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Thursday, January 31, 1957  
Vol. 33 No. 733

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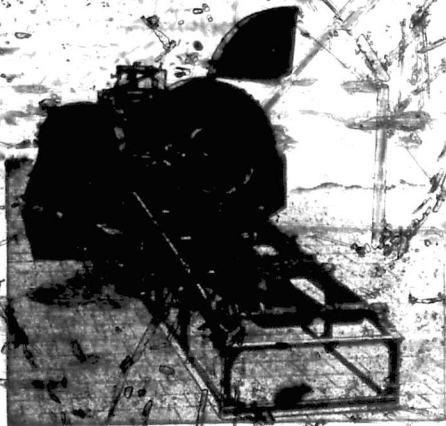
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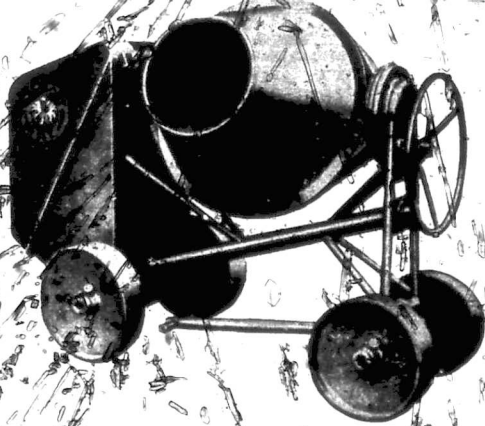
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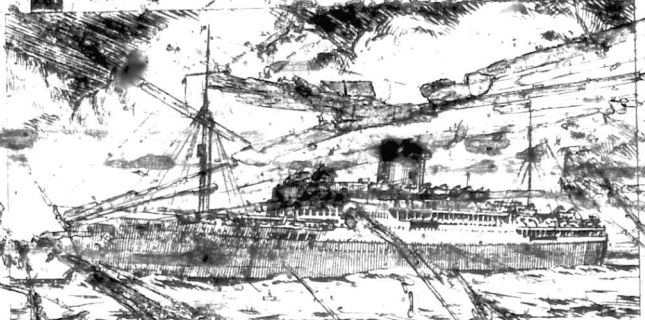
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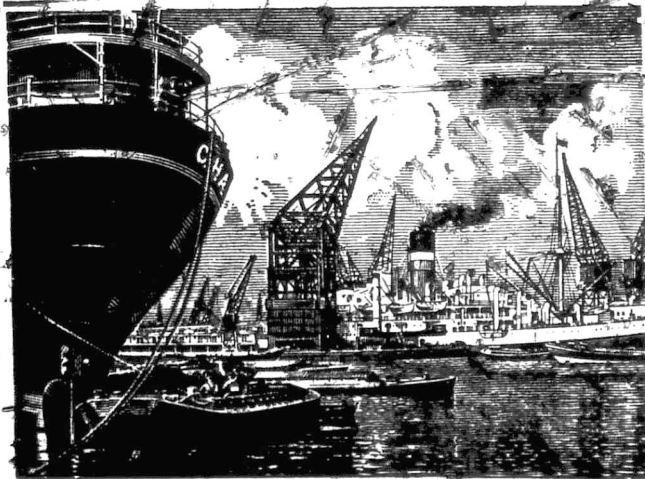
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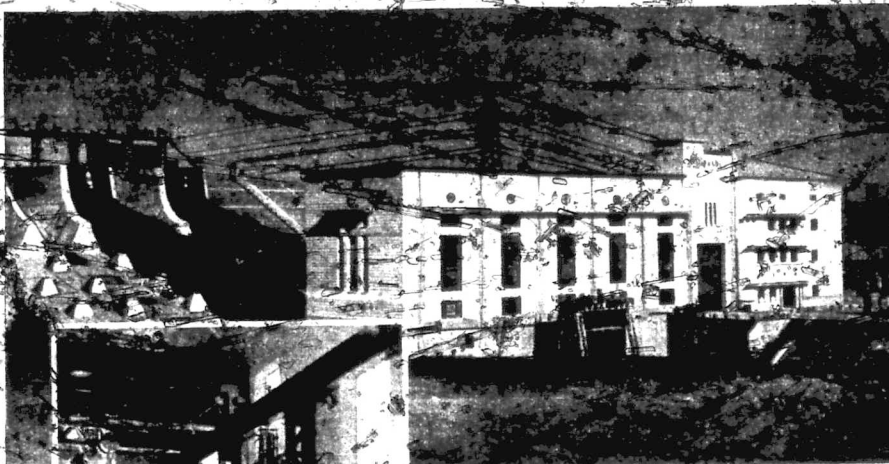
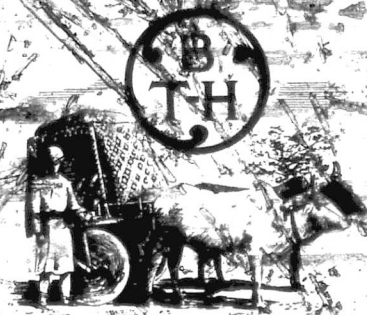
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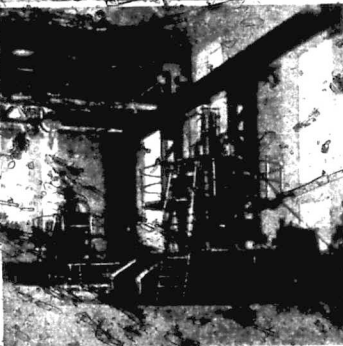
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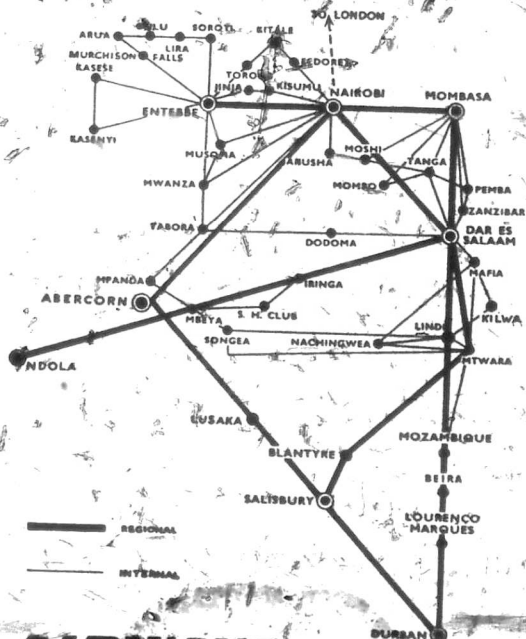
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1952

No. 1686

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE TONIC EFFECT** upon responsible opinion of the visit to the Federation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been considerable. Irresponsible African spokesmen, however, **Secretary of State's Visit to Federation.** by Mr. Lennox-Boyd's emphatic rejection of their programme, which includes destruction of the Federation, stalemate in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by promptly transforming their Executive and Legislative Councils into bodies with equal European and African membership, and votes for all adult Africans, however backward. That such ideas are completely irresponsible is clear from the fact that their adoption would constitute a breach of trust in respect of the Federation and a breach of trusteeship in the case of its two northern territories; and that the leaders of the African National Congresses could have made such representations to the emissary of Her Majesty's Government is a measure of their remoteness from reality. Though manifestly preposterous, their proposals are nonetheless dangerous, for men who hold such unrealistic views passionately could do irreparable damage politically and economically, and for some time at least they could poison social relationships.

The newspapers in this country which have published brief messages about the Minister's tour have reported only the Congress attitude, as though it represented the whole body of Africans. That misconception is much too widespread. It is most regrettable that readers of the daily newspapers should have been told nothing about the opinions of the sensible African leaders, particularly in Southern

Rhodesia, or that there are some Africans who accept the fact of federation and recognize its permanence but want change of one kind or another to expedite and broaden the development of partnership between the races. In Nyasaland the African Progressive Association takes that stand. "We are totally against any efforts to contract out of the Federation; we have a duty to make it work, and shall fight for partnership to the last word," it wrote in a memorandum, from which extracts were published by this paper last week. Loyalists who pledge themselves to the service of the Federation have a case for redress on points of detail; those Africans who are bent on wrecking the new State cannot expect that its Government will much longer tolerate their subversive activities.

The Federation had come to stay, and there could be no question of breaking it up, Mr. Lennox-Boyd declared repeatedly to audiences of all races — seemingly without influencing the Congress leaders to wiser courses; **How Socialists Can Help Now** for one of the most voluble of them, Mr.

Chirwa, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament, went so far as to refer to Great Britain as "a foreign Power", while the Nyasaland Congress demanded the association of that Protectorate with Tanganyika and Uganda. A less practical grouping could scarcely be imagined, as a glance at the map indicates: Nyasaland's communications with its own northern areas are but little developed, there is no south-to-north railway in Tanganyika Territory and Tanganyika's contacts with Uganda are tenuous. Moreover, there is not one major common interest of the three territories which supports the idea of their closer association — except that the provokers of bitter African nationalism

in Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda doubtless calculated that their power would be immediately increased; but that prospect will be no recommendation to anyone else. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's visit has been

abundantly worth while. His insistence on the permanence of the Federation deserves formal support by the Socialist Party, which could in that way make a most opportune and practical contribution to African affairs.

## Notes By The Way

### Put the Commonwealth First

THIS WEEK it was being said in Government quarters in Washington that the Prime Minister and President Eisenhower were to meet soon, and in political circles in London the report was assumed to be correct. That would be regrettable, for important as it is that the pre-Suez partnership between the United Kingdom and the United States should be revived, it is still more important that Mr. Macmillan's first conference should be with the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth. Heads of Administrations in Great Britain have too often shown more eagerness for talks with American leaders than with those of the Queen's realms overseas, who for psychological and practical reasons ought never to be put on seem to be put, in the second place. The folly of the failure to consult the Commonwealth fully before the landings at Port Said makes it especially important that its members should not again be affronted from London; and public opinion in many parts of the Commonwealth certainly would be angered if Mr. Macmillan were not to see the American President before he meets the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

### Lord Llewellyn's Successor

THE HIGHEST tribute which Her Majesty's Government could pay to the memory of Lord Llewellyn would be to appoint as his successor a man of similar character and all-round competence, one who might be expected to take up the unfinished task in his spirit and with the trust which the late Governor-General inspired. Lord Llewellyn was not a mere figure-head, but a friend and counsellor of great experience to whom Ministers turned in the confidence that he would understand their problems and give valued help in their solution. The vastness which has to be filled demands very special qualities, and the only one to be no question of sending someone of a particular qualification for whom a new niche is being sought. The Federation requires a very exceptional man at this difficult stage of its early history, and there would be strong resentment if the United Kingdom did not suggest a person whose career has provided the wide experience and the contacts in this country which are essential to the successful discharge of the office. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's recent experience will have convinced him of the important place which Lord Llewellyn had in the life of the Federation and of the need for the second Governor-General to be of like mind and similarly equipped. Political and ministerial experience in this country are, I suggest, absolutely essential. The House of Lords would seem to be the right recruiting ground.

### Subverting Authority

THE LEFT-WING FANATICS in the United Kingdom who want Africans to be plunged into the disaster of self-government might care to know that in Tanganyika

a politically-minded African has just been tried for subverting authority by declaring at a public meeting that the government of the country had passed into the hands of the Tanganyika African Union, which would henceforth hear the cases which had hitherto devolved upon the Native authorities. Native authority rules of all kinds were therefore null and void. The ignorant people he was addressing apparently believed the tale—which shows the backwardness of some of the tribesmen upon whom reckless political propagandists in Europe and America would impose the franchise.

### Imposition

I USE THE WORD "IMPOSITION" because it fairly represents what has recently happened in Kenya. The Government of that Colony unhesitatingly rejected the advice of its own commissioner Mr. Coutts, to grant the franchise by easy stages as Africans showed the right qualifications, and decreed that the initial register of African electors should be much less restrictive. About half a million, the Administration decided, ought to vote in the first elections (due in March). For months Government officials have been trying to persuade Africans to claim this alleged boon; but when the lists closed only 26,508 had put down their names. That is almost exactly a quarter of the total which the Government had planned to reach; and but for the political "imposition" represented by the pressure of civil servants the percentage would have been far lower. But the theorists will still declare that universal franchise is the blessing which all Africans crave.

### Cost of High Living

WHEN NEGOTIATORS GET BUSH they can apparently persuade their fellow Africans to ask for almost anything. In Tanganyika the dock workers employed by the month have suddenly demanded a minimum wage of 542.98s., and the casual port labourers have also applied for a strange daily rate of 10s. 6d. but one cent for this (over a penny) above that sum. Lately the "monthly men" have been paid 120s., and when their extravagant demand was rejected they asked for arbitration on the basis of three times that rate. Their previous claim of more than £27 had been based on an absurd assessment made by the Tanganyika Federation of Labour of the alleged cost of living for Africans in Dar es Salaam. A man and one dependent were said to need 249/60s. a month for food, 44/50s. for clothing, 25s. for housing, 53/25s. for furniture, 36/40s. for transport, and 34/20s. for miscellaneous items. The itemized "budget" also provided for the purchase each year of a wireless set, two beds, two mattresses, and two chairs! No less than 17s. a month was included for the purchase of coca cola, 50s. for razor blades, and more than 10s. for newspapers. Yet that varrago of nonsense had been cheerfully adopted as representing the basic needs of port workers. Even the lunatic figure in this category will presumably refrain from taking this latest piece of balderdash.

# Lord Llewellyn's Death A Great Blow to Central Africa

## Character and Career of First Governor-General of the Federation

THE DEATH OF LORD LLEWELLYN, the first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in Salisbury last Thursday from a heart ailment has deprived the young State of a guide, philosopher and friend who had rendered it great service since its emergence from the dusts of that high noon in the late summer of 1953. He has held many responsible posts in Rhodesia, but probably none had given him greater pleasure than that of Central Africa.

His attitude to the challenges and opportunities facing the Federation was summed up in the prayer which he drafted for the new State:

*"O God, Who ever leadest men to make adventure, and Who givest wisdom and courage to those who ask them of Thee, bless all who live and work in this expanded country, and in particular bless those upon whose shoulders will fall the main burden of making the Federation of these three territories a real step forward in the advancement of Thy Kingdom."*

*"Should they grow stale or tired, should they be faced with apparently insurmountable difficulties, refresh them, O God, with Thy presence, and lead us all forward with the light of Thy hope in our eyes and the fitness of Thy love in our hearts."*

### Firm Religious Faith

Lord Llewellyn a man of firm religious faith, loved adventure and men who committed themselves to good work, and he had a high sense of the obligations of leadership. In his first inaugural speech from Salisbury he said:—

"These are great days for Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They will continue to be great if we do all that is our greatness. May God help us all to do our duty to the responsible task that lies before us. It is for us all— you and me, and all of us, whatever our opinions—to work together to make this Federation a real success."

"With the help of you all, I am determined to see it made a real success. For the more successful a country becomes, the more prosperous are the majority of people who live in it; and it is difficult to get that kind of a country unless it is economically well-balanced, with a wise use of its resources. Territories together form such an area as one in which there are large agricultural, mineral, and water resources, as yet undeveloped."

"When it becomes clear to the world that we intend to go forward, as indeed we do with the development of these vast resources in unity and concord, we shall have established such confidence in us that new money will flow in from outside to help us in our work. We shall also be in a position to attract yet more young men and women, especially from Britain, to come and make their homes and perhaps their fortunes in this land of great opportunity."

### Confidence the Key-Word

"They will indeed be welcome so long as they come prepared to use their brains and their energy in bettering this country, and so long as they come prepared to live in friendship with their neighbours."

"The key word of this new Federation should be the word 'confidence'—confidence among the Africans that this new step must increase their prosperity; confidence among overseas investors that we are going to be a reliable and stable community so that more capital may come our way; and confidence to the numerous young people so that they may make their homes here

and help in this forward step. And let us—all of us—have confidence in this country and faith in its future."

