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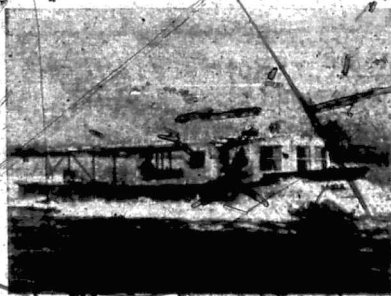


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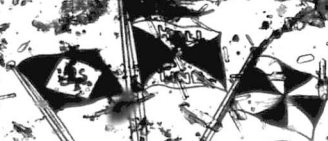


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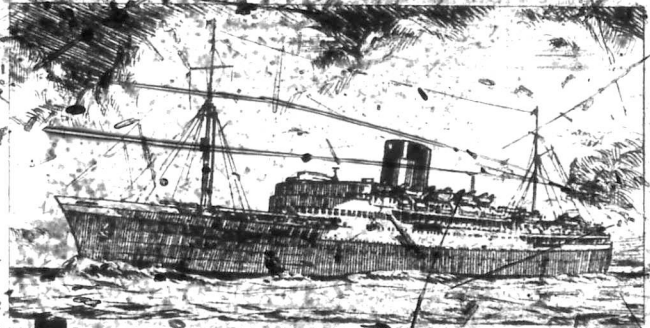
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Loalson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TWO POINTS which are especially emphasized in the report of the delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which visited Kenya in January.

Fair Judgments are that good will between the races is very much in evidence, and that immense damage would be done if lack of funds compelled the Government of the Colony to curtail the great efforts which are being made, primarily through the Swynnerton plan for agriculture in the Native areas, to change the pattern and raise the whole standard of African life. No regular reader of this journal would be surprised to find that last statement made by any official, any missionary, or any business or settler leader. Indeed, the most satisfactory feature of this report by two members of the House of Lords and five of the House of Commons, representing all political views, is that their findings, which are unanimous, contain nothing which might not have been written by a well-informed, thoughtful, and forward-looking Kenyan. That does not imply, of course, that the signatories were satisfied with all they saw and heard during a strenuous three and a half weeks. Since scarcely anybody, if anybody, in Kenya is wholly satisfied, it could not be expected that these observers would not wish to direct attention to various matters. They have, however, done so with a sense of responsibility, taking into account the special circumstances and the difficulties. In other words, they have judged fairly, not with that partiality which is so disturbing, frequent, and damaging a characteristic of exchanges in the House of Commons. Moreover, they have written in terms of warm praise of the work in Kenya of men of our race who have rendered the country services which could not have been provided from any other source.

The Parliamentary inquirers found "good will on all sides"; and became convinced that "in the minds of the farming community, both European and African, there is a growing disposition to regard this [the racial nature of the White Highlands and the allied questions of the lands reserved for various tribes] as an agricultural rather than a political matter", though a warning is added about the powerful and disruptive influence exerted by a relatively few "racial extremists on the political scene". At that point in the report it would have been useful to have something more about the dangers of misguidance by a few score activists, but that was scarcely to be expected, for party feelings would inevitably have been aroused by any amplification; and it was certainly not worth sacrificing unanimity on wider issues for elaboration in that regard. The point is well made that existing powers enable land in the White Highlands to be leased to non-Africans in the African reserves, "the sort of natural development under safeguards which would do a great deal to assist the economy, remove frustration, and create a co-operative atmosphere". If the Labour members of the delegation can make that simple fact understood by their party, so that false charges and innuendoes are no longer made from their side of the House of Commons, one most harmful irritant will be removed. Incidentally, Mr. Bruce McKenzie suggested recently in the Kenya Legislature that some capable African farmers should be admitted to the Highlands, and, since he is president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, he is in a very special sense the spokesman of the European farming community. The African members of the Legislature would have done better to welcome his words at once instead of maintaining their attitude of suspicion.

Thomas Dugdale and his six colleagues are of the opinion that the moderate elements from each community work well together and understand each other's point of view, and they formed the **Real Test of Sincerity** of men of good will in all cases are more anxious to work together towards a common ideal, secure the highest development of the country, than they felt able to express publicly, probably due to the fact that in the political arena there is little or no common ground on which those whose interests transcend racial barriers can base themselves — for which reason the delegation favour such a modification in the franchise that avoiding the Scylla of a general common roll and the Charibdis of the existing communal rolls it would assist in bringing together the moderate elements of all races. So we are back to politics from which there is no escape in the modern world. East Africans — and Rhodesians — would have much less cause for anxiety in that connexion if the attitudes of the United Kingdom Parliament were as fair and informed on African matters generally as is this document.

The tragic truth is that the heads of herds of politics from which a number of key Africans in the territories between Uganda and Rhodesia have suffered for some years were provided for them by self-opinionated Socialist and fellow-travelling theorists who have little or no knowledge of African conditions and less balance in their approach to the problem. Socialist M.P.s who have visited the East and Central African territories or are about to tour the Federation and Tanganyika with other C.P.A. delegations should remember this disservice from their side, and seek to atone for it by supporting the idea of bipartisan policy on at least some major Colonial issues. This report on Kenya proves the practicability of such an attitude. Will those who signed it demand — privately, publicly, and persistently — that African problems should not be made the sport of party politics? That will be the real test of their sincerity. Politicians who accept invitations to visit Colonial territories should consider themselves obliged thereafter to strive for fair consideration of their problems by their party, particularly when they recognize that its judgment has been wrong.

Notes By The Way

Intolerant to Criticism

GHANA HAVING BECOME A SYMBOL for politically-minded Africans all over the continent, not least in East and Central Africa, and for large numbers of simple-minded folk in Europe, the United States, and some other countries, the Press of the world has noted how quickly Dr. Nkrumah has invoked his powers of deportation against those Africans whose continued presence was inconvenient to him and his Government. Attention has been especially focused on the case of Mr. Bankole Timothy, the best-known African journalist in the country, a man born in Sierra Leone but long resident in Ghana and married to a Gold Coast woman, the journalist, moreover, who for years most strongly supported Nkrumah and his party and has lately criticized both. In particular, he has denounced Nkrumah's occupation of Christiansborg Castle, hitherto the residence of the Governor, the appearance of his head on postage stamps and coinage, and the failure of the party to deal with the widespread and growing corruption. Ghana's first Prime Minister has replied by expelling the old hand, who helped him to attain the seat of supreme power. To the surprise and chagrin of his Labour supporters in Great Britain.

Socialist Simpletons

THEY MORE often shows their inability to understand matters about which they are ever ready to pontificate, and the silliness of their unshakeable assumption that Africans who accept their political phraseology must share their political philosophy. If these deportations were the Socialist simpletons realize that their visions of democracy have not materialized in the new Ghana,

and will not for a long time have any chance of being translated to any part of Africa in which Africans control the Government, they will have done something useful, but, unhappily, it is quite safe to assume that these theorists will quickly close their minds to facts which do not square with their naive postulates. They do that in regard to daily happenings in Britain; why should they be expected to be more realistic about Africa?

Blunt Truths

MR. GIBSON JARVIE, one of the most outspoken men in the City of London, spoke very pungently at the annual meeting of the United Dominions Trust, a financial organization which in recent years has substantially increased its commitments in the Commonwealth, including Rhodesia. Mr. Jarvie started the business 38 years ago with a capital of £10,000. Last year's gross profit was rather more than £2m., and the group assets are only a little under £75m., and they would be much greater, the chairman declared, but for incompetent and interfering Governments in the United Kingdom. A fortnight ago this journal wrote that the White Paper on Commonwealth Development had deceived the public by stating that this country had cause for great pride in its recent record, when in fact what had been done fell far short of what the Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had defined as an essential minimum; lack of moral courage in politicians, it was suggested, had lulled the electorate into lethargy and caused selfishness and shortsightedness to develop in people who had never failed to respond to justifiable demands.

Spilling Catalogue

THE SAME OPINION is evidently held by Mr. Jarvis for he dismissed as "naive mendacity" the Prime Minister's assertion that Great Britain is more prosperous than ever before. It can only be truly prosperous, he retorted, while the Government encourages production; while we eat into our capital individually and as a nation; while fiscal taxation inhibits the incentive to effort; while Government rapacity destroys the will to save; while politicians are timid instead of bold; while they bribe voters; tolerate a sinful waste of the nation's substance; and accept crass maladministration of the nationalised industries. The spilling catalogue of Mr. Jarvis's criticism of Sir J. Jarvis's motion, which coincided with the assertion that "the Government knows where the trouble lies but has not the guts to act." Many other truths were equally plithily expressed, for instance in the sentence: "To do a government business one must earn success in competition, but competition is anathema to trade unions, Socialists, and bureaucrats."

Should Africa Pay?

THE COURSE OF A YEAR I see a large number of leading business men from East and Central Africa, and almost all express fears about the competitive power of British industry. Many of them visit periodically the factories of the companies whose goods they sell, and whereas there is high praise for a minority of such enterprises, my visitors much more frequently express dismay, and deep anxiety about unnecessarily high costs and slow deliveries as a direct result of trade union malpractices, slackness, and indiscipline, all of which dangerously prejudice the British article when Continental competition is increasingly active and determined. Again and again I have been told by men who have never bought a non-British article if it could possibly be avoided that they have now been driven in self-defence to accept foreign goods of equal (and some-what better) quality at lower prices and for much quicker shipment. Not long ago I heard of a large order being put on board from a Continental factory within three weeks when the best U.K. offer was shipment in six months — and at a somewhat higher price, and with a clause under which the supplier might amend the quotation or extend the delivery period if wages rose or labour troubles occurred. Why should the public in Africa be penalised for folly in the United Kingdom? It will not be, and it is past high time for that simple truth to be recognized.

Imprudent "Economy"

NYASALAND IS AGAIN CRITICISED of the Federal Government, this time over the decision to breach the Liwonde dam (or bund), the first step in the first stage of the Shire Valley project. In the original designs submitted for the dam provision was made for a spillway, but in order to economize, and on the strength of the engineers' forecast that the level of Lake Nyasa was falling, Sir Malcolm Barrow, the responsible Minister, decided not to seek additional money but to dispense with the spillway. Because of two unexpectedly heavy rainy seasons, the lake level has risen and it is now within a few inches of the highest recorded level. Because of the danger to settlement and the possibilities of flooding agricultural lands along the lake, the Federal Government has decided to destroy the dam, and it was breached a few days ago. The decision not to have a spillway, which lacked evidence and foresight, and Sir Malcolm's argument that a spillway would not have saved the dam because present circumstances demand a relief of the full flow of the Shire river is quite untenable.

for the lake level has been rising for two seasons, since before the dam was constructed. His excuse is in effect an argument for two spillways, not for none.

Water for the Plateau

SIR EDWARD TWING, who has certainly done more travelling about Tanganyika than any other Governor, and who still imposes upon himself a severe programme of itineration, must have taken special pleasure in his journey last week to the Makonde Plateau, near the border with Portuguese East Africa and about 1,000 feet above the Ruvuma plain, for he made the visit to open a local water scheme, which he was the originator (and which he has persuaded the African community to copy). Discovering some years ago that daily journeys of about 12 miles were made by the Makonde women down the steep escarpment to water, and back up the same path to their villages, the Governor suggested that the local Africans should finance a company to pump and pipe the water and eliminate the age-old daily drudgery. Despite its novelty, the idea was accepted with enthusiasm and collecting the money has presented much less difficulty than had been expected. Now the water is available at a price which will enable the capital expenditure to be met within a few years. It will be interesting to see whether the rural shareholders will then want dividends on their investment or a local staff for the water.

Strange Neutrality

MINISTERS IN THE SUDAN have repeatedly declared that the policy of that republic is one of neutrality, and that the Sudanese Government will not become involved in the politics of other Powers. The announced intention of the Sudanese Government, it is surprising that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sayid Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, should recently have issued the written statement that "the Sudan Government, which supports Algeria in her struggle against French colonialism, and which condemns the aggressive action of the French forces against Algerians, supports as well the Tunisian Government's attitude towards the Algerian problem and struggle, and with other Arab States, for freeing Algeria at whatever cost and sacrifice." The announcement concluded with a declaration that "the Sudan will stand by Tunisia and other Arab States in defending Algeria's freedom until it has attained its full independence."

Statements Worth Noting

- "Owing to high density development, the price of land in the Hill area of Nairobi has risen from £1,500 to over £7,000 an acre" — Mr. I. Somien, lately Mayor of Nairobi.
- "Land consolidation is the answer to the future of African farming throughout Africa" — Mr. Wanjau Waweru, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, Labour, and Lands in Kenya.
- "Non-Africans in Tanganyika produced in 1955 from about 1% of the total area of the territory agricultural and mineral exports valued at over £16m., whereas African-produced exports for the same period were of the order of £17m." — Mr. K. B. A. Dabson, Director of Public Relations in Tanganyika.
- "Before Federation clothing was generally subject to a duty of 20% when imported into Nyasaland. Clothing imports from the U.K. now attract only 10% duty, and those from Southern Rhodesia nothing. The import duty on bicycles has fallen since federation from 20% to 16s. Paper can now be imported free of duty, whereas before federation there was a duty of 20%." — Financial Secretary of Nyasaland.

Politics the Turse of African Schools in N. Rhodesia

But in Inspiring Spirit of Inter-Racial Co-operation, Says Director of Education

MR. I. A. COTARE, Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, in which he has spent 20 years, the last 10 in his present office, spoke in very direct terms when he opened the fifth annual conference of the Northern Rhodesia African Teachers' Union. He said *inter alia*:

"Many of the features of Northern Rhodesia's education system are unique. They include our special partnership in education between the missions, the Native authorities, and the Central Government; our inter-racial local education authorities; our United African Teaching Service, giving all teachers parity of conditions, including pensions, with the African Civil Service; our declared Christian basis of education our character-training campaign our community service camps; the good quality of our schools (92% of our teachers are trained and 75% of the children complete the lower primary course in the normal four years); the ban on politics in our schools; and the new teacher-training scheme, consisting of five, to be increased later to seven, colleges of 250 students each.

"The whole tendency of the last 20 years has been for the African peoples here to adopt Western European culture. The Christian missions and education were the chief means of spreading this renaissance of life and religion among the Bantu. The government has assisted this process more and more by providing good administration, justice and law, and good education based on British methods, by improving standards of living, health, agriculture and communications, and by encouraging the development of commerce, and industry, which provide revenue for education and other services.

Western Culture Inevitable

"If the British had not done this, doubtless someone else would, for the spread of Western European culture in Africa was inevitable, and the desire of Africans to become Westernized is strong and persistent.

"So our educational system must assist the process of Westernization and promote racial co-operation. It is our job to keep our school candidates fitted by character, outlook and skill to take advantage of the increasing economic opportunities being offered them and the greater civic responsibilities ahead of them. That is why it is so important that our secondary school pupils should be given an all-round education in an atmosphere of racial co-operation.

"It is in the aim of promoting racial co-operation that our schools must aim for greater knowledge and strive for perfection. Because the schools which are successful in this aim will give their pupils the best chance in our multi-racial society.

"The supreme test of our schools will be their power to stand up to the challenge of their environment or their resiliency to drive back and conquer the outside forces which have invaded them—a type of nationalism and racialism which are often strongest and most exacting where there is the lowest degree of culture.

"School politics has been supported by the teachers' and parent association, the African Press and parents. Only one per thousand of all teachers has been dismissed for offences involving encouragement of respect for authority.

"Our character-training, community camps, scouting and guiding, and, most important, our declared Christian basis of education together equip our schools to teach our pupils right and wrong, and good will to all men. Through a living Christian faith we can show our pupils the Christian way of life, teach them spiritual values, and give them a sense of service and the courage to stand up for what is right in a world in which power is never good unless he be good who has it.

"The danger our schools have to fight against comes from outside the schools in the shape of wrong attitudes and noisome politics, and it is our duty to ensure that our pupils do not become blinded by anyone's political ideas, or methods of applying them, or slaves to anyone's political ambitions.

"There are those who seem to do just this by using school-boy agents to plant in our schools the seeds of racial disharmony. You will, I am sure, view with grave concern any action by schoolboys against their friends, moral outlook, and spoil their chance of a sound education. In British schools, which are our model, this problem does not arise. Politics is the custom of African schools.

"We cannot give our young people a good education in conditions where live politics and imaginary grievances make good their emotional strain and mental and spiritual suffering. These conditions will affect their studies and examination results as well as warp their outlook.

Eliminate Political Activities

"Our teachers are doing their best to see that our schools are not affected. Many are striving to create a good spirit and atmosphere of learning. They will achieve this only if they eliminate from their schools all forms of political activity designed to hamper the Government in its work of promoting the orderly development of the country through the declared policy of racial co-operation, under which all civilized people, who are loyal to that policy and wise enough, will have the opportunity of sharing in making the country's future.

"The greatest effort must be made in our secondary schools and training colleges. The cream of our African youth wins its way into the secondary schools and the few who are left are clearly destined for leadership. It is their duty to attend vocational training schools and our universities. It is the duty of the secondary schools that we have to imbue our youth with the spirit of racial co-operation and service and prepare them for advancement in our multi-racial community.

"During the last 30 years or so, and especially during the post-war years, Africans have been given much encouragement and assistance and opportunity to advance themselves, and many have not wasted their opportunities. Impatience and selfishness on the part of some people must not be allowed to arrest advance.

"Let us begin working for racial co-operation by positive action in the schools. Let us try to produce men of Aggrey's stature, with his vision of black and white working in harmony like the keys of a piano, and of an Africa in which educated mothers bring their influence to bear on the affairs of men. Who knows that you may have one in your schools today the stuff of which Aggreys are made.

"I appeal to all the 5,000 African teachers in Northern Rhodesia to set a lead by working hard for the ideal of racial co-operation. If a group of responsible people such as you were to take the initiative now, the race would be brought quickly together as they eventually must be. Those who are trying to divide them will fail in their purpose.

Pay in Advance

"The new advancement posts and scales provide for trained graduate assistant education officers on a scale of £550 per annum rising to £1,315, for trained graduate masters on a scale of £375 rising to £965, and for untrained graduate assistant masters on a scale of £475 rising to £225.

Nine Africans are assistant education officers, two are headmasters of secondary schools, one is a tutor and two are instructors. There are 15 African graduates, including one woman, serving in Northern Rhodesia.

Besides teaching in secondary schools and teacher-training and technical colleges, Africans are superintending and managing schools regardless of whether they are members of the African Civil Service or U.A.T.S. There are six managers of schools and 13 assistant managers.

"I started in 1925 as an assistant master in a boys' preparatory school in Ntata at a salary of £180 per annum, and I lived in a simple room and ate my meals with the boys, the value of my food being about £10 per month for nine months, giving a total salary of a value of about £270, and no pension of other emoluments. I worked from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. and had only two free weeks a month. After three years I became an inspector of schools on a salary of £400, rising to £220 per annum to £600.

"I came to Northern Rhodesia three years later as an assistant master in charge of the practical training of young supervisors at a salary of £450, and in 1936, after Government had had to impose a salary cap on all civil servants during the

depression, and my family of four lived on a net salary of £39 a month - and were never happier.

The European is here with his standard of living and his life based on his productive capacity. Those are the standards which will not lower and the standards to which we are trying to bring the African. African salaries are related to the average productive capacity of every unit of manpower in the country, black and white. As the productive capacity of the majority, i.e., the Africans, increases, so will the means be found to raise their pocket money and clothing.

The fact that an African assistant education officer is paid to the same extent with £1,850 for a European education officer represents a world movement for a better standard of living. The fact that the Government has been able to develop only 500 houses after the war is a reflection of the fact that the Council receive exactly the same amount because it is agreed to be doing equally well for the country. It is the proof of Government that in this matter of African advancement and that you will tell your people to and dissuade them from making unreasonable and excessive demands which, if agreed to

would hold up the development of industry or the expansion of services, and so only delay the time when all can enjoy equal standards and educational and other social service benefits.

The fact that 125 African men and women from Northern Rhodesia have been awarded bursaries to study outside the country during the last 12 years is a clear proof that the Government is doing all it can to assist Africans to qualify themselves for all employment. These bursaries for Africans cover also some travelling passages for the United Kingdom, training, pocket money and vacation allowances, and, in the case of women, the maintenance of their families.

At present the Government bursary holders are studying outside the country in Rhodesia, sixteen are studying for degrees, including two for medicine, six for agriculture, two for law, and six at other universities. Other bursary holders are studying in nursing, education, and other subjects at various universities. These figures include men and British bursary holders.

The president of the African Teachers Association who was in the chair, is Mr. J. B. Mzimba.

Kenya E.E.M.O. Reply to Mr. S. V. Cooke's Charges

Categorical Denial of Allegations by Elected Member of Legislative Council

THE EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS ORGANIZATION IN KENYA has just issued the following statement:

"The Organization considered the allegations made to the Press on August 6 by Mr. S. V. Cooke regarding the activities of the European Elected Members Organization."

It was found on examination that the facts stated by Mr. Cooke did not agree with the records of the Organization, which have been confirmed as correct during Mr. Cooke's membership, nor, in the opinion of members, did they accord with either the spirit or the substance of the allegations which took place at the events he recounted.

Press Publicity

"The Organization would have been content to leave the matter as it had it not been for the fact that Mr. Cooke's allegations have received considerable publicity in certain sections of the Press, including the vernacular Press. It is necessary therefore to state the unanimous opinion of all members other than Mr. Cooke substantiated by the records of the Organization where relevant.

"The Organization does not understand Mr. Cooke's claim that 'reactionary caucus controls members. There is no member who would permit such caucuses to exist.

"Mr. Cooke stated that he had objected to the acceptance of ministerial office by Group Captain Briggs. The fact is that Mr. Cooke was present at the meeting on October 30, 1956, when this matter was discussed. Mr. Cooke was not present when the vote was taken, but this was unanimous and there was no dissension. Mr. Cooke was present at the meeting on November 12, 1956, when these minutes were confirmed. In fact the chairman had written to members asking them to advise him of any amendments they wanted to make to these particular minutes.

Powerful Influences

"Mr. Cooke states that powerful influences were brought to him to stand as a candidate for a Ministry. Such influences were certainly not within the ranks of the European Elected Members, as none of them has any knowledge of such a suggestion, nor do the very complete records of the Organization show that such an idea has ever been considered.

"Mr. Cooke states that he objected to the suggestion

that Sir Alfred Vincent should be chairman of the European Elected Members Organization. On October 10, 1956, Mr. Cooke being present, Sir Alfred Vincent was unanimously elected to the chair, with no dissension.

Lost Opportunity

"Again, after Sir Alfred had been nominated as a Corporate Member of the Legislative Council, there was an opportunity for Mr. Cooke to register his objection, as it was thought wise to consider the position in view of Sir Alfred's changed status. Mr. Cooke was present, and again agreed, when Sir Alfred was unanimously confirmed as chairman.

"Again, on May 13, 1957, Mr. Cooke was present when it was unanimously agreed that Sir Alfred Vincent as chairman of the European Elected Members Organization would lead the non-Government European Elected Members in the House. Mr. Cooke was present at the subsequent meeting when these minutes were confirmed.

"The records show that it was the wish of European Elected Members as a whole to have discussions with the African Members, and not, as Mr. Cooke suggests, that such a meeting was initiated as a result of the threat of his resignation.

African Letter to Governor

"The facts are that on April 24, 1957, in a letter to the Governor (a copy of which was given to the Press by the African Members) in one paragraph they stated as follows:

"As expressed in our original statement and set in our discussion with you, we do not recognize the Shelton Plan and consequently recognize neither the Standstill agreement nor the conditions requiring change of the Constitution to take place only with the agreement of the three racial groups. We speak here of what we have talked in our discussions, namely that we shall only make our own and our own representatives to the Government and not to the European or Asian communities.

"We hold the Government fully responsible for the present unsatisfactory situation and request it to take action to bring about the necessary reforms. The Government has to face and answer the question we have put before it, and that is, whether it agrees with us that African representation in the Legislative Council as at present is inadequate. If the Government agrees with us, we ask to be told precisely what the Government is going to do to remedy the situation.

"Despite this statement, and in view of the fact that the African members had met the Asian group in order to attempt to negotiate and assist matters generally, the Organization invited the African Members to meet

it with the other groups on Thursday, May 30. The African Members, however, asked to meet the Organization alone. At the meeting, in conformity with their declarations, it was clear that the African Members were still only interested in knowing how many additional African Members the Organization would agree to, unconditionally. (The African Members were not prepared to discuss the setting up of machinery for discussions).

The Organization requested them, therefore, to send it copies of the letters sent to the Government setting out their specific demands for consideration by the Organization—which later received a copy of the first letter only.

On June 12 the Chairman received a postcard from the African Members asking when a second meeting could take place—the African Members would like to meet as soon as possible since the time factor in this matter is one of great importance.

The Chairman spoke to their representative and told him that it was not a simple matter, and that the whole of the constitutional implications arising were still being studied, and they would receive the Organization's views towards the end of June. The European Elected Members' statement was ultimately posted to all Elected Members of each group on July 4. The last two paragraphs of this statement read as follows:

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

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

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

Another Meeting

"Mr. Cooke stated: 'Nevertheless another meeting was promised to the Africans, but the Organization went back on its agreement because it was chagrined and annoyed at the African decision to send a deputation to England'. Mr. Cooke, as commonly mistaken in his view. The Africans' decision had no influence whatsoever on the decisions of the Organization. It was clearly desirable and necessary for the statement issued by the Organization to be studied before a further meeting took place.

"On the question of 'unanimity at all costs' referred to by Mr. Cooke, it must be understood that, whilst unanimity is desirable, it has never been the subject of pressure on individual members, and members are always invited to record their dissent on any subject."

"Mr. Cooke resigned on July 17 because he interpreted Mr. Havelock's statement that the Organization's statement was 'cagey' as meaning 'tricky and deceitful'. The normal meaning, as the Organization understands it, is 'cautious'.

"On the same day Mr. Cooke spoke at Mvuli Beach Hotel, and, according to the reports which appeared in the *Mombasa Times* of July 19, he attacked or criticized in turn the European Elected Members, their statement, an African Member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, the Asian Minister without Portfolio, the Indian community, the Lyttelton Plan, ('a ghastly failure'), and His Excellency the

Governor, but at the same time stated that he did not intend it is time we European assembled ourselves and we will not be set back by the future I cannot understand this, I can hear all being said. There is nothing to be gained in any way at all, nothing to be achieved by maintaining the present leadership of this country.

Action Decried

Amongst these present at the meeting was Commander D. L. Blunt, chairman of the Shanzu and District Plot-Owners Association, who on July 31 made the following statement: 'This association disassociates itself entirely from the views of the Member for the Coast, Mr. V. Cooke, M.P., on the future constitution, and deplors his action in not supporting all the other European Elected Members, to present a united European front.'

In a Press interview on August 6 Mr. Cooke stated that Mr. Blunt did not express (at a meeting at Mvuli Beach Hotel) any divergent views or take exception to what was said at the time. It was only 20 days later, after he had been elected by two European Members that he (Mr. Blunt) said in this agitation, 'The facts are... and Commander Blunt says that... that he did state divergently... at the meeting, and he was so worried by Mr. Cooke's remarks that he approached two members of the Legislative Council who happened to be in Mombasa at the time.

This is a very different thing from Mr. Cooke's understanding that the two members took a 'initiative, which could have been easily corrected had he made the necessary inquiries. This resulted in his second attack on the Organization, and probably probably the following letter which he sent to the Chairman of the European Elected Members Organization on August 11:

Witch-Hit-Makers

"Dear Alfred—I hear from a reliable source that two Elected Members have been making mischief at Shanzu in my constituency. That's all right by me, but since they have taken the opportunity to expect some pretty hard knocks, both here and abroad, when I go next Wednesday I shall do so to you personally for your patience and skill, but I do not envy a position which you are certain to find intolerable before long. Kind regards, etc. P.S. You can make what use you like of this letter."

"It was agreed unanimously at a meeting of the Organization held on Monday, August 12, that the foregoing statement should be made, and it is appropriate to record that, with one exception, all members of the European Elected Members Organization have been in full agreement with each other on the steps to be taken as a result of the African Elected Members' demand for an unconditional increase of 15 African seats. Mr. Cooke was the one exception."

This statement is signed on behalf of the European Elected Members Organization by Sir Alfred Vincent, the chairman.

Kenya Amateur Athletic Championships

WELL-KNOWN SPORTSMEN are actively concerned with the Kenya Amateur Athletic Championships which are to be held at Kisumu on August 23 and 24.

Mr. G. T. A. chairman of the Nyanza Provincial Sports Council, headed the quarter finals of the British Amateur Golf Championship in 1950, and has twice won the Coronation Tournament and the Kenza Golf Championship in Kenya. For six years he played for Edinburgh Academicals. He has also played Rugby football and cricket.

Two of the three trainers of the Nyanza provincial team are captained by the Kenya Police and are well-known names—Cambridge, Cambridge University Athletic Club, and Mr. C. M. Carruthers was at one time captain of the university hockey team.

They will be associated with Mr. E. Evans, a teacher at Sirie Training Centre, an all-round sportsman, and brother of Mr. J. C. Evans, sports officer of the Colony

C.P.A. Pleads for Substantial Aid for Kenya

Injection of Public and Private Capital of Paramount Importance

IN OUR VISIT TO KENYA we discovered a strong and just desire to expand with expansion and reform. We were struck, however, by the immediate financial problems, which appear to leave far too many vital projects dependent on the existing financial capacity of the Colony.

When the emergency budget was balanced, the Government intended to finance the development programme by the prompt revision of the development plan. It is, however, as H.M. Government have indicated these years, and H.M. Government, and for several years been making annual provision by grant or loan to cover the difference between revenue and expenditure.

A sudden reversal of the United Kingdom policy of helping to bridge the gap in the Kenya budget, which is now running at about £1m a year, would be extremely serious, since not only the local allocation of funds for development but even the maintenance of projects in being would be affected. Even an curtailment, there is no doubt that expansion is imperative in certain fields of expenditure. We hope that the present policy of assistance will be maintained, and reduced only as the need for it disappears.

Taxation Lower

Taxation in Kenya is lower than in the U.K., particularly the income tax. On the other hand, the taxpayer in Kenya provides for himself many services which are provided on a national basis in the United Kingdom, examples being medical attention, provision for old age, and part of the cost of education.

A true comparison with Kenya is probably the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which is a competitor for both capital investment and technical skills. Kenya must be in a position to attract both of these on a sufficient scale if the country is ever to become viable and provide adequately for its population. A comparison of this kind leads inexorably to the conclusion that increases of any serious order in Kenya taxation at present would merely lead to the exclusion of investment and technical skills.

If we are correct in our belief that little substantial additional taxation can be raised in Kenya without serious detrimental effects on the future of the economy, there is a period of years ahead during which the injection of capital, from both public and private sources, will be of paramount importance.

Indeed, in the public sector it might have been better not to set the process of reform in motion at all unless it can be carried through to a successful conclusion; and so far as agriculture is concerned this is our firm opinion.

Development Budget Separate

The development plan in Kenya drafted in 1946 and has been revised regularly since then. At the moment it foresees claims of over £23m. The development budget is kept separate from the ordinary budget of the Colony, and is financed by votes from the Legislative Council for development purposes, as and when money is available and by grants or loans from the U.K., largely through Colonial Development and Welfare Act funds. It was through this channel that H.M. Government made £5m available for African agriculture in 1954.

We explored with the Government of Kenya the cost of extending the Swynnerton Plan for a further five years (the period best suited for agricultural planning of this kind in

Kenya), of giving education (in which no return can be expected for a period of years), the necessary interim support, and of other essential developments.

