

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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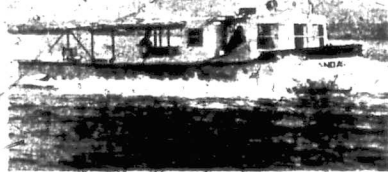
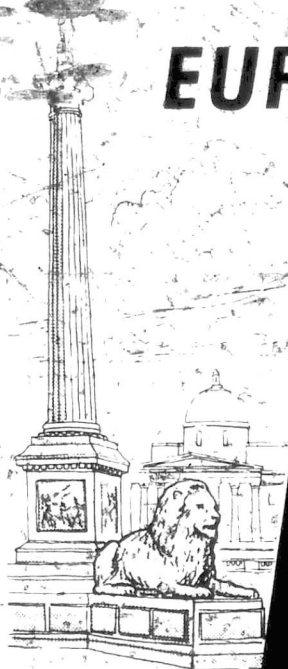
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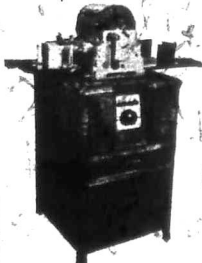
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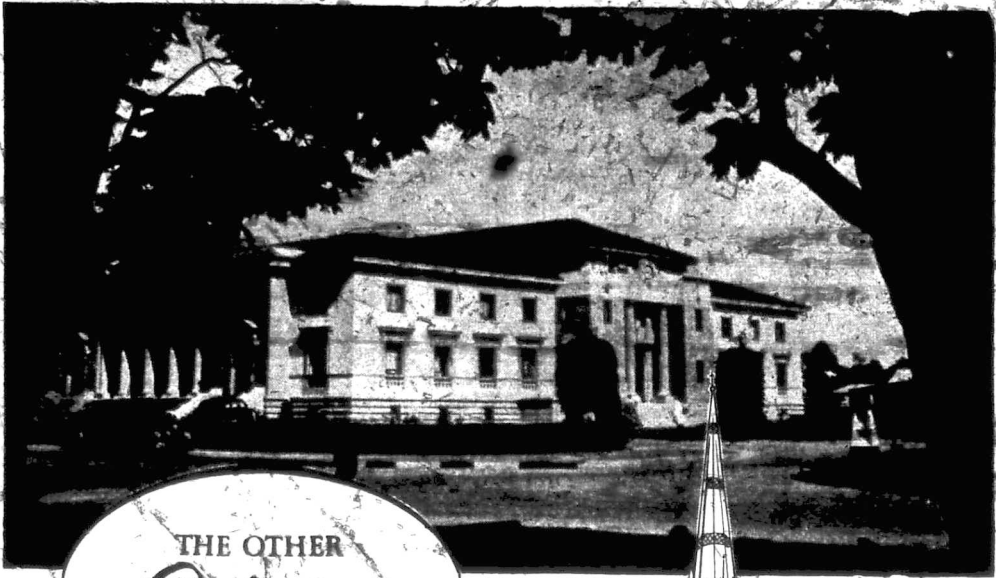
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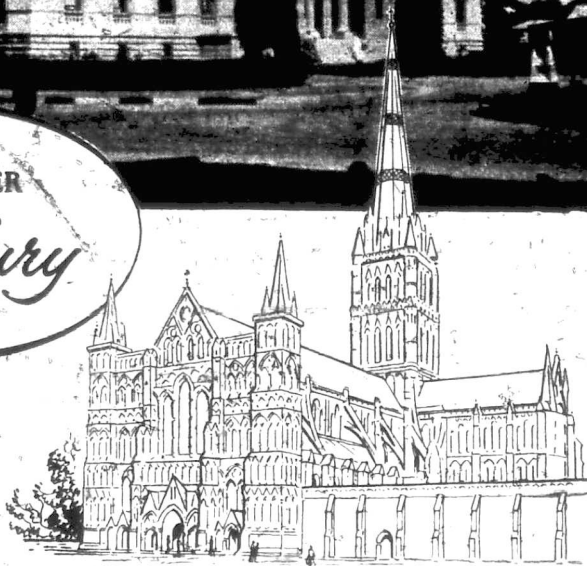
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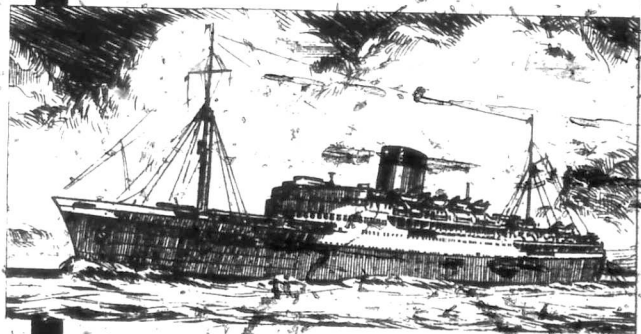
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Founder and Editor: [Name obscured]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT LEAST TWICE during his recent visit to Nyasaland the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed support of the view that Colonial affairs should be taken out of party politics in the United Kingdom. In Mr. Lennox-Boyd's colonial policy, the Opposition to agree to a long-term, or even a medium-term, policy in Colonial matters he would put the Overseas Empire still more deeply in his debt. Indeed, he would be considered by many people in the Colonial territories to have achieved the most necessary of all developments. How can there be stability and confidence in the Colonies while they know that a change of Government in the Mother Country might bring to the Colonial Office a Minister entirely out of sympathy with, for instance, the programme of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that of the Council of Ministers in Kenya? That might easily happen. In fact, it would happen, if the Labour Party were successful at the hustings, extremist in outlook and composition, not an up-to-date version of the Attlee Administration, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would almost certainly not resemble Mr. Creech Jones or even Mr. James Griffiths (who, despite his ghastly blunders over federation in Central Africa, and some other mistakes, tried in most matters to judge in the light of the facts). It is because thousands of people in the Colonies expect that a future Labour Ministry would be dominated by dangerous theorists that they yearn for a rapprochement between the leaders of the parties on the main points of Colonial policy.

and that nothing less than a national policy can safeguard the interests of the nation, and to their credit some of them have publicly declared this. It is no less necessary to have a bipartisan Colonial policy, so that the world, including in particular the United Nations, the United States, and African nationalists, may know that British Colonial policy will no longer be decided by an electorate agitated by some squabbling trades unionists, wage rates, or housing subsidies, but by careful study and candid discussion between the spokesmen of both parties. If there was bipartisanship in foreign affairs, it should be no more difficult to find common ground in Colonial matters—not for the convenience of politicians, but for the good of the Colonial Empire. To assume that such agreement is unattainable is sheer defeatism. It is not the assumption made by the Secretary of State, and certainly not by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, for we know Socialist Members of Parliament whose views accord almost completely with our own. In the Parliamentary Labour Party there are more men of moderate opinion in relation to the Colonies than is generally realized, and their number would quickly increase if their leaders showed a disposition to break out the main lines of Colonial progress with the Conservatives. That would greatly hearten many of the best people, official and non-official, in the Colonies, and, because it would remove the prospect of drastic changes if the Socialists attained office, it would challenge African leaders to a more balanced outlook.

Leading Socialists have realized during the Suez controversy that it is the height of folly to have a party policy in foreign affairs,

when Mr. Macmillan formed his new Government last month he brought into the

Cabinet for the first time a Minister charged with the responsibility of informing the public of the views of the British Government on the lack of that service over the past three decades large areas of the world, especially in America, Asia, and Africa, have been persuaded to accept the moral and political ideas of British nations and practices, until our proud record of achievement has been travestied as tyrannical "colonialism" Goebbels was successful in that respect than the few hundred political publicists in British territories who set themselves to make a noble work. The truth needs to be told and retold, so that this campaign of calumny may be recognized as such. Nothing of permanent value could be achieved, however, even by a competent Minister, if he could disseminate merely a party view. His organization ought to speak for the country, and that predicated agreement by the two main parties on general policy. By no other means could continuity be assured, and every advertiser knows that continuity is essential to success. The need is to advertise the record and policy of Great Britain, to enlighten the public at home and abroad as to their real nature, partly in order to correct the dangerous misunderstandings which

have so long existed, and partly to stimulate a firmer faith in British ideas and ideals. The misunderstandings have caused this country and its closest associates incalculable losses, the most recent being the Suez fiasco. Prudent retreat from many positions in Asia and Africa. **Count Mr. Lennox-Boyd** has likewise taken the initiative in large measure to counter the bitter and ceaseless propaganda of cranks in the United Kingdom whose activities encouraged other extremists elsewhere to exploit political weakness for their own purposes. There can be no reversal of those mistakes, of course, but there could and should be a halt on the slippery slope. That also was made plain by Mr. Lennox-Boyd on many occasions during his visit to the Federation. He does not underestimate the difficulties of a bipartisan approach; but few members of the present Cabinet, if any, would be more likely than he to be met halfway by the Opposition, which respects his liberalism, his good humour, his realism, and his willingness to compromise where that can be done without the sacrifice of principles. An incidental by-product of reaching an understanding would be some lightening of the extremely heavy burden of work which the Secretary of State for the Colonies now bears.

Colonial Affairs Not Matters for Party Controversy

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Frank Statements at Meetings in Nyasaland

OFFICIAL TEXTS of the various statements made in Nyasaland by Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, are now available, and our earlier reports can therefore be authoritatively amplified. At a press conference at Government House, Zomba, at the end of his visit the Secretary of State said: "The first thought I have tried to leave in people's minds is that the Federation must be made to work. I cannot imagine a greater disservice to the African population than to leave them with any feeling of uncertainty or hesitation in this matter. "There is no long association between us and the people of Nyasaland, based on confidence, friendship, and trust, and any hesitation, prevarication, or uncertainty now would not be in the best interests of those whom we still have a very considerable responsibility.

Imaginative Experiment

"I feel that when his greatest imaginative experiment of Federation has had a chance to prove itself, those who are fairminded will recognize the real value it will bring. "I have found a widespread feeling in certain sections that Federation will freeze the constitutional development of Nyasaland. I have done my utmost to make it clear that any orderly constitutional progress will in no way be prejudiced by Federation. The constitutional

advance of all races who have made their homes here will go on. It will in fact be made surer by the powerful constitution of the Federation. Far from holding up constitutional development, the Federation will help to develop it.

"I am delighted at the tributes paid to my office, and sure they are sincere. They have from time to time been put in rather stronger language than would have been the case had it not been for the implied criticism of the Federation. I would like to enjoy these tributes to the Colonial Office with the feeling that there will be tributes also to the Federal Government in their extremely difficult task in which they have the good will of the British people.

African Misunderstanding

"I do not believe many Africans who have spoken wrongly about Federation yet understand the difference between it and amalgamation. I have tried to make it clear that amalgamation would mean the disappearance of the territorial Governments and that Federation means their strengthening and enrichment. The only way to make the territorial Government survive is to make them strong units in association with their neighbours in a strong Federation.

"There can be no responsible belief in the advance of amalgamation, which is opposed by all, and not the least by the Federal Government and H.M. Government."

A questioner said: "You have mentioned that Colonial affairs should be taken out of British party politics. Is there any hope of that?"

The Secretary of State replied: "A great many of the wiser people of all parties in Westminster think that colonial affairs should not be a matter of party political competition in Great Britain. The Conservative Party did its best to bring this about after the war. A share of the credit for this goes to Oliver Stanley, a Colonial Secretary who consistently refused to have political rows over Colonial matters. It would not be easy, but it would be possible to take Colonial matters out of politics; but I do not think it could happen this year."

An African journalist then asked: "When you say that Africans misunderstand the meaning of Federation do you not think the Government here is to blame because at first they left the Africans to decide for themselves?"

Gawarran's Question

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "I do not wish to criticize other British Governments, but it must be made clear that the Governments of Nyasaland in Northern Rhodesia were advised by the British Government of the day not to have a deal on the subject of Federation."

"They were told that they could do it but not interpret or promote it. It must have put a great strain on officials to explain the reasons without being able to give any expression of opinion on the subject. I understand the problems that the British Government had to face. History will show that it was an unenviable decision, and in which I hope will not be repeated."

Another journalist asked: "Can anything be done to increase enthusiasm for the federal idea?"

Yes, replied the Secretary of State. "The first thing is to make it clear that federation is here and that we are dealing with a *fait accompli*."

"Next, I think it is to see that every component part of the Federation does its utmost to put the best possible complexion on the activities of all concerned, and not seek out differences or occasions for discussion and misunderstanding — that should be a real illustration of what we mean by the spirit of partnership. It has to be translated into effective action."

"Innumerable people are doing their utmost to live up to the idea of partnership. Here the Press can play a big part. It is so easy to casten on things that are wounding to the African or the European, to headline every snub and humiliation to which people are subjected. It is so much less exciting to pinpoint innumerable actions of honesty, decency, and good behaviour of brothers together. That would be an immeasurable contribution to good race relations."

"There are many other ways in which the ideal situation can be brought about. Great advances have been made on the Copperbelt towards African advancement; the Federal Government have made recent statements regarding discrimination in dining rooms and railway carriages; details of equality in the Federal Civil Service have been published; and these are all to the good."

"The trouble begins with people who do not realize the magnitude of the wounds they inflict when they say disparaging things and do foolish things to men and women of other races. If they would pause to think what harm they do, they would act otherwise. I hope public opinion will put these people in their places and make them realize that such behaviour is uncivilized. I have been gratified to find a volume of feeling in all three territories which will endorse this view."

Federation with East Africa Proposed

At a meeting with the Northern Province African Provincial Council in Bulongwe the Minister was told by Mr. Gwote Nyiranda that Africans would not accept the Federation, that Nyasaland was not in Central Africa but in East Africa, and that if there had to be Federation it should be with East Africa.

There were more Europeans in Umtali than in Nyasaland, yet the African people of Umtali had been told that the country was theirs. They had Nyasaland Africans not been told that the country was theirs.

People from Umtali were now coming to the Federation, having run from difficulties in their country which Africans were now experiencing in their country.

In his reply Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "Your comments made an excellent point. It is with the rest of the Territories. So far the nature of Government of your people is employment. British East Africa is not very different from Africa. It is also Kenya. Closer association with East Africa would mean closer association with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. These countries have what is called a 'High Commission' body set up to deal with problems that are common to each of the countries involved. Kenya has its problems of race relations. They are, I believe, the best way to solution."

"After a short visit to Southern Rhodesia I believe that we have the problems. Do not say anything to people who have unkind things to say about Southern Rhodesia. An enormous number of people in Southern Rhodesia want to find associa-

tion to racial problems. By working with them we can help them to find the answer."

"Federation is for the advantage of all the people of Nyasaland. It is difficult with a whole 'line' federation to get into other peoples' languages exactly what the words mean. It does not mean that there is now or ever will be one single Government for the whole Federation, with no local Governments at all. Nor does it mean that each of the Governments of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia can go forward on their own within the Federation. What it does mean is that Nyasaland will have the advantage of being a member of a larger Federation in which the life and independence of the people of Nyasaland will be preserved and strengthened."

"Do not be misled by people who talk about the purpose is to have a white race for all time being the whole country. That is not true. The purpose of the Federation is to create then even of the territories, so that all races who live in such territory can prosper together in a real partnership."

"So I must tell you that the British Government, having thought long and earnestly about federation, is that if must be done in the interests of all people. It will bring you benefits, and those benefits will be enjoyed by all the generations yet unborn."

Praise for Civil Service

"You say you are afraid that people coming into the country from overseas will take up all land. This is not so. Much of the development of your country is being put on the hands of contractors who will bring the wealth here for you to use, the contractors come put up the buildings and the machinery, and then they go away to their home and leave you to reap the wealth they have sown."

"You tell me that Civil Service recruitment should not be based on 'encouraging' immigrants. It is not being used to encourage immigrants. People are being put into the Civil Service in order to do the work on afterwards and have their own land. If you had the Civil servants are your friends and brothers to help to protect you. If when their work is over some of the servants stay, this is very much to the advantage of your country, for you know they know and love this people and your country, and they are here to train you."

"The sooner and better they do their work and train their successors, the sooner their own jobs end. That is good, unselfish work, it should be praised, not blamed. They are here to help Africans fill higher positions in the Civil Service. We want to see Africans fill higher posts and we will give all the help we can so that they can do so. But Africans must learn the knowledge for these higher posts, or all your country and your children will suffer from bad administration."

"Amalgamation would mean just one Government. Salisbury. We do not intend that that should happen. Federation means three equal Governments working together as brothers through a central Government. There is no question of amalgamation being brought about behind your backs."

"I know your trust in the Colonial Office. I hope you will learn to feel the same trust in the Federal Government. While it is clear my responsibilities must continue they will continue. Do not fear that we would run away from our responsibilities."

"We want to see more and more Africans able to play a big part in governing themselves, not selfishly but in friendship with other races who live here. Naturally, as there are very many more Africans, your part will be very important one. We want to see in the various Councils Africans qualified to play a big part."