His New Year message last year called upon the peoples of Central Africa to remain firm in the purpose on which the Federation was founded—"to make of it a country in which people of different races and origins could live and work in happy co-operation in the course of that statement he said:

### Follow the Great Examples

"Christ was a friend of the fisherman, the doctor, the tax collector, of the sick and the poor, and indeed of all. We do not know how light or how dark were the skins of those who worked with Him. The Gospels say nothing about it. Why not? It was quite unimportant. Christ chose men and women first by how they looked but by the spirit that animated them. Let us apply the same principles, let us follow His great example."

A few months later, when addressing the Royal African Society in London, Lord Llewellyn said on the subject of race relations:

"The Federation is not a black man's country, like bands of the Gold Coast, in both of which people from Great Britain generally go to do a job and then return to the United Kingdom. We are not a white man's country either. Africans, Europeans, and Asians have a clear right to be there, a right to do whatever they are capable of doing, and a right to have a say in the Government of the country."

"The Federation does not set out to increase the representation of one race. We hope to eliminate racial representation on the ground of the colour of a man's skin. There are already a number of Africans on the commonwealth roll, and there could be more if they are not troubled by their colour. Those now on it vote for and are represented by the same. Similarly, the African members who represent Northern Rhodesia and Mashonaland in the Federal Parliament are elected by a predominantly European electorate. We can look forward to gradual progress in that sphere."

### No Better Choice

The pronouncements of some public men are not always in harmony with their private opinions. That was not the case with Lord Llewellyn, a man of transparent sincerity, real humility, and unpretentious moral courage. He had a natural dignity, a fine presence, a genuinely friendly manner, an attractive smile, a quick sense of humour, a deep interest in people, a great power of work, political shrewdness, and great tact.

He travelled widely in the Federation throughout which he quickly won the respect and regard of all who met him. It was generally felt that no better Governor-General could have been sent from England—his departure from which had been characteristically modest. In order to avoid an official send-off, he did not leave from London, but went from his home in Dorset to Southampton to board the PRETORIA CASTLE as any other private passenger might have done. He liked informality and disliked fuss.

The Rt. Hon. John Jesty Llewellyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., D.D., D.L., J.P., first Baron Llewellyn, of Upton in the County of Dorset, was, in his personal friends' words, born in Chevening, near Sevenoaks, in 1893, the son of William Llewellyn of Upton House, Poole. At Eton he rowed and played football, and at Oxford he was in the University College boat, which was head of the river in 1915.

Within a few weeks of the outbreak of war he was in France with the Dorset Royal Garrison Artillery, and he served on the Western Front until 1919, being

awarded the Military Cross. As a Territorial he commanded the Dorset in a variety of regiments from 1932 to 1938. He was called to the Bar in 1917, and was winning recognition on the Bench in 1921 when eight years later he was elected Conservative M.P. for Uxbridge. Only four Conservative members entered the House that year, each with exceptional ability: the present Speaker, Lord Balfour of Burghley, Lord George, and Llewellyn. He was soon made Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and from 1931 to 1934 was First Commissioner of Works, and for the two years Assistant Government Whip.

When war broke out in 1939 he had been in the Lord of the Admiralty for two years. Then he went to the Ministry of Supply as Parliamentary Secretary, and in 1940-41 he was Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Aircraft Production, assisting Lord Beaverbrook in the preservation of the country's defence. When a number of Cabinet changes were made in May 1942, he was transferred to the Ministry of War Transport as Parliamentary Secretary and made a Privy Counsellor.

In February of the next year he entered the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, but almost at once became Minister of Aircraft Production in succession to Colonel Moor, C.B., C.M.G. In the course of one month he had to hold three offices. Nine months later he was to make yet another change, for when he was selected by Mr. Churchill to occupy the new post of Minister for Supply and Transport in Westminister, when Lord Ashton was made Minister of Aircraft Production in 1943, Llewellyn was brought back to the Ministry of Food, a difficult and thankless task which he again discharged well.

**High Traits**

All his war-time offices were those requiring high talents, administrative ability, and drive, and his qualities were proved by the fact that he won the praise and friendship of such able and exacting chiefs as Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Deather, Mr. Corder, Euston, and Mr. Churchill himself.

At the general election of 1945 he was to have been Conservative candidate for the safe seat of East Dorset, in which constituency he had a home, but persuaded not to leave Uxbridge, he was one of those who abandoned the Socialist landslide. He was named to the peerage in the resignation honours list, and in the House of Lords showed himself an able and vigorous debater. The atmosphere of the Upper Chamber appeared to him more than that of the Commons, and Lord Samuel once described him as among the most assiduous and valuable members of the House.

Now that public affairs pressed less insistently upon him, he accepted invitations to become chairman of the Amalgamated Tobacco Corporation, Ltd., and a subsidiary, and president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, in which capacity he made many opportunities of proposing and of safety measures. He was president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire from 1948 to 1951, and in the following year he joined the general advisory council of the B.C.C.

When his appointment as Governor-General of the Federation was announced in June 1952, it was coupled with the news of his promotion to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, and it was greeted with pleasure from all quarters, for he was liked and respected by the Labour Party, which recognized his liberal sympathies, his absence of political favouritism, and his complete integrity.

That it was entered upon a difficult assignment was made fully plain on the day of his arrival in Salisbury by train from Colchester, for although he was greeted by the Governors of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, the Governor of Nyasaland considered it inadvisable for him to give his territory on behalf of the State of Federation, as caused by Congress.

**Safety and Experience**

Lord Llewellyn's political sagacity and experience were soon to be appreciated by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and Lord Malvern, and the Governors of the three territories, particularly those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in which African nationalists continued their propaganda against federation. The Federal Party of the country at the general election in December, though primarily to coincide in Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Rex Welensky, but it was not until the end of 1954 that the Federal Parliament met for the first time, exactly 18 months after the Federation had come into being (on September 1, 1953), the day of Lord Llewellyn's arrival.

His first action had been to appoint an Interim Ministry, which was responsible to him until the election of a Parliament. We had to make the regulations for the election of the Assembly and draft its standing rules and orders. In the difficult task of building up a federal civil service his impartiality and influence were important, and the political leaders quickly came to value his guidance of ministers with the safe Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial Office, and the Cabinet in the United Kingdom were concerned. His keen and personal qualities involved at all times, and he was implicitly trusted by them all.

His contribution to the formative stages of the Federation could scarcely have been greater, and he will long be remembered in the territories for his character, his devotion, his richness, his hospitality, and, not least, his support for the new Universities of the College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the wing of which bears his name.

**Advised to Rest**

Heart trouble started soon after he reached Salisbury, and he had had to rest during his two leaves at Home, because of the altitude of the capital the question of his retirement must have been considered, but he saw his duty in continuance of his post. Almost immediately after his return towards the end of last year from six months' leave in England he suffered a recurrence of the heart ailment, and his doctors recommended prompt departure to sea level. Before he could follow their advice he was struck down again, and here all the deep sympathy witnesses since Miss Mary Llewellyn, wife was his hostess at Government House, and generally treated with him, for he was a bachelor.

As a Freemason Lord Llewellyn had been Provincial Grand Master of Dorset since 1952, and he was one of the founder members of the East and Central Africa Lodge which was consecrated in London a few months ago.

The baronet has become extinct. He was given a State funeral, and his body was cremated on Sunday at Warren Hills, the site selected for the capital of the Federation. The Queen was represented at the funeral by Sir Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice of the Federation, who had been sworn as Acting Governor-General.

A memorial service will be held in St. Martin in the Fields Church, London, at 11.30 a.m. on February 6.

# Problems of Investment in an Expanding Commonwealth

## House of Lords Debates Implications of Ghana Independence

THE HOUSE OF LORDS discussed matters of general African interest last week when it debated the Ghana Independence Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the EARL OF PERTH, the new Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

The more extensive territory was about to attain independence, and there was general pleasure that she had elected to stay within the Commonwealth. It was from being apologetic as a Colonial Power, we should be proud that our so-called colonialism or imperialism had led hundreds of millions of people throughout the world to the democratic self-government. The British Colonial policy creating democratic self-governing institutions had been backed by all political parties for a century.

LORD OGILBY said that Ghana would be the first African State within the Colonial Empire to attain independence within the Commonwealth. There were few men like the late Lord Llewellyn who was the type of man needed to represent Great Britain in the House of Lords.

### Consentation With Commonwealth Countries

The proposition for the expansion of the Colonial Development Corporation might not undertake any commitments if a self-governing Ghana were strongly minded by LORD OGILBY, LORD HALFOUR, LORD HENRY, LORD RENNELL, LORD HEMINGFORD, LORD MORTON, LORD WINSLEY and LORD LISTOWEL.

THE EARL OF HOME said in his reply that the Government had a flexible mind in the future of colonial development for the Commonwealth, and that Commonwealth Governments were being asked whether they thought there was need for new machinery in respect of independent Commonwealth countries, and whether they would be prepared to contribute capital in some way so that all Commonwealth countries should be directly concerned in Commonwealth development.

LORD HALFOUR emphasized that the other organization had through many years of hard experience built up the kind of organization now possessed by the C.D.C.

LORD RENNELL would not conceive that the new Government could be to take it more difficult for the Government to raise funds in Great Britain than it had remained a Colony, especially when some other countries for obvious political reasons would offer assistance. They should not be left a free field for their intrigues.

### Origin of Guinea

LORD HEMINGFORD — who spent years as an educationist in Uganda and the Gold Coast — said that he had been surprised to read in the Oxford English Dictionary that the origin of the word "guinea" was unknown. The name "Guinea" was in fact the original and correct form of "ghinea".

It was from the Ghinea Coast in West Africa that our forefathers had mined the gold of the Guinea Coast, where the mines in the reign of Charles I. from and from Guinea were found to be more valuable than other sovereigns, and their value had to be fixed at 21s. instead of 20s. "My wife here that the word will live, sovereign Ghana 21 marks out of 20."

The grant of independence to Ghana will have far-reaching effects in Africa outside Ghana. It will inevitably increase African nationalism to force that should not be resisted and still less resented, but should be recognized as natural and gratifying — gratifying because imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. I hope that other countries in Africa and elsewhere will notice that Ghana has achieved this new status by peaceful means.

There are those who think that there is something very peculiar about the peoples of Ghana which sets them apart from other members of the race. My lords, teaching in East and West Africa have had pupils from every British Colony in Africa except one. I make bold to suggest that

there is in all those territories a yearning for a more equal strong aspiration for the future, and a desire for the difference between the Gold Coast and other African colonies is that it in the Gold Coast has a more developed and greater opportunities.

I hope we shall learn the importance of some that every one of our African friends and the Government for the Africans is looking to it. I think that the Government will not be sympathetic here with the Government conducted in Ghana, but that the Government will have to be able to show the people of Ghana the best of Africa and the world the delight of the common people of the Gold Coast and our conviction that Ghana will be great and a most valuable addition to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

### From President to President

LORD MORTON said that the new States would start with the great things and the best of all, but that some considerations needed to be borne in mind.

Our own institutions have had a long history of the way of freedom, and having now found a precedent. The mind of many of our people is too hotly holding on to that from any standard of perfection, or anything approaching freedom, self-governing, and always seem to be in a technical way, but it is the general principle which has been established. Dr. Nkrumah himself, on many occasions, that the only way to learn how to run a country is to make it, and to have the power to make our mistakes.

Next we expect to see a number of men that we are sending over the Gold Coast to a select group of the top of the "dilemma" with the effective challenge of a responsible opinion. The situation is that of a disastrous independence once upon a time, the desperate struggle in technical and managerial experience, and the best of the best, from our own standards, broad enough, and the literature is too high.

The members of the Ghana Government will have to be ready and difficult problems, political and economic. The Indian populace expects, as usual, a new heaven and a new earth, and they are bound to be disappointed. I am sure that those who would have the Indian become a carbon copy of the European, but one hopes that it will become possible for a complete character to emerge from the best of Western teaching trained on to the best of their own traditions.

Power is being placed in the eager, inexperienced hands of a zealous and ambitious group after only six years of apprenticeship in the art of self-government. Failure would be a tragedy, not only to the five million Ghana citizens, but also as a setback to the hopes of other African territories now advancing along the same road.

### Timor of Pernicious Anemia

Turning to the question of the C.D.C., of the board of which he had been a member, Lord Milverton said:

"We have an organization which has now won general approval for stream-lined efficiency. It has established confidence and a good will and is eminently qualified to provide sound management experience and to be a medium for the use of export capital as well as co-operation with international bodies and private enterprise. Its exclusion seems to me to be a wasteful waste of a trained organization."

"It also sets a thoroughly bad precedent. Within four or five years Malaya, Singapore, Nigeria, the Central African Federation, and the Caribbean Federation will have joined the Gold Coast in this group of new members of the Commonwealth. Under this precedent the C.D.C. would then be virtually extinct, dying of pernicious anemia, its diminishing staff discouraged, and its function finished. I implore the Government to reconsider this matter."

We are told that Dr. Nkrumah and his colleagues have the responsibility of proving that Africans can successfully manage the affairs of a modern State, and that much of the future of Africa waits that West African people. I prefer to look at the matter from a rather different angle.

Surely, what is at stake here is British Colonial policy. Is it right or is it wrong? Can one make a viable modern States out of an assemblage of tribes united by lines drawn by a map by an alien authority? In how many other ways work this miracle? That is the question which has to be answered.

"One can bind their economies, but what of the spiritual bonds that unite to form a nation? Without that spiritual bond it is impossible to make a nation."

# Britain's Special Responsibilities in the Federation

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Farewell Broadcast to Africans in Northern Rhodesia

THE "THE FEDERATION" is in the best interests of all of you, and that H.M. Government would discharge its special responsibilities," was emphasized by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his farewell broadcast to Africans before he left Northern Rhodesia for the Gold Coast on his way back to London. The full text was as follows:

"Before I leave, I want to send a message particularly to the African people of Northern Rhodesia, and especially to all those whom I have not had a chance of meeting in the near time past. I have seen very many of you at work and at work during my tour of the Copperbelt, where I also had meetings with the African trade unions on the mines, and I have seen your representatives on the Northern Province Provincial Council, in the African Representative Council, and in the Legislative Council.

My wife has met you in welfare centres in Johannesburg and in other places which she could visit while I was busy in meetings. I was very glad also to be able to visit Mongu and Lealui and meet my friend the Paramount Chief of the Barotses, the Kuta, and so many of the people of Barotseland.

## Visit Not Long Enough

But Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are big countries, and the time which as Secretary of State for the Colonies I spend here on any one visit is not nearly as much as I should like or need. I am particularly sorry that, for reasons which you know about, I had to cancel the visit which I had planned to the Northern Province, and that I had no chance of meeting my friend, Paramount Chief Chhimukuru and the Becha Native Authority.

I want to tell to all the chiefs and native authorities a very special message of greeting. You are the leaders of the African people, and you promote and do the excellent work that is going on in the administration and development of your areas. I very much hope that either I or the other Minister who help me in the Colonial Office will be able to pay another visit to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the near future, and see some of you at least in your own homes.

Before I go away I want to tell you all the important things which I have already told your representatives in meetings at Lusaka and here in Kasapa. I want to tell you that I am convinced and have always been convinced, that although some of you may have had doubts in the past and may be worried today, you will come to believe, as the British Government believes today, that the Federation is in the best interests of all of you.

The British Government knew of your doubts when it decided to create the Federation. The British Government knows of your worries today. But the British Government believes the time will come soon when you yourselves will realize the benefits that Federation can bring for you.

## Country

Federation will come to you, there can be no question of breaking it up. The people of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, both black and white people, are bound together in this Federation, and they all have the thought and energy to bring about the success of applying all their all the people in all these territories, both black and white, to co-operate with each other to ensure that the British Government's Federal Government's policy of partnership can be implemented.

The other thing I want to say—and I have already said this to your representatives—is the British Government has certain special responsibilities for the inhabitants, both black and white, of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. When Federation promises, particularly to the Africans, these special responsibilities are especially mentioned in what is called the preamble of the constitution of the Federation. It should be unnecessary to tell you, but I do tell you,

that those special responsibilities are fully recognized by the British Government and will be fully discharged, and the promises which were made will be fully kept.

"I say to you, therefore, in your mind at rest, *Takeni imitima*. Banish from your minds the fears that your true interests will be forgotten. Remember that the Europeans of these countries, without whom there could have been no development, and who are all eager to continue to help you to advance as quickly as you can, are not in the least afraid also that because you are so many, they will be taken away from them their rightful share of this country. The European can be reassured by you that they need have no such fear, and that you intend to live and work with them for the good of all. I am certain that you will find that your own fears also are without foundation.

I send you all my best wishes for all success and for a happy future for you and your children and your children's children in this great Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

At a tea party in Brasserie Hill the Secretary of State had said that he had been much impressed by the community spirit in evidence in the town, a spirit which augured well for the success of the partnership policy. Their tour of Northern Rhodesia would remain in the memory of his wife and himself, and both hoped that it would be the first of many such visits.

Among those whom Mr. Lennox-Boyd saw shortly before his departure for West Africa were Mr. Dixon Komkoma, president of the African Trade Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Harry Nkumbi, president of the African National Congress.

## An Example to South Africa

It has been told that some people in South Africa who oppose their Government's racial policy would like to see a strong Federation of Central Africa because they believe it would show South Africa that good race relations really are. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said in Lilongwe, Nyasaland, last week at a meeting with the Northern Province Council after Mr. R. D. Mafema, M.P., had told him that Africans were opposed to the Federation because they believed it would lead to amalgamation of the territories, adding that he was surprised that the English cannot stop the business being done in South Africa. If we accept the Federation, the same thing will happen here.

The Minister appealed to Nyasaland Africans not to listen only to those people in Southern Rhodesia who said things which they did not like. A great many Europeans in Southern Rhodesia wanted to find a solution to the problem, and by working with their Africans in Nyasaland could be able to find the right answer.

Replying to a question, the Secretary of State pointed out that Nyasaland Africans do not wish Southern Rhodesia had been absorbed by the territorial Government, but the Federal Government, and that the Southern Rhodesian Government had the constitutional right to take such action.

"I hope the time will come when all citizens of the Federation can show with equal freedom throughout the whole country," the Minister continued, "but they can do so only when all citizens are prepared to obey the laws of the Federation."

He reiterated to the Central Province Association that the British Government appreciated the vital role of the European community in Nyasaland, and assured them that the Government would not abandon its responsibilities to the people of its own race.

Mr. J. H. Foot, president of the association, said the Ministers "We believe you will answer our question 'Whether in Nyasaland?' Three years ago people thought that they knew what the Federation's destiny would be. Even if we moved with rapid steps, we could not have been forewarned by the foresight of the Federation, and to most of us a 'surprise' need."

Mr. D. H. Gell, president of Lilongwe Asian Chamber of Commerce, said that the Asians were well satisfied with the Federation and realized that they were well off within it.

Before leaving for Northern Rhodesia, the Minister told Press conference in Zambia that the constitutional advance

of all races who had made their homes in Nyasaland would go on and would be made better and more secure by the powerful strength of the Federation. "When this great, imaginative experiment has a chance to prove itself, all far-sighted observers will come to see its value."

In some quarters it was felt that the Federation would freeze constitutional development. "I have done my utmost to make it clear that that is not so," he said. The territories could progress at different paces and stages. As he had said in 1955, he hoped that the four years of the present Legislative Council would be used to study new constitutional arrangements. There would be less likely than the present system to foster a purely racial approach to politics.

"Meanwhile one small but significant change will be made with the agreement of the Governor and all members of the Legislative Council: someone from outside the Council will be appointed speaker. The Governor will then cease to preside over the Legislature."

**Great Progress**

Mr. Boyd said that he had been greatly struck by the obvious signs of recent development. It is clear that Federation has encouraged investors and helped Nyasaland to share in a more widely based economy, and so to enjoy much progress which would not otherwise have come about. "I know that many Africans are not yet convinced of the value of Federation. I believe they are wrong. It has been my duty to make it clear that Federation is in the best interests of all communities and has come to stay — and that U.M. Government are opposed to amalgamation, as they are to secession, and stand by the undertakings given to the people of the northern territories at the time of federation."

"We will continue to encourage a growth of confidence between the three territories, between the various communities, and between the territorial governments; but we have no intention of withdrawing protection from the northern territories unless and until that protection is no longer needed."

**Governor's Letter to Mining Companies**

**Responsible Trade Unionism Acceptable**

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was recently accused by Mr. Fenner Brockway, in the House of Commons of having urged the mining companies operating in that country to conclude the strike [of African workers] on a basis of not taking back all the men, not even asking that they should get the wages which they had before — a high official of our Government urging victimization."

Last week the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, issued the following statement in Lusaka: —

The Governor has agreed to release the text of a message dated February 7, 1955, which he addressed to general managers of the Copperbelt mining companies.

"On January 3, 1955, the African Mineworkers' Union began a strike on a claim for a flat increase all round of 10s. 8d. per man per shift. During the next three weeks the strike was managed in a responsible manner. There was no violence and there were no incidents."

"On January 24 the mining companies issued a statement to all African employees that the companies had decided to continue production with all the labour available, and instructing all African workers to report at their usual place of work at the usual times on or before January 28. The statement added that those who did so would be accepted back without loss of leave, pension, and long-service benefits, but that those who did not report for work would be discharged."

The statement continued: "The company does not promise to re-employ those men who have been discharged, but it will choose those whom it wishes. Such men will be engaged as new employees, and will lose their past service for leave, pension, and long-service benefits."

"On January 29 a total of 6,210 daily-paid workers, out of a total labour strength of some 37,000 reported

for work on the mines. Faced with a collapsing strike the African Mineworkers' Union leaders abandoned their previous responsible attitude, resorted to misrepresentations, began a campaign of intimidation of their members, particularly at night, and threatened to withdraw essential service workers."

On February 7 the Governor sent a message to the general managers in the following terms: —

"It seems to me from all reports and information which I have received that a psycholocial moment has been reached in the strike. Strikers have lost faith in their union, who have been quite unable to fulfil for the workers the wild promises that they have made, and who have made statements about the law relating to discharges of men on strike in direct contradiction of the Government statement on the subject. Moreover, the strike has now lasted five weeks, and there are many signs that the men are tired of it."

"Nevertheless the return to work is unlikely to be a sudden and wholesale one, nor is it likely to be a cheerful one, unless some gesture is made by the mine managements which will both swing the hesitators over to us and make those returning to work believe that there has been on the side of the managements throughout, and that their employers are just and even generous employees."

"I therefore have the following suggestion to put before you. It seems to me that you give every right to refuse to re-employ those discharged workers whom you would prefer for various reasons not to re-employ. But it also seems to me that there are overwhelming arguments for taking back those whom you are prepared to take back without loss either of long-term benefits or of increments. I understand that men are now being re-engaged only at the bottom of their grades, and that though it may be decided in the future to restore the forfeited long-term benefits, no decision to do so has yet been taken."

**Announcement to Workers**

"My suggestion is that the managements should announce immediately to the workers — I do not suggest that be announced to the union — that you have decided that, provided they offer themselves for work on or before, say, Wednesday, February 9, all those re-engaged will be permitted to start again at the wages point they had reached before the strike began; that you did not promise to re-engage anyone, and, because certain places have already been taken by others for other reasons, certain previous employees would not be re-engaged; but that if any man were re-engaged he would be permitted to return to work without loss of earned increments."

"If you felt that you could not be immediately as generous as this, would you agree to a scheme which would enable returned workers to restore themselves by satisfactory service over a fairly short period to the position which they would normally have reached had there been no strike?"

"I am looking particularly at the future: at the good which this would gain for the managements from their employees, and at the long-lasting bitterness which I believe will persist amongst re-engaged men if they forget that they are lucky to have got their jobs back and remember only that they have suffered a reduction in wages. This is what inevitably will remain in their minds."

"I confess also that I am looking at the effect abroad where certain influences can be so damaging to us all if they can claim, as in my belief they could claim, that no strike over the last 30 years in the U.K. has ended on the terms now being offered, and the fact that the mining companies in Northern Rhodesia have been enabled so to end one is simply due to the fact that it was Africans with whom they were dealing."

"On the other hand, I feel that, if you can adopt my suggestion, such guns will be spiked, the union's irresponsible leaders will have the ground still further cut away from under their feet; a tremendous flip will be given to the tendency to return to work; and the very difficult question of how to get discharged men out of their houses will largely be obviated."

"May I ask you to give this idea your earnest consideration?"

The Acting Chief Secretary's statement added: —

"It will be clear to any impartial reader in mind the Governor's message that his purpose, having in mind the interests of the territory, and in particular of the 37,000 African mineworkers, was to urge the mining companies to modify the stand they had taken and to ensure that the strike eventually ended without lasting bitterness. Any suggestion based on this letter that the Governor or the Government of Northern Rhodesia is not in full support of sound and responsible trade unionism is patently false."

# £1½ m. a Year Assist Settlement in the Empire

## Labour's Reservations on Migration to East and Central Africa

THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT BILL, which will continue for another five years the provisions of the 1952 and earlier Acts, was given its second reading without a division in the House of Commons on Friday.

Mr. C. R. M. ALFONSO, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that the Bill gave the Government financial authority to enter into agreements with other Commonwealth Governments or with private organizations to encourage emigration from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth.

It was sometimes suggested that we could not afford to lose young, vigorous, and skilled men and women, and the country would be in danger of being left with an unsupportable residue of the aged and infirm. In many cases migration by cross-section met those fears. A young man or young couple were usually the first to face boldly the adventure of making a future for themselves across the seas, but, once established, they often sent for parents or relations to join them. Moreover, Commonwealth Governments were aware that they could not make too extensive inroads upon our labour forces.

### Tentative Figures

The Overseas Migration Board had come tentatively to the conclusion that the emigration figure should be between 150,000 and 200,000 annually if we were to meet the requirements of the countries seeking British migrants. Between 1948 and 1956 the average had been roughly 125,000. Their departure was not a dead loss, and the compensating flow of migrants from the Commonwealth had to be remembered. "A significant number of M.P.s are from Commonwealth countries", the Minister added.

Emigration annually from the U.K. of 150,000 people forming a reasonable cross-section of age groups would not produce an appreciable social or economic problem. In fact, the emigration of that number would be an invaluable investment in the progress of the Commonwealth.

The last thing we in this country should do is to try to damp down in any way the enthusiasm and the spirit of self-reliance which are the motive power behind the migration movement which will produce for the new and expanding countries the best type of citizen. We should not be a world Power today if our people had always stayed at home.

The Government proposed to repeat the existing financial limit of £1½ m. annually for the next five years, although it had not spent the sum in the past.

South Africa was not in favour of State-aided immigration. It wanted a certain number of skilled immigrants, and about 2,000 a year were drawn from this country.

The Central African Federation wanted 20,000 a year. Several thousand went from Britain last year, but it was not easy to keep track of the actual number who settled in directly from the Union. A fair estimate was about 6,000.

### Opposition Fears

Mr. A. G. BOTTOMLEY (Lab.) said that the Commonwealth was now multi-racial, and that each country looked upon itself as the guardian of its own values and interests.

We are in favour of migration to territories such as Canada and New Zealand, but we should have extreme reservations in the case of the Union of South Africa, and even more in the case of Southern Rhodesia.

Indeed, we have published a policy document on the subject, and I should like to quote from it, that the House will best understand what the Labour Party when it becomes the Government would do. The document says:

"If never immigration continues, it must be made absolutely clear that the basis of society is the idea of full racial equality, and that the object is to expand a system in which there will be no privileged classes and no 'group separation'."

"It goes on to say: 'The same territories it may be that settler immigration must be completely halted for the time being, such as they are, or only allowed in the case of economic development. If in doing so it ensures that more indigenous natives become skilled workers, this sacrifice will be worth while. Until the indigenous people have attained equality, most of the immigrants must be those who can teach and train them in the skills, crafts and organization of modern life'."

MR. ARCHER BAWDWIN (Cons.) deplored the fact that the proportion of British blood throughout the Commonwealth was tending to decrease. "Some countries are very disturbed, but the only Commonwealth country which is taking a strong line on this point is New Zealand, which is composed of nearly 75% British blood."

Mr. Bottomley had minimized the loss of migration to the Central African Federation, but Great Britain should do all it could to encourage skilled migrants to settle in that country of great mineral wealth.

"It has a vast market for its own produce if it can only train Africans to their proper jobs. The Federation is doing this in various ways, especially in education, technical and otherwise. It is teaching Africans to do things and to have ambition for a bigger and better standard of living."

"I hope that we shall give the Federation every assistance."

MR. E. SHINWELL (Lab.) said that we needed a permanent organization for all matters relating to Commonwealth affairs. "Let us bring in the High Commissioners, the industrialists, members of the Government concerned with these matters, M.P.s, and others who are interested, to offer advice and guidance to a body charged with responsibility for injecting economic and man-power realism into our Commonwealth relations."

### Vote Not Being Spent

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) said that in the past five years the sum allowed for one year had not been reached; only £862,618 was spent during the entire five years. He continued (in part):—

"British settlement in Central and East Africa are becoming a very controversial issue. There is already enough racial feeling there, and I hope that this Bill will not be utilized to encourage a form of settlement which may extend the conflict between the black and white races."

"The Europeans of Rhodesia and Kenya want an extension of European migration? The African and indigenous populations want a limitation of it. How serious that issue is was illustrated in the attention given to it by the East Africa Royal Commission, which made certain recommendations which I hope the Minister will bear in mind before he utilizes this Bill for this purpose. They were that control should be governed by the interests of the territory as a whole and not designed to protect sectional interests, and that the financial provisions governing emigration should be reviewed so as not to exclude men of skill and men of enterprise."

"The opposition in these territories to British migration is largely in relation to land-ownership, but also to the proportion of Europeans who are now being engaged in industry. It is extraordinary that, despite the *wonderful* policy of South Africa, the proportion of Europeans to Africans in the Copperbelt and in other industries in the Rhodesias is actually larger than it is in Johannesburg itself. There is a good deal of feeling on that matter, and I urge the Minister to be very cautious before he encourages a British migration which might cause resentment among the African population."

### "Disastrous Move"

"It would be absolutely disastrous to good feeling in Kenya if this Bill were to be used to encourage further European land-owning settlers. The Minister is aware of the depth of this controversy. On the great spacious farms of the white settlers, even including the African labourers, the average population is only between 30 and 40 per square mile, while across the road in the Kikuyu Reserve there is overcrowding and land hunger and between 600 to 1,000 people per square mile."

MAJOR PATRICK WALL (Cons.): "Would you not agree that the European settlers who are denigrating have done more to improve the economy and the standard of living of all the Colony than any other section of the population?"

MR. BROCKWAY: "I was arguing that it would be a great mistake to use this Bill at this stage for extending the land-owning European population either in East or Central Africa, because the effect will be disastrous on race relations there."

"I recognize that even in those territories, this Bill could be usefully used. They are in urgent need of technicians and teachers. There is the possibility of the development of the co-operative movement, with technical advice from those who have been engaged in the co-operative movement here; the possibilities of the development of trade unionism in the African population, with some help and advice from those who have had experience here. These things are tremendously important."

"None of us who has any knowledge of East and Central Africa today can have his mind completely clear of fear of the



danger of race antagonisms arising. Those of us who speak in this way are often criticized as being pro-African and as able to see only the African side of these issues.

We are not pro-African; we are pro-human. If there is to be a human society in which there is racial co-operation, it must be based on justice and human equality, not on European domination, political or economic. To prevent disaster I ask the Minister not to use the Bill as a way which will intensify opposition from the great African populations or which will strengthen the economic power of the settlers and of the European communities.

MR. W. T. ATKIN (Cons.): "The annual £1.5m. we are voting in this Bill could finance a nice little pilot scheme for Commonwealth development policy in both men and money."

Lots of things can be done to help migrants who would be profitable to this country. The Dutch make a practice of financing the purchase of houses for their migrants overseas. Why cannot we consider financing, or assisting or encouraging the finance of, a building society? There are no building societies in Canada. The financing of housing is done mainly through the banks.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said that if he thought the Bill would be used to subsidize white settlement in, say, Nyasaland he would immediately attack the Minister.

### Dynamite

"We know that 50% of Southern Rhodesia has been alienated to Europeans for farming, but if this Bill were used in any way—and I do not think it will be—to subsidize settlers in Nyasaland where there are about 4,000 Europeans and perhaps 240 white farmers, it would be dynamite to inject into that supercharged atmosphere a further migration. Sufficient land is already alienated and there are sufficient farmers at the moment to maintain a happy balance regarding food production."

MR. NIGEL NICOLSON (Cons.): "There is no such thing as a migration policy for the Commonwealth. There is an immigration policy for New Zealand, for Australia, South Africa, and for Canada. They are separate and, as it were, form part of the domestic policy of those Dominions, but there is no emigration policy for Britain and no migration policy for the Commonwealth as a whole."

"That is due to an excessive sense of tact. The Commonwealth is being killed by tact. These independent countries would welcome a lead from this country in establishing a policy which would apply to the Commonwealth as a whole."

MR. G. M. THOMSON (Lab.): "In Scotland there is real concern that we are bearing an unduly heavy share of the emigration programme. The Canadian emigration offices in Glasgow now deal with applications at the rate of 42,000 a year. As a Scot I shall be acquitted of the charge of not being interested in Commonwealth development, because there are six Scots in the Commonwealth for every Scot left in Scotland. In planning the programme, however, it is necessary to see that it is a balanced programme in relation to the U.K. as a whole."

### Tanganyika Appeal Allowed

THE PRIVY COUNCIL has allowed an appeal by Kassim Ali Karim Mawani and his wife, Lailia Jhina Mawji, against convictions in January, 1955, by the resident magistrate in Dar es Salaam on charges of conspiring together to defeat the course of justice by concealing a wall clock which they knew to be required for the purpose of an inquiry into a criminal offence. The case had already come before the High Court of Tanganyika and the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The sentences had been of one year's imprisonment. In giving judgment Lord Somervell said that the main question in the appeal was whether the doctrine of English law that a husband and wife could be not guilty of conspiring together was applicable. In the criminal law of Tanganyika the words husband and wife, if unqualified, were not restricted to monogamous unions, and their lordships held that it applied to any husband and wife of a marriage valid under Tanganyika law. They therefore advised the Queen that the appeal should be allowed, the convictions quashed, and the sentences set aside.

"As loyal citizens and subjects of the Crown this is a moment when we should curtail our demands on the funds of the Government in Britain."—Mr. H. W. Featherstonehaugh, M.L.C., Tanganyika.

### Sudanese Prime Minister's Statement

#### The Republic and Other African States

SAYED, ABDALLA KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Republic of the Sudan, said in the course of a message on the first anniversary of Independence Day:

"A year has elapsed since Almighty God bestowed upon this blessed country the grace of independence and freedom and emancipated it from the yoke of humiliation. A year has elapsed since we restored our injured dignity and regained our extorted sovereignty. On this day last year our country emerged from the darkness of imperialism, that had engulfed us for half a century, to the dawn of freedom." [The phraseology is that of the official translation from the Arabic.]

After participating in the Bandung Conference, he said, the Sudan had joined the Afro-Asian bloc, and the republic had recently been admitted a member of the United Nations. The policy of the country was inspired "only by the interests of the Arabs and the nations of the Bandung Conference, which tends to support neutrality, peace, and justice."

#### Heavy Responsibilities

"Our geographical position puts on our shoulders heavy responsibilities especially towards the African States who expect a lot from us. To that end we will spare no effort in assisting them."

On returning from the United Nations the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, said that the Government had come to the conclusion that the best place for propaganda for the Sudan was at the United Nations, its delegation to which would be raised in numbers and quality.

The Afro-Asian bloc, he emphasized, was now able to defeat any resolution at U.N.O. which was not compatible with its interests, for no motion could be passed without a two-thirds majority, and the Afro-Asian countries numbered 27 out of the 80 members.

"Although we are an Arab country, we are also an African country aiming at strengthening its relations with African nations, and keen to help them realize their independence and freedom," the Minister concluded.

### Cost of Mr. Azhari's Signature

MR. IBRAHIM AHMED, Minister of Finance in the Sudan, announced a few days ago that an entire currency issue had been destroyed because the notes bore the signature of Mr. Azhari, the former Prime Minister, who is now leader of the Opposition. Plates engraved with Sudanese non-political designs had been prepared in 1954 and the printing had been done in London. Only when the notes were about to be put into circulation was the signature noticed in Khartoum, and it was then decided to destroy the whole issue—at a loss of about £80,000. New notes, on which Mr. Azhari's signature has been replaced by those of Mr. Ibrahim Osman Ishag, Director of Industry, Commerce and Supply, and Mr. Mamoun Bheiry, Assistant Permanent Under-Secretary of Finance, were printed and flown to Khartoum last week.

### Desert Locust Situation

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE IN LONDON states that medium and large swarms have been reported from all parts of the Red Sea coast of the Sudan, most of the swarms being mature. Laying occurred in many localities, especially in the Tokar delta. Heavy hatching took place there and near Sudan and Port Sudan. In the second half of December 1956 swarms appeared in the northern coastal areas of Eritrea, and in early January laying was reported from several localities north of Massawa. French Somaliland, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are reported clear.

# PERSONALIA

MR. C. J. BURNS has been elected to the board of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, Chief Justice of the Federation, is acting as Governor-General.

SIR EDWARD TWING, Governor of Tanganyika, is to visit the Ngongoro Game on February 9.

MR. R. W. BRYON has joined the board of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika Territory.

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, vice-president of the British Red Cross Society, is visiting East Africa.

DR. WILFRID SHELDON, physician to PRINCE CHARLES and PRINCESS ANNE, will spend February in Uganda.

MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINCLOSS will visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland early in February.

MR. D. B. HALL has been confirmed in the appointment of Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. P. C. JACKSON has been appointed executive officer in Northern Rhodesia of the Capricorn Africa Society.

MR. DONALD C. BRON has returned to London from his visit to Malaya and will leave for East Africa tomorrow.

MR. WILLIAM EVAN WINDHAM, senior resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a puisne judge.

MISS KATHERINE BARING, elder daughter of SIR EVELYN and LADY MARY BARING, has arrived in England from Kenya.

BRIGADIER S. R. THORBURN has joined the board of Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., from which Mr. F. D. C. SMITH has withdrawn.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed MR. D. L. COLE to be his principal private secretary.

COMMANDER M. J. S. NEWMAN has been re-elected chairman of Iringa Town Council, of which MR. C. G. CASTREE is now vice-chairman.

MR. B. L. NELSON, who has been Khartoum manager of B.O.A.C. for the past eight years, is now the corporation's representative in Italy.

MR. E. P. ARROWSMITH, who has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands, entered the Colonial Service in Bechuanaland in 1932.

MR. DAVID NEWMAN, lately representative in Nairobi of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has returned to Europe.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, will officially open the East African Veterinary Research Laboratories in Muguga on February 21.

THE EARL OF PERTH has resigned from the board of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., on his appointment as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

THE REV. KOSEA SHALITA, rural dean of Kahira in Ruanda-Urundi, is to be appointed another African assistant bishop in the Diocese of Uganda.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, chairman of the United Dominions Trust, which has interests in the Federation, is outward bound in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD are due at London Airport on Saturday morning from their visits to Central Africa and the Gold Coast.

MR. A. R. W. LOW, M.P., former Minister of State at the Board of Trade, has been re-elected to the board of Grindlays Bank, which has offices in the Rhodesias.

MR. A. MCM WEBSTER, principal of the Central African Department of the Colonial Office, will arrive in Northern Rhodesia on February 11 for a month's study tour.

MR. A. R. NEELANDS, chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., has left for his annual visit to Southern Africa, during which he will visit the Kariba hydro-electric site.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Labour member for Rugby, has been invited to Northern Rhodesia as a guest of the African National Congress. He hopes to arrive in the first week in March.

THE PRIME MINISTER has reappointed MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., who is a director of companies operating in East and Central Africa, as joint treasurer of the Conservative Party.

MR. D. C. LILFORD, of Doornfontein Farm near Salisbury, who recently visited North America, has imported 16 head of Santa Gertrudis cattle from Texas, whose breed originated.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING, who is shortly due in London for a brief visit, has put the Capricorn Society's case for a multiple voting system to the Southern Rhodesia Franchise Commission.

SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., who has visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has taken the style of BARON SINCLAIR, of Cleete in the County of Somerset.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., has resigned from the board of the British South Africa Company on his appointment as Parliamentary Under-Secretary and Financial Secretary at the War Office.

SIR P. ERIC MILLBOURN, Adviser on Shipping in Port and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, LADY MILLBOURN, and their daughter sailed for the Cape last Thursday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

SIR RONALD PRAIN left London for New York on Sunday. He is due back on February 18, and will leave again for Johannesburg a week later, and then go to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on March 1.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, lately Governor of Uganda, will speak on that country on Thursday next at 1.15 p.m. at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. SIR JOHN MACPHERSON will preside.

THE RT. HON. WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., who has been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was chairman of a Parliamentary delegation which visited Kenya a few years ago.

MR. J. W. PALLISTER has been awarded the Murchison Medal of the Geological Society of London for his contribution to geological knowledge in the field of mineral and oil exploration and of Government geological survey in Uganda.

MR. D. G. BETTISON, formerly a Lecturer in the Department of Social Studies at University College, Grahamstown, has joined the staff of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. He will study African costs of living in the Blantyre-Limbe area of Nyasaland.

MR. J. P. MCDONAGH has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to advise the Government on rural development projects on the Bemba Plateau, and the Lake Mweru-Luapula River area of the Northern Province. He expects to stay about a month in the territory.

Colonial officials who leave in this country include Messrs. J. M. KING, Director of Agriculture in Uganda; G. SANGSTER, Chief Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika; R. H. STRAUCH, Director of Water Development and Irrigation in Northern Rhodesia; and A. B. TEMPLE, Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Somaliland Protectorate.

When the DUKE OF EDINBURGH visits Tzananza Chaha in the royal yacht he was received by the Administrator MR. A. D. FORSYTH THOMSON, who was an administrative officer in Uganda from 1921 to 1937 and then for five years Assistant Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary in Bechuanaland before becoming Resident Commissioner.

SIR PERCY MILLS, who was recently appointed Minister of Power, has taken the title BARON MILLS, of Studley, in the County of Warwick, and his new title is MR. ROGER CLYTON MILLS, who for the past 10 years has been a district commissioner in Kenya.

MR. JOHN MARCH, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, is making a quick tour of Africa. He will be in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from March 3 to 12, in Northern Rhodesia from March 10 to 24, in Kenya from March 24 to 29, and in the Belgian Congo from March 29 to April 2.

MR. R. RUSHMERE is to return to Salisbury on completion of his tour of duty as Federal Trade Commissioner in London. His successor, MR. R. A. EASTON, now regional officer in Bulawayo of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is expected here in the middle of March.

MR. W. KIRBY LAING, chairman of the group of civil engineering companies bearing his name, has been elected president of the London Master Builders' Association, and MR. E. J. COOK, of the Richard Costain group, is one of the three vice-presidents. Both groups have large East and Central African interests.

MR. K. W. SIMMONDS, since 1951 Financial Secretary in Nyasaland, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Aden. After leaving St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, he was appointed a district officer in Kenya in 1936. He became Deputy Financial Secretary in Uganda in 1948, and was a delegate at the final conference on Federation in London in 1953.

SIR CHARLES and the LADY PONSANBY left London last week for the Central and Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. They are due in Kampala on February 16, Nairobi four days later, in Tanga on February 23, in Nyasaland on March 5, and in Lusaka 10 days later. They expect to be back in London at the end of March.

MR. E. ST. H. CATCHPOOL, a past president of the International Federation of Youth Hostels, and for 20 years secretary of the Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales, is shortly to lecture and advise on the youth hostel movement in East and West Africa. His tour, sponsored by the British Council, includes Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

**Obituary**

MR. ANTHONY DENRICK JAMES KIRKWOOD, aged 33, who had arrived in Kenya only one day earlier from England, was found dead in his hotel room in Nairobi recently with a spooling rifle beside him. He was a son of the late Lieut. Colonel V. G. Kirkwood, who died in Kenya in 1955, and who was at one time an elected member of the Legislature.

MAJOR FRANCIS BYELYN FERRIBANKS JOHNSTON, of the Kenya Police, and lately of the 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army, died in Nairobi last week at the age of 38. He was the only son of the late Brigadier P. Johnston and of Mrs. Johnston.

MRS. GREENSTEIN, who has died in Nakuru, had lived in Kenya for almost 30 years. Her husband had farmed for some years at Molo and since 1936 in the Nakuru district, where she started a kindergarten school and then the school which bore her name.

MRS. LILL DOUGLAS MOODIE, widow of an early pioneer of Rhodesia, has died in Marandellas. As Native Commissioner in the Matopos, her husband was responsible for disarming the Matabele after the rebellion.

**Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club**

**Dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Patricia Lennox Boyd**

A DINNER in honour of the Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C.M.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Patricia Lennox-Boyd has been arranged by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club. It will be at the Savoy Hotel on the evening of Wednesday, February 20. Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson will preside.

The 7th annual general meeting of the club is to be held at 11, Old Jewry, E.C.2, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 12.

The present members of the committee are Major-General Sir John Kennedy (chairman), Sir Gordon Murray, and Messrs. J. C. Bidd, Julian Crossley, J. W. A. Hill, E. D. Hawksley, C. Hely-Hutchinson, C. R. Hill, F. H. Keeleyside, J. A. Loram, Michael Payne, and John H. Wallace, all of whom have been nominated for re-election. A nomination for Sir Ellis Robins will also be submitted.

At the end of 1956 the membership numbered 274. On the three dinners held last year there were losses of £53, £70, and £97.

**Sir Joseph Hutchinson**

SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, F.R.S., SC.D., director of the cotton research station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at Namulonge, Uganda, is to become Drapers' Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University from October next, on the retirement of Professor Sir Frank Englelow. Sir Joseph, who was at St. John's College, Cambridge, was assistant geneticist at the cotton research station in Trinidad from 1926 to 1933, then for four years at Indore, Central India, and afterwards cotton adviser to the Inspector-General of Agriculture in Trinidad until 1944. For the next five years he was chief geneticist to the E.C.G.C., for whom he then established the new Namulonge station, the finest institution of its kind in the Colonial Empire. He has been chairman of the council of Makerere College, Uganda, for the past four years, and was knighted last year.

**Great Tanganyikan**

"THAT GREAT TANGANYIKAN" was the way in which Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, referred to Dr. Williamson when he opened a scientific conference in Dar es Salaam a few days ago. Dr. Williamson, he recalled, had given £50,000 for a science laboratory at Makerere College, Uganda. Sir Edward also recalled that Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, had lived in Dar es Salaam 60 years ago.

**Commissioner's Visit**

MR. VICTOR G. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, who left last Friday in the British India liner UGANDA for his fifth annual visit to the territories, is due in Dar es Salaam on February 19, in Zanzibar three days later, in Tanga on February 23, in Mombasa on the 25th, and in Nairobi on March 1. After 10 days in the capital of Kenya he will go to Nakuru and Kitale, spend from March 17 to 26 in Uganda, return to Nairobi on March 26, and leave by air for London on April 10.

**Labour Conference**

THIS YEAR'S INTER-AFRICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE will be held in Lusaka from August 28 to September 7. About 100 delegates and observers from six metropolitan Powers and African territories are expected to attend. About 20 will be Africans.

## Lord Home's Tribute to Lord Llewellyn Scurrilous Verses Sent to Judge

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has telegraphed to Sir Roy Welenski, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:

"On behalf of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom I send to you and your colleagues our deep and sincere condolences on the death of Lord Llewellyn, your first Governor-General. It will be as crushing a blow to you and to all in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as it is to his friends and former colleagues in this country.

Lord Llewellyn's life was one of service to his country and to the Commonwealth, but his final post was the one which came closest to his heart. It was for him a great privilege to have been chosen as the first Governor-General of the Federation. His enthusiasm for its ideals and his confidence in its progress were unbounded. It is tragic that his time has been cut short when his one desire was to share in the great future which lies before your country.

### Oath of Allegiance

THOSE WHO BECOME CITIZENS of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when the Federal Citizenship Bill becomes law will be required to take this oath: "I swear by Almighty God for solemnly and sincerely affirm, in the case of unbelievers that as a citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, her heirs and successors, according to law, and that I will fulfil my duties as a citizen." The duties of a citizen are not defined in the Bill, but neither are they defined in any citizenship legislation in any Commonwealth country.



Darling

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

### Decision of Court of Appeal

MR ROBERT AUSTIN MULLERY has won his case in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which had to consider whether doggerel verses which he had written and sent to Mr. M. D. Lyon, Chief Justice of the Seychelles, constituted contempt of court, on which charge he had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Supreme Court of the Seychelles.

Sir Newnham Worley, president of the Court of Appeal, said in pronouncing judgment that Mr. Mullery's counsel had admitted that the verses were defamatory of Mr. Lyon as a judge, but had contended that they could not be contempt of court since the verses had not been published. The Appeal Court considered that the verses implied that Mr. Justice Lyon was a drunkard and tried cases while under the influence of drink, and that his decisions were even arbitrary.

"In our opinion," continued Sir Newnham, "Mr. Justice Lyon, has throughout this matter acted with perfect propriety. He showed the verses to his registrar and then handed them over to the police. He left the matter to be tried by information by a judge appointed *ad hoc*, and at the trial gave evidence with the restraint and dignity appropriate to his high office."

In the opinion of the appeal judges the verses could not be considered as interfering with the course of justice or the lawful processes of the court.

The narrow issue was whether the communication to a judge of scurrilous matter concerning himself by means of a private letter could amount to publication. It was difficult to see how the authority of a tribunal or a judge could be undermined or impaired unless a scandalous attack became known to the public.

That view did not mean that any judge receiving such a communication in the future would have no redress; if the matter were grave enough the remedy lay in prosecution for criminal libel.

In a case like that under consideration it was necessary to show that something had been done or published to lower the reputation of the court in the eyes of the public. That not having been shown, the court upheld the appeal. Since bail had been refused to Mr. Mullery, he had in effect served the sentence.

### Plan for the Commonwealth

AN APPEAL TO THE COMMONWEALTH to co-ordinate a plan for the best use of its immense resources was made in Canberra last week by Mr. H. E. Hoad, Australian Minister for Labour, who said that the Rhodesias, Kenya, and other British countries in Africa would welcome the kind of development which he had in mind, for it would provide them with additional British capital and British migrants. There was no more urgent task than long-range planning for the British people, a fundamental weakness being that too high a proportion of British man-power and industry was concentrated in a highly vulnerable little island.

### Commonwealth Council

A COMMONWEALTH COUNCIL is proposed in a motion tabled by a group of Labour members in the House of Commons on Monday. The motion, signed by Mr. Peart, Mr. Blyton, Mr. Mellish, Mr. D. H. Howell, and Mr. Daines, reads: "That this House, believing in the unity and strength of the British Commonwealth, calls upon the Government to initiate discussions with other Commonwealth Governments with a view to the setting up of a Commonwealth Council comprising a ministerial committee and a consultative assembly which would meet regularly to discuss problems affecting the political, economic, and social developments of the Commonwealth."

**Fostering Export Trade with Africa**  
**London Productivity Committee's Interest**

BELIEVING THAT TOO GREAT A BURDEN of export earning is being carried by too few manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and that "the debilitating effects of a buoyant home market must now give way to a determined and intelligent effort by individual firms to concentrate towards raising the country's share of the world trade in manufactured goods", the North London Productivity Committee is organizing a conference for March 7.

The Minister of State at the Board of Trade will give the opening address; Lord Rochdale will speak on "The Challenge to Management"; Mr. Peter Toman, overseas director of the Federation of British Industries, will talk on "The New Age in Export Markets"; and Lord Craigville will take the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as an "African Case Study". A brains trust will answer questions, and there will be an opportunity for discussion.

"If the Welfare State consumes too large a share of the gross national product, the new order will collapse or the British people in the U.K. will be compelled to reduce their imports," says a statement by the Productivity Committee. "The only positive solution is to increase export earnings, and on a broader front than hitherto.

"Exhortations have been overdone. They have little value. Pleas, promises, and cajolery are the stock-in-trade of indigent Governments. Nor is it profitable to complain bitterly of the penal incidence of taxation, just though that complaint may be. The task of the conference is to underline the need for action, to suggest what line of action should take, and to answer questions put by members of the audience anxious to come to grips with the problems of a new field of endeavour."

**Governor on Game Preservation**

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIVE has been issued by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, to all Government officers: "I am disturbed by the grave threat to Kenya's wild life caused by the activities of poachers. These activities have recently become so extensive as to present a serious danger to the preservation of the game population. Though it is primarily the responsibility of the Game Department to protect the Colony's game, it is the duty of all officers to help in the prevention of poaching; this duty is of special importance because the staff of the Game Department is small, and cannot, with the many functions it has to perform over wide areas, give undivided attention to poachers. Kenya's game population, although unhappily diminished during the past two decades, is still a great natural asset, and it is of the first importance that it should be protected."

**Union-Castle Year Books and Guides**  
**East African and Southern African Volumes**

THE 1957 EDITIONS of the Union-Castle Line's "Year Book and Guide to East Africa" (8s. 6d.) and "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa" (10s. 6d.) can be confidently recommended to all who want concise reference books about the territories.

The East African Volume deals in detail with Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zambiar, Portuguese East Africa and Mauritius, and gives less full information about the Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somaliland, the Sudan, and Egypt. The Southern African Guide deals comprehensively with the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The smaller book has a 16-page atlas in colour, and the larger one an atlas of 48 pages.

Though the first aim is to help travellers, as it was when the first guide was published more than 60 years ago, there is now also a great deal of economic and other information. Most readers of this paper have extensive knowledge of Africa, but even they might add to it by turning to the appropriate pages for news of Addis Ababa, Bahari, Bungenia, Cairo, Dar-es-Salaam, Gaberones, Hagero, Igusa, and so on — taken at random from the index. The reader who thinks that he is very well informed will be tantalized by either index, the entries in which quickly reveal gaps in his knowledge.

These two books offer wonderful value for their modest price.

**Transformation**

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the situation of the Europeans in Kenya looked absolutely desperate. Economically they were bust, with drought, locusts, coffee being burnt in locomotives, and maize at 3s. a bag. Politically, they had no say and no responsibility, and a Labour Government had just announced the paramountcy of Native interests at all times and in all places. The pundits shook their heads and said that settlement was doomed. Look at it now. Never has it been so thriving; and one has to keep learning one's way about Nairobi. The emergency, save to those personally stricken, seems to have done more good than harm. So surely it is only the faint-hearted who see cause for despair." — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, writing in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

**Diocese of Mombasa**

THIS BEING THE SIXTIETH YEAR since the foundation of the Diocese of Mombasa, which was formed by subdividing the diocese of Eastern Equatorial Africa, the Rt. Rev. Leonard Beecher, the Bishop, has decided to visit every consecrated church within his jurisdiction. The oldest church in Kenya is at Rabai. Altogether there are about 250 permanent churches, not counting small village churches in many parts of the Colony. Of 125 clergy in the diocese 80 are now Africans.

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 THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Box 30050, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Some Major Problems of Africa

### The Multi-Racial Territories

THE FUTURE BOUNDARIES between a "black" and a "multi-racial" Africa are difficult to define, wrote the Colonial correspondent of *The Times* last week in the last of three articles summarizing some of the major problems of Africa.

"It would be a rash man who could foretell the future of Africa," he said. "It is, certain is, that in the immediate forthcoming decades the Europeans will tend to dominate in the multi-racial territories. Power factors and the present disparity in practical abilities dictate this pattern.

"But in the long run the situation must surely reverse itself. The African outnumber the European overwhelmingly. On current form he has shown himself when in contact with European influence, capable of an unexpectedly rapid advancement. A peaceable *modus vivendi* could be reached provided the European is content to concede to the African his rightful place in society as he becomes capable of filling it and provided the African is prepared to wait for it until he is. Unfortunately, this is asking much of human nature. The danger, and a pressing one, is that emotion will outrun reason and conflict forestall adjustment."

Earlier he had written:—

"The Union of South Africa has been independent of the Colonial Power for half a century. The time cannot long be delayed before the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland follows suit.

"The Central African Federation is committed in theory to a policy of partnership. Is it not the fact pursuing one identical to that of South Africa? The accusation is sometimes heard, but it will scarcely bear examination. In Salisbury bricks and mortar are being laid and the students selected for the first university college to accommodate both Europeans and Africans. In Cape Town the Government is introducing

a Bill to expel Africans from the two universities where they have been admitted to share higher education with whites for decades.

"Nevertheless, the mind of the Rhodesias is ambivalent. Walking through Central Park in Salisbury, I saw a row of benches, some of them labelled 'Europeans', some blank. On one of the former were seated a typical well-to-do Rhodesian family, a decent kindly-looking couple surrounded by healthy teenage daughters and rosy-cheeked sons in the blazers of one of the excellent local European boys' schools. If one had asked, the chances are that they would have expressed disapproval of *apartheid*. A little farther along was a 'poor white' sitting alone, his hat slumped over his brow, his nose blotchy with alcohol. Here the type to whom the label on the bench means much.

"I went to mixed cocktail parties where Africans asserted that they got invitations from Europeans as often as three times a week. These parties, it is true, are given by members of avant-gardist organizations like the Capricorn Africa Club, of the University College, but three years ago they could scarcely have been given at all.

### Hotel Bars

"A leading member of the Opposition party, who is sensibly more reactionary than the party in power, told me that he had invited a well-known and highly-educated African chief to stay on his farm. Beaches are being made in the hotel colour bar, as they have been already in Kenya and the Belgian Congo.

"The Portuguese, alone among colonizing Powers, show no intention of relaxing their grip. Five hundred years ago they were the first to arrive. They may well be the last to leave. They have consolidated their position by assimilation and interbreeding. They have built ancient cities which convey a sense of permanency lacking in the glorified mining camps and cantonments which too often pass for towns on the British side of the border. The influence of the Roman Catholic Church has sunk deep among the population.

"Of all the territories the Belgian Congo is in some ways the most crucial. The trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi must inevitably become a self-governing African State. But the Congo itself, with its vast expanse of jungle and its rich mineral deposits, is as yet uncertain of its future. Will it become one day a purely African State, or will it share in the multi-racial aspect of the territories farther south? An African nationalist manifesto speaks of 'Congolese' nationhood, thereby positing an Afro-Belgian partnership."



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## Empire's Largest Sisal Grower

TO HAVE EXPORTED SISAL to the value of almost £10m. in six years is the proud achievement of British Co. (Africa), Ltd., the annual statement of whose chairman, Sir Eldred Hitchcock, appears elsewhere in this issue. Despite the relatively low price of the fibre, the net profit of the group last year was half as high again as it had been in 1954-55, its output of sisal having been raised from 14,455 to 17,044 tons; and for the current year that level of production is expected to be maintained. £3m. of capital is now employed in the business, the largest sisal producer in the Empire.

## I.C.F.T.U.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION of Free Trade Unions has approved applications for affiliation from the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and the Trade Union Congresses of Uganda and Nyasaland. It is to hold a world congress in Tunis in July, this meeting outside Europe being intended to emphasize that "no longer can Africa be a continent in subjection, her problems settled by metropolitan countries overseas." A £2m. "International Solidarity Fund" is to be created to "assist worker victims of repression in Colonial territories fighting to obtain their independence."

"In all parts of the world and in every corner of the community everybody who does a job of work considers himself overworked and underpaid. For 45 years of active life I have thought that of my own labours, and I still think it" — Mr. C. Handley Bird, Minister of Commerce and Works in Uganda.

## Luanshya "Charter" Under Fire

### Appeasement At Expense of Civilized Standards

"WE SEEM TO BE LOSING OUR HEADS over the question of African representation in our Parliaments," said Mr. H. D. Wightwick, Southern Rhodesian M.P. for Umtali, when criticizing the proposals of the Luanshya branch of the Federal Party for equal representation of Europeans and Africans in the Federal House.

He said: "The number of impossible suggestions for equal representation of Europeans and Africans in our Legislatures is growing, and nearly all of these suggestions are coming from members of the Federal Party. I do not believe that they represent the views of a majority of the members of that party. If they do not the suggestions should be immediately repudiated by the party."

"If they are not repudiated there is a danger that the public will come to regard them as representing the views of the party as a whole. It is becoming increasingly difficult to understand why the party tolerates the continued advocacy by an apparently large number of its members of equal representation for civilized and uncivilized people. Along that road lies the certain elimination of the European, and the vast majority of the electorate of this country are certainly not going to subscribe to taking that road."

"These suggestions are sheer hypocrisy born of fear, and not, as their authors claim, arising purely from a liberal outlook. They are the worst kind of attempt to appease racialists at the expense of civilized standards."

### Entirely Illogical

Mr. John Gaunt, Northern Rhodesian leader of the Dominion Party, considers the Luanshya proposals entirely illogical. Though they suggested equal representation for both races; they would ultimately lead to demands by Africans for a greater number of seats, thus eventually placing the European in a minority. World opinion would demand it because of the numerical superiority of the Africans.

"The Luanshya 'charter' might owe its inspiration to the Capricorn Africa Society, but the franchise scheme appears to be derived directly from a memorandum written by Sir John Moffat and discussed in private some two years ago by the European elected members in Northern Rhodesia.

"I find it difficult to follow the logic of the Luanshya proposals. It is suggested on the one hand that racial representation must be abolished, yet on the other hand it wishes to fill the legislative chambers with an equal number from both races with the electors voting for both black and white with the colour of their skins one of the necessary qualifications!"

"It has been the claim of both political parties that the government of the country should be entrusted to civilized persons, which in turn, presupposes that the majority of M.P.s. would be representatives of the civilized communities, allowing as a temporary measure special representation for the primitive people who are not yet eligible for the vote.

"Accepting the thesis that, except as a special temporary measure, all M.P.s. should be elected on a non-racial basis, what justification can there be for a proposal where the voters elect one man because he is black and another because he is white?"

## Federal Fiscal Commission

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN, chairman of the 1952 Fiscal Commission which examined the financial implications of Federation, has been appointed chairman of the new Fiscal Commission which is to consider the allocation of revenue among the four Governments in the Federation. The Commonwealth member of the Commission is Dr. George E. Britnell, head of the Economics and Political Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan. The other members are Mr. R. M. Taylor, Secretary of the Federal Treasury; Mr. C. E. M. Greenfield, Secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Treasury; Ms. T. C. Gardner, Acting Deputy Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. H. S. Norman-Walker, Acting Financial Secretary of Nyasaland.

## Railway Mission Leaves South Africa

### Evangelical Challenge of the Federation

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCH RAILWAY MISSION is to cease work in the Union and concentrate on the Federation. The bishops of the Anglican Province of Central Africa have assented to its new title — the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railway Mission.

In recent years the mission has divided its activities almost equally between the Union and the Territories which now form the Federation. It has experienced great difficulty in finding staff for such a far-flung sphere, where the large inflow of immigrants has offered unprecedented opportunities for evangelism.

There has been a railway mission in Southern Africa since 1896. Its work gradually spread from the Cape to the Congo, providing the ministrations of the Church for those who lived along the railway lines.

Canon Raymond White, the head of the mission, has told the *Church Times*: "There is no question of the mission having petered out. It has completed its work in one province of the Church, and is moving to another. The challenge has been offered by the administration of the Rhodesia Railways, which are Government-owned, and by the Church of the Province of Central Africa."

## Over the Garden Fence

A PARTY OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURISTS from Northern Rhodesia, led by Mr. W. H. Wroth, the Member for Agriculture, began a week's tour on Monday of farming development projects in Southern Rhodesia. The visit has been arranged by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. Those taking part are Mr. C. W. Lynn, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Agriculture, Mr. S. N. Nabulyato, M.L.C., Mr. A. Mwina-chilenga, an African member of the Board of African Agriculture, and Mr. Richard Nyirenda, of the Agricultural Department.



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## Parliament

### Books, Voters and Prison Camps

#### Questions on Situation in Kenya

AS MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in Central Africa when Parliament reassembled last week, questions addressed to him, among them a number on Kenya, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, were dealt with by the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. John Profumo, and the former Minister of State, Mr. John MacLay, who is now Secretary for Scotland.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY opened for the Opposition when he asked on what grounds Mr. George Padmore's book "Pan-Africanism or Communism" had been banned in Kenya.

MR. PROFUMO replied that its import was considered contrary to the public interest.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that this book has a double theme—that, whilst it is critical of colonialism, its emphasis is a warning against Communism, and that it has one chapter of 90 pages, showing how Communist parties in Africa have betrayed the interests of the African people for the sake of Soviet foreign policy; and that a wise Government would subsidize its publication?"

MR. PROFUMO: "If the hon. member would read page 255 I think that on reflection he would probably agree with the action which has been taken."

#### African Representation

MR. J. DUGDALE asked the African Representation Ordinance, 1956, disqualified from voting a very large number of people who had never been convicted of any criminal offence.

MR. PROFUMO: "The disqualifications listed include those customary in democratic countries. They also cover persons who have been or are the subject of a detention order under the emergency regulations; but a provincial commissioner has power to remove this disqualification for individual detainees who have been released. I see no reason for any amendment."

MR. DUGDALE: "Does the Minister maintain that it is in accordance with democratic principles that men who have been detained under an administrative order without any opportunity of having their case heard in the courts should be prevented from voting both during the time they are detained and after their detention?"

MR. PROFUMO: "Present arrangements will be reviewed after the first election, but my rt. hon. friend is satisfied that this is the best way of taking this very important step."

MR. DUGDALE: "Do you think that it is in accordance with democratic principles?"

MR. PROFUMO: "I am saying that this is in the best interests of all concerned."

MR. REMNANT: "Is it not the case that a large number entitled to be on the electoral roll after application have not made application to be on the roll?"

MR. PROFUMO: "Yes."

MR. SHINWELL: "On what grounds do the Government justify depriving anybody of the right to vote simply because he happens to be detained or is about to be detained, but has not been convicted of any offence?"

MR. PROFUMO: "As the franchise is to be on a qualitative basis these people who are debarred are debarred in the interests of all the people concerned in this first election."

#### Voting Registration

MR. HALE then asked the number of Africans whose qualifications had up to the most recent convenient date been accepted for entry on the voters' roll in Kenya.

MR. MACLAY: "By December 31, when registration closed, 126,508 Africans had been enrolled as voters."

MR. HALE: "That appears to be about one in 500 of the African population. Does the Minister regard that as a reasonably adequate contribution? When he talks about a qualitative qualification, does he mean that those who support the present régime may qualify for a vote and that those who oppose it may not qualify?"

MR. H. FRASER: "How do you calculate that there are 50m. people in Kenya?"

MR. MACLAY: "I make the proportion about 7%. My rt.

hon. friend is somewhat disappointed at the results of registration, but they are not negligible. He feels that the fact that over 125,000 have registered as voters shows that the system is not too complicated to work if there is genuine African interest in obtaining a vote."

MR. DUGDALE: "Is there a regulation that no person who is a member of the Kikuyu, Meru, or Embu tribes shall be eligible to be registered? Does it not disqualify large numbers of people who should be allowed to vote?"

MR. MACLAY: "The percentage of registrations in the Central Province constituencies, where the bulk of the tribes afflicted by Mau Mau reside, was higher at November 30 than that for the Colony as a whole."

#### Mau Mau Camp Riot

MR. I. HALE (Lab.) asked for a statement on the disturbance in the Mau Mau detention camp, Kenya, in December, 1954, or January, 1955.

MR. J. MACLAY: "On January 12, 1955, 500 detainees in the compound of Mau Mau camp started a riot during an attempt by members of the prison staff to locate two suspected murderers in the compound. In order to restrain the rioters the detainees had to be confined to their huts and force had to be used. One detainee was admitted to hospital with a broken arm, two with minor leg injuries, and seven suffering from lacerations. An investigation into the incident was ordered by the Commissioner of Prisons, who as a result was satisfied that no more force was used than was necessary."

MR. HALE: "Will the Minister bear in mind that most of these investigations appear to be conducted by persons who have a certain measure of responsibility?"

"Fifteen shots were fired in self-defence to enable prison staff to extricate themselves, and one detainee received two shotgun pellets in the leg. The security forces on the island were increased and the Commissioner of Prisons took control of the situation. On the afternoon of November 26, another party of prison staff disarmed the mutineers. There has been no further disturbance since that date."

#### Dedan Kimathi

MR. BURN asked why the Colonial Secretary authorized the dispatch of a series of duplicated letters by his department which contained allegations of mass murder against Dedan Kimathi while his appeal against the death sentence was pending; and why he was not charged with those crimes in court.

MR. MACLAY: "In stating that Dedan Kimathi was widely believed to have been responsible for some of the worst horrors perpetrated by Mau Mau those replies to letters received in my rt. hon. friend's department were designed merely to refer to his leadership of Mau Mau. Two informations were filed against him, the first alleging unlawful possession of arms and the second alleging murder. The former was heard by the Supreme Court first and a conviction was obtained. The second was, therefore, not proceeded with."

#### Mageta Camp Disturbances

MRS. B. CASTLE asked for a statement on the mutiny of Mau Mau detainees in Mageta Island prison camp in Kenya on November 23.

MR. MACLAY: "On the morning of November 23 the camp commandant and members of his prison staff entered a compound of Mageta Island detention camp to remove 50 ringleaders of a strike which had continued there since June 22. The detainees attacked the prison staff, using material torn from the huts, injuring the camp commandant, another European officer, and six African warders."

#### Detention Camp Conditions

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister if, in view of the further evidence regarding conditions in detention camps in Kenya and the charges made by Mr. P. R. Meldon, a civil servant under the Kenya Government from March, 1954, to May, 1956, a copy of which had been forwarded to him, he would now appoint a judicial commission to inquire into the administration of detention camps and prisons.

MR. MACLAY: "On January 17, the hon. gentleman sent my rt. hon. friend a copy of these allegations, which first came to his notice when published in the Press on January 11. The Governor has been asked to investigate them."

#### Rehabilitation Officers

Replying to MR. HALE, MR. MACLAY said that there were 37 rehabilitation officers in Kenya's seven detention camps, which had a population of 29,404 males and 1,422 females. There were also 89 rehabilitation assistants. No professional qualification was demanded. Candidates were appointed on grounds of character and knowledge of Africa and its languages. Special training was given.

#### Kilembe Mines

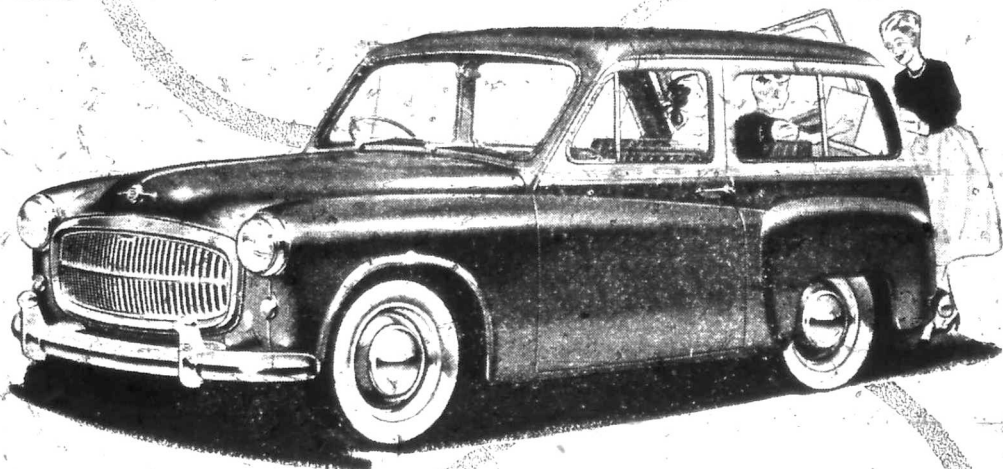
SIR LESLIE PLUMMER asked how many Europeans were employed by Kilembe Mines, Ltd., in Uganda, how many were British, and how many South African.

MR. PROFUMO: "There are 170 Europeans; 143 are of British nationality, and of these 45 are from South Africa."



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**SIR L. PLUMMER:** The Minister will be aware that one of the tasks of these Europeans will be to educate and train Africans in semi-skilled jobs; so would he take the necessary steps to ensure that the South African Europeans who are working on this project do not introduce into Uganda racialism of any kind?

**MR. PROFUMO:** "Yes, sir."

### Rhodesia's University College

Replying to **MR. J. DUGDALE**, **MR. ALPORT** said that the Rhodesia University College so far accepted four Africans and seven Europeans and was considering applications from six Africans and 40 Europeans for undergraduate courses and from three Africans and 23 Europeans for post-graduate courses.

**SIR LESLIE PLUMMER (Law)** asked the nature of the representations made to the Colonial Government concerning the planned segregation of Africans in the halls of residence in view of the fact that grant had been made from United Kingdom funds.

**MR. ALPORT:** "None, sir. That is a matter for the college council. In the connexion, I would draw your attention to the statement made by the principal of the college on April 30, 1956, a copy of which I am sending to the hon. Member."

**SIR LESLIE PLUMMER:** "Am I to understand you approve the system whereby one African woman who has entered this university is to be segregated in the halls of residence from the 22 European women who have entered the university? Is it a good thing that the British taxpayer should support racial segregation of this kind?"

**MR. ALPORT:** "The hon. gentleman should read Dr. Adams's admirable statement on this matter, which will put him right."

### Mineral Development

**CAPTAIN KERBY** asked if in view of the moral obligation upon H.M. Government to raise African living standards, he would take action to promote the exploitation of Southern Tanganyikan coal and iron deposits, release funds for the linking up of the Rhodesian and Tanganyikan railways, and set up machinery for an expert investigation of the economic possibilities of an oil-from-coal industry based upon the Rubuhu coalfields.

**MR. PROFUMO:** "The desirability of intensifying the development of coal resources in Colonial territories in Africa, including Tanganyika, is being investigated, but no conclusions have yet been reached. Iron ore deposits have also been investigated, but are unlikely to become worth working without other development in the area. I am advised that an oil-from-coal industry would be both impracticable and uneconomic at this stage of the Territory's development."

"The linking up of the Rhodesian and Tanganyikan Railways has been fully investigated, but I regret that the economic merits of this project are not at present considered such as to justify the allocation to it of money and resources required for other more urgent development in East and Central Africa."

### Copperbelt Restriction Orders

**MR. BAIRD** asked how many members of the African Mineworkers' Union in Northern Rhodesia were still restricted from entering the Copperbelt area, and under what legal powers those restrictions were imposed.

**MR. MACLAY:** "Fifty-three. Section 4 of the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1956, authorizes any emergency restriction order which was in force at midnight of January 1, when the state of emergency ended, to have full force for a further period of one calendar month."

**MR. CALLAGHAN:** "As the month is now nearly up, what is it proposed to do after its expiration?"

**MR. MACLAY:** "That depends on whether the Government of Northern Rhodesia takes action under the Emergency (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1956. Restriction orders could be made after due judicial procedure under that ordinance."

**MR. CALLAGHAN:** "The area is still quiet; it has been quiet for months. Will you not make representations that these 53 men should no longer be restricted?"

**MR. MACLAY:** "I will certainly take notice of that. The Governor will no doubt be considering whether or not continued restrictions are necessary."

### Federation's Constitutional Status

**CAPTAIN H. B. KERBY (Cols.)** asked what action the Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations proposed to bring the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland up to the same constitutional status as that promised to Ghana, Nigeria, Malaya, Singapore, and Caribbean Federation.

**MR. ALPORT:** "The position varies with regard to the constitutional status of the places mentioned. The preamble to the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland envisages that the Federation should go forward to the attainment of full membership of the Commonwealth. Provisions for the amendment and review of the constitution are contained in Articles 97, 98 and 99."

### Minister's Visit to Federation

**MR. BORTONLEY** asked why the Secretary of State for the Colonies did not arrange to meet Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, during his recent tour of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**MR. MACLAY:** "The arrangements made for the Minister included a meeting with Mr. Nkumbula."

**MR. BORTONLEY:** "While acknowledging that subsequently a meeting was arranged may I ask you to bring to the notice of the Colonial Secretary the fact that past experience has shown that it is much better to see leaders of nationalist movements in the first instance?"

**MR. MACLAY:** "Arrangements were always made for the Minister to have this meeting, but perhaps the difficulty has arisen because the date of the meeting was not announced in the first group of meetings."

**MR. J. JOHNSON:** "It is not clear that the Minister refused to meet Mr. Nkumbula when he was here on a visit in the summer. Can you confirm or deny that the Minister has met Mr. Nkumbula in the Colony in the face of the opposition of the local administration and of most of the white community?"

**MR. MACLAY:** "I cannot accept that application."

### Seretse Khama

In a statement on the situation among the Bamangwato, **MR. ALPORT** said that after his return in October Seretse Khama had addressed meetings throughout the territory to explain his renunciation of the chieftainship. His fellow tribesmen had shown pleasure at his return and accepted his renunciation without dismission. Seretse Khama and Tsekele Khama were co-operating with the Administration and maintaining friendly relations with each other and with Rasebala, the African authority of the tribe. A committee had been set up to make arrangements for the constitution of the Bamangwato Tribal Council with advisory functions.

**MAJOR PATRICK WALL (Cons.):** "Is this satisfactory settlement not a great tribute to the statesmanship of Tsekele Khama and the loyalty and good sense of Seretse Khama?"

### African M.L.Cs. on Witchcraft Tanganyika Committee to Investigate

**LIWALE J. D. MPONDA**, an African representative member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, made an interesting contribution to the debate on the Witchcraft (Amendment) Bill, admitting that if he were to say that he did not fear witchcraft he would be deceiving the council.

Witchcraft, he said, was practised in secret, and fear of it was increased when those who practised it boasted of their achievements. Everywhere in the Southern Province people had asked why more legislation had not been passed to rid the village people of their fears. Some who could afford to build decent houses were afraid to do so for fear of being bewitched. Sneers about witchcraft and the pretence that there was nothing in it would not help.

The speaker had known people who were reluctant to have large gardens lest they might be bewitched by their labourers. Young men were leaving villages because of threats. The main fear was of private poisoning by those who had "insects or other things which they use in poisoning their enemies and thus cause a lingering death."

Liwale Mponda suggested that broadcasting should be used to denounce the evil of witchcraft, and that the matter should be investigated by district officers in discussion with district councils.

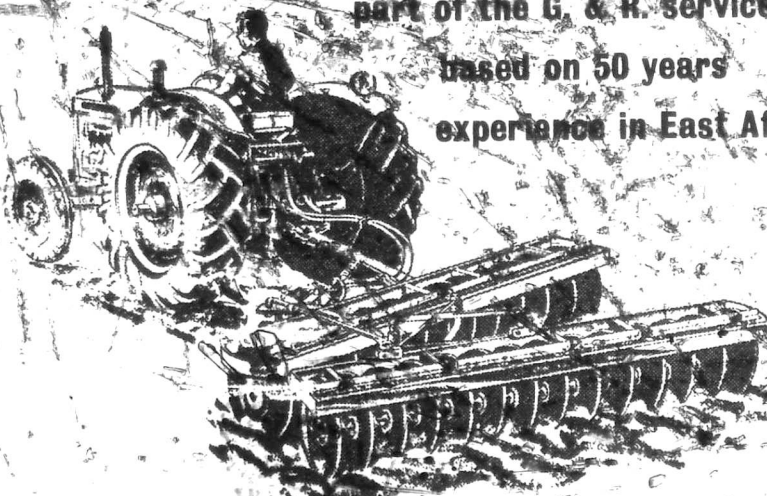
**MR. D. P. MAKWAJA**, a nominated African member, said that the remedy lay in education and the introduction of an effective moral code acceptable to Africans. The idea of investigation by district councils and district officers seemed attractive, but most of the people who had the information required would be unlikely to divulge it.

**Chief H. M. LUGUSA** said that for 30 years he had understood that the Government did not believe in witchcraft. If cases were to be tried by local courts there would be a danger of abuse.

The Chief Secretary, **MR. A. J. GRAHAM-BELLEVUE**, announced that the Government would be prepared to set up a committee to investigate the whole question of witchcraft.

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## Beardguard Action at Aden Measure of Arab Nationalism

THE BEARDGUARDING OF ADEN is commonly known as a shipping not less than of East Africa, prominent action. The following passages from a recent issue of the *Times* correspond to the Times though Aden is not within the normal compass of EAST AFRICA AND PODESTIA.

Since the Suez Canal was closed in November the tonnage handled in the bunkering trade of Aden has decreased by 90% of normal. Whereas formerly upwards of 300,000 tons a day were handled, there are now only a few thousand and the airline passengers who manage to call the few officials on overnight stops.

As yet the Aden Arabs are not found a powerful voice of his own and the measure is not as far distant from the ideal of Arab nationalism as it is from that of them. Others put it modestly at 10. British officials hope for 20, but no one believes that the British Empire in the long run will be more than a marginal action.

Politically the Aden Government is making the best of things by encouraging the Aden Association, a group which represents the Aden merchant class and asks for self-government within the Commonwealth. A Colonial Governor could not ask for a better bridge to the future, but who can expect such an unrealistic vision to survive the surge of nationalism in the Legislative Council, three of the four elected members are from the association and two of them have joined the Executive Council.

An alert Government could Aden, now possesses one with more money to spend into hold the fortress Colony for some years yet, if only because the obvious alternative to British rule is a federation with Aden and not even Arab nationalism can sell that with conviction.

It is whether the success of the beardguard action, it looks as though Aden's modern hey-day may be over. 1956 was the watershed; from now on one does not see the road going anywhere but down.

Sir William Bruce, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, recently became Governor of Aden.

## "Robbery"

ON THE SAME DAY TWO remarkable newspapers in Uganda published on their first pages banner headlines in almost the same terms, that of *Sekanyola* reading "High Commissioner to Rob Land in Buganda," and that of the *African Pilot* being "Protectorate Government to Rob Buganda's Land Today." The "robbery" was the announcement that the Uganda Government intended to make use of its legal powers to acquire 100 feet of land on either side of the new railway to the west.

## Lung Fish's Nest

MR. P. H. GREENWOOD, a scientist of the East African Fisheries Research Organization, has made the first known discovery of the nest of lung fish in Lake Victoria. This species, *protipterus taeniopus*, makes a hole about four feet deep and two feet wide in a papyrus swamp in which to produce its fry, numbering about 5,000, and periodically lashes the water with its tail to aerate it. Some of the young fish are now on show at the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, for the first time.

## Jubilee Jamboree

TWENTY NYASALAND BOY SCOUTS will attend the jubilee jamboree at Sutton Coldfield on August 3, which will be visited by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. The party will consist of 10 African, two Asiatic, one Coloured, and three European scouts, in charge of Mr. A. Kellam, assisted by Mr. D. Johnston, Mr. G. Jackson, and an African scoutmaster. Scouts from at least 30 Commonwealth countries are expected.

## News Items in Brief

A district council established in the Mwea district of Nyasaland is the first such body formed since independence. It was inaugurated on 20th October in Northern Rhodesia in 1952. It handles numbered 116 casualties, 1,200 and convictions for traffic offences 1,425.

Two African women terrorists, believed to be members of Mau Mau leader's gang, have been captured by security forces near Nakuru.

Elephants in Tanganyika will be headed this year — by a team of 200 — on February 27 and for 100 days on a 2000-mile journey to the five Victoria Falls in 1948.

The Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry has opened the year with a range of Commerce in Nairobi Victoria and also a series of Efficiency Exhibitions in the town.

Nearly 200 African teachers in Kenya participate in the African teachers' contributory pensions fund to which they contribute 74% of their basic salaries while the employer contributes 26%.

The hunting of roan antelope, sable antelope, greater kudu, and lion throughout the Western Province of Tanganyika has been prohibited owing to the serious depletion of male beasts of those species.

Forty-one new schools are to be opened in the coming year in the province by 1960, including a first intermediate class for girls in Bura. Due to start this year will later be converted into an intermediate girls' school.

A reward of £250 has been offered by the Kenya Police for information concerning the death of Harcharan Singh, a young Sikh, who was found bludgeoned and shot in Nakuru on the night of December 20-31 with his body partly burnt.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda have each six exhibits in a collection of more than 200 paintings and drawings by children between the ages of seven and 15 from some 20 different parts of the Commonwealth which is on view at the Imperial Institute, London, until February 10.

A species of fish never before known in Lake Victoria (*moomyrus macrocephalus*), related to the elephant snout fish is being caught by local fishermen since the construction of the Owen Falls Dam. They are thought to enter the lake from the Nile through the turbine chambers when the turbines are not working.

Three United States consular officials, Messrs. F. E. Macha, Consul and economic adviser, G. Schulbats, agricultural officer, and Carl Hagberg, public affairs officer, have recently visited the Mwea-Tebera irrigation scheme in the Embu district of Kenya, for which the U.S. International Cooperation Administration has approved a grant of \$126,000. The administration has recently approved schemes involving financial assistance for the Colony amounting to £14m.

Operations against game poachers in the Tsavo National Park in Kenya have been restricted by heavy rain, but in December 43 elephant tusks and five pairs of rhino horns were recovered. All but one of 21 persons arrested during the month were convicted of offences against the game laws, and sentences ranged from three to six months' imprisonment, plus fines in many cases. One offender was fined £200 and imprisoned for four months for receiving. An Asian firm in Mombasa was fined £900 for the illegal possession of ivory.

## Livingstone Memorial Museum

THE LIVINGSTONE MEMORIAL *tembe* (house or dwelling) near Tabora which was opened by Sirs Edward Twining last week when he raised three times on the Arab door, had been recreated by the Government of Tanganyika from a woodcut in Stanley's book and the ground plan in Cameron's "Across Africa", and is an exact replica of the house in which Livingstone and Stanley lived for some weeks after their historic meeting in Ujiji in 1871. The house will form a museum for Livingstone relics, letters, etc. The Governor has appealed to all who have some article associated with the great pioneer missionary to present it to his museum.

## Adult Education

A SURVEY OF AFRICAN ADULT EDUCATION in Nyasaland is being carried out by a committee headed by Mr. G. C. Jackson. The Government has lent the services of Mr. T. D. Thomson, who has had considerable experience in this matter.

### Trade Unionism in Tanganyika

#### Boised on the Country Before Its Time

MR. J. H. BAKER, a Republican member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, in the Western Province, said in the course of a speech on the Trade Union Bill:—

"This Government has actively encouraged Africans to form trade unions from before the masses are able to understand that a sense of responsibility, a sense of values, a sense of an honest day's work, an honest day's pay, a sense of membership, and a sense of what can be accomplished by the members of the country. Government took a foresight in 1947 which is now coming home to roost."

"We have had a misguided policy of encouraging our relatively uneducated labour force to form trade unions, how to do it, but not to do it, and the result is that really worth and for more than this country can afford to be generous is always very easy if it is done before the bill is passed."

"But mistakes of this kind had to be made, and labour to improve its position, and to do so, it has been done. It would have been better if it had been done in a more sensible way, and if the country's resources were used with a degree of foresight in Tanganyika. Trade unionism has been boised on the country before its time."

### British Tabulating Machine Company

#### East and Central African Interests

THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE CO., LTD., COMPANY with a turnover in Southern Rhodesia and adjacent youth branch in Harare after recording a consolidated profit of £307,000 in the year ended September 26, compared with £54,000 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,000, and dividends to holding 9% on the ordinary shares £124,000, leaving a consolidated profit of £226,000, leaving £222,000 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £400,000—£200,000 cumulative preference shares, £200,000 in 10% non-cumulative ordinary shares, and £253,000 received on new shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £340,000, revenue reserves at £1,142,000, specific reserves at £989,000, loans at £4,168,000, and current liabilities at £1,006,000. Fixed assets are valued at £7,888,000, subsidiaries at £759,000, and current assets at £2,051,000.

The directors of the parent company are Sir Cecil M. Weir (chairman), Mr. H. V. Stammers (deputy chairman), Mr. C. Mead (managing director), Colonel J. A. Davies (managing director, engineering), Sir John Woods, Sir Walter Puckey, Sir John Whitworth Jones, and Messrs. E. Holland-Martin, A. Cransfield, C. G. Holland-Martin, A. H. Haworth, and W. E. Ogden. The secretary is Mr. W. W. Baker.

The 50th annual general meeting was held in London on January 25, and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

### Castor Oil Production

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the Standard Bank Review has full-page photographs of the bank's new branch in Zanzibar, built in the attractive Arts and Crafts style, and of the Abercorn Street branch in Bulawayo. It reports that a company formed in Southern Rhodesia to foster the production of oil from the castor bean has imported 15 tons of new hybrid seed from the U.S.A. for distribution to farmers, who have been guaranteed a minimum price of £30 per ton for their crop. A factory is being built in Fort Victoria to husk the beans. Later the whole process of oil extraction will be undertaken at the factory, from which the oil will be shipped in concentrated form.

Benguela Railway Co. Ltd., reports total receipts for 1956 at Esc. 472.3m., against Esc. 392.2m. in the previous year. Working expenses rose from Esc. 235m. to Esc. 240.5m., leaving net operating receipts of Esc. 231,837,157 (Esc. 157,177,368). The company is controlled by Tanganyika Concessions Ltd.

### Processing Pyrethrum in Kenya

#### Publication of Article Regretted

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT has been issued jointly by the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and the Mitchell Cotts group of companies in East Africa:—

"It is the intention of the Board and the Mitchell Cotts group to cooperate mutually and jointly in furtherance of the interests of the pyrethrum industry for the future."

The Mitchell Cotts group recognizes the legitimate wishes of the pyrethrum growers to have an investment interest in a grower-owned plant at Nakuru as soon as possible. The board recognizes the Mitchell Cotts group's contribution to the growth of the industry in the services provided by the overseas branch in the processing of pyrethrum for the East African Extract Corporation and its right to develop that stake for the future.

Accordingly (a) the board regrets that authority was given for the publication of this article, 'Pyrethrum Politics' in the Weekly News on November 23, and has expressed this regret to the Pyrethrum Board of Tanganyika and the East African Extract Corporation;

#### Joint Consultation

The Mitchell Cotts group reaffirms the undertaking given to the board at its meeting on August 25 last that, while the board is free to publicize its business activities generally, it will not publish publicity on pyrethrum policy matters of concern of the board, and will consult the board in the details of any pyrethrum publicity which it may wish to promulgate.

The Mitchell Cotts group deplore the publication of the article 'Pyrethrum Politics' as potentially harmful to the industry generally.

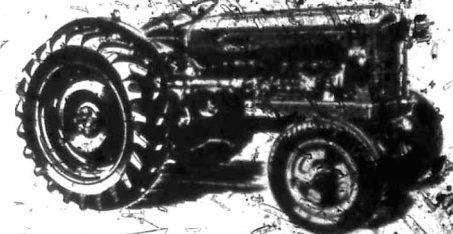
The Mitchell Cotts group and the board, recognizing their differences, hereby express their hope in the resolution of both sides, in an attempt to bring the processing and marketing of pyrethrum to a satisfactory conclusion by September 29.

The Central African Railway is usually referred to as our national road, although some people think of it as a couple of slipped discs. — Sir Edward Stammers, Governor of Tanganyika.

**FARMERS IN TANGANYIKA**

USE THE

**ERDSON MAJOR**



AND ALLIED IMPLEMENTS

**RIBDOCH MOTORS**

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE ARUSHA

Branches at ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA, IRINGA

Overseas Employers' Federation

African Members of Members of United Kingdom

SIR FRANCIS BIRNBAUM, Chairman of the executive committee of the Overseas Employers' Federation and Mr. A. J. MELZOR vice-chairman, both know East Africa well and so do a number of the other members of the committee...

Mr. R. A. Nyanza, chairman of Consolidated Goldfields (South Africa) Ltd., chairman of Consolidated Goldfields (Rhodesia) Development Co. Ltd., and a member of the Council of the British Overseas Mining Association...

Mr. B. D. Mitchell, a director of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests. Mr. A. Raffray, U.C. London representative of the Mauritian Chamber of Commerce...

High Wages for Africans

THE NEW SILENT SCALFES for Northern Rhodesian African civil servants have been welcomed by the African Eagle in a leading article which says: 'Some people may argue while others agree that poor wages have been one of the main causes of unrest and discordship, especially among the workers outside the Civil Service...'

It is true that there was only one African member of a Legislative Council in Africa in 1947...

Commercial Concern

Records are available in the Department of Statistics showing that the world's supply of cotton in 1956-57 against 13,315,000 tons...

It is interesting to note that the world's supply of cotton in 1956-57 against 13,315,000 tons...

An interesting feature in cotton has been published in the Department of Statistics which states that the world's supply of cotton in 1956-57 against 13,315,000 tons...

There are to be hydroelectric power pipelines in the East African Territory Council plans to lay between Lake Mchizima and the city. It is part of a 2 1/2 mile scheme...

Research into sea fishing with powered boats is to be encouraged and developed by the East African Marine Fisheries Department. During the next four years £104,000 will be devoted to the work.

A local loan for £25m was issued in Nairobi by the Government of Kenya on Monday. Offered at 9 3/4% and bearing interest at 8% it will be repayable between 1976 and 1986.

British Overseas Airways Ltd. has asked the Board of Trade to grant a licence authorizing the change of name to London and St. Lawrence Investment Co. Ltd.

Currency in circulation in East Africa for 1956 amounted to £6,733,753, according to the East African Currency Board.

Native insurance in Northern Rhodesia is to be reformed and interest on the deposits of the National Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to be raised to 12% or 13%.

A local loan for £25m was issued in Nairobi by the Government of Kenya on Monday. Offered at 9 3/4% and bearing interest at 8% it will be repayable between 1976 and 1986.

Power at Ruiru and Electricity Station

Work is being done on a power booster only 200 yards away from the station. Mr. J. F. Francis, in charge of the station, says that the booster will be in operation by the end of the week...

# Tanganyika Concessions, Limited

## Increased Use of Transport Facilities in Central Africa

### SIR ULICK ALEXANDER'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 24, 1957, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika Estate, Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia.

THE Rt. HON. SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., the chairman of the company, presided. The following is an extract from his circulated review:

#### Revenue of £3,982,612

The Board in respect of the year ended July 31, 1956, has a record profit of £3,982,612, and the directors have been pleased to propose for the consideration of shareholders at the annual general meeting a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 7s. 6d. per share, which, if approved, will make a total dividend of 9s. per share for the year.

Once again, the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga has been the main source of the company's revenue. While the Benguela Railway Company, Limited, has also made an important and substantial contribution. The excellent results achieved by the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga enabled that company to increase its total net dividend from Belgian francs 1,600 to Belgian francs 2,200. The Benguela Railway Company, Limited, has not only paid the interest for the year on both series of debentures, effected the normal redemption payment and again distributed a dividend of Esc. 11 per share, but has also redeemed a further £404,900 of the 4% income debentures.

#### Chairman's Address

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

"It is with regret that I refer in my review to the resignation of Mr. Harry B. Lake, due to the difficulty he finds in dealing with the company's affairs owing to his residence in the United States of America, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Lake for his services to the company.

"The board were very pleased that Sir Mark Turner was able to accept their invitation to fill the vacancy.

"I am glad to be able to report that since the publication of my review the Union-Minière du Haut-Katanga has declared an interim dividend of 700 francs per share in respect of the year 1956, which compared with the previous year is an increase of 100 francs. That company has also indicated they are likely to pay a further interim in February, and that the final will be declared in May.

#### Union Minière Jubilee

"During July, 1956, the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, in which your company holds a 14% interest, celebrated its 50th anniversary in the Belgian Congo, together with the Bas-Congo Railway Company and the Forminière Diamond Company, both of which were formed at the same time.

"At the official opening of these celebrations tributes were paid to the great pioneer work carried out in the Katanga by Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, and its founder, Sir Robert Williams.

"Representatives of your board of directors who attended those celebrations returned much impressed, not only by the enormous scope of the mining effort

and technical progress made in the Katanga region of the Belgian Congo during the past 50 years, but also by the great achievements of civilization and social progress which stood to the credit of the various companies concerned.

#### Yesterday and Today

"From a remote area of bush, depopulated by famine, disease and tribal warfare, a thriving community with its own industrial resources, a mining production of world importance, and railway, communications linking it with the principal African ports, had been developed.

"Today a healthy, peaceful, and contented native population live in this same region and enjoy the opportunities of worthwhile employment and technical training offered by the great Belgian companies, such as the Union Minière. In addition, Native employees are provided with free education, medical and welfare services, and are given every opportunity to increase their social status by the company for whom they work. Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, is proud to have been associated with the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga in this development and progress.

#### Hydro-Electric Power

"An impressive achievement of the Union Minière during this period has been the progressive harnessing of the Luifira and Lualaba Rivers to provide hydro-electric power for their mining and industrial effort. At the end of July last year, the first turbine group of their fourth hydro-electric power plant, recently erected on the Lualaba River and named Le Marinel, was inaugurated.

"Le Marinel will have an installed capacity of 248,000kW., to be provided by four groups of 62,000 kW. each, and when completed during 1957 will double the previously available power in the upper Katanga, bringing it to about 500,000kW.

"As this will provide a surplus during the immediate future, arrangements have been made to transmit some of this power to the Rhodesian Copperbelt under a five-year agreement, thus filling the gap until the completion of the first stage of the Kariba project. A high-voltage transmission line between Le Marinel and Kitwe has been constructed, and the supply of power began last September.

#### Copperbelt Fuel Problems

"The existence of this power link should prove of great importance to Rhodesia in the immediate future, as it will alleviate fuel problems on the Copperbelt, will reduce the tonnage of coal required for the generation of electric power, and in consequence the demand on the hard-pressed Rhodesian Railways. It is an excellent example of the spirit of friendly co-operation existing between neighbouring African territories.

"The valuable services to the British Commonwealth and to our company of Monsieur Edgar Bengier, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Union Minière were, signally recognized at the time of these celebrations by the award of an honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, which was conferred on him by The Queen.

### Benguela Railway's Successful Year

"You will have seen from my review the highly successful results in 1956 of my subsidiary company, the Benguela Railway. This shows a net revenue from the working of approximately £235,000 in excess of 1954, and it would seem from the figures now available that the excess in 1956 will be appreciably larger. I am sure that shareholders would wish me to express to the chairman, Dr. Pinto Basto, and the board of the Benguela Railway Company their appreciation and thanks for this very satisfactory performance. I will remember that last year we discussed the important part which this railway could, and should, play in serving the Federation, particularly the Copper-belt areas; and in assisting the Rhodesia Railways. At the same time, I gave a brief history of the reasons why this had not been made possible in the past.

### Link Between Federation and West Coast

"It is therefore with particular gratification that I am able to report that, as a result of discussions which have taken place during this last year between the Rhodesia Railways, the Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga, and the Benguela Railway, an agreement has now been concluded and ratified by the Governments concerned by which a reasonable and practicable through rating system between Lobito and the Federation came into force on January 1 of this year.

"The first link between the Federation and the West

Coast of Africa has thus, at long last, been formally established, and by use of the port of Lobito, Northern Rhodesia has been brought over 2,500 miles nearer to Europe. The effect of this agreement on the economy and future development of the Federation and Central Africa needs no emphasis.

"I am very happy to refer to these arrangements, as they could only have been reached by the desire on the part of the three railways concerned to co-operate together and co-ordinate their efforts, and they mark an important step forward in the development of the Central African Federation.

### Merchant Bank of Central Africa

"During the year 1956 your company has also been pleased to participate in the formation of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa and in the flotation of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Limited, formed to take over the responsibilities of controlling and developing the Rhodesian iron and steel industry, with effect from January 1, 1957. We are always pleased to participate in suitable investments in the Federation.

"Before concluding I should like to pay a well-deserved tribute to the staff for the efficiency they have displayed in rendering valuable services during the year, and I am sure shareholders would wish me to express on their behalf grateful thanks for their untiring efforts."

The report and accounts were adopted; the payment of the final dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

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TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



UNDERTAKINGS:

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:

1954

2,004

11 million units

1955

2,100

11 million units

1956

29

61,837

262 million units

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Company Report**Bird and Company (Africa), Limited****Large Increase in Sisal Production Last Year****Accelerated Programme of Tea Planting****SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK ON THE SISAL OUTLOOK**

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA), LIMITED, will be held on February 23, in Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman and managing director, SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK.

**Profits for the Year**

"The net profit for the year was £26,931, compared with £246,015 in 1954-55, an increase of over 50% and after taxation of £315,331 against £198,515. This result followed increased production, and intensive management and control of costs and expenditure, and without reducing salary or wage rates.

**Production**

"Production for the year to June 30, 1956, was 17,044 tons, against 14,459 tons and 12,772 tons in the two previous years. During the current year we should again achieve that output. Our six months' production to the end of 1956 was over 9,000 tons, but owing to the prolongation of serious drought—the rains of October entirely failed—the sisal production of the Territory, including our own, is likely to decline in 1957.

"Since 1950 the company has exported just under £10,000,000 value of sisal to all markets of the world—42% to North America, 34% to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, and the balance to countries throughout the world.

**Dividend and Bonus Issue**

"During the year the board announced two interim dividends of 7½% and 10%, making 17½% less tax for the year, and are not recommending any final dividend. They propose to maintain this procedure in the future. This rate of 17½% dividend has been paid regularly during the past four years.

"The board propose the issue of a free bonus share of one in five ordinary stock, and it is their intention to maintain the dividend rate of 17½% on the increased capital, which will be increased from £750,000 to £900,000 (or 3,600,000 ordinary shares of 25s each), which compares with the total capital now employed in the business of £3,021,386, the bulk of which over the years has been put back into the business from so-called profits.

**The Sisal Outlook**

"The economic strength of sisal depends, apart from its intrinsic natural qualities, upon its relative cheapness. Last year we exported at an average price at East African port of 6d. per lb. No competitive fibre or synthetic of similar quality can be successfully produced at this price level. The highly efficient and large-scale plantation industry in Tanganyika is competitive with any country in the world, apart from artificial factors such as exchange manipulation.

"I have little apprehension concerning the commercial future of sisal in meeting the growing agricultural, industrial, and transport needs of the world for twines, cordage, and rope, and a growing variety of other purposes.

**Tea Development**

"Whilst our sisal development is now more or less stabilized, and is unlikely to be substantially increased unless special circumstances arise, we propose to accelerate our tea development programme. Our Ngua Estate consists of 1,200 acres, of which 300 acres are planted with tea, a large part of the balance we propose to leave as virgin forest.

"We have now acquired on a 99-year lease the adjoining Kwamkoro Estate of 1,100 acres, with some possible extension. Before the First World War it has been specially chosen as the estate of the Crown Prince of Germany, and a substantial clearing of virgin forest and the construction of graded roads, terraces, etc., had taken place. Over the 40 years since it has reverted to a large extent to heavy bush.

"Following the very valuable report of Dr. Thomas Edlin on this area, we recently asked for a special report to be made by Mr. Sydney Bolster of the Estates and Agency Company, Limited, who is recognized for his wide practical experience of the problems of tea production. He says:—

**1,100 Acres To Be Planted**

"The area has an unusually well distributed rainfall. The country generally resembles the Kandyan tea district of Ceylon, but has a much greater depth of soil, which is a red sandy loam. The existing tea areas have been carefully planted with two-year stumps of a useful Assam hybrid, which type appears well suited to the climatic conditions, and may be expected to yield between 1,000 and 1,200 lb. of good quality tea per acre per annum. Tea at Kwamkoro seems to me to be a sound business proposition.

"It is proposed as the first part of our programme up to 1960 to plant, in addition to the 300 acres already planted at Ngua, 900 acres per annum at a capital cost, including factory of £200,000. That will give a total planted area of 1,100 acres which should produce 1,250,000 lb. of tea.

"At that stage we shall review the further programme, and I hope we shall substantially increase it. I will report progress in a year's time. Our tea interests should in course of time be a valuable and growing asset to this business.

**East African Taxation Commission**

"We have welcomed the Taxation Commission, which recently visited East Africa to examine the system and scale of taxation, which supports public spending which is out of gear with the viable economy of the country and its orderly economic expansion. The terms of reference of the commission are, however, disappointingly narrow. An important issue pivots on the scale of public expenditure, which is too high.

"The test of sound policy on public expenditure is its relation to resources and their use for expanding private enterprise upon which the real prosperity of the country has always depended. One of the prime

causes of 'under-saying' is inflation while a main cause of 'under-investment' is taxation.

**Fauna and Kerence Dam**

**FAUNA** — Hyenas have been eating aeroplanes. Recently a plane was left overnight on a tanga aerodrome. Next morning a part of the fuselage had been torn and gnawed so that it was unstable. There was clear evidence of hyenas.

On another occasion a small plane on taking off was suddenly confronted by a rhinoceros charging towards it. The plane evaded the intruder who then made off into the bush. Such happenings are incidental to life in Africa.

**KERENCE DAM** — During the year we drew from our catchment dam for factory and domestic purposes 63,000,000 gallons, which approximates to a slice of water 10 in. and a-quarter feet deep. Seepage is negligible and evaporation takes approximately six to eight feet in the year.

Unusual bird life is gradually coming to the area, including egrets, whistling teal, spurwing, knobnose, and Egyptian geese, but the bulk are cormorants, one variety of which spear fish under water, settle on a protruding tree stump, toss the fish into the air, and wait with open beak for it to fall in. In this manner cormorants vie with seals. I understand they eat at least their own weight of fish per day.

**Staff**

Between and during the wars the price of our commodity did not make possible the building up, by insurance or otherwise, of a staff pension scheme while since the war inflation has made insurance monetarily a perilous transaction. During the good years, however, following the war, we appropriated from profits, I am pleased to say, a contingencies and staff fund reserve from which we have been able to make provision for honourable retirement; others are shortly due for retirement.

We owe to those who bore the burden and the heat of the day, especially during the lean years, more than mere thanks. They overcame Africa the hard way, and are among those of whom the Royal Commission said that they, and not Government, were responsible for the economic expansion of this part of Africa.

Younger members of the staff will carry the tradition of the company forward to the future. In their more reflective moods they will, I hope, remember that their opportunities were made by those before them who laid and built the foundations and a considerable part of the superstructure.

**Personal**

I have been associated with the business, as a founder member shareholder and director since 1920. That is a large part of a man's life. For years I have carried the responsibilities of management, over the lean and difficult as well as the more prosperous times. On June 30, 1955, I completed a 10-year agreement as managing director — one of a series, and contemplated retirement then, at least as far as day-to-day responsibilities were concerned.

At the request of my colleagues I agreed, however, to continue for a further five years, after which it is my intention to shed the burden of management, although I would be glad to continue the responsibilities of chairman. Your directors continually have in mind the question of continuity of good management.

**Company Report**

**British Tabulating Machine Company, Limited**

**A Year of Great Activity**

**SIR CECIL M. WEIR'S STATEMENT**

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TABULATING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on January 25 in London.

SIR CECIL M. WEIR, Chairman, M.C., the chairman of the company, presented the following statement from his circulated statement:—

"The past financial year has been one of great activity. Broadly, our activity falls into three main fields: meeting a steadily increasing demand for normal punched card equipments bringing into everyday use electronic equipment to which I have referred in previous statements; developments principally in broadening the base and stepping up the rate of our technical development, particularly in the electronic field.

**Output Doubled**

"Output in the year of new electronically-operated machines has been double that of the previous year, and the output of other punched card equipment has been appreciably more than in any previous year.

"Our efforts to raise the rate of technical progress embrace not only a significant increase in the number of electronic engineers we employ, but the establishment of two new research and development companies, one in the United States in conjunction with the Laboratory for Electronics in Boston, under the name of International Computers Corporation, and the other in the United Kingdom in conjunction with the General Electric Company, Limited, under the name of Computer Developments, Limited.

"The accounts show a group profit of £288,000, as compared with £891,000 last year.

"After providing £468,000 (£337,000) for taxation and £13,000 for share issue expenses, there remains a balance of £503,000. The amount set aside for augmentation of staff retirement benefits for next service is £20,000, and £324,000 has been transferred to general reserve, thus bringing this reserve to £1,925,000.

"Preference and ordinary dividends, including the payment of a final dividend of 5% (making a total of 9% for the year), absorb £138,000. The dividend policy which we continue to follow will enable us to plough back a substantial part of what remains of profit after taxation.

"Our overseas turnover has expanded in step with other business at home, and we expect that this will reflect in due course in the profitability of those sections of our business.

**Southern Africa**

"The chairman of Hollerith Machines (South Africa) (Proprietary), Limited, Mr Harold Galloway, spent two months in the United Kingdom during the past summer, and the new director and other executives of the company have been in Britain during the financial year maintaining touch with the latest developments in our factories and research units.

"The formation which I reported last year of Hollerith (Central Africa) (Private), Limited, has been thoroughly justified by the success of the company. It is a vigorous and forward-looking member of the Hollerith family. We are confident that the market for our equipment in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will continue to expand.

The report was adopted.



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CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 3,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,02,00,000

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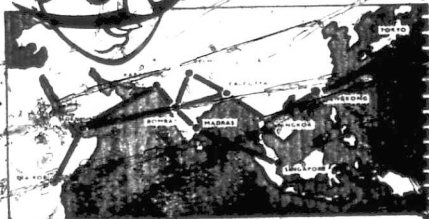
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Exide

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and at: UNJA, MBALE, FORT PORTAL

LONDON: 16 BLYWARD STREET, E.C.3. Tel: ROYAL 6486

## UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

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