The figures for agriculture, £5m over five years; education, £21m over three years; teacher training, £500,000 for immediate use; in electricity and water supplies, £1,000,000 for immediate use.

The Kenya Government's policy, which is exercised by the consequences of slowing down the development plans and hopes, once the Colony's economy is balanced, to reduce to about £21m to £3m a year into it. Even this rate would have to be cut severely if the economy is restricted.

So long as financial resources are restricted, the productive projects, which are often by no means the least profitable, are bound to suffer, since the available capital is not allowed to expand production, boost the economy, and meet by that means the annual bills. It is not in the best interests of Kenya that a hand-to-mouth policy should be enforced, at the end of a year's crisis when they involved an immense unproductive expenditure on security measures and the military campaign. The money and effort spent on quelling the Mau Mau insurrection had been used for productive and long-term peaceful projects, would have changed the whole situation in Kenya.

Opportunities Grasped

We were impressed by the fact that the Government of Kenya has grasped the opportunity to bring to a firmer and more progressive economic and social structure. Having taken the initiative, the Government finds itself in the position of being followed so eagerly that there is a grave danger of the resources available failing to maintain its basic development programmes. This must not happen, as it does the consequences would be unpredictable.

Out of the evil of the Kenya emergency, great good has been created by a forward-looking policy, which was made possible by generous financial support from H.M. Government. It would be disastrous to halt at this crucial period in the development which has ensued.

The strong plea we have made for substantial aid to Kenya is based upon our view of the economy in all its aspects. There are, nevertheless, other considerations.

As much has been said of the colour bar. There are progressive days in Kenya and many of the grounds for complaint of even four years ago no longer exist. We met and had meals with Africans and Asians in the best hotels, as well as in the Parliament buildings. There is still room for improvement, but we believe the complete end of the colour bar will not be long delayed, particularly as educated and qualified Africans, Arabs, and Asians play an increasing part in the general life of the country. The education programme has a major contribution to make in this respect.

Multi-Racial Education

Multi-racial education is still an explosive topic of discussion in Kenya; and not exclusively in European circles. What is feared, on many grounds, as a matter of compulsion assumes quite another aspect on a voluntary basis. The single multi-racial primary school in Nairobi, the pioneer in this field, is doing well, and will in time acquire its own influence and importance. A secondary school, on the same voluntary basis, should in our opinion be the next step. It is by such experiments, carried out on the best possible foundations, that tolerance is spread, rather than by controversial legislation which begins in bitterness and may poison the natural flow of good will among moderate people of all races.

Before leaving Kenya we were able to meet the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission (Sir Bruce Hutt) and some of his principal colleagues. We also visited the High Commission's research stations for agriculture, forestry, and veterinary science at Muguga, near Nairobi. There is no disposition in Kenya to underrate the value of the services common to East Africa which are administered by the High Commission, and we hope their economic importance will be fostered throughout the region. The research being carried out at Muguga is of the greatest importance, not only to East Africa but to other parts of the continent.

On our travels in Kenya, which covered most of the Colony, we were in daily touch with the administrative and specialist departmental officers in the field. They merit the highest praise for their work and for the sense of urgency and mission they bring to it. The administration displays leadership of outstanding quality to which we wish to pay a sincere tribute.

These passages are taken from the report of the delegation recently sent to Kenya by the U.K. Branch of the C.P.A.

General Parliament Debates Dominion Status

Dilemma to Face Exact Provision of Preamble to the Constitution

DOMINION STATUS WAS DEBATED in the Federal Assembly last week on a motion by Mr. L. Mamba, a Northern Rhodesian African, who proposed that it should not be granted until the majority of all inhabitants express their desire for it. Apart from African opposition, there were no Europeans, he said, who thought it necessary to demand a higher status for the Federation. The motion was officially favoured only because other Colonial countries had attained Dominion status. The Federation was living quite happily, and "any change that might come in the governing of the Federation will do nothing but make the people alarmed, and that may lead the Federation into very serious darkness." The three territorial governments should consult all sections of their people—Africans and their councillors, industrialists and political societies.

H.M. Government must realize that we will not accept the decision on Dominion status in the form of an imposition, as was done in the case of Federation. We will wish to be given free expression and freedom of views, and that these should be considered by the higher authority. Africans regarded the British Government as a trustee, and hoped that there would be no second breaking of faith.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, leader of the Dominion party, saying that it was impossible to discover the opinion of the majority, quoted the case of the British Labour M.P. who visited his farm before federation to find out what his 600 African labourers, mainly from the north, thought about it. He found only one Southern Rhodesian African who had ever heard of federation; the rest knew nothing. Not for a very long time could a genuine referendum be carried out on any question.

Chiefs Should be Consulted

Chiefs should, however, be consulted, and the opinions of the district commissioners and African councils in the northern territories must also be taken into consideration.

"I do not believe it is any use saying that they have to be consulted until the Colonial Office make quite clear to the African population and the leaders of African opinion what the opinion of H.M. Government is. If H.M. Government thinks we should have our independence the sooner they begin to put that over in the northern territories the better, and the sooner they make it clear that the Federal Government is every bit as trustworthy as H.M. Government, and that the African people should look to the Government here rather than the other Government overseas, the better it will be."

Having lived practically all his life with Africans, often for periods of six months without seeing a European, the speaker could not understand the fear of some Africans of owing allegiance to the Federal Government, and that those fears were allayed the Federation could progress.

SIR ROY WELLESLEY, the Federal Prime Minister, said that he had not discussed the question of independence for the Federation when he attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference. In April there had been discussions with the U.K. Government on a variety of subjects, including this matter. The question of independence would not arise until the Constitution was reviewed in 1960, when a programme would be considered for the attainment of full membership of the Commonwealth.

It would be extremely difficult to assess public opinion in this country by adult suffrage. That was not likely in the foreseeable future, and any Government, whatever its hue, would be in a very difficult position in trying to fulfil the

exact intention of the preamble to the Constitution, which required the Government to obtain the views of all the inhabitants.

It was not necessary, African opinion should be consulted and a referendum put, but the course that Africans had the right to take should be the intention of the Federation. Given the general trend in world events, there was almost nothing to stop the Federation moving to independence within the commonwealth.

It was not Mr. Mamba's intention to say that the people, if they were that desperate, opposing the Africans could bring about a state of affairs wherein this would not occur. He was saying that a white man could do a much better service if he would try and help to make a success of the Federation. This Government has shown by its unwillingness to do its duty to the African people along with it.

The time has come when there should be some questions being asked of the Africans making their own contribution to the affairs of the Federation. They will help the African people far more by developing the Federation's government, preaching that you can destroy it because, before you can destroy it, you can't!

The Prime Minister asked Mr. Mamba to explain why the motion that the Government did not want to be asked to vote on it, we have accepted his principle that African opinion should be consulted. Sir Roy said:

SIR JOHN MOFFAT said that the constitution was carefully drawn up and the expression in the preamble "when the inhabitants so desire" was put in to ensure that the Federation might go forward to full Commonwealth membership when the inhabitants so desired.

I say quite definitely that the Africans in the Protectorate, at any rate, will be most grateful of a change of status until they no longer feel the necessity for the protection of H.M. Government. If the African peoples feel acutely the need for the protection of H.M. Government, it is axiomatic that their desire would be that that degree of protection should be maintained. It was extremely difficult to find out exactly what individual Africans desired in this matter, but while feeling of insecurity existed the protection of H.M. Government must continue.

MR. M. KAKUMU thought Europeans too impatient, too eager to get on with new things. Having achieved Federation, could they not be satisfied with that until they had persuaded the people that the present kind of Government would succeed?

Dodging the Issue

MR. W. M. CHIRWA said it was one thing to promise that African opinion would be consulted, and another to ask not merely for consultation but for a final decision of views from the inhabitants. The Prime Minister had dodged the issue, "trying to place a wrong interpretation of the Constitution to suit the environment in which the lives, which is quite wrong, because the spirit of the Constitution must be upheld even though it is contrary to the wishes of certain individuals."

Should Dominion status be granted in 1960? In the Federal Government at present Africans had no part to play, and it could be wrong to expect them to agree that their affairs should be transferred to the control of a Government in which they had no say. Africans had no confidence in the Federal Government and were therefore not prepared to sanction Dominion status. The Federation was multi-racial, whereas the other former African Colonies which had been granted Dominion status were not.

The Prime Minister had said that there was nothing to stop the Federation moving towards independence. The world was moving towards independence for all countries, but also the general trend is anti-colonialism, against the race domination; the other, towards a state when all people should have equal treatment and equal opportunities afforded by their Governments. If the Europeans in Central Africa think that by seeking Dominion status they are in accord with the trend of the world they are quite mistaken. African opinion could be consulted through the network of local authorities and councils.

MR. ALEXANDER SCOTT considered that the Government had not done anything big enough to gain the confidence of the good will of the people. If it could show the British Government and the Africans that it could take over the burden of protection and treat Africans in a responsible, practical manner, there would be little difficulty in interpreting the debatable

(Continued on Page 1734)

U.N. Addresses Visiting Mission

Political Instability of the Extremists

THE UNITED TANGANYIKA PARTY has sent to the members of the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations a letter signed by its general director, Mr. Bwana, in the following terms:

"The executive of the United Tanganyika Party invite your attention to political changes which have occurred in Tanganyika since the last Visiting Mission. On this occasion only one political party existed in the country. Since then the United Tanganyika Party has been formed.

"The original founder members of the majority of the nominated Representative Members of the Legislative Council, African, Asian, and European, of whom 26 signed the manifesto of the party, are retained and no one dissented. Since that time the party has expanded to a membership of over 100,000 in 1957. It has 19 branches either in being or being formed and with an average monthly membership intake of about 550. The most important feature of our membership to which I invite your attention is that 65% are African, 24.9% Asian, and 9.5% European. Each member on joining the United Tanganyika Party signs a card stating that he understands and believes in our aims, and our agents assure themselves that our policy is in fact understood. I stress this point because we have made every endeavour to see that our party is a fully responsible one. Although we aim at a mass membership, we shall not proceed faster than it is possible for us to educate our members into an understanding of our principles.

Multi-Racial Party

"We are a multi-racial party and aim at securing independence and self-government for Tanganyika within the British Commonwealth of Nations. We hope that political developments in the country will be so guided that eventually a truly non-racial society will emerge in which all races will regard themselves as Tanganyikans rather than as Africans, Asians, or Europeans, and that the country will in consequence be governed in the interests of all inhabitants of the Territory.

"Point 6 of our aims and principles states: 'It must be frankly recognized that the Tanganyika Governments of the future will be largely African and that the speed at which they assume their responsibilities will depend on their progress and preparedness and mutual efforts to raise their educational and economic status. There can be no progress if standards are lowered, and the United Tanganyika Party stands firmly by the principle that advances towards self-government must be fully responsible, and that the highest standards of efficiency, honesty, and integrity must be maintained.'

"It will be seen that we recognize that the Africans as the majority of the inhabitants will in course of time, and as they progress, largely form the Governments of the future, although it is hoped that a mature democracy and as a non-racial State, Tanganyika will vote on the basis of the most suitable candidate and not on the basis of race and colour. This is an ideal we feel fully in accord with the principles on which the United Nations Organization was itself formed.

"As the Mission pursues its inquiries throughout the Territory the United Tanganyika Party hopes that it will particularly observe the great need for the educational opportunities, and the highest standards of health which he naturally desires. The Mission will no doubt observe, too, the economic rôle played by the immigrant in Tanganyika—the European, the Asian, and the Arab.

"It will be noted that the United Tanganyika Party is a nationalist party although a multi-racial one, as opposed to being a nationalist non-racial party. It is this more truly representative of the inhabitants of the Territory, and we believe in the best interests of Tanganyika. The Mission will perhaps not be unaware that demands for self-government by extremists in the Territory, without regard to any of the factors which would ensure a democratic, stable and viable State in which the interests of everyone in the Territory are assured, have

created political instability which has damaged the economy of the Territory and jeopardized future progress. We are confident that in the course of its inquiries the Mission will bear these points in mind, and satisfy themselves by conversation with members of all races and by its own observations how far our contentions are correct.

"We believe that as the Mission will be sensitive of the great need to be met to advance the African they will appreciate that capital must be attracted into the Territory, and that large sums must be spent on capital development beyond the resources of the Territory itself. The United Tanganyika Party hopes that the Mission will see its way to recommend practical assistance to Tanganyika by encouraging loans, grants, and the entry of private capital into the country. It is in this way that we feel that U.N.C. could render the greatest service to Tanganyika, and the inhabitants of the Territory will meet with interest the observations and findings of the Mission.

"I enclose with this letter a copy of our aims and principles together with some literature which may be of interest. A detailed policy statement of the party will be discussed at a convention to be held in the next month, and it is hoped that the Mission will be able to accept an invitation to attend during its visit to Tanganyika Province over the period September 10-14.

Rhodes Medallists

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner in London, last week presented medals to three former British South Africa Police officers: the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service to Lieut. Col. W. H. D. Walker, and the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service to Captain S. V. Brewer and ex-Deputy Inspector J. B. Hall. Colonel Walker and Captain Brewer both retired this year and are now attached as interviewing officers to the British Immigrants Selection Board at Rhodesia House. Inspector Hall, who retired in 1955, was recently ordained in Rochester Cathedral and is serving his diaconate in Tonbridge, Kent.



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Breaching of the Livonde Bund

Unhappy Start to Shire Valley Scheme

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE LEVELS of Lake Nyasa have important and far-reaching repercussions throughout Nyasaland. They prevent development of port and other facilities on the lake, and, more importantly, cause the Shire River either to flood or run low, as to expose extensive tracts of fertile alluvial soils in the lower valley area.

These fluctuations are caused by a natural cycle. During and the recession of sand bars in the river channel between the lake and the Murchison Falls (a series of cataracts where the Shire tumbles into the lower valley) build up the level of the lake by restricting the outflow of water. When the pressure of the water stored becomes too strong for the obstructions to hold, the lake empties, scouring out the river channel and flooding the lower valley in the process. Then, with the lake level low and the current slack, the silting process begins again.

The highest water level ever recorded occurred in 1937. Immediately afterwards the waters of the lake burst out and the level of the lake has since been falling, while extensive areas of the lower valley remain under water.

Controlling Lake Level

In 1950 the Nyasaland Government invited Sir William Halcrow and Partners to investigate means of controlling the flooding of the Shire Valley, the possibilities of developing hydro-electric power from the Murchison Falls, and the economic potentialities of such developments. Their report, presented to the Federal Government in 1954 (the Federal Government having succeeded the territorial Government in Nyasaland as the relevant authority), recommended that the level of Lake Nyasa should be controlled by means of a barrage at Matope, immediately north of the Murchison Falls, and that the falls should be harnessed for the generation of hydro-electric power.

From the power produced local industries could be established, such as the smelting of aluminium ore, the production of wood pulp and ethyl alcohol from local timber, and the manufacture of fertilizers. The prevention of flooding would permit the reclamation of land, which could be used for rice and cotton production. The cost of the entire scheme was estimated at £80m. The report was adopted by the Federal Government.

The first stage of the project recommended by the engineers was the building of a temporary bund at Livonde, north of the proposed dam site at Matope. By blocking the outflow from the lake, the bund would allow detailed exploration of the soils in the lower river marshes, prevent the level of the lake falling below that required by the proposed Matope dam, and facilitate the construction of various works in the dry season. In October 1955 the Federal Government announced that the building of the Livonde bund would start in the following April. It was completed in September 1956.

Government Pledge

Due to two excessively heavy rainy seasons, however, the long-term trend forecast by the engineers, that the level of the lake would continue to fall, was not fulfilled. Before the bund was completed the lake level was within 4 ft. of the maximum recorded in 1937. The danger was no longer of the lake level being too low, but that it would be too high and reach beyond the 1937 level, on which the engineers' calculations had been based. Faced by the possibility that the bund might force the lake level higher still, the Federal Government gave a pledge that the bund would be breached if there was any such danger.

Because this might occur in the next rainy season—the present lake level being only 10 inches below the maximum—the Federal Government has ordered the bund, which has cost £37,000, to be breached next week.

Asked why a spillway was not built for such an eventuality, Sir Malcolm Murray, the Federal Minister responsible, has stated that a spillway was included in the original tenders,

but because they exceeded the money allocated for the project, and in view of the engineers' forecast that the level of the lake would fall, the spillway was eventually excluded. Furthermore, it was intended only to evacuate a small section of the full flow of the Shire, and as present circumstances demanded the full flow being released the bund would have had to be destroyed even if the spillway had been built.

Defining "Civilized Man"

Sir John Moffat's Views

THE "PERNICIOUS EXPRESSION, 'CIVILIZED MAN' had done incalculable harm in clouding the major issues," Sir John Moffat, the European member representing Northern Rhodesian African interests, said recently in the Federal Parliament.

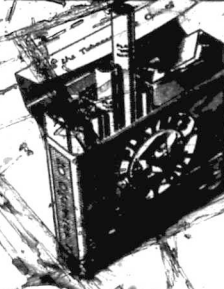
Sir John, who is also chairman of the African Affairs Board, said that the true definition of civilized man in that context was a red herring.

"In a situation as complex and perilous as the one that confronts us, clear thinking is absolutely essential, and expressions of this kind are a major menace."

"When a franchise law lays down a definite qualification that a voter shall earn, say, £500 a year, what it does is to permit a man who earns £501 to vote and exclude a man who earns £499. Civilization has nothing whatsoever to do with the matter."

He did not dispute the need for educational and financial qualifications, for those who possessed them were obviously more likely to understand the issues involved and less likely to listen to irresponsible elements. "But these are tendencies only; they are not absolute truths, and it is possible for a brilliant scholar to know nothing whatsoever about politics, and it is possible to have unscrupulous millionaires."

While qualifications were necessary for voters, they had nothing to do with civilization. The best definition of civilized man was outlined in that document full of imperfect wisdom, the Tredgold Report, which said that a civilized man was one "who does not allow his reason to be governed by his prejudices."



Player's
Please





SALISBURY: On the morning of the 12th of 1890, the 1st Col. Edward Graham Pennington's Corps reached the plain on which Salisbury now stands. As the ideal for a town he selected a hill called Fortress which was the nucleus of the capital of the territory which was to be named Rhodesia. The name of this fortress was changed to Salisbury.

This decision changed the course of history in Rhodesia. The Pioneer Corps—a group of men—went on a road through the miles of dense country in order to establish a road held the land conceded by the Natives. For the first time the Mashona people saw the new town took shape immediately. The first business in it were a butcher, a baker and a lawyer, and any man who had goods to sell, he was forced to go out with his rifle and bring back game.

Today, Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is a modern city of nearly 200,000 people. Important both administratively and commercially, it is also a collecting and distributing centre covering the principal producing and mining areas of Southern Rhodesia. Business men who require information on the conditions in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are invited to write to our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



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PERSONALIA

SIR G. ... holiday in Ireland.

MR. G. ... London from Kenya.

MR. ... arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. ... has won the East African Derby with his colt Mohy.

MR. H. R. ... London Motors, Ltd. has left Sir of Salis.

MR. ... been elected to the board of ... Van Ryneveld.

MARGARET ... has been paying a brief visit to Uganda and Kenya.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya is in England on six weeks' leave.

... will visit ...

... of the chairmanship of the board of Fry's ...

... of Oms. Qms. Southern Rhodesia, has celebrated her 101st birthday.

... of Investment Loan and Finance Agency, Ltd., new to Nairobi a few days ago.

MR. L. F. MANTON, a director of Alex. ... Ltd., will revisit East Africa about a month hence.

MR. G. W. RAYMOND has been elected chairman of the newly-formed East African Society of Travel Agents.

... DAVID STirling left London airport on Saturday for East Africa, on his way back to Rhodesia.

SIR ARTHUR and LADY VINCENT are due in London at the beginning of September for a visit of a few days.

MR. ADJEL, Minister for the Interior in Ghana, has left to study police organization in Egypt and the Sudan.

MR. C. M. G. ARGWINGS KODIEK, president of Nairobi African District Congress, is shortly due in London.

MR. H. E. E. PHILLIPS, Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Financial Secretary in Nyasaland.

SAYED MOHED HAWAD EL NIL, Sudanese Ambassador in Moscow, has presented his credentials as Ambassador to Poland also.

MR. D. R. LALWANI has been appointed general manager of the Bank of India, following the death of MR. D. R. THOM.

MR. REUBEN OGENDO, geography master at Maseno School, Kenya, is to take the B.Sc. degree course at Aberdeen University.

Having completed his short visit to Kenya, MR. MAI WHITFIELD, the United States Olympic 800-metre champion, went on to Uganda.

SIR ERNEST GOODALE, who lately visited Northern Rhodesia, has been elected Upper Bailiff of the Weavers' Company for the ensuing year.

DR. D. LEWIS, of the Medical Department in Northern Rhodesia, will shortly take up the duties of medical officer to Nakuru County Council, Kenya.

CORONEL R. P. W. ARLANE, who has been appointed chairman of Ransomes and Rapier Ltd., is a director of New Union Goldfields, Ltd., which has Rhodesian interests.

MRS. C. L. JAMES, of Bulawayo, who has been in England for the past six months, is due back to Rhodesia early in October. She has been in the Colony for some 30 years.

MR. R. J. HARRIS has won the Kenya singles tennis championship for the first time and the Kenya doubles championship with Mr. J. E. MAYERS, who has been singles champion on four occasions. The women's singles champion, Mrs. SWYNNERTON, who also won the title five years ago.

THE AGA KHAN has returned to London from his brief visits to India, Pakistan, and East Africa. For two days last week he was a guest of the GOVERNOR OF KENYA and LADY MARY BARKING.

MR. G. M. PHIRI, a master at the teacher training school at Livingstonia, has been awarded a British Council bursary for a study tour in Scotland. He will leave Nyasaland next month.

MR. ABDUL KHALIF, a regular artist of Radio Somali in the Somaliland Protectorate, is directing a theatrical group from the Protectorate which has been giving concerts locally and in Somalia.

MR. A. R. G. ... arrived in Uganda to take up duty as Deputy Commissioner for Community Development, has been Deputy Director of Social Welfare and Community Development in Ghana.

LORD HINCHINGBROOK, Independent Conservative M.P. for South Dorset, who takes a keen interest in Colonial affairs, is visiting Russia with his daughter at the invitation of some members of the Supreme Soviet.

MR. L. H. F. SANDERSON, overseas personnel officer of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., who has visited all the overseas establishments of the group, has returned to service. His successor is ...

... BARKING, son of SIR EVELYN and LADY ... has arrived in Kenya to join the 3rd Battalion of the African Rifles. He has been serving with the 1st Southberland Fusiliers as a second lieutenant.

MR. FREDERICK J. HEATH, an engineer in the East African Posts and Telegraphs, has won a motor-car in a competition in which entrants were asked to place in order of importance various features of the vehicle in question.

MR. MACCOLM ARCHER, public relations officer to East African Railways and Harbours, MRS. ARCHER, and their family will leave London tomorrow for a fortnight's holiday in Italy before they fly back to Nairobi from Rome.

THE RT. REV. HUMPHRY BEEVOR, lately Bishop of Lebombo, has returned to this country and is to become a house master and senior chaplain at The King's School, Canterbury, at which there are many sons of Colonial officials.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is undertaking a road, river, and air visit to rural areas of the North-western Province and remote parts of Barotseland. He left Lusaka on August 10 and is expected back on August 27.

While CAPTAIN A. SLATER, captain of the East African Marine Sciences Research Organization vessel DANLON, is on leave, COMMANDER I. P. STEVENSON, former master of the floating laboratory ship RESEARCH, will be in command.

GAYSTON HALL SCHOOL, Nuturst, near Horsham, West Sussex. Independent boarding and day school for boys and girls from five to 13 with a senior department where pupils may stay to complete their school careers. Agricultural course in senior department on one of the best farms in the county. Prospectuses and particulars from the school VISITOR, The Lord Bishop of Chichester, Park, The Rev. Dr. G. H. Gibson, M.A., Ph.D.

PUBLIC MEETING
FIRST SECRETARY Sudanese ...
 Sudan and East Africa to the African Forum (Sudan Group), on Tuesday, August 27, at 7 p.m., 32, Peter Street, London, W.1. (off Tottenham Court Road).
ALL WELCOME

COMMANDER H. F. P. GREENFELLA, chairman of Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., has returned to London from visiting the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

MRS. O. T. DURRANT, since 1953 Commissioner for Girl Guides in Kenya, has been awarded the Silver Fish, the highest award for exceptional service to the movement. She went to Kenya in 1947, but her career in the Guides started in Hampshire 23 years earlier.

Mrs. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P. Parliamentary Under-secretary for Commonwealth Relations, will visit India and Ceylon next month after attending the Independence celebrations in Malaya. Mr. Alport is a former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

After his spell of business in London, Mr. **WERNER BRADFORD**, Director of Information Services to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will take long leave with his family, partly in the United Kingdom and partly in Spain and Italy. He is due back at Salisbury at the beginning of the year.

Mr. J. SHAW, Lecturer in Zoology in the University of Durham, has received an award under the Royal Society and Sunfield Foundation Commonwealth bursaries scheme to enable him to study osmotic and ionic regulation in East African freshwater crabs at Makerere College, Uganda during the next two months.

Mr. F. D. HOGAN, an education officer in Northern Rhodesia, and **Mr. P. S. TREGGAR**, formerly Assistant Director of African Education in that country, and now of the Institute of Education at London University, are the joint authors of an arithmetic handbook for Standard III children in African schools.

SIR ROBERT ANIMLEY, former Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and now speaker of the Mauritius Legislature, and **LADY SPANLEY** are visiting the Federation.

Their daughter, **PHILLADA**, recently was appointed to Grade 14 in Nyasaland. **Sir Robert** was High Commissioner in the Western Pacific until last year.

LORD MALVERN, first Prime Minister of the Federation, **LADY MALVERN**, and their younger son, the Hon. **Lord Guinness**, will leave Rhodesia at the end of the month for a three-month visit to Europe. They will tour Italy, Switzerland, and Britain. While in this country Lord Malvern will attend the House of Lords.

MR. M. C. MAINZA, of Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Margaret Wrong silver medal for his book in Tonga entitled "Kabusa Ueta Tunji" which was published last year. **Mrs. ASAVIA WANDIRIA** of Makerere College, Uganda, was awarded the third prize of £5 for a historical study of the work of the Church Missionary Society in Busoga.

MAJOR C. HARVEY RICHARDS, who was general manager of Oruwira Minerals Ltd., and the Mpanda mine in Tanganyika Territory until 1955, when he went to the Argentine, has been elected vice-president of the Calangasta Chamber of Mines. Calangasta is the mining centre of the San Juan Province. Major Richards had spent 22 years in Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. J. W. SMETHURST, who was for many years in the Education Department in Tanganyika, at one time as provincial education officer in the Tanganyika Province, will later in the year return to the Territory to become education secretary and treasurer of the U.M.C.A. Diocese of Zanzibar. He has been studying for the degree at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

MR. G. C. M. DOWSON having been transferred to the Ministry of Defence in Nairobi, **MR. F. A. BEET** has become District Commissioner in Nakuru. He served in East Africa with the Royal Engineers during the last war, came back to England, graduated at Cambridge University, was called to the Bar, and joined the Colonial Service 10 years ago. He has been in Kenya since 1949, latterly in the Special Branch of the Kenya Police.

Visitors from the Federation

VISITORS FROM THE FEDERATION who have called recently at Rhodes House, London, have included Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Arnell, Mr. & Mrs. N. C. Baggaley, Mr. J. Bainbridge, Mr. G. Blake, Mr. A. N. Boyd, Mr. E. R. Bromberg, Mr. & Mrs. Payne, Mr. M. M. Buchan, Mr. C. Charlton, Mr. W. Coates, Mr. M. B. Curley, Mr. H. G. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Edwards, the Rev. & Mrs. R. P. Finch, Mr. C. G. Gassley, Dr. W. Gillet, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. C. T. B. Gordon, Dr. & Mrs. E. C. Harvey, Mr. T. E. de la Hunt, Mr. B. G. Hunt, Captain H. D. T. Kirkpatrick, Mr. & Mrs. M. T. Lacey, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Lester, Mr. W. C. Martin, Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Moly, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Moulden, Mr. & Mrs. Mulligan, Mrs. E. Mackintosh, Mr. & Mrs. C. Partridge, Mr. & Mrs. W. Raymond, Mr. & Mrs. V. Richardson, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. Mrs. J. E. Rowland, Mr. P. Sharpe, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. P. Thornton, Mr. & Mrs. A. Tolson, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Turner, Mr. G. P. Valdey, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Walkerdine, Mr. D. Williams, Mr. E. Williams, and Mrs. J. Walker.

Callers at the Northern Rhodesia Office have included: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Arnell, Mrs. J. H. Barclay Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. Bennett, Mr. W. Bradford, Mr. & Mrs. C. Chellah, Mr. J. Cowley, Mr. M. Curley, Mr. H. H. Foreman, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gomer, Dr. W. Gillet, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. A. A. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. B. Gennie, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Grayling, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Hall, Mr. R. S. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Landless, Mr. E. J. Lead, Mr. & Mrs. I. Leadham, Mr. A. McBride, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Nicholas, Mr. E. Ploymann, Mr. & Mrs. V. A. Richardson, Mr. H. W. Siwale, Mr. J. E. W. Smith, Mr. P. J. Steer, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Thompson, Mr. W. O'N. Upley, Mr. E. M. Treasler, Mr. & Mrs. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, Paramount Chief Uthmanya, Mr. E. H. N. Warrington, Mr. & Mrs. Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. L. Woodcock.

Commonwealth Fellow

MR. K. SARGENT has left Kenya to spend a year in the United States studying forest administration and management on a Commonwealth Pine fellowship. His time will be divided almost equally between the Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University, in the western districts of the U.S.A., and at Duke University, North Carolina. His wife is a Canadian, and they hope to spend two months in Canada at the end of next year. Mr. Sargent has been in Kenya for the past 12 years.

Police Investigator

MR. A. W. ROBERTSON, who is in charge of the Colonial Office Police Department, is due in Northern Rhodesia on September 20 to investigate police conditions in that Protectorate. He joined the Colonial Administration Service in Tanganyika Territory in 1936 as a cadet, became a district commissioner, was posted to the Secretariat, and in 1951 went to Kenia as Financial Secretary. Last year he was temporarily seconded to the Colonial Office.

Kenya Barrister

MR. CHOSITAI MALIN, a Kenya barrister who has been appointed O.C. was born in the Colony 10 years ago, educated in Nairobi and called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1936. Entering the Legislative Council in 1949, he was re-elected in 1952 and 1955. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry for Commerce and Industry in 1955 and Asian Minister without Portfolio in the following year. He is a former president of the Kenya branch of the Law Society.

Colonial Promotions

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: **Northern Rhodesia**—MR. H. L. JONES, to be administrative secretary, **Nyasaland**—MRS. J. B. HOBSON, to be Attorney General, **Kenya**—MR. J. B. HOBSON, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, **Uganda**—MESSRS. R. C. RAMAGE, to be chairman of the Public Services Commission, A. G. ROBERTSON, to be Director of Tsetse Control, and A. F. M. SMITH, to be Director of Lands and Commissioner of Mines.

Obituary

Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake

DR. ARTHUR JOHN JEX-BLAKE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (LONDON), of Kyuna, Nairobi, has died in Kenya at the age of 83. He was the second son of the late Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D., Dean of Wells, and of one of the headmistresses of Rugby.

Jex-Blake was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and then qualified in medicine at St. George's Hospital, London. Soon afterwards a travelling fellowship granted by his university enabled him to visit Denmark, Austria, and the United States for post-graduate studies. Later he began private practice in the West End of London, and he held hospital appointments. At St. George's he won a great reputation as a clinician and teacher, and he wrote several medical books, and was in one year Goulstonian lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians.

In 1920 he married Lady Muriel Herbert, daughter of the 14th Earl of Pembroke, and soon afterwards they went to Kenya to grow coffee. She was an ardent gardener and botanist, and her husband edited "Gardening in East Africa," a book on which he lavished great care.

One of his sisters was principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and another was mistress of Cotton College, Cambridge. His wife died in 1951. There is one daughter of the marriage.

Mr. WILLIAM HILL, an American who settled in Rhodesia 31 years ago, has died in Salisbury eight days before his 104th birthday. Born in San Francisco, he got away to sea as a boy, he settled in Africa after spending 10 days in jail in Cape Town for refusing to sail on a ship which he considered unseaworthy. He worked on the railways, became a Kimberley diamond digger, joined the Bechuanaland British Force, did many other jobs, and at the age of 83 decided to settle in Rhodesia. He was amazingly active until shortly before his death, a keen gardener, and a well-known figure, he was often seen in the streets carrying a small leather bag bearing the words "W. Hill — and Hearty". He is survived by 27 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

Dr. GILHAM DRU DRURY, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., lately of the Kenya Medical Service, has died in Nairobi at the age of 87. The son of Dr. H. G. Dru-Drury, he was educated at St. Andrew's College and Rhodes University College, South Africa, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entering the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya in 1929, he was transferred to the Labour Department 10 years ago as senior medical officer, and three years later reverted to the Medical Department in the same capacity. Later he acted as deputy director. In 1928 he married Miss Helen Flora Galling, who survives him.

MRS. LEONORA BULMAN, who has died at the age of 82 in Bulawayo, was the widow of E. H. Bulman, a prime mover in the reconstruction and reopening of the Cam and Morosi mine near Gatooma. She had lived in Rhodesia for about 57 years.

"I start my good mornings with prayer. It is lamentable that there is no morning service on the Asian broadcast programme in Kenya." — Mr. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, a nominated Asian Member, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

Earl Jowitt

THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM ALLEN JOWITT, P.C., first Earl Jowitt, who died at his home near Bury St. Edmunds last Friday at the age of 72, was a Liberal M.P. when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald formed the first Labour Government and offered him office; he crossed the floor of the House of Commons to become Attorney-General, a step which caused much controversy in political and legal circles. When there was a split in the Cabinet two years later and the National Government was formed with Conservative support, he joined it, but was defeated in the general election soon afterwards and was out of Parliament for seven years, returning to his busy and lucrative practice at the Bar. He was returned unopposed as Socialist M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne in 1939, became Solicitor-General when Mr. Churchill formed his first Government in the following year, and held a number of other offices before becoming Lord Chancellor of Mr. Attlee's 1945 Government. He resigned in that office when the party was defeated in 1951, in which year, as President of the Bar Council, he flew to Nairobi to inaugurate the new Supreme Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

MRS. PATRICIA CHAPMAN, wife of Mr. G. A. A. Chapman, manager of the Union-Castle Company in Salisbury, has died suddenly at the age of 32. She was born in Cape Town, the elder daughter of Mr. H. K. Moffat, consultant civil engineer on South African Railways, and Mrs. Moffat. She had travelled widely in Africa and Europe, and went to Rhodesia in 1953 after her marriage.

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Racial Discrimination in Rhodesia Government Lags Behind Public Opinion

SPEAKING IN A RECENT DEBATE in the Federal Assembly on racial discrimination in Government departments, Captain E. B. Robertson said that Mr. Chirwa, the African M.P. from Nyasaland who had raised the question was trying to urge the Government to force a legal bridge across the age-long chasm between the

desire of our African friends to improve their lot, which was fully appreciated, and the attitude would continue to show an example of tolerance and good will towards their legitimate aspirations. The Government's lead had achieved remarkable results during the last four years, but acceptance of Mr. Chirwa's motion would put back co-operation, sympathy, and progress in our partnership by perhaps a decade or more. The Federal Government was not responsible for racial discrimination; it was a territorial inheritance based upon long established custom, a cultural bar that sprang originally from social and economic diversity.

Works Both Ways

MR. L. M. N. HODSON, mentioning that discrimination worked both ways, said he would very much like to pay only 1s. for a polio injection instead of 9s. 6d. Lands rights which were preserved in the Constitution for Africans had an element of inequality. "It is, in fact, on hard times there is no reserve to which I can go and enjoy communal tenure of land because I cannot enjoy sub-economic housing. The masses of the African people gain very greatly from a number of inequalities. It would be nonsensical to make laws abolishing discrimination until education and cultural benefits were spread more evenly over the population. Africans often confused discrimination and protection.

SIR ROY WELLESKY, the Prime Minister, stressed that the Constitution bristled with discrimination in favour of Africans, the only community guaranteed representation in the Assembly on the basis of race. Again, the African Affairs Board was specially charged to take care of African interests.

Racial discrimination went to the very roots of human relationship, and he could think of no easy solution. Governments could not legislate people into liking each other, and mixing with one another, and any attempt would be doomed to failure. He would never be a party to such a move. Sympathy was better than legislation.

American Example

America was a good example. More had been done to remove barriers in the U.S.A. by the economic advancement of the Negro than by any action taken by the Government. "I had the opportunity of discussing this problem with one of the most learned men in the United States, Mr. Bernard Baruch, who in his 80-odd years has seen it in many of its facets. He said it was nonsense to consider that one could legislate it out. To him the proper answer is economic progress and educational advancement.

"One of the fundamentals which our African friends have to learn is that rights have to be earned. It is hopeless to try and force them. Those of us who represent European interests—and also try to represent African interests—just could not afford to ignore the prejudices that exist among our people any more than African M.P.s. could ignore the prejudices and customs of their peoples. Few people in the House know better than myself how suspicious the African is of change."

MR. M. M. HOVE, a Southern Rhodesian African Member, said that the Constitution and everything in the country had some discrimination, sometimes in favour of the African and sometimes of the European. But that was no reason why Africans should tolerate something which would undermine their future welfare.

There was much duplication of effort and waste of money in the Federal establishment. Rhodesia Railways provided a good example. There were usually long queues at African ticket offices, while the European section was left deserted and the clerk idle. Was it asking too much of the Government to say that Africans who travelled first or second class should buy their tickets from the European ticket office?

Separate queues in post offices represented another glaring time-waste. "If you did not spend more on discrimination you might justify it, but when discrimination undermines our relationships and at the same time makes us pay so much more to maintain it, then it becomes doubtful whether it is a useful thing to perpetuate."

The only Federal department fully integrated was Health, doctors whatever their colour, were in the same category. Who should not teachers with the same qualifications be treated in the same civilized way? Education would solve African problems in proportion as we are prepared to see that education for the improvement of our attitudes towards one another.

Not Admitted

I remember very well 20 to 25 years ago when I could have walked across the street and sat in the gallery of one of the theatres, and there would have been no suggestion of "You are an African, get out." I know that those who through economic development have improved their habits and acquired more of the Western civilization than they had all these years ago, when they were admitted to those places, today they will not be admitted, despite the greater advancement they have made economically and socially. In four or five years it has taken them to acquire Western civilization.

He was convinced that the public were far in advance of the Government in removing difficulties emanating from discrimination. "I remember shops and water places where there was a lot of discrimination years ago. Now the proprietors have learned to appreciate that the African is a very important economic factor and have relaxed their restrictions. The public had supported such establishments, and they had never lost business. Government was over-cautious from fear of losing public sympathy.

MR. C. R. KUMBIKAMO, from Nyasaland, pointed out that if an African went into many commercial houses he would use the same entrance and the same counter and be served in the same way as Europeans; but if that African went into a Government institution the words have to be repeated at the entrance and even go to a separate counter to buy a 2d. stamp. The motion merely asked for the removal of discrimination in departments and institutions controlled by Government. How strange it was that departments controlled by the Government practised the greatest discrimination between the races."



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Mr. W. M. ... from Nyasaland, also asked how Government could maintain separate entrances when commerce had largely abolished them. It showed that the Federal Government was the most reactionary Government in Central Africa.

The Prime Minister said that the motion was premature and impracticable. Was that true? Southern Rhodesia was the last outpost of post-war segregation; it had been abolished in the two northern territories without repercussion. Africans from the northern territories visiting Salisbury were humiliated when treated as sub-human beings.

Nyasaland Railways offered no problems but it was still difficult for an African to be served by a Rhodesia Railways dining car and some had been threatened. What made Southern Rhodesia so different from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where Africans could go to hotels and have meals with Europeans?

As to the excuse that it was a racial discrimination but a cultural bar, a man need not be highly cultured to use a European entrance at a post office or a European telephone box. It certainly could not be argued that African lawyers and doctors had not reached that cultural level. It was a racial bar pure and simple.

It is true that the Constitution differentiates between communities but it does not say that people of various races should be treated differently when they come to those services which belong to the Federal State.

Equal Treatment

To quote the Constitution as the Prime Minister had done, was quite wrong, for the spirit of the Constitution made it quite clear that, although there was differentiation, the people of all races must receive equal treatment. That was the reason for the incorporation of partnership in the Constitution.

The Prime Minister had also been wrong in stating that the Government could interfere with the Commissions it had established. "If a commission is set up by Government it must carry out the spirit of the Government. If the spirit of this Government was one of non-discrimination, its commissions would also be non-discriminatory in spirit.

How can the Government state that Africans must learn the same rights when the opportunities are not equal? In everything you look at you find Europeans are given opportunities denied to Africans.

Mr. Bay had said that he could not ignore the prejudices of his own people. But the duty of the Europeans was to educate their people by their own example; if they could set aside their own prejudices, the people would follow them.

Conference on African Administration

Place of Chiefs in Modern Society

THIS YEAR'S SUMMER CONFERENCE on problems of African administration will be concerned with the position, responsibilities, and future of chiefs, a number of whom will be present.

The conference is to meet at King's College, Cambridge, from August 26 to September 7 under the chairmanship of Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes. Mr. R. S. Hudson will be the vice chairman and Mr. M. Eldridge the secretary.

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend are:

- Mr. A. H. Abdullah (Sudan), Liwali B. Achimputa (Tanganyika), Mr. M. S. Akrat (Sudan), Mr. J. B. W. Anderson (N. Rhodesia), Mr. B. D. Baum (State Department, Washington), Mr. R. A. E. Bent (Bechuanaland), Mr. R. H. Black (Uganda), Mr. L. Bourne (Colonial Office), Mr. K. G. Bradley (Imperial Institute), Mr. L. Branley (Colonial Office), Mr. D. Brown (Uganda), Mr. N. H. C. Bruce (Foreign Office), Mr. G. K. Caston (Colonial Office), Mr. G. C. R. Clay (N. Rhodesia), Mr. C. J. O. Cooper (Tanganyika), Mr. C. W. B. Costelloe (Tanganyika), Mr. D. Craxton (Uganda), Mr. H. G. Davies (Nyasaland), Mr. M. Davies (Uganda), Mr. J. W. Deegan (Colonial Office), Mr. E. A. Dinwiddie (N. Rhodesia), Mr. G. C. M. Dowson (Kenya), Mr. C. G. Eastwood (Colonial Office), Mr. P. E. Esabu (Uganda), Mr. C. V. Ferguson (State Department, Washington), Mr. F. G. Finch (Tanganyika), Professor Deryll Forde (International African Institute), Mr. H. G. Graham-Jolly (Nyasaland), Mr. O. G. Griffith (Uganda), Mr. J. E. S. Griffiths (Tanganyika), Mr. H. G. Habanyama (N. Rhodesia), Mr. E. L. Hadzef (American Embassy, London), Mr. E. M. Hall (Colonial Office), Mr. N. B. Hamner (Somaliland), the Rev. D. P. Hardy (Cambridge University), Professor Vincent Harlow (Oxford University), Professor M. Herskovits (U.S.A.), Mr. G. G. H. Hill (Kenya), Mr. G. C. D. Hodgson (Nyasaland), Mr. S. D.

Holdershaw (Colonial Office), Mr. H. Holtby (N. Rhodesia), Mr. J. G. Huddle (Uganda), Mr. D. E. B. Hughes (Colonial Office), Mr. L. W. R. James (Kenya), Mr. F. S. Joelson (EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA).

Mr. E. W. Kiungu (Uganda), Mr. A. C. W. Lee (Tanganyika), Mr. A. Lubwama (Uganda), Mr. J. L. L. Leakey (Tanganyika), Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson (Colonial Office), Mr. Lucy Muir (University of London), Mr. H. H. McGleery (Cambridge), Mr. J. C. Morgan (Colonial Office), Mr. E. Murphy (Washington), Mr. W. B. Mwangi (Uganda), Mr. F. C. Nicholson (Nyasaland), Mr. D. S. O'Callaghan (Tanganyika), Mr. F. H. Pate-Jones (Tanganyika), Mr. A. A. Peckham (Colonial Office), Miss Margery Pearson (Oxford), Mr. R. M. Purcell (Uganda), Mr. J. R. Robinson (Colonial Office), Mr. M. Rogers (London), Mr. C. R. Rosenberg (Boston University), Mr. B. Ruhinda (Tanganyika), Mr. F. M. S. S. S. (N. Rhodesia).

Mr. G. F. S. Short (N. Rhodesia), Mr. S. R. Simpson (Colonial Office), Mr. G. E. Smith-Fane (Colonial Office), Mr. W. M. Spencer (Kenya), Mr. M. L. Stamford Harrows (N. Rhodesia), Mr. R. R. Stokes (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. W. W. Starrock (Kenya), Mr. A. St. J. Sugar (N. Rhodesia), Mr. J. C. Summerfield (Tanganyika), Mr. J. K. Thompson (Colonial Office), Miss B. M. Turner (Colonial Office), Mr. A. J. Waddington (N. Rhodesia), Mr. C. A. G. Wallis (Colonial Office), Mr. A. McM. Webster (Colonial Office), Mr. B. W. Wickham (Nyasaland), Mr. E. C. Wicher (Oxford), Mr. B. J. Wilson (S. Rhodesia), Mr. G. Winstanley (Bechuanaland), Mr. J. A. H. Wolff (Kenya), and Mr. R. E. Wright.

Income Tax Recoveries

THE INVESTIGATION BRANCH of the East African Income Tax Department, which has recovered about £4m. in unpaid taxes since its creation five years ago, has been strengthened by the addition of two senior officers from the Board of Inland Revenue in the United Kingdom and four accountants, bringing the present total to 28. Mr. W. M. Wedderspoon, Commissioner of Income Tax, said recently that a vigorous campaign against tax evasion has been launched.

Advertisement for East Africa featuring the Royal Coat of Arms, the text 'EAST AFRICA', and promotional messages: 'Are you Seeking Fresh fields for Investment?', 'Have You Considered East Africa', listing Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. It offers information on imports, exports, commerce, farming, settlement, minerals, investment, travel, and general conditions. Contact details for The Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, are provided along with telephone and telex numbers.

Elections On A Racial Basis

Comment On Zanzibar Results

THE DECISION of the Government of Zanzibar to introduce elections in a common roll four years hence needs further study in the light of what has happened in Zanzibar," said a recent leading article in *The Times* which quoted a prominent Arab in Zanzibar as having stated that the first Zanzibar elections proved that the common roll principle was not possible in East Africa because any such elections would be fought on a racial basis. The leading article, said, *inter alia*:

"The first elections to Zanzibar's Legislative Council were calmly settled, and politics in the island seem now to be quiescent. On a limited franchise there were something like 40,000 voters from a population of a third of a million, and 90% went to the poll. This remarkable interest was evidently aroused chiefly by the novelty of the occasion and the efficiency with which the elections were run. Now that six of the 12 seats in the Legislative Council have been filled, a further six non-official members have to be nominated by the British Resident, Sir Henry Potter, before the Council meets some time next month.

Outstanding Figure

"It is certain that some Arabs representing the Nationalist Party, none of whom was elected, will be chosen if they put themselves forward. Their leader, Sheikh Ali Muhsein Barwani, who was defeated in his constituency by the leader of the victorious Afro-Shirazi Union, Sheikh A. Karumo, has in recent years been an outstanding figure in the Council.

"The Arabs find themselves in a difficult position as a result of the election; their hopes of finding a political *modus vivendi* have been dashed by the mass African vote; their fears of being isolated because of their aristocratic position in the island seem to have been justified. If they are to retain their identity they must now find a new way to approach the African.

"Their Nationalist appeal may have force, but there was little support for their demand that the British administration should go, and there was deep suspicion, possibly exaggerated, of the party's connexion with the Arab League. The results lend support to the view that Zanzibar is more properly linked with East Africa than with the Middle East.

"These were the first common-roll elections to be held for a Legislative Council in East Africa. The Zanzibar Government has emphasized that they are experimental, and will now have to decide whether it would be justified in extending the franchise in the future."

Dr. Scott on Immigration

RHODESIA SHOULD DO MORE TO ADVERTISE itself in Britain, said Dr. Alexander Scott in a recent immigration debate in the Federal Parliament. During his recent visit to this country he had seen numerous advertisements about settlement in Canada but none about Rhodesia. "It seemed to me," he added, "that with full employment in Great Britain, big wages, and all the comforts the people have now, the incentive to emigrate to Rhodesia was not very great. I do not think we should get the large number of British immigrants we should like to get. I rather like Hollanders and Germans, but I think the races of the Mediterranean coast not so desirable."

Meteorological Research

M. J. H. BRAZELL, Director of the East African Meteorological Department, has told Nairobi Rotary Club that observations during the International Geophysical Year might offer solutions to many weather forecasting problems and make flights of high speed jet aircraft safer. His department would, he said, intensify its upper atmosphere observations from Nairobi, Entebbe, and Dar es Salaam together with the other 94 countries doing meteorological work for the I.G.Y.

Chiefs Support Land Consolidation

Power and Prestige Increased

MESSEURS KIGO NJIRI, ERASTUS NJOROGI, MUDA NUITURI, ABUJLO MWANGI, and PHILLIP MUNDJA, Kikuyu chiefs from the Kigumo division of the East Hill district of Kenya, have issued the following statement on their attitude to land consolidation, in view of the correspondence which has appeared in the Press from persons "who appeared to have no idea about the scheme and how it is being implemented."

"People here in Fort Hill have, of their own accord, without the slightest compulsion, agreed that land consolidation is the best and most profitable long-term policy. They do not appreciate that land consolidation will bring immeasurable benefits to them, and that it will be infinitely easier to cultivate and manage consolidated holdings, instead of scattered fragments.

"It is surprising that many people are opposing land consolidation. But it is only the short-sighted ones who cannot compare the advantages and disadvantages of land consolidation. In the interests of economy and the future of the country, it can only be wisdom in their opinion, especially our Legislative Council members, to persuade those who oppose consolidation to come forward. Opposition to land consolidation is a negative policy. The wealth of this country depends on nothing but the land, and unless Africans revolutionize their old farming methods their future is doomed.

"It has recently been alleged that African chiefs no longer had any power. If anything, it is our considered opinion that the chiefs' power and prestige have increased. It is true that more officers are working in the field, but these do not interfere with the work of the chiefs. They are often very considerate, sympathetic, and willing to give advice whenever required. This is true particularly in Fort Hill district. Chiefs are leaders and advisers of their locations, and are the true liaison between the Government and the people.

"It will be a great achievement if people tried to know the actual facts before they utter anything that cannot stand close examination," the statement concludes.

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Polygamous Africans and the Franchise

New Point Raised in Southern Rhodesian Parliament

BACK-BENCHERS who support the Governments in the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Parliaments have been seeking compromises in their franchise proposals. The object of finding a mutually acceptable final qualification, the means tests proposed by the two Governments not being the same.

Mr. Gained Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, admitted to disagree with any such test in the case of Africans with at least eight years' schooling and two years in the same job, but in the middle of last week a compromise amendment was tabled to the Bill, adding to the educational qualification the receipt of a salary of at least £12 10s. a month, a provision which would have excluded many of the Africans, including wives and some teachers, for whom the Prime Minister was pleading. Three of his Cabinet Ministers were known to side with him, and two to take the opposite view. There were similar divergences of opinion among United Party back-benchers.

Compromise Accepted

At hurriedly assembled party meetings it was agreed to reduce the figure to £10 monthly, and since that would admit to the special roll the Africans whom he considered to have the right to the franchise by virtue of their training, Mr. Todd accepted the compromise.

But next day by 14 votes to six the Southern Rhodesian Parliament resolved that no persons polygamously married should be enfranchised. That would, of course, deprive of the vote thousands of Africans who would otherwise qualify, including many within the groups for whom Mr. Todd has made his special plea—teachers, nurses, hospital orderlies, agricultural demonstrators, policemen, etc. No reference to polygamy was made in the proposals recently published by the two Governments, and it is therefore suggested that insistence on monogamous marriage may be dropped in later discussions of the Bill.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John Mulso Mackenzie and Stephen Lumsden Elkington, of P.O. Box 882, Kampala, Uganda, were on the 15th day of August 1957 appointed joint receivers and managers of the undertaking of the above company and all its property and assets whatsoever and whosoever by the Lint Marketing Board under the powers contained in a debenture dated January 26, 1957.

Notice is also given that the creditors of the said company are requested on or before the 30th day of September 1957 to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the said John Mulso Mackenzie or Stephen Lumsden Elkington.

Dated at Kampala this 15th day of August 1957.

J. M. MACKENZIE,
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Receivers and Managers,
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Unique Event In Anglican Church

New Archbishop of Central Africa

ENTHRONEMENT of an archbishop and a bishop at two services in the same cathedral on the same day has happened recently in Rhodesia, it is believed, to have been a unique event in the history of the Anglican Community.

The following account has been published by the *Church Times*.

The resignation of the Most Rev. Edward Lagerberg, who left vacant the see of Mashonaland, and the appointment of the archbishop of Central Africa to the provincial constitution, the new archbishop could not be elected till the vacant see had been filled.

On the morning of Sunday, July 28, therefore, the Rt. Rev. Cecil Anderson was enthroned in his cathedral at Salisbury as the sixth Bishop of Mashonaland. The same afternoon the Diocesan College moved into the cathedral to elect the new archbishop.

A telephone call was made to England to obtain the necessary approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at 8 o'clock the same evening, when Evensong began in the cathedral, the dean of the province (the Bishop of Nyasaland) announced that the Rt. Rev. James Hughes, Bishop of Matabeleland, had been elected Archbishop.

The new Archbishop was then led to a seat before the high altar, the primatial cross was placed in his hand, and the declaration of allegiance was made, by his three fellow bishops and by representatives of the clergy and laity of the province. By happy chance, the Archbishop had already arranged to preach at this service, and his sermon was a striking profession of faith in Christ and his Church, and a denunciation of current idolatry.

The enthronement, which on the day of the Bishop of Mashonaland had been witnessed by 43 clergy of the diocese and 23 sub-deacons. Among those seated in the nave were the Acting Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Ministers, Members of Parliament, senior civil servants, and mayors.

Why Government's Lips are Sealed

"WHEN A PERSON IS REUSED a residence permit there is usually a very good reason. It is in cases where there are the strongest grounds for refusal that the Ministry is placed at the greatest disadvantage in answering cases which are published in the Press. Full disclosure might cause pain to those concerned and their relatives. Again, regard may be had to the law of libel, which may preclude the Government from publishing information which could be defamatory although true. Finally, there are occasions on which information of a confidential nature is made available to us as a Government, and its disclosure would not only be a breach of confidence, but would most certainly result in a refusal to give us similar information in the future." — Mr. D. B. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.

Doubling African Representation

"HAVING AFRICANS IN PARLIAMENT who can express their views with skill and moderation has a valuable effect in gaining recognition among white people for the rise of civilized Africans in the Federation. Doubling the number, as we propose to do in the enlargement of the House, will increase the opportunities for Europeans to come in touch with moderate and intelligent African opinion." — Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law.



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

This old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's, for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which territories the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. Full banking services are available in all territories in which the National Bank of India operates. In addition, by virtue of a close association with Grindlay, Bank Limited with whom amalgamation will shortly take place, similar services are available also in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

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C.P.A. Delegation to Federation

Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke to Replace Lord Birdwood

LORD BIRDWOOD, who has been a member of the delegation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the next few weeks has reluctantly withdrawn because he feels that, as a member of the executive committee of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, he ought to attend its annual conference in London next month. Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke, who was selected as first reserve on the Government side, will therefore accompany the party.

The Hon. Richard Wood, Conservative M.P. for Bridlington, has been chosen by the delegates to act as their leader. Mr. James Callaghan, Socialist M.P. for Cardiff, will be deputy leader.

Mr. Charles Fletcher-Cooke, Conservative M.P. for the Western Division of Lancashire since 1951, was educated at Malvern College and Peterhouse, Cambridge, and was president of the Cambridge Union in 1946 and editor of *Granta* in the same year. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn two years later and served throughout the last war in the Naval Intelligence Division and on the Joint Intelligence Staff.

In the general election at the end of the war he was Labour candidate in East Dorset, but in the following year he resigned from that party. He was again elected to the British delegation at the Danube Conference in Belgrade in 1948, and a delegate in 1954-55 to the Constitutive Assembly of the Council of Europe. His recreations are tennis, skiing, and music.

He is a brother of Mr. John Fletcher-Cooke, Member for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika Territory.

Northern Rhodesia's Voters

OVER 16,000 NORTHERN RHODESIANS are now on the voters' roll. The largest constituency is Lusaka, where 3,072 are registered, an increase of 1,000 in a year. Eight constituencies have more voters than in 1956, but the remaining four, including Ndola, have fewer.

Political Bees Buzz Loudly

Quasi-Communist Britons in Kenya

MR. GERALD SCHLUTER, who has just returned to London from another visit to East Africa with Mrs. Schluter, writes in the current issue of his company's market letter:

"There are three potential sources of trouble in the colonial situation in East Africa — political, trades union, and witchcraft. Separately they can do less damage than if they were to join forces and pool resources.

"The damage done in Kenya by quasi-Communist Britons arises from their influence on impressionable Africans who imagine that they represent a responsible body of opinion here. There is said to be also a strong Communist cell active in Kenya now, led by a civil servant. Nevertheless, one sees nothing of this, and the country is peaceful and outwardly prosperous. It is confidently expected that the Army will make its new base there; also that an oil refinery will be started in the next year or two near Mombasa. Both projects would go far to alleviate some of Kenya's problems."

Multi-Racial Feeling

"Attending Kenya's annual coffee conference last Friday, we noted the strong and apparently about 95% unanimous feeling of multi-racialism among coffee-planters as they voted on African representation in their midst. More than one district representative spoke strongly in support of the view that a coffee planter was a coffee planter, irrespective of race, and of the hope that Kenya's leading industry would give a lead to the rest of the Colony in this respect. This is fact. It is on the record, and good note should be taken of it within and beyond the borders of Kenya.

"On Kilimanjaro, in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, we found everyone as progressive as ever, with an astonishing development programme for Moshi. Here, as in many other districts of East Africa, the peasants met in the course of a country walk were as chatty and friendly as ever. The paramount chief of this tribe, the Chagga, has recently delivered a notable speech at the United Nations.

"Psephitis (the voting disease), which is infecting large parts of Asia and Africa, overlook the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba last week, with an interesting result. Digested with the agitation of the anti-British party, the people of the islands awoke to political consciousness in time to return to power a large majority of their own candidates, who are profoundly pro-British.


Noisy Drums

"Uganda is impressive as a hive of economic activity, above the hum of which a few political bees buzz loudly. The Baganda tribe are still way ahead of the others in general advancement, but the others are coming on fast. Much is said about self-government, but the availability of Africans for Government technical and administrative jobs is only a fraction of what is required, and it will be many years before this changes. The Education Department has made giant strides since the war, and the emergence of certain notable African scholars and administrators, many of them products of Makerere University, encourage hopes of more, in due course. It is just a question of time. There are no short cuts.

"More important than technical proficiencies is the matter of character in Government, and we were told on more than one occasion, sometimes by those who professed no beliefs, of the tremendous contribution of Christianity to the peoples' progress, and of the bankruptcy of all other progress without the spiritual and moral. Missions are active — Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Moslem.

"The story is told of an old African, up from the country, and taking a determined part in politics, who was attending a road safety exhibition in Kampala. The police sergeant explained the rule for traffic to drive on the left. The old chief demanded to know why the traffic was not allowed to drive on the right and was by no means satisfied with the explanation. "When we get self-government," he said, "we'll drive on both sides of the road."

"I should explain for the benefit of urban Members that synthetic maize is not produced from chemical derivatives or old umbrella handles; it is the result of extensive and painstaking research by the plant breeding services." — Mr. R. J. Turnbull, Chief Secretary in Kenya.



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s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	early Oct.	mid/late Oct.
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s.s. "Jesse Lykes"	late Oct./early Nov.	mid/late November

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Reed

New Items in Brief

The Kenya Women's Association now has a membership of 77. Kenya's Royal Show is to be held in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, from September 25 to 28.

The first multi-racial trade union training course has been held in Northern Rhodesia.

Emigrant African labour from Nyasaland permitted 28 in to the new year. In 1956, 10,000 Asians and 11 Africans of Nyasaland were notified in Kenya.

The annual report for 1955-56 of the East African Council for Medical Research has just been published (6s.).

A 16-year-old Gwembe boy recently captured and drove off an elephant, which wandered into his village at night.

Little known to the public was how industry in Africa (in the Senzangile Protectorate) for the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Kenya has had an improvement in public practice according to the 10th anniversary of the British Medical Association.

European immigrants into Nyasaland in the first five months of this year numbered 304, three more than in the same period of 1956.

An 18-year-old Kikuyu tribesman has been committed for trial in Nakuru on a charge of murdering Mrs. D. C. Sinclair, a 65-year-old widow.

More than three million Africans travelled on Rhodesia Railways in the year ended March 31 last, an increase of 10% on the figure 10 years ago.

Embu African District Council has expressed appreciation of the decision of the Kenya Kiboko Farmers' Union to accept Africans as members.

Migrant workers entering Southern Rhodesia during the first quarter of this year numbered 7,274, slightly fewer than in the same period last year.

"Nairobi: City in the Sun" is the title of a brochure published by Nairobi City Council in conjunction with the East African Tourist Travel Association.

Elementary Archaeology

A course in elementary archaeology for interested members of the public is to be held next month in Livingstone. It is sponsored by the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

The Nyasaland Federal Party is to support the Nyasaland Farmers' Union in its campaign to have non-African agriculture in Nyasaland made a Federal subject.

The Chambers of Commerce in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha, and Morogoro have all asked the Government of Tanganyika to restore Empire Day as a public holiday.

The Diocese of the Upper Nile, Uganda, has begun publication of a printed journal called *The Upper Nile Magazine*, the honorary editor of which is Mr. Kenneth Sharpe, Box 336, Mbale.

Import of any mechanical device intended to be used for the purpose of gambling, wagering or betting has been prohibited by the Governments of Tanganyika Territory and Tanzania.

Seventeen persons were killed and 109 injured, 54 of them seriously, in 309 road accidents in Northern Rhodesia in May, in which month 116 persons were convicted of offences arising out of traffic accidents.

Recommendations about the Serengeti National Park, made by the committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Barclay Nihill, were submitted to the Government of Tanganyika at the beginning of this week.

The city treasurer of Salisbury has suggested that it is wrong for city councillors to have to "labour" throughout.

Five Mau Mau convicts escaped last week from a party working on a runway at Embakasi airport near Nairobi.

The Corporation of Northern Rhodesia is soon to have a daily air service to all the main towns except Luanshya. (Anting) can propose to use eight-seat Rapides for this service, which will be based on Ndabeni.

Nineteen African veterans who have passed through the Veterans' Training Centre at Mtwapa are now in the service of the Tanganyika Government. One has become a veterinary field officer and three are assistant head teachers.

Northern Rhodesians may now become police cadets at the age of 17, instead of 18, and at 20 they may join the police force as assistant inspectors. Cadets' pay rises from £195 to £224 according to academic qualifications.

Nairobi City Council has been asked by the Nairobi Municipal Government Officers' Association to pay half the cost of a new building, costing £13,000, which was incurred during a recent examination of inquiry into the conduct of the city's business.

Experiments will be made on the Kifwele Flats, near the Kifwele Police Station, to determine whether it is possible to get the soil to support an irrigation system. The water table is at a depth of 100 ft. and has already cost more than £100,000.

Labour Conference

An International Labour Conference, organised under the auspices of the American Labour about Institute and the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of the Sahara, is to be held in Nairobi from August 28 to September 2.

All Africans entering Southern Rhodesia are to be given one dose of two or three tablets of camouquin plus praprimid. This is part of a plan to make the Colony an area free from malarial infection. The drugs are being offered as a free gift by an American institute.

The service manager of Macgregor-Quate, Ltd., Nairobi, Victor Charles Gossington, has been sentenced in the Supreme Court by Kenya to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and to pay the company £400 compensation on seven charges of theft, fraud, and false accounting.

The Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology takes the place of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology. The chairman is Sir David Lindsay Kerr, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, who was chairman of the advisory committee.

When excavating on the site of a medieval Arab town on Mafia Island, Mr. Neville Chittick, of the Antiquities Department of Tanganyika Territory, found a gold coin some hundreds of years old of the Sultans of Kilwa, and Chinese, Islamic, and local pottery. On the site are the ruins of a 12th century mosque.

The People's National Liberation Party has been formed in Uganda by Mr. C. J. Ochwangor, an African member of the Legislative Council, to support continuance of unitary government in the Protectorate, where there is agitation for a federal structure. Mr. M. Mugwanya has been re-elected president-general of the Democratic Party.

Damage done by elephants in parts of Budongo Forest are described as "almost catastrophic" in an official statement issued by the Uganda Government. It says that about 600,000 young mahogany trees are threatened with destruction. In Kibale Forest, near Toró, 24 of all the timber-sized *Lloydia* trees have received severe bark damage, about one in four has had the bark stripped right round the trunk, as a result of which the trees will die.

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Prince's Driving Offence

Disqualified for a Year

MR. HENRY HAROLD KIMERA, aged 39, who was described as a prince of Buganda, independent of Ebury Ways, Westminster, London, was remanded on bail at Marlborough Street police court, London, last week on charges of driving a car in East Garrage Road, Hyde Park, while under the influence of drink, and driving dangerously and carelessly. Mr. Patrick Dewar, defending, applied for a remand until October 1, but police witnesses were on holiday and three witnesses on the defence had to be traced. Granting a remand for five days, the magistrate commented: "Remand until October 1 seems to me against the public interest, which comes before everything, even before the vacation of police officers."

At the resumed hearing on Tuesday the accused admitted being under the influence of alcohol and driving negligently, and pleaded that he did not drive dangerously as accepted by the prosecution. He was fined £20 with 12 costs, on the first charge and £10 on the second, and disqualified from driving for a year.

Markovers

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE has begun its new academic year with the record number of 720 students, of whom 40 are women. There are 195 newcomers, including 15 women. Sixty-five of the new students come from Uganda, 71 from Kenya, 54 from Tanganyika, four from Zanzibar, and one from the U.S.A. The college now has students from eight countries and 12 different tribes and races. More than half of the new students are to study science, about 30 arts, and the remainder fine arts or education.

Dominion Status Debate

(Continued from Page 1738)

...of the preamble. "But at the same time, if we are going to get Dominion status only on an interpretation of that preamble, it is going to be followed by all kinds of ceremony and ball feeling."

The Rev. A. B. Dewar said that Africans feared that the grant of the Federal franchise protected persons implied a willingness on the part of the British Government to accept a change in the Federation status. "Nothing H.M. Government could do to make a clear statement of its hidden commitments of that nature would be really sufficient."

The message in which Africa's opinion will be taken into account is the crucial point, and the Prime Minister has said he is not prepared to see a situation whereby the very existence of a proposition would delay a decision on status. I would accept that if there is a positive side but to it, a well-considered and efficient as happened over the discussion of federation in 1953, to reduce to apparent absurdity the opposition that might be encouraged to Dominion status. Before any Government of conference of Governments decide on changes of status they should be able to bring forward positive evidence of willingness to entertain the subject and receive the justification for it."

Winding up, Mr. Mamba said that a referendum would be more than good, as it would be defined by a suggestion of the people. He urged the Prime Minister to obtain a clear written interpretation of the preamble. His motion had nicely asked that all the people should have an opportunity to express their views on the particular question. The motion was lost by 25 votes to nine.

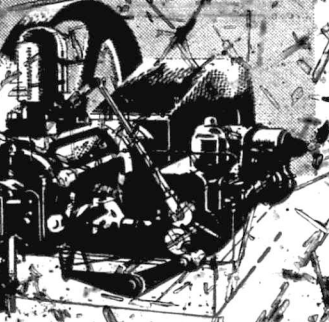
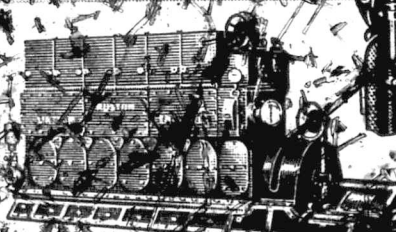
From 178 African holdings at three villages in the Fort Hill area it was found that 22% of the landowners had up to two acres, 37% from two to five acres, 21% from five to eight acres, and 20% more than that. By intensive farming and specialization a good living can be made from two to five acres. — R. M. Swynnerton, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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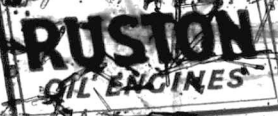
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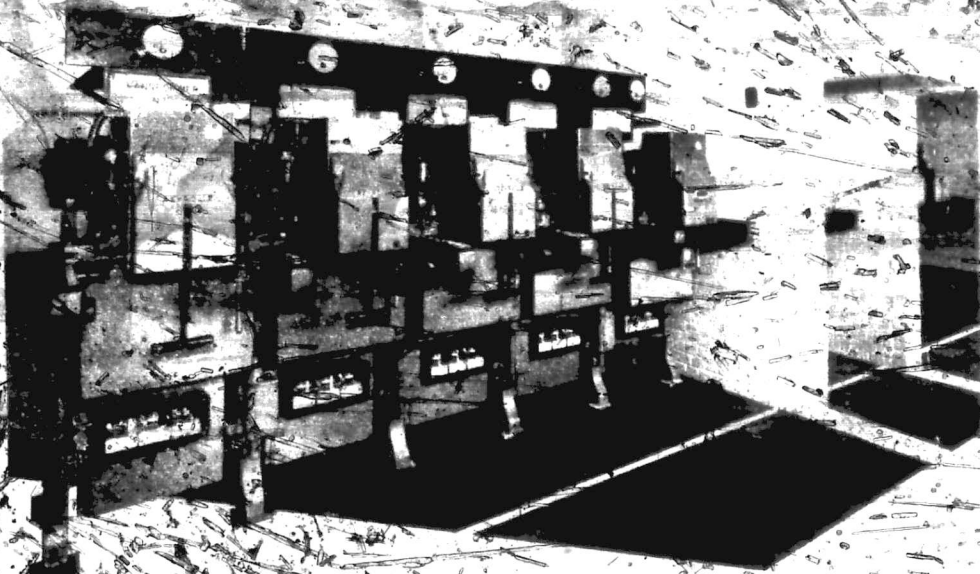
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Whiteaway Laidlaw Report

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD., as company with four branches in East Africa providing £34,949 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £40,540 in the year ended February 28 last, compared with £67,778 in the previous year. The employees' provident fund receives £50,000 and £30,000 is provided for contingencies on stock in Canada. Interest on the preference shares requires £2,383 and a dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares, less tax, £16,945, leaving a carry-forward of £14,585, against £66,803 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £400,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, £250,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, and £59,380 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £8,000, revenue reserves at £29,208, current liabilities at £284,700, and current assets at £1,241,081, including £217,146 in cash.

The directors are Sir Harold Gillett (chairman) and Messrs. F. G. McFrell (managing director), Mence Wilkinson, W. R. O'Brien, and W. E. Niven MacEwan. The secretary is Mr. Philip Hope Windsor.

The 49th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 11.

The directors and the auditors have recommended shareholders to accept a conditional offer from The Great Universal Stores, Ltd., to purchase all the issued 589,380 ordinary shares of £1 each in the company (other than the 500 now owned by G.L.S.) in consideration of the allotment of two A ordinary shares of 5s each of G.L.S. credited as fully paid for every one ordinary share of £1 in the company. G.L.S. have asked all the Whiteaway Laidlaw directors to continue in office.

John Brown and Company's Report

MESSRS. JOHN BROWN AND CO., LTD., which has Rhodesian interests, earned a consolidated profit of £1,528,293 in the year ended March 31 last, after providing £1,000,645 for taxation, compared with a profit of £1,333,048 in the previous year. Interest on the preference stock required £62,538 and dividends totalling 1% per cent of ordinary stock £456,827, leaving a carry-forward of £1,174,093, against £2,508,224 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,416,415 in 4% preference stock, £9,184,609 in ordinary stock, and £3,401,476 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £1,745,009, revenue reserves and other profits at £3,300,668, current liabilities at £2,008,899, fixed assets at £72,661, subsidiary companies at £2,649,880, quoted shares at £1,200 (market value £840,000), loans at £26,000, unquoted investments at £831,000, British Government securities at £541,161 (market value at £464,038), and current assets at £1,073,791, including £593,740 in cash.

The directors are Lord Aberconway (chairman), Sir Stanley Rawson (vice-chairman), Sir James M. McNeill, Sir Arthur Matthews, Lord Bilsland, Lord Clitheroe, Sir Toby Low, Mr. E. Eric Mansergh, and Mr. R. J. Barclay. The secretary is Mr. A. H. Duffin.

The 93rd annual general meeting will be held in London on September 6.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of E. Africa

THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD., after providing £44,389 for taxation, earned a profit of £27,742 in the year ended March 31, compared with £42,147 in the previous year. There was also a profit of £1,000 on the sale of an acquired investment. General reserve receives £10,000. Dividends totalling 12% require £17,696, leaving a carry-forward of £12,899, against £22,580 brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000 in shares of 2s1. Capital reserves stand at £1,055, revenue reserves at £1,044,443, and other profits totalling £30,240, current liabilities at £1,000, fixed assets at £787,665, and current assets at £484,300, including £116,140 in cash.

Production in the year amounted to 6,362 tons of fibre, an increase of 7.0% on the previous year. The estimated production for the current season is 6,600 tons. The company has 122 hectares under cultivation, 172 of immature sisal. The directors are Messrs. E. H. D. Mackie (chairman), J. H. Broome, and J. N. McNoile. The secretaries are Messrs. Fox and Co., Ltd. The 21st annual general meeting will be held in London on September 20.

Tunnel Portland Cement Company

THE TUNNEL PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., a concern with interests in East Africa and the Sudan, after providing £1,851,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £942,837 in the year ended March 31, compared with £1,043,615 in the previous year. General reserve receives £500,000, interest on the preference shares requires £35,075, and dividends totalling 12% less tax, £281,025, leaving £1,394,394 to be carried forward, against £1,290,178 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares and £11m in A cumulative preference shares, all of £12m in A ordinary shares of 10s, and £1,800,000 in B ordinary shares. Capital reserve stands at £600,000, revenue reserves at £4,579,032, income tax reserves at £878,500, current liabilities at £1,302,376, fixed assets at £6,328,371, investments at £2,814,166 and current assets at £4,290,691, including £319,776 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. N. M. Jensen (chairman and managing director), J. A. Mackintosh (deputy managing director), R. W. Beattie, W. T. Cave, S. V. Hagdrup, and Viscount Leathers, and Viscount Margesson. The secretary is Mr. H. Chapman.

Shareholders State

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, a Member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has written to *The Times*: "In some colonies we have experience of Government owning equity shares in industries, either directly or through the medium of State development funds and corporations. The State shareholder and the private shareholder each have a diametrically opposite attitude towards company taxation. To the State shareholder taxation is a form of dividend payable whether profits are earned or not, and he will be the unlikely (unwise?) to assist the private shareholder in opposing unduly severe taxation. In fact such severe taxation will depress the share value and enable the State shareholder to acquire more equity more cheaply. This in turn will increase the value of gilt-edged and enable Government to borrow at lower cost."

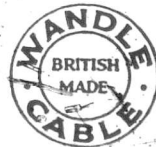
Fatal Proof

AN AFRICAN IN UGANDA who succeeded in obtaining a game licence without the knowledge of the game ranger, thereby avoiding a competency test on the rifle range which is supposed to be compulsory, was killed by a buffalo almost immediately afterwards. Having wounded the animal, he followed it, and was killed when it charged. Earlier the man had organized a petition to the Governor complaining that the competency test was unnecessary and too difficult. The other signatories to the petition were mostly people who had failed to pass the test. The fate of their compatriot should have persuaded them to its necessity.

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Of Commercial Concern

Uganda's 1956-57 cotton crop amounted to 270,000 bales, compared with 360,000 and 300,000 bales in the two previous years. Yield rose to 310 lb. per acre, and the total value of the crop to the growers was about £12m. By the end of June almost 850,000 acres of cotton for next year's crop had been planted, a 57% increase over the acreage at the same time last year. The earlier in the season cotton is planted the higher the yield.

The results of the Salisbury tobacco auction down to August 8, the 12th week of the sales, were as follows: 113,861 cwt. of fine-cured leaf, at 19,770/835, an average of 40.64d. per lb. Up to and including the week ended August 1 the U.K. purchases totalled 61,585,266 lb. (57/14). Australia took 6,799,332 lb. (6/31/7), the local market 5,986,750 lb. (5/55/-), and other markets 33,409,460 lb. (3/1).

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., a company in the South African Breweries group, reports that for the year to March 31 the net profit after tax amounted to £436,546, compared with £398,712 in the previous year. The dividend remains 6% and amounts to £1.4m., against liabilities of £924,658. The respective figures for 1955-56 are 302,341 and 120,490 lb.

Rhodesian Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., has embarked on an expansion programme to double output. Half the planned factory extensions on a 400-acre site at Bevelo will be completed by mid-1958, at a cost of £250,000. The factory now employs 1,200 Africans and produces 15,000 pairs of footwear daily.

Sales of tea in the Mufindi area of Tanganyika in May amounted to 10½ tons, making 638 tons this year, compared with 590 tons for the first five months of last year. In June 687,594 lb. were produced in Uganda against 757,800 lb. in May, and 535,955 lb. in June last year.

Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Durban on July 31 to discuss resolutions for an increase in the nominal capital of the company from £1,425,000 to £2m. by the creation of 575,000 new ordinary shares of £1.

Fisons, Ltd., a company with subsidiaries in East Africa, Central Africa, and the Sudan, have published a booklet containing the story of the development of the concern, its past achievements, present performance, and plans for the future.

The offer made by Schweppes, Ltd., to acquire the capital of Rose & Co. Ltd. has so far been accepted by holders of more than 92% of the preference shares, 86% of the preferred ordinary shares, and 70% of the ordinary shares.

Four multi-storey buildings in Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, will together cost about £17m. and three similar buildings in Baker Avenue about £11m. Some of the 12 storeys is due for completion next July.

The former Southern Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission is expected to reach its annual production target of 150,000 tons of finished steel at least six months ahead of schedule.

A joint shipping service from the U.K. and Continent to South and South East Africa is being organized by Bulward, Lane & Co. and Houston Line of London, Ltd.

A Rhodesian engineering company which has developed a farm dumper is negotiating with three factories in Europe and two in America to make and sell it under licence.

About 1,500 acres of Crown land are to be excised from the South West area of the Mau Forest Reserve in Kenya for tea growing under controlled conditions.

Owing to early planting of cotton in the Nyanza Province of Kenya, this season's crop is expected to be about 15,000 bales or 30% above the usual output.

Compensation totalling £1,855,374 has been paid by the Uganda Government for cotton ginneries acquired under the cotton reorganization scheme.

Nyasaland's exports of tea last year were the highest ever, reaching 20,654,537 lb., an increase over the 1955 total of more than 3m. lb.

Prices rose only 2% in Southern Rhodesia last year, compared with 5% in Britain, 7% in South Africa, and 31% in the U.S.A.

Butter produced in Kenya in June amounted to 902,317 lb. compared with 1,080,316 lb. in the same month last year.

The Dunlop Rubber Company's new factory in Rhodesia is to be sited in Bulawayo. It will cost about £11m.

The National Bank of India has declared an interim dividend of 7½% less income tax at 8s. 6d. in the pound.

Uganda Cement Industry produced 7,873 tons of clinker and sold 7,114 tons of cement in June.

Refrigerating machinery imported into Zanzibar is now exempt from import duty.

Part of this season's cotton crop in the Sudan is to be sold to Communist China.

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MINING

London, Australasia and General

THE LONDON AUSTRALASIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION Co. Ltd., a company with Central African mining interests, after providing £150 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £692 in the year ended April 30, compared with £2113 in the previous year. Income tax refunds amount to £23. A dividend of 2½% on the shareless tax required £2,687, leaving a carry forward of £1,119 brought in. The issued capital of the company is £250,000 in shares of 25s. each. Dividend payments appear at £54,822 (market value £1,000), unquoted investments at £68,077, bills at £14,742, subsidiary companies at £18,557, and current assets at £1,024, including £15,000 in cash. The directors are Mr. A. Medley, William Kaufmann, Capt. A. E. Moreing (managing director), and Messrs. E. C. Dornie and H. A. A. Mallet. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Lewis. The 48th annual general meeting will be held in London on August 26.

Bid for Camrho

GLAZER BROTHERS of Johannesburg have extended until September 10 their offer to purchase the stock of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. of £1.50 each, and the offer becomes unconditional if they will add an *ex gratia* payment of 1s. 3d. per unit in respect of all acceptances. The offer applies to a minimum of 51% of the 4m. stock units in issue. When the promise of the extra 1s. 3d. was made last week the price of the units on the London Stock Exchange was only just over 11s. and on the previous day they had been down to 10s. 3d. There was comment on the market on the surprising extension for a further three months of a bid which had originally extended over three weeks only, and of the unwillingness of the bidders to bind themselves to take more than 51% of the capital.

Prospecting in Rhodesia

THERE WAS A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PROSPECTING IN Rhodesia last year and the number of determinations made in Salisbury (6,776) was 24% higher than in 1955, states the annual report of the Director of Geological Survey. Over 2,000 persons received advice on determinative work, prospecting, geological aspects of prospects and mines, current minerals, best sand possible markets. The report says: "An important contributory factor towards the increase in prospecting was the nickel discovery at Ngondema, which led to the search in rocks allied to those of that area, and eventually to the discovery of the serpentine masses of Southern Rhodesia. Several hundred samples of supposed nickel ore were determined."

Southern Minerals Survey

THE BEST POSSIBILITIES FOR copper development in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia appear most promising, says a Federal Government survey. There is an exclusive prospecting reservation order covering an area near Umkondvo of about 100 square miles on the west bank of the Sabi River and over a copper reef near Odzi contained some ore assaying up to 14% copper, most averaging between 3% and 7%. There is conjecture about the extent and value of a pitchblende find some 70 miles south of Umtali, but so far African energy officials have referred only to "traces" of radioactivity, and no information is available whether there is a workable deposit.

Confidence in Copper

PROVIDED TAXATION AND RAIL RATES were kept within reason, the Copperbelt could not fail to keep a leading if not the leading position among copper producing countries, Mr. O. B. Bennet, general manager of the Rhokema Corporation, said in Kitwe recently. The present position regarding copper would be corrected by the steady increase in the use of the metal throughout the world. "It is not generally realized that there is an almost constant relationship between the consumption of steel and the consumption of copper, and the fact that in every country plans are afoot to increase steel output is bound to mean a corresponding increase in copper consumption," Mr. Bennet said.

Higher Price for Copper

COPPER IS DEARER on the London Metal Exchange, the cash price having recovered to £214 per ton and that for three months delivery to £114 15s.

Mining exports from Tanganyika in the first six months of this year were valued at £2,181,488, compared with £2,088,035 in the previous year. Juice exports, £458,195 (£186,012).

Home Ownership

THE MINING COMPANIES OF Northern Rhodesia have for some months contemplated a scheme by which their European married employees should be helped to purchase their own houses outside the mine townships and to give to the white population of the Copperbelt. It was announced in Rhodesia a few days ago that such a plan is to be introduced. The companies will pay housing allowances. The scheme will reduce expenditure on new accommodation in mine townships where the employees have paid rentals far below the ruling elsewhere in Northern Rhodesia.

Mineral Production

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S blister copper production in 1956 at 16,341 tons was valued at £1,952,741, and 19,393 tons of electrolytic copper at £4,520,077. The total value of 65,727 minerals produced, subject to adjustment, was £8,658,245, compared with £9,950,622 in May 1955 and £8,851,599 in June of last year. For the first half of this year the value of mineral production is assessed at £4,041,702, compared with £2,220,547 during the corresponding period in 1955.

Manganese Exports

SAVED ALBERT BIRBY, LONDON, Solicitor General for Natural Resources, has told the House of Representatives that an annual production of 50,000 tons of manganese for export is expected from the mines in the Red Sea Hills. Copper and ilmenite sand have been found west of Port Sudan, and in the Qala el Nahl district about 150m. tons of late magnetite have been proved. Other investigations concern uranium and granite in Kordofan and uranium in the State of Ghazal.

Search for Radio-Active Minerals

USING A SCINTILLOMETER, members of a Southern Rhodesian company made an aerial survey of large areas of Uganda last year and found several instances of the presence of radioactive minerals. Six areas in Karamoja have been reserved for ordinary prospecting on the ground, and a seventh area near Fort Portal has been pegged.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS Co. Ltd. has agreed to extend to January 1, 1959, the tribute and option agreement over its Honeybird property with Moss McIntyre & Partners (Rhodesia) Ltd., to whom the company's other properties are also under option.

Titanium in Nwasaland

THERE IS EVERY CHANCE, says the annual report of the Geological Survey of Nwasaland, that titanium deposits in the Port Herald district will furnish an important addition to the exports of the country in the near future.

Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation

THE RHODESIAN VANADIUM CORPORATION is relinquishing its option on the nickel claims near Bindura, Southern Rhodesia, on which it took up a development and purchase option in January.

Mining Dividends

WARKIE COLLIERY Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of 7½ p. per share, making 1s. 14d. for the year to August 31, against 1s. for the previous year.

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Company Report

The Globe Telegraph & Trust Company, Ltd.

Another Very Satisfactory Year

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW ON NON-VOTING SHARES

THE 84TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 16 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, F.C.M.G. (the chairman) presided and, in the course of his speech, said:

"We have had another very satisfactory year if the results are considered in the light of information which I gave last year. You will recollect I then told you that no less than £69,000 of the increase in the income of that year (with which year we are now making comparisons) was due to the exceptional receipts of more than a year's dividends in certain cases; the apparent increase of only £25,874 in the income can therefore be seen to represent an improvement of no less than £90,874, or more than 91%. During the year our capital was increased by £1,000,000 but, of course, we did not receive, by June 30 last anything approaching a full year's income from the investment of this addition to our resources.

Increased Capital

"On the balance-sheet you will see on the left hand side the increase in the amount of the authorized capital from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 and then the increase in the amount of the issued capital from £2,000,000 to £6,000,000. The share premium account is increased to £73,515 as a result of the sale of 46,188 shares of 5s. on the market. It will thus be seen that the premium received on the sale of these shares was sufficient to cover the whole cost of the share issue by the very substantial margin of £10,202.

"The capital reserve, which has been built up over the years by surpluses on the realization of investments, has this year passed the million mark, but your Directors consider that a capital reserve of £1,000,000 is sufficient at the present time, and the excess of £79,961 has been applied to write down the book value of investments. It is intended that any future surpluses shall, for the time being, be similarly applied.

"The general reserve has once again been increased by £100,000 and now amounts to £650,000, whilst the unappropriated earnings are about the same figure as last year.

"The amount of debenture stock is unchanged at £3,542,704.

Investments

"On the other side of the balance-sheet, you will see that the investments now stand in the books at £11,540,036, or £1,323,986 more than a year ago. Of this total sum, £9,185,710 is represented by quoted investments having a market value of £18,473,908, or a little more than twice the book value. The unquoted investments, which have a book value of £2,354,686, include the £1,335,000 representing our half interest in the ordinary capital of Cables Investment Trust, Limited. The value of this one investment exceeds £4,000,000, whilst the value of the remaining investments is also in excess of their book value.

"Will you now turn to the profit and loss account. The gross income for the year amounts to £1,033,016, and the earnings before taxation amount to £852,743; taxation, which for the first time for a number of years, includes a charge (£20,000) for profits tax, amounts to £382,436 (nearly half our earnings) so that the earnings after taxation amount to £470,307. If

allowance is made for the exceptional earnings of the previous year, to which I have already referred, there is an improvement in the net earnings of about £29,000.

Dividends

"Out of the earnings of £470,307, the directors have written off the cost (£25,000) of increasing the authorized capital by £5,000,000, have paid an interim dividend of 2½ pence per 5s. unit of stock and have transferred £100,000 to the general reserve. They now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3½ pence per 5s. unit of stock, thus maintaining, as forecast, the previous year's dividend on the larger capital. These appropriations together absorb £470,000, leaving a small balance of £307 to be added to the unappropriated earnings, which at £326,764 are almost the equivalent of a year's dividend.

"The final document to be considered is the classification of investments. The total sum classified is £20,828,594, which compares with £17,675,167 classified a year ago, an increase of no less than £3,153,427. On June 30, 1956—when the previous classification was made—values were, somewhat depressed, and the above comparison in part reflects the general improvement which took place during the year. It is therefore of interest to note that the value now shown is more than £2½ million greater than our previous highest figure at June 30, 1955.

Spread of Investments

"It will be seen that quoted investments now represent 88.7% of the total, an increase of 21%. In the classification, public utilities show an increase as a result of further dollar investments, the only other material increase being for oil. Against these increases, there are decreases of 2% for commercial and industrial and 0.9% for Investment Trusts.

"The proportion of the investments represented by equities has fallen by 0.9% to 94.8% due to investments having been made in convertible debentures and similar stocks, the issue of which type of stock is becoming increasingly popular.

"The geographical distribution shows our increasing investment in Canada which now represents 10.5%, bringing our total investment in North America up to 26.1. The large increase under the head "International" is due mainly to investments in oils.

Our Progress

"From the foregoing figures you will see that despite the vicissitudes of the twelve months, we have more than maintained the strong financial position which we have now held for many years past. I make no excuse for the pride which I have in the progress of your company. Our widespread portfolio of securities which provides a satisfactory balance between income and appreciation possibilities, makes our stock a most suitable one for the small investor.

"Any stockholder who purchased £100 nominal of our ordinary stock 10 years ago for about £235, and exercised the various rights to which he subsequently became entitled, will have so increased his holding that today he would have no less than £230 ordinary stock plus £50 debenture stock, at a net total cost of £295. These stocks are now worth about £500, an

increase of 100% in capital value. His income from them has risen from £9 gross per annum to £25 gross per annum.

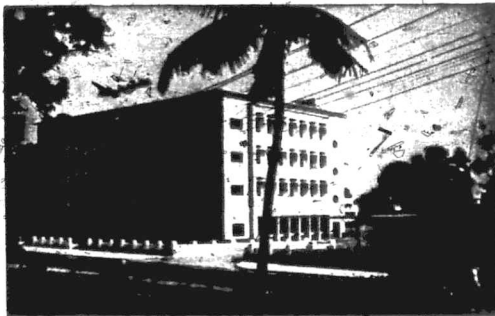
Non-Voting Shares

"And now I would like to add my protest to those of many others with regard to the growing practice by companies of the issue of shares which carry no voting rights, nor even, in some cases, the right to attend general meetings. I do not consider it reasonable that those who put up the "risk" capital to the private enterprise should be denied all right to intervene in the control of that capital in the event of such a course being deemed necessary, and in particular, I deprecate the practice of distributing reserves by making scrip issues of non-voting ordinary shares to holders of voting shares. It is to be hoped that the Council of the Stock Exchange, as well as Her Majesty's Government, will take steps to protect them in the future."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

New Air Service

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS have inaugurated a service to Aden, Karachi, and Bombay with four-engined, pressurized Canadairs, which will leave Nairobi every Sunday at 2.20 hours. Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa, Kisumu, Jinja, Entebbe, Mbeia, and even Ndola will all have same-day connexions with this "Eastern Canadair" service. Passengers on the Southern Canadair from Durban, via Salisbury and Dar es Salaam, will spend only an hour in Nairobi. "Eastern Canadair" is the fastest and most comfortable way to Aden, Karachi, and Bombay from South, Central, and East Africa.



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Company Report

United Dominions Trust, Limited

(Bankers)

Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie's Review

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST, LIMITED, was held on August 14 in London.

Mr. J. GIBSON JARVIE, the chairman, presided.

Reviewing the company's history, the chairman said that since 1919—thirty-eight years ago—when the company was first formed, it had, but for some of the war years, consistently made progress. It has continued

"The company is now established in five Dominions with some 20 offices, with its headquarters in London, and over 60 branches and offices in the British Isles.

"In the beginning we deliberately specialized in financing goods sold under hire purchase agreements, but as time passed new classes of business were added, and now there is scarcely an industry which we do not serve in one way or another. For manufacturers we provide finance for production purposes, we have financed the purchase of engines of all kinds for use on land and sea and in the air, and aeroplanes. We are participating in the provision of tanker finance.

"We have financed iron and steel companies. We have gone into agriculture and built a large business in financing farmers for everything they need. In all of these different categories we are specialists.

After reviewing the group's activities in New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, the chairman continued:

"In South Africa we were doing a large business and now have seven offices in the Union. Today, with a paid-up equity capital of £1,000,000, the Africa company has earned reserves of nearly £900,000.

Rhodesian Expansion

"Following our entry into South Africa, we had registered a company in Rhodesia a year or two later, but this company did not actively begin business until after the war. As a result of my recent visit, we are starting to build our own offices on one of the best stands in that rapidly growing city of Salisbury. We have opened additional offices in Rhodesia, and are also extending further into the Union and Swaziland.

Total group assets had risen from £63,543,729 to £74,761,099 and gross group profits from £1,816,435 to £2,028,135.

"As you know, the dividend on the ordinary stock was increased last year, and the addition of a further 1% has been recommended by the board.

"Your company is a fair example of what can be accomplished under free enterprise. We started with £10,000; at the beginning of the war capital and group reserves totalled £2,524,849; the accounts which have just been issued give you the figures today.

"This year, out of a gross profit of £2,028,135, no less than £1,018,056 is set aside to meet income and profits taxes.

"You will note that the stockholders, whose money is at risk, who take all the chances, receive only a net £357,937 between them. This is the State as partner in industry.

"In spite of all our present handicaps, I am sure that our company will continue to grow, here and abroad. We are justly well regarded. Our field of operations is world-wide. It is the British Empire, which is still the greatest Commonwealth of Nations the world has ever seen, and, under normal conditions, it is a Commonwealth hungry for capital and with a limitless market for the services we are organized to give.

The report was adopted.

Contractors' Equipment

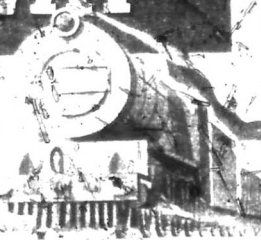


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