"You rightly show that you understand that the answer is education. We know the problem and the facts. Three times as much money is being spent on education now as was being spent three years ago. I hope that in every part of education Nyasaland will go forward."

Not Good Advice

"You speak of the co-operatives. They are very good if they give the right guidance, but without good guidance they can be very dangerous. A thousand people can lose their money working together as easily as one man working on his own. But if there is good guidance those thousand people can quickly become 1000."

"You also give the some advice insofar as local government is concerned. Well you forgive me if I do not think it good advice. You say that no other race should be on the District Council. Africans are in the majority in all districts and in your province, and this is right; but it would be wrong that other races who have their lands and who can help you should not be represented. You need them in the council. We shall all work together in the district council."

"You spoke about the Government dealing with restriction orders. No one forces them, but the majority know that sometimes things we do not like have to be done to keep the peace. All these orders are looked at regularly by the Governor. It would be no good lifting an order if the same offence would be com-

mitted again. This is not the way a good government. But when the Governor is satisfied this would not happen, he would look at the order locally.

"You say that what happened in the number of chiefs was bad for the institution of the chieftainship. I would like to see the position of chiefs strengthened. In my country we have people in the position of chiefs, one may or another, but a chief in England is not above the law, and he should not be a chief. A chief exercises his authority not as a chief but as a Native authority. The Governor cannot issue as Native authorities people who were not prepared to carry out the Governor's authority. If he did not carry out his authority, the Colonial Secretary would not be committed as Colonial Secretary."

"Our people share many things in common, and our great common interest is probably our love of the land. England is a great agricultural country. So we know our love of land. We are jealous of our land, as you are of yours. You need not be frightened of a white man's land. African land is not protected by the African Trust Lands Order in Council."

"You say that Nyasaland should be declared an African State. You say Nyasaland to be a prosperous State. When your children will have a better life in the world, when the skills of the land can be used to the best, where there is more money to give people a better life. For this you need the help of other races. There are few of them in comparison to you, but these few have their skills. It would not help you to drive them away. They have done their years and their anxieties."

"I am always saying to them that the African has fears and anxieties. Do nothing, say no to my own white people, to make the African and you fearful." So say to you people. Do nothing to make the few white people in this country anxious for their future. Let us all go forward in partnership together. That will bring strength and peace for all."

Federation "Refused"

Chief Katunga said that Nyasaland Africans "refused" federation, the only person to whom their protest should properly be presented was Her Majesty the Queen, and he hoped that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would present their "refusal" to her.

Mr. Wedson Kaunda asserted that the advent of the Federal Government had deprived the Governor, provincial commissioners, and district commissioners of much of their powers. Matters hitherto referred to the Colonial Office had now to be referred to Salisbury. Africans feared immigration because those Europeans would take away their territories, they did not fear Government officials, but they did fear the settlers.

Mr. W. P. Mahone spoke of recent deportations of certain Nyasaland Africans by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The Secretary of State: "You are afraid that we are moving towards a single Government for the whole Federation. One of the main points that has not been true is that each Government in the three territories of the Federation has, and must have, its right to take the proper steps to see that law and order are kept in its territory."

When Southern Rhodesia sent their people away they were taking what every one of the three Governments was the right to do. You are saying they were wrong to do it but it is their right, as it would be the right of this Government, to do it to people from another territory. They could have done this before federation. It has nothing to do with federation, for it was the Southern Rhodesian Government, not the Federal Government, that took this action. I hope the day will come when all citizens of the Federation can move with equal freedom throughout the Federation. That can come only when all citizens are embraced by the laws of the Federation.

"You say Nyasaland is falling behind in the educational race. Some departments have been referred to the Federal Government, some have been kept by the territories. African education has been kept by the territories. The year more money is being spent on the departments that have been kept by the territories than was spent before federation on all the departments of Government. In Northern Rhodesia I heard many people say that their money was bit by bit going to help Nyasaland. They said it is better for Nyasaland to have £6 in every £100 than to have £17 in every £100 from Nyasaland. That is partnership between two territories, the best of partnership between two races that we all

If Lennox Obtained Office

When addressing the Nyasaland Association in Blonnie, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said:

"No responsible leader of the Labour Party, if it got into power at the next election, would do anything to prevent the Federation. I really do believe that responsible Labour would now accept that the existence and the need for the Federation is a desirable reality."

"It has been the gift of leadership among our people, power to speak with a powerful decision, that has made us a people who have made our own way in the world. Our presence in the world spread our influence, now we have brought nothing but benefit to those territories who have come into our influence and government. Now we have more than here in Central Africa."

There had been most regrettable vacillation on the part of the authorities when federation was first proposed and it had had been given to the indigenous people. How much mischief had flowed from that vacillation was well known to all members.

He remembered when federation was first proposed hearing of a high-ranking official in Nyasaland, who himself was in federation, having replied when asked by a chief whether it was good or bad. "I am not in a position to tell whether it is good or bad, all I can tell you that it is a good thing. The chief replied that all his life he had been used to receiving advice from the administration, when the British had said a thing was good, it invariably turned out to be good. Now they were unable to tell the Africans that it was either a good or a bad thing, so it must be presumed to be a bad thing. Mr. Lennox-Boyd suspected that that type of thinking had played a great part in moulding opinion among a great number of Africans in Nyasaland."

It was not in the best interests of anyone to let that feeling of uncertainty continue. Federation was undoubtedly a good thing and in the best interests of all the territories. It was the combined aim and duty of all people to see that the experiment worked better and better as the years went on.

The concept of federation could never be accepted so long as large numbers of Africans believed or were encouraged to believe that it was a device by which the rule of a single race could be achieved. If they felt that it would be progressively more difficult to get their acquiescence, let alone their enthusiastic co-operation.

The great majority of his fellow-countrymen accepted the principle of a multi-racial government, the favouring a multi-racial society to the greatest possible extent for in that lay the strength of the Federation—the development of a constitution for all races working in association with one another, with no one dominating the other and everyone working together."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was anxious that the qualities of the African in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should be transferred to the Federal Government in Salisbury, and he would do all in his power to accelerate the progress which would produce that result. As the new Federal State was laid there, and more to that ideal, the energy would the Colonial Office and so fade from the scene. So much depended upon the attitude of the European and the extent to which we encouraged and lived up to the concept of partnership.

Enhancing Status of the Federation

There might well be ways in which the status of the Federation without disrupting the link between the Colonial Office and the Colonial territories, but he could not pretend that he was heartily in such a position at the moment. Thought was being given to the question in England and in Salisbury, and at the present moment there would be talks about the matter.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was asked if it would be possible for the administration of Colonial territories to be taken over by a single party, and whether it would be possible for Ministers to be given the task of administering those territories independently, irrespective of the Government in power.

The Minister said that he well understood the desire and it was highly desirable that it should be the case, but in the parliamentary democracy under which we lived there was no such thing, and it was difficult to see one emerging. He warned against paying attention to the advances of white men on the human fringe of the Labour Party in Great Britain.

He would explore anything which would show that the Government in the Federation were the champions of African interests and the Federal Government the champions of African interests.

Thirty Africans, including two M.P.s and two M.L.C.s, attended the meeting with the Southern Province African Provincial Council.

Sir Colin Campbell's Report on Nairobi City Council

Urgent overhaul and New Town Clerk Recommended

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, who has spent six weeks in Nairobi investigating the administration of the City Council, does not think "basic" unless it is the municipalities, but much that requires urgent overhauling.

His dated January 29 says (in part): "The congestions and weaknesses which may be remedied arising from the fact that Nairobi has in 10 years grown from a town of minor importance and small size to one of major importance and considerable size and that its local government administration has not kept pace with its growth. A factor which has contributed to these shortcomings has been the tight financial grip imposed on the council by the Municipalities Ordinance."

"The statistics taken from the last annual abstract of accounts of the city treasurer bear repetition here—

	1946	1955
Population	110,751	195,500
Rateable value	£4,302,334	£5,299,908
Cost of buildings for which plans have been approved, excluding Government and local authority buildings	£777,490	£8,048,543
Revenue Expenditure	£328,743	£2,049,580
Capital Expenditure	£172,972	£1,542,207

The statistics for 1956 show further substantial development.

I have been unfavourably impressed by the amount of detail in which all the committees of the council appear to be immersed; they occupy a disproportionate amount of their time in discussing important matters which ought to be dealt with by departmental heads.

Setting Civic Policy

"It is the business of committees to decide, subject to the overriding powers of the City Council, what work shall be undertaken and what services provided by the departments under their control, i.e. they settle (subject to the council's approval) civic policy. It is then the duty of the Council's officers to give effect to those decisions. Your legislation requires an officer to come to the committees on small matters which in local authorities of comparable size in the United Kingdom would be left in the officer's discretion.

In connection with the appointment of a chief executive officer of establishments, an officer who has the confidence of the heads of the several departments is invaluable. He should be consulted by all the chief officers before they come to a decision on the filling of vacancies. The departmental head will make the final decision, but the establishment officer will advise him of possible repercussions, and many difficulties will thus be avoided.

Provision has been made for such an appointment, and I recommend you to proceed with it as quickly as possible. The other appointments should attend meetings of all committees, particularly the meetings of the Finance Committee, during the discussion of budgeting matters.

"Another matter which should be considered to avoid wasting the time of members is the powers and duties of the committees. Means of doing so appear to go to an indefinite number of committees for opinions. I recommend that the powers and duties of the committees be defined and that the number of committees as far as possible be permitted to work any individual item.

The Finance Committee and the City Council can be relied on to afford opportunities for the expression of views of members generally, and the introduction of the opinions of other committees usually tends only to complicate a problem.

The Municipalities Ordinance requires details of expenditure above £25 to be submitted to the Finance Committee, despite the fact that a global figure has already been approved—a requirement in urgent need of revision.

The Municipalities Ordinance is to be removed from the statute book of a city council of the size and importance of Nairobi, that its provisions should be amended to bring them in line with your present needs, and, as far as possible, the membership of each committee should be reduced. The

General Purposes Committee might merge in the Finance Committee, and the Water and Fire Committees.

The Finance Committee should be composed of the chairmen of all the other committees, together with a few other members with special experience in financial methods in the business and commercial world.

A standing order permits every member of the council to attend every committee or sub-committee, and that he is a member of it or not.

"I appreciate this power for two reasons: (1) more conscientious members would attend, and must attend from time to time meetings of committees of which they are not members, and (2) members coming to meetings only occasionally can make very little contribution to its deliberations, but causing a discussion inordinately.

Mayor and Deputy Mayor Overworked

The mayor and the deputy mayor are members of 150 per cent of all committees and sub-committees. This tends to make the work of the civic heads unduly heavy. I recommend that they be appointed only to those committees on which they may desire to serve.

The council has deprived itself of power to rectify any mistakes on the part of the Tender Board. In my opinion the board should be a committee of the council, and its decision should require ratification by that body.

"The allegation has been made that decisions appear to be arrived at outside meetings of the committees which are charged with the duty of considering them. The fact that this allegation exists in the minds of many people provides the opportunity for me to urge that matters over which committees have jurisdiction should first be raised in the meetings of those committees, that the committees' decisions should appear in print as soon as possible, and that every effort should be made to avoid any justification for the criticism that committees are ignored.

The mayor in recent years has undertaken duties and exercised powers which go beyond the duties and powers of a chief citizen in the United Kingdom. In my view the duties of mayor need reconsideration and definition.

His duties, in very broad outline, should be to preside over meetings of the council; to take the initiative in or support movements likely to improve the city or the welfare of its inhabitants which are not within the purview of any committees of the council; to represent the city on all public occasions on behalf of the city; to meet and confer with all distinguished visitors to the city and in general to further its interests.

Over the years your mayors have tended to do some of the work which is the responsibility of your chief officers. I recommend that the chief officers should be permitted, and indeed required, to carry out the duties for which they are employed.

Relations with the Press and the Public

"It has been represented to me that the Press find themselves unable to get the information on civic affairs to which they think the public are entitled. I have perused local papers during my stay in Nairobi and have seen little mention of civic matters.

The Press informs that the council meetings discussion is extremely limited, and that no report of its proceedings is at all value from the point of view of informing the electors of the reasons for the decisions of their representatives.

The caucus — on which comment was made by the Rose Commission — has been blamed, I think fairly, for the absence of adequate discussion of committee minutes at council meetings, and you have endeavoured to overcome the criticism by substituting for the European caucus an informal meeting of the council at which all members are present but, whilst this arrangement is an advance on the caucus type of meeting, it is hoped that to have public discussion on committee decisions has resulted at council meetings.

The ratepayers should have more information about your activities than they appear to obtain at present. The public are accused of apathy, an accusation which receives support from the fact that during the last three years only nine out of 23 elections have been contested, but if apathy is to be dispelled, knowledge of your activities must be forthcoming.

I recommend that every possible opportunity be afforded within the limitations of the standing order for the convening of your committees' decisions in council meetings, and that adequate Press reports be available to the public.

I also recommend that at the conclusion of committee meetings the town clerk be authorized to inform the Press of the decisions taken, so that during the month a flow of information from civic headquarters shall take place to the Press.

From my experience I know that the press can and will be helpful and I have always found them prepared to withhold or postpone publication of material if they can be satisfied that it is in the public interest that they should follow such a course.

"Paragraph 78 of the inquiry report commented on the failure of a councillor to comply with the requirement that he should always declare his interest in a contract. I consider that a member should not only declare his interest in any matter which may come before a committee or the council, but that he should also withdraw from the meeting during the time the matter is under consideration.

"I recommend that no endeavour be made when committees are being constituted to avoid appointing members of committees where their interests are likely to conflict with their duties.

Need for New Town Clerk

"The town clerk, the chief executive officer, must take the initiative in the general overhaul of the organization. I have on this matter with Mr. Risborough, and he has come to the conclusion that such a task might better be undertaken by a town clerk, with more recent experience of the organization of a local authority in the United Kingdom than he possesses.

"In order to be dealt with reasonably in respect of superannuation, he is willing to resign his office in favour of an organization and I am of opinion that this course is desirable. I recommend that Mr. Risborough be placed on superannuation at from a date to be agreed, probably March 31 next, and that his superannuation be fixed at £1,485 per annum. This sum is arrived at by adding five years to Mr. Risborough's service and paying him the superannuation to which that addition would entitle him. Mr. Risborough's willingness to resign and my recommendation that his resignation should be accepted are conditional on this rate of superannuation being agreed.

"I recommend that you should look for a town clerk who must be a solicitor with considerable experience in local government in at least one authority of county borough status and substantial population in the United Kingdom at a salary of £4,250, rising in two annual increments of £250 to a maximum of £4,750. I do not think that any less

qualification is likely to suffice for the type of staff needed here.

"There may be weaknesses in a few places on the staff, but our officers work well and in many cases one instance of the exemplary service.

"I have come to the conclusion that matters between the council and the staff are by no means good. There is amongst the staff a feeling that the interests of their staff associations are not adequately considered in their matters by the council and that the part of the council that they appear to be affecting, the staff, whilst adequately paid, do not serve the public wholeheartedly as they should.

"The report of your committee on the staff should be absolutely and specifically confined to employment staff, reward or otherwise. Your General Purposes Committee have amended this recommendation to prohibit such employment unless previous written permission under the hand of the town clerk has been obtained.

"I think it is much-soumer practice the employment of staff in these circumstances to be absolutely prohibited, and I recommend that the alteration proposed by your General Purposes Committee be not accepted.

Corruption and Malpractice

"The Rose Commission have been set up to go into corruption and malpractice. I have not found it proper to look into these matters. I have however seen and heard by more than one person in a position to judge that bribes are occasionally offered to members of the council's staff but I have heard no suggestion that bribes are accepted, nor have I had reason to think that offers of this kind are more common here than in any other city in the East.

"The staff, might, however, feel safeguarded against the consequences of such offers if you instructed them to report in writing any such offers immediately to the town clerk and the head of their department, and if you authorized the town clerk to deal with the allegations as he, in his unfettered discretion, thought proper.

"Good feeling and mutual recognition on the respective positions of Government departments and the municipality are essential to the smooth and efficient running of the city. I am not satisfied that the relationship between the two organizations is as happy as it should be.

**Settlement in East and Central Africa
Subject Raised in Parliament on the Empire Settlement Bill**

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA came into last week's committee stage debate of the Empire Settlement Bill in the House of Commons.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY proposed an amendment (which he later withdrew) to provide that the consent of the indigenous peoples of Colonial territories, particularly in East and Central Africa, should be obtained before British settlers were admitted.

He said that Africans in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and the Rhodesias were very concerned about increasing British settlement, and would remain so unless there were limitations upon the conditions in which that immigration took place.

The Socialist view was that there should be democratic Legislatures and Governments in those multi-racial territories. The Labour Party's latest policy statement urged that the vote should be given to human beings irrespective of colour and race, and that as an immediate step towards that end there should be parity of franchise and of representation.

Political Representation

Of Kenya's population of 6,000,000 the overwhelming proportion were Africans, but there were only three Africans in a Council of Ministers numbering 38, and only six members should be increased to eight in a Legislative Council of 56. There were only 15,000 non-European in Nyasaland out of a population of 2,575,000, but in a Legislative Council of 22 there were only five Africans. Of Northern Rhodesia's population of 2,156,800 Africans numbered 1,088,000; but there were only four African M.P.s. and 29 in the General Assembly six African representatives had represented the 200,000 Europeans.

These were the reasons for the Labour Party's view that if British settlers were to be encouraged to help by

the Bill in those countries it should be with the consent of the majority of the indigenous populations. The subject had great potentiality for racial animosity.

In Uganda there is a limitation on land ownership by European settlers, but there is great fear of European settlement. They have been told that Uganda shall become primarily an African State, but they fear immigration and we do not want British immigration to take place in a Colony where the settlers will find antagonists to their arrival. In Kenya the problem is still more intense. The Mau Mau has been defeated—and from the first it has been one of those who hoped that would be—but the land problem remains, and among the Africans there is an intense opposition to British immigration.

Even in Tanganyika Africans are asking that it shall be regarded primarily as an African State. Nyasaland Africans desire a breakaway from the Federation because of their opposition to European domination. In Northern Rhodesia the same viewpoint is expressed by the African Congress.

Technicians, Teachers, and Doctors

Africans would not oppose the coming of technicians, teachers, doctors, or those who came with a spirit of racial equality and a spirit of service. "A wonderful experiment is proceeding in Southern Rhodesia under the supervision of my friend Mr. Clouston Brock at St. Paul's there is a community of racial equality and experiment in education and vocational selection and even the beginning of night schools. Those who are in the territories in that spirit will receive a welcome from the African population."

In East and Central Africa there were British teachers who had lived there for years of these conditions. The African States had been formed as they were. It was of the utmost importance to reach an agreement with the African representatives on these problems.

It was looked forward to inter-racial co-operation, but this will be postponed if there is assistance to the settlement of European and British citizens who will have privileges of land, economic circumstances, and political power."

MR. ROGER BALDWIN (Cons.) said that Mr. Brock

way's remarks... the growing feeling between African and British in East and Central Africa. What would be the position of the Africans today if there had been no migration of Europeans during the last 60 years? During that time the Africans had drifted from a primitive state that now involving an... whether in peace and amity... that we do not... side... which had... Black populations of East and Central Africa... not the indigenous populations, as Mr. Brockway assumed.

Selective Immigration

If anybody wants to know what has been going on in these countries, helped by the Europeans, he should go there with a... and see what has been done by Europeans. ... comparable with the very best that we have. ... realize that the first African barrister has lately been called to the Bar in Rhodesia; an African would never have been called to the Bar without the assistance of the white population. The... in African cultivation was another example of disinterested European assistance.

It was not true to say that Rhodesia's gates were wide open to mass migration. The method was selective, for this country wanted immigrants with know-how, people who would assist the Natives to develop, and acquire technical knowledge.

If the tremendous mineral wealth of the Federation were processed on the spot African living standards could be raised. If other industries were started the labour force would vastly improve its condition. All that depended on the migration of technicians. The African was the first to benefit from such migration.

Mr. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) said that the Opposition was not against an emigration, but that, especially in the Rhodesias, there were people such as Lord Malvern who were anxious to see the European population so increased that they might continue the campaign which had just started, saying "We are a free people. We are like America. We are white people here. If we do anything to stop us getting our freedom to rule the country as we think fit you are doing something such as was done against the American people in the 18th century." This was Lord Malvern's line, and it was very dangerous.

Lord Malvern had said that if there was an attempt by the British people to impose their will upon them, that small group of white people would fight back — and with arms. We do not want immigrants of that kind there. We want the good type and should encourage them, and we must be very careful to see that we get them.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) Lord Malvern has perhaps made some silly speeches. He has made some better ones, too.

Future of a Plural Society

It would be mischievous if the debate was merely a slanging match on whether black men were good and white men bad or vice versa. The best type of immigrants were needed to work together for the better future of a plural society. It was a most difficult situation and tension was high.

A member of the Overseas Migration Board, Mr. Johnson hoped that some of the money voted had been spent for the specific purposes of settling white farmers in East and Central Africa. "We have spent some of the money to send out scores of fine young boys to farms in Southern Rhodesia. But I am the last person to wish to spend money on subsidizing a Yorkshire or a Devon farmer to go out there, but we hope that many technicians, doctors, veterinary surgeons, anatomists, and teachers will go out to help the Africans in fitting themselves for the difficult task of governing themselves in the future."

MR. SHINWELL (Lab.) argued that such a... the question of acceptance of the... African opinion must be considered, then so... African opinion... before Africans were allowed to... this country... principle of consent must be accepted... or not... Mr. Brockway to withdraw his amendment because it... somewhat embarrassing to those who kept to be... loyal to our Colonies.

MR. BROCKWAY said that the real objective behind the amendment was to deal with the application of the Bill to the Central African Federations. Were there any intention to extend its provision to Colonial territories, the strictness of the word that would be carefully considered by the

Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to ensure that the proper interests of all communities, including the indigenous population, were safeguarded.

The sums voted under the previous Acts for migration to the Federation were very small. In 1956, £2,694 was spent, and £5,770 in 1957. In 1949, when more was spent, £9,847 was used, including sums for children sent to the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College.

"We have not yet been asked by the Federal Government for any assistance under the existing Act, or... the... of the... under the new Act. But... in general agreed that we are anxious to see... of British origin go to the Federation to assist in..."

Supposing that the amendment were accepted, it would not, of course, prevent European migration to the Federation, but it would do is to put an obstacle, perhaps a small one, in the way of the movement of European population from this country to the Federation. With the result that an... of balance, that... might be in respect of... on the Union into the Federation would be further enhanced.

"I think the House should always remember the fears that exist, and I accept that they do exist — in the African mind about certain aspects of... settlement, but I am sure that Members opposite were not... in pointing out... settlement is not merely a question of... settlement at present, but also involves the migration into the countries concerned of a large number of extremely... people with technical and professional skills and attributes which are essential to the development of Africa and the raising of the standard of living of people of all races. This question of... policy must be settled on the spot."

Many people who may go to the Rhodesias as other parts of Africa as doctors, veterinary surgeons, agricultural officers, or whoever they may be, might eventually and quite reasonably feel that they would like to have a stake in the country. Therefore the amendment would not achieve the... in mind. In fact, I suggest that it would do the opposite — damage some of the interests in mind.

Dismal Prospect

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY (Lab.) I think that the Under-Secretary of State has indicated that he is not out of sympathy with the spirit of the amendment.

The Minister referred to Kenya and the multi-racial society that we hope to create, how the Government should bring about a... of Ministers to work together. He would be aware that the intention was to go further and the fact that he has not been able to push on with the development of... government has resulted in white settlers becoming more reactionary.

"The prospect of making a success of multi-racial government is much smaller today than at the time we started talking about this development. I pay tribute to the... in which the Minister concerned Lord Chandos tried to bring it about, but we have to push more energetically and bring pressure on the settlers in the territories to recognize that their... the best... recognizing that ultimately in the... and democratic... will be ruled by the majority, and the majority will not be those who come from Europe... where..."

Mr. Brockway that he could not press the amendment... various methods by which... these days we have to decide who is to take part in... either on an educational or a property basis, and if a number of indigenous people are not consulted democracy is not a very full thing."

MR. BROCKWAY: "I prefer to withdraw the amendment, though not for the reasons stated by my... friends (Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Bottomley). As I am satisfied on this occasion to have expressed my views, I prefer to ask leave to withdraw the amendment."

Authoritarian Leaders

"DISTURBING EVIDENCE" is available of the increasingly authoritarian trends of African party leaders. These include their continued efforts to weaken independent control of the civil service, the police, and the judiciary; their habit of collecting personal body guards; and the exaggerated development of the cult of personality. Great Britain's principal legacy to the peoples of the Commonwealth has hitherto been her political system and her concept of laws. (Unlike the Latin colonizers, she has generally left a great cultural and political legacy in the form of democracy be able to survive in Africa after the British have left.) — Colonial correspondent of The Times

Thirty-Seven African Contestants for Eight Seats

Brief Biographies of Candidates in Kenya's First African Election

THIRTY-SEVEN CANDIDATES will contest the eight constituencies in Kenya's first African elections next month. The present eight representative members all seek re-election. Eight potential candidates were disqualified because they failed to pass tests in English. A complete list of candidates is as follows:

Nairobi

Chieda Mera Gem Argwings-Khodhek
Tom Joseph Mboya
Machobi Gikonyo
John Mackenzie Kasuya

Central

Stephen Kioni
James Nyagah
Mute Mate
Ehud Mathu
David Waruhiu

Ukamba

Martin Joseph Makilia
James Nzau Mumi
David Ngati Musu

Rift Valley

Daniel Toroitich arap Moi
John Morolyan ole Temeno
Justus K. Tipis

North Nyanza

Wobungo Burachi Akata
Wycliffe Work Wasia Awori
Joseph George Wamukoya Katima
Mwande Mutiso
Joseph Daniel Otiendi
Christopher Nathaniel Waudo Siganga

South Nyanza

John Joseph Bonga
Francis Kiprotich arap Chumal
John Kibaso Kibaso
Laurens Oswald Ogua
Obdon Orinda
Taita arap Towett

Central Nyanza

Henry Dixon Odaba
Benaiah Apolo Ohanga
Edward Peter Oranga
Adenia Oginga Odinga
Gouldie Nathaniel Onyolo

Coast

James Jeremiah
Francis Joseph Khamisi
Claudius Mwalenga Mwashumbe
Dawson Mwanjumba
Ronsal Gideon Ojala
Indicates a sitting member.

Personal Notes

MR. C. M. G. ARGWINGS-KHODHEK, president of Nairobi District African Congress, was born in 1923 in Gem location, Central Nyanza, educated at St. Mary's College, Yala, at Kiambu Mission, Uganda, and Makerere College, where he obtained a teaching diploma. After teaching for a few years, he received a Kenya Government bursary for a course in Britain. There he qualified as a barrister. He is married and has two daughters.

MR. TOM MBOYA, aged 38, has since 1953 been secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour. Recently returned from a course at Ruzick College, Oxford, and a visit to the United States. Born on Rusinga Island and educated at Kabaa in the Machakos district, Yala, in the Central Nyanza, and Mwangi in the Central Province. Worked as a sanitary health inspector with Nairobi City Council, and left to take over the full-time secretaryship of the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union.

MR. MACHOBI GIKONYO, a Kikuyu from the Fort Hall district, was born about 1918 and educated at the Government African school, Kapungo, and the Alliance High School, Kikuyu. He later undertook a correspondence course with the University of London. Served with the East African Railways Administration, the Kenya Information Office, and the Judicial Department before entering business in Nairobi. Was at one time secretary of the Eldoret branch of the Kenya African Civil Service Association.

In 1946 he became a member of the Nairobi African Advisory Council, and later was nominated to Nairobi Municipal Council. In 1947-48 he was general secretary of the Kenya African Union. Mr. Gikonyo, a present member of the Legis-

lative Council, is also on the Advisory Council on African Education and vice-president of the Nairobi African Chamber of Commerce. Married, with two children.

MR. MACKENZIE KASUYA, a Kamba tribesman from the Machakos district, was born in 1910 and educated at Machakos High School and the Alliance High School, Kikuyu. Later he attended a medical course at the Medical Training School, Nairobi. Worked as a dispenser in the Medical Department, and afterwards for a private firm. He is a member of Nairobi City Council and the Nairobi African General Ward Council, vice-chairman of the Akamba Association (Nairobi branch), a member of Nairobi District Education Board and Mathari Mental Visiting Committee, and chairman of the Nairobi African Ward Council Finance Committee. Married, with four sons and two daughters.

MR. STEPHEN JOSEPH KIONI was born in Kiambu township in December, 1923, and began his education in a small C.M.S. primary school in Kiambu. In 1933 he went to Ruki Catholic primary school and in 1934 to Kabora intermediate school in Uganda. He obtained his school certificate in Mwanu Holy Ghost College. In 1941 went to Makerere College and took a teachers' training course for three years. From 1944 to 1948 taught at several teacher training colleges.

Oxford Diploma in Education

MR. JEREMIAH NYAGAH was born in 1920 in Kiambu division Emburi and was educated at the Kiambu Primary School, Kapungo Teacher Training College (1934-36), and Alliance High School (1937-40). After a teacher training course at Makerere College from 1941-43, he was headmaster of Kabuhia College from 1944-47, and then headmaster of Fort Hall Teacher Training College at Fort Hall, then headmaster of Embu Government School. In September, 1952, obtained a diploma in education at Oxford, and during this course attended Culham College for two terms. On his return to Kenya he was transferred to Kiambu as an assistant education officer and supervisor of schools.

MR. BERNARD MUTE was born in 1923 at Chuka, Meru district and started his education at the C.M.S. primary school, Chogoria, and then went to the Alliance High School (1939-42) where he obtained his School Certificate. In 1943 he went to Makerere College and took a teacher training course. In 1946 he returned to Chogoria as the principal until 1950. He was on Meru African District Council and also on Meru Local Council. He the U.K. in August, 1950, he attended University College, Bangor, Wales, where he obtained a degree in history and philosophy. He also attended an educational course at Edinburgh University. He is now a school teacher at the Government Teacher Training Centre, Meru.

First African M.L.C.

MR. ELIUD WAMBU MATHU, an African member of the Legislative Council since 1945, was born about 1910 at Riruta, near Nairobi. One of the first pupils of Alliance High School, where he later became the first African master, he attended the South African Native College, Fort Hare, and afterwards obtained a bachelor of arts degree of the University of South Africa. This was followed by a post-graduate course in education at Exeter University, and with a course at Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Mathu attended a World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam in 1939, just before returning to Kenya. His nomination to Legislative Council was followed in 1952 by his appointment to the Executive Council. Married, with five children.

MR. DAVID WAUHIU was born in 1947 in the Kiambu district and in 1926 attended Kiambu Mission primary school. Was at the Alliance High School, 1932-35 and 1936-37 at King's College, Budo, Uganda, where he took a higher certificate course in clerical work. At Adams College, Natal, South Africa (1940-43) he obtained his South African matriculation and attended Natal University, Durban (1944-51) where he took political science, history, English and economics. In 1946 he returned to Kenya, and became the first executive officer of Kiambu Local Native Council in September of that year.

In 1948 he went to England and took a course in local government at Paignton for nine months on a British Council scholarship. In November, 1948, he returned to Kenya and was appointed African district officer, Kiambu, and then went to Embu for three years as African district officer. At the beginning of 1952 was posted to Machakos for seven months. In July, 1952, was seconded to the Community Development Department for special duties as rehabilitation officer and worked in Athi River camp.

MR. MARTIN MARENDA was born in the Kangundo area of Machakos 22 years ago, educated at Kabaa High School. In 1947 took a course at St. Mary's Teacher Training College at Yala Nyanza. Has taught at the intermediate school at

Kabaa, and from 1948 to 1953 was headmaster of the Kanzalu Intermediate School. At present assistant supervisor of Holy Ghost Mission schools in Machakos and Kitui district. During the Holy Year in Rome, he visited Rome, and last year studied local government in Britain on a British Council bursary.

Mr. JAMES NZAU MUMBI, the retiring nominated member for Akamba, was born 40 years ago in Kitui, and lives in the Chamwitia location. He was educated at the Government African schools at Kitui and Machakos, the Alliance High School, and Makerere College, Uganda. After leaving Makerere, he taught at Kagumo School, Kitui, and Kitui Government African school, and later at the Naivasha African Secondary School. He is a member of the Kitui District Education Board and a member of the local African district council. Holds the Coronation Medal and was awarded the Badge of Honour in 1955. Is married, and has four children.

Mr. DAVID NGATHI MUMBI, 37-years old, son of a headman of the Iveti location of Machakos, was educated at the Africa Inland Mission School at Kabarnet, the Machakos Government African School, the Alliance High School, and Makerere College. He was principal of the intermediate school at Kabarnet, headmaster of Machakos High School, and vice-principal of Machakos African District Council. Married; has five children.

Mr. DANIEL ARAP MOI, a Tugen, born in 1924 in the Baringo district, was educated at the Africa Inland Mission School at Kabarnet, the A.I.M. school at Kapsabet, and the Government African school, Kapsabet. He qualified as a T3 teacher in 1945, as a T2 teacher in 1952, and was head teacher at the Government African school, Kabarnet, from 1946 to 1948. He taught at Tambach teacher training school, Kabarnet, from 1949 to 1954, and transferred to the E.A.S. Kabarnet in October, 1955, where he is teaching at present.

Member of African Land Board

Mr. Moi is the retiring Legislative Council member for Masai and Rift Valley, and is a member of the Rift Valley Educational Board and the Kenyan Language Committee. He sits on the Kenya Meat Commission and is on the board of governors of the African Girls' High School at Kikuyu. A vice-president of the Arab and African Sports Association in the Rift Valley Province, he is a member of the African Land Development Board. He is married with two children.

Mr. JOHN OLE TAMENO was educated at Narok Government African school from 1933 to 1940, and attended the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, from 1941 to 1944. There he passed his Cambridge school certificate. He was at Makerere College from 1945 to 1950, and, after qualifying, worked as a veterinary officer in the Masai district. He was a member of Legislative Council for the Rift Valley and Masai constituencies from 1952 to 1955.

Mr. JUSTUS TIETI, a Masai, aged about 40, was educated at Narok Government African school from 1931 to 1933 and was at the veterinary school, Ngong, from 1934 to 1938. After working in the Veterinary Department until 1941, he was in the East African Army Service Corps from 1942 to 1946 and reached the rank of W.O. II. He was a clerk at the Oluenguruone district office from 1946 to 1948 and has been a clerk on an estate at Gilgil from 1949 until now. He is a member of Gilgil Urban District Council, of Naivasha County Council's African Affairs Committee, of the Naivasha African Advisory Board, of the Rural Wages Committee, and of the Labour Advisory Committee. He is married with four children.

Mr. WEMBUNGO BUKACHI AKATSA was born in North Nyanza, educated at Maseno School 1931-33, Alliance High School 1934-35, and Makerere College 1936-39. Attended the University of London Institute of Education from 1947 to 1948, and the University College of Hull from 1948 to 1951. Holding a London University B.Sc. degree in economics, he is a member of North and Elgon Nyanza District Education Boards, Western Regional Education Board, independent member of the Wages Council and Arbitration Tribunal, and is at present the supervisor and manager of the A.A.C. schools in North and Elgon Nyanza districts.

Mr. WYCLIFFE WOKO WUSUYA AWORI is one of several sons of Canon J. M. Awori. Educated at Nambale intermediate school, the Government African school, Kakamega, and at Maseno school, later attending a health inspectors course at Maseno Hospital, Kampala. After being employed by Nairobi Municipal Council, he became treasurer of the Kenya African Union and editor of several African papers. Attended a Kenya African Union delegation to Britain, and was made vice-president of the union, but later resigned. In 1952 became a member of Legislative Council. He is married with one child.

Mr. JOSEPH WAMUKOYA KADIMA was born in 1923 at Namulungu, north Nyanza, the son of the late Chief Kadima of Samia location. Educated at Mumias Catholic School, Nang'ia School, and St. Mary's School, Yala, he worked in the post office as a clerk and telegraphist for 42 years. Is a livestock trader, transporter, sheepkeeper, and farmer.

Mr. JOSEPH DANIEL OTIENDE was born in 1917 in the South Maragoli location. Educated at Butere Normal School, the C.M.S. Maseno school, Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College, Uganda, where he obtained a first-class diploma in teaching, he was a teacher at Jeanes School, Kabete. Joined North Nyanza African District Council as assistant secretary, a position he still holds. Chairman of the 40 Club, the only inter-racial club in Kakamega township. His father, Daniel Akelo, is the superintendent of the Friends African Mission school in Nyanza province.

B.A. Degree in Economics

Mr. CHRISTOPHER NATHAN WANG'ARA OTIENDE is 36 and attended Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College, where he obtained his diploma in education. Was in 1945-46 a teacher at the Government African School, Kakamega, and in 1946 attended the University of Wales, where he received a B.A. degree in economics and social science. Worked in England for two years as social welfare assistant and then returned to Kenya as a teacher. Appointed community development officer for North Nyanza in 1955 and later for Elgon Nyanza district as well. President of the Abaluhya Peoples Association and a member of various provincial and district bodies in Nyanza.

Mr. JOSEPH BONGA, son of the Rev. Father Ombashi, was educated at Kamagambo and Maseno. From 1942 to 1945 he was in the Army Education Corps. Later he became a clerk in the South Nyanza African district Council. After working in Tanganyika for a few years, he went back to South Nyanza where he is now a farmer.

Mr. FRANCIS KIPROTICH CHUMA, 30, is the son of Senior Chief Cherborge arap Tengecha, of Buret location, Kericho. He attended Kabianga Government African School, and later Namiliyango College, Uganda, and Mangu High School. Once assistant district cashier at Kericho, and later district registrar for the Kericho African courts, he is the returning Legislative Council member for this area, and a member of the Kericho urban district council. Married with one child.

Mr. JOHN KEBASO, who is about 50 years of age, has been a teacher, clerk, and hilly counter in his time. He was one of the founders of the Kenya African Union, and was the first president of the K.A.U. Nairobi. Returned to Kisii in 1945, and the same year formed the Kisii Union, of which he was the first president. The union ceased to function in 1948. He is at present editor of a district newspaper *Bomani*.

Mr. LAURENCE GEORGE OGUDA, 34, was educated in teaching from 1940 to 1955 and was a headmaster for a time. Is now a farmer at Kabuohi location in South Nyanza.

Mr. TATE ARAP TOWETT was educated at Kabianga, Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College. In 1955 was sent to England by Kipsigis African district council for a year's course in public and social administration at South Devon Technical College, Torquay. Has been with the Kipsigis African district council since 1950 as a social welfare officer, and has served on various provincial and district bodies.

Newspaper Editor

Mr. GORDON ORINDA, 32 years old, has worked in the Posts and Telecommunications Administration and the P.W.D. He has been a court clerk and district clerk at Kisii. A member of the South Nyanza A.D.C., a former president of the South Nyanza Luo Union, and the founder and editor of the *Nyanza Times* newspaper.

Mr. HENRY DIXON ODABA, aged 40, is married, with one child. A member of the Bahehe tribe of Central Nyanza, and educated at Maseno School, and Alliance High School, Kikuyu, he later qualified as a teacher and taught at Masetho School. He was supervisor of African Anglican Church schools in North Nyanza, later becoming assistant police inspector at Eldoret and Kitale, and recently an African district officer. In 1951 he was a member of the Eldoret Municipal Board and chairman of Eldoret African Sports Association; in 1954, sports manager of Londiani African Sports Association. While in the Rift Valley Mr. Odaba became acting president of the Nakuru African Progressive Party.

Mr. B. A. OHANGA, at present Minister of Community Development, was born in 1913 and educated at Regis school, Yala, Maseno school, and Alliance High School, Kikuyu. For 13 years he was in charge of the teachers' training course at Maseno. In 1938 he attended the International Missionary Council's conference as a representative of the Protestant Churches of Kenya. Was once secretary of the Luo Language Committee, a member of the Central Nyanza Education Board and district team, and a member of the Provincial Education Planning Committee. Became member of Legislative Council in 1947, and in 1952 was nominated member of the East Africa Legislative Assembly. Married, with several children.

Mr. PETER ORANGA was born in 1920 near Ahero, educated at A.A.C. School, Kisumu, the C.M.S. Maseno School, the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and then Makerere College, Uganda, where he studied agriculture. Joined Government service as an assistant agriculture officer in Central Nyanza

in 1943 and served until 1955. A trader at Abujo market and a gold miner in partnership with another man. Has been a member of Central Nyanza African District Council from 1947 until now and was at one time Deputy President.

Mr. OGINGA ODINGA, president of the Luo Union was born about 1911 in Central Nyanza. Educated at Maseno, Alliance High School, Kikuyu and Makerere College, where he obtained a teaching diploma. He taught at Maseno school and the Veterinary Training Centre, Maseno, resigning from Government service to found Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation, of which he is now managing director. From 1947 to 1950 was a member of the Central Nyanza African District Council, and of the Sitwa location advisory council. Married, with several children.

Mr. M. M. OYOLO was educated at Maseno School. Since 1940 he has worked as a clerk in the resident magistrate's court, first at Nakuru and later at Kisumu. A member of Kisumu Municipal Board and the African Advisory Council, and also of Central Nyanza African District Council.

(Notes on the five candidates for the coast appointments have not yet reached the editor.)

Capricorn Candidates

The candidates issued the following statement last Friday:

"We, the undersigned candidates in the coming African elections, stand together in support of the Capricorn Contract. We believe that the constitutional reforms put forward in the contract would open up opportunities for our people in all spheres of life and would destroy all those barriers which so frustrate us today.

"We aim to establish true political stability and confidence in our country. Without this confidence we cannot hope to raise the funds to pay for the vastly increased educational, health, and other services for the advancement of our people.

"In voting for us you will be voting for the abolition of all discrimination against our people; for the achievement of real progress towards self government; and for the establishment of a common patriotism and citizenship embracing all Kenya's inhabitants."

The signatories were: Mr. Francis Khamisi, Mr. J. D. Oietide, Mr. Justice Tipis, and Mr. Mackenzie Kasoyoka.

The Capricorn Africa Society expects that at least two other African candidates will accept its policy, and that an inter-racial, political party will be fully established in Kenya in a few months. It will not be connected in any way with the Capricorn Society, but will accept its programme.

Letter to the Editor

Parliamentary Delegation from Uganda

Major J. G. Lockhart's Reply to Criticisms

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I was a little distressed to read your comments on the Parliamentary delegation from Uganda which visited this country last summer under the auspices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

So far as I know, the delegation was not chosen by "the authorities in Uganda", but by the executive committee of the Uganda Branch, as constitutionally it should have been. Nor, to the best of my belief, did the committee select "those most likely to create a favourable impression". They were asked to send a reasonably representative delegation, bearing in mind the desirability of including some members at any rate who had not previously visited the United Kingdom.

Nor can I agree with the unfavourable verdict on the delegates passed by "men friendly to African advancement". My assistant, Mr. Vanderfelt, and I certainly saw more of the delegates than anyone else; we also have had the experience of looking after members from the Legislative Council of Uganda and other Legislative Councils in the Colonial Empire who come here for Parliamentary courses; and we were both favourably impressed with the quality of this Uganda delegation.

What I think may be true is that, coming to a country with which, most, if not all, of the Africans were unfamiliar, and meeting relays of strange people with whom they were previously unacquainted, they were—at first at any rate—a little shy, as you or I might be

in similar circumstances, and were therefore not as forthcoming as they might otherwise have been.

I am sorry you should have written in a discouraging way of a visit which most people at Westminster certainly and (I think) in Uganda regarded as having had valuable results. I do hope that our future discussions, before commenting on C.P.A. delegations going from or coming to this country, you may feel it advantageous to consult either Mr. Vanderfelt or myself. You will find us both very accessible.

Yours faithfully,

Westminster Hall, London, S.W.1
G. LOCKHART, Secretary,
COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

Our Reply

It is true that the delegation of the Uganda Legislative Council was chosen, the selection would surely have been of "those most likely to create a favourable impression", not merely because any country would wish its representatives to commend themselves, but because the best men available for the visit would be those most likely to gain most from Major Lockhart's second paragraph therefore seems to have no substance.

That two officials of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association should have been favourably impressed must be noted, but no responsible newspaper could accept the suggestion that it should refrain from comment on the delegations to or from this country until it had consulted Major Lockhart or Mr. Vanderfelt. Though the criticisms are based on the experience of dealing with such delegations, the very fact may make them less objective in judgment than non-Parliamentarians who likewise meet many such people from different parts of the Commonwealth.

We do fear that men whom we know to be friendly to African advancement were not very favourably impressed by some of the Uganda delegates. So far as we could judge from what we saw on several occasions and were told by responsible people about other occasions, it was not anyone that caused critical comment.

This letter provides another opportunity to suggest that the C.P.A. should release more news of its activities for that section of the public which would be interested. Its work is financed by the public and those whom it serves overseas or brings to this country are the representatives of the public. Yet the reports of such delegations are treated as confidential documents. The only exception which we recall from the East or Central African standpoint was that of the party to Kenya led by Mr. Walter Elliot; they issued a unanimous and widely quoted report, which was of considerable advantage to Kenya.

It is to be hoped that similar publicity will be given to the reports of the present delegation under Sir Thomas Dwydale. There may, of course, be passages in such documents which it would be right to regard as confidential, but there seems no sound argument for the general rule that these documents are private. There was certainly no widespread disappointment in Kenya if the impressions of the delegation which was shown so much during January are not made public. Kenya, having paid the cost of the visit, wants to know to what conclusions their guests have come.

We believe that good work is done by the C.P.A. and that its value would be substantially increased if knowledge about it were disseminated. We have reason to know that this opinion is shared by Members of Parliament in this country, including some Cabinet Ministers present and past, and by many members of Legislatures in Africa. Ed.

Mr. Mboya's Views

Mr. TOM MBOYA, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, who is one of the candidates for Nairobi in next month's African elections for the Legislative Council, said at the week-end that he could see no hope for the minorities living in Kenya "if we permit the existence of closely-knit racial communities". Nothing could be more dangerous than for Africans to vote on tribal lines, for unity among Africans involved the elimination of tribalism; nor could there be any question of retaining separate schools, hospitals, or residential areas for different communities, or of the preservation of the White Highlands. Immediate constitutional reform was needed, and the political division of power between the various races must be altered in order to ensure equitable distribution of Kenya's wealth.

Elections in East and Central Africa

Continued Procedure to Africans

MR. JOHN H. SUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made in the House of Commons last week the following statement about measures taken by the East and Central African Governments to organize the African populations in the meaning and procedure of elections:

Kenya.—The first direct African elections to Legislative Council will take place in March. Extensive experiments about the meaning and the procedure involved in registration and voting, had been carried on in every district since well before registration began on August 14. Special articles have been published in the vernacular news sheets; broadcasts have been made by Missionaries reaching Africans; 100,000 booklets in the vernaculars and over 30,000 posters have been posted; and a film was made with vernacular commentary and shown in all areas; and every where administrative officers have spoken at tribal gatherings. **Uganda.**—The meaning of elections is taught in civics lessons at primary schools, in talks arranged by the extra-mural department of Makerere College, and in general talks to groups of all kinds at their Community Development Training Centres in Butabura. For many years Africans have been gaining practical experience in elections to local government bodies, some of which are directly elected.

Instruction in Civics

Tanganyika.—The subject of elections forms part of the general instruction in civics in secondary schools and at the Local Government Training Centre. In rural areas progress has been made in the last few years and is now progressing well. Understood within this limited framework. Special government elections are decided to take place in some urban areas this year, and an explanatory pamphlet on procedure is being prepared in Swahili for general issue. It is contemplated that elections for representative seats in the Legislative Council will take place in some constituencies in 1958, and special methods are being devised to ensure an explanation of the nature and procedure for these elections to the African population.

Northern Rhodesia.—In urban areas district commissioners have given elementary instruction in the procedure for elections to urban advisory councils and area housing boards; election by secret ballot has been explained and followed in elections from urban advisory councils to provincial councils, from provincial councils to the Legislative Council, and from that Council to the Legislative Council.

In rural areas customary Native methods of election prevail; but in the Bechuanaland Protectorate instruction has been given by district commissioners in election methods. This instruction has been put into practice in elections to the Katengo Council, an advisory council composed almost entirely of commoners.

Nyasaland.—Elections of African members of the Legislative Council are conducted by secret ballot in the provincial councils, and the procedure and system are fully explained to and understood by the participants.

The Governments of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are clearly in mind that any new system of election by Africans would need to be preceded by intensive education to ensure that it is fully understood before it was used.

Air Defence Task

SIR ROY WELLESKY, Federal Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, presided over recent discussions of the Federation's air contribution to Commonwealth defence. They were attended by officers of the British Air Ministry and the Middle East Air Force. The talks were held during a 12-day visit by Major-General W. H. A. Bishop, Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to meet Federal Chiefs of Staff and visit military installations. The members of the mission were Air Commodore O. B. Donaldson, of the Middle East Air Force, and Wing Commander P. G. D. Fair, and Squadron Leaders B. G. Lock and W. C. Taylor of the Air Ministry.

Constitutional Changes in Africa

Results of a Fabian Conference

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU recently held a two-day conference to consider the whole subject of constitutional changes in East and Central Africa.

It studied the proposals of the Governments of the East Africa Society of Professor Mackenzie on Tanganyika; of the Tanganyika African National Union, the Tanganyika Asian Association, the United Tanganyika Party, the Uganda African National Congress; the Uganda Central Council of British Associations, the African National Congress of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and the Northern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress.

According to a summary now published by *Venture*, the monthly journal of the bureau, the participants as opponents found "fancy franchising creating an artificial balance between the races abhorrent" and agreed that the checks and balances necessary in the period of African political immaturity could be included within the structure of a legislature by way of a second chamber, an official majority, or some other device.

It was decided that political representation should be by geographical constituencies, that there should be no special racial, tribal, or minority representation, and that the aim must be the production of a common electoral roll.

Adequate Minority Representation

As a temporary measure, the common roll should operate in multi-member constituencies with reserved seats for minorities; when this method was not practical, proportionate nomination might be used to give minorities adequate representation.

Universal adult franchise was agreed to be the ultimate aim. There was opposition to the principle of the multiple vