policy on colonial issues, irrespective of any change of Her Majesty's Government.

Tribute to Staff

Mr. Saunders concluded with a sincere tribute to staff at home and overseas for their continued efforts in a difficult year.

The report and accounts were accepted and the final dividend and capital distribution were approved.

Of Commercial Concern

Globe Telegraph and Trust, Ltd., reports a profit to the end of June of £852,743 (£831,675) before tax of £82,444 (£82,945). The dividend remains 10% on increased capital. U.K. investments standing in the books at just over £5m. have a market value of £14.5m. and holdings outside Britain of a book value of just over £3m. a market value of over £7m. The directors value unquoted investments at £2.3m.

South African Breweries, Ltd., a company with large interests in the Rhodesias, reports group net profit for the year ended March 31 of £1,314,084, after payment of £786,119 in taxation, compared with £1,216,508 last year after tax of £592,208. The annual dividend of 18½% is repeated. The company is now merged with Ohlsson's Cape and Union Breweries.

East African Railways and Harbours earned £1,785,000 in June compared with £1,728,000 in the same month last year. Earnings for the first six months of this year were £10,800,000 (£11,720,000), but owing to savings in working expenditure net earnings of all services were only £408,000 below estimates. Railings from Mombasa Island for the half-year were 705,000 (708,200) tons.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., have published an illustrated digest showing the extent of its operations in South, Central, and East Africa. An expansion programme costing £10m. will meet the estimated total requirements of Southern Africa in agriculture, nitrogen.

John Brown & Co., Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests, reports that for the year to March 31 last there was a group profit of £1,247,538 (£1,318,177 in the previous year) after paying tax of £1,884,844 (£1,749,806). The dividend is 5% tax free.

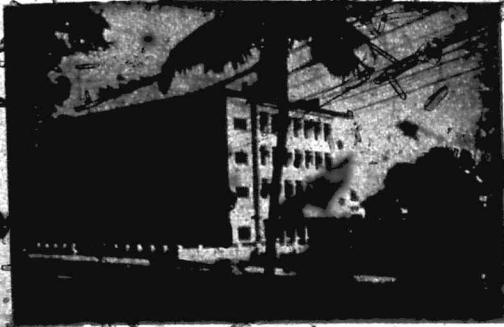
Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., report a group profit to the end of March of £185,221 (£165,157 last year) and a net profit of £80,821 (£74,057) after tax of £104,400. A final distribution of 4% makes 8% for the year on the ordinary shares (the same).

Bandanga, Ltd., reports crops of tea for the nine months to June 30 last at 398,000 lb., against 336,300 lb. in the corresponding period last year. Sales were 267,204 (236,800) lb. and the net average selling price was 2s. 9½d. (2s. 11½d.) per lb.

Sisal (Nyassaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., has suffered the complete loss through fire of the factory on its tea estate in the African area.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 10½%, less tax, for the year to March 31, making 23½% for the year.

Unrevised estimates of cotton plantings in Uganda to the end of June total 849,750 bolls, a 57% advance on the figure last year.



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s.s. "Reuben Tipton"	early/late August	
s.s. "Harris Sulbreath"	late August/ early Sept.	mid/late September
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"	mid Sept./ early Oct.	
s.s. "Kenneth McKay"	late Sept./ early Oct.	mid/late Oct.
s.s. "Elizabeth Lykes"	early/late October	
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	late Oct./ early Nov.	mid/late November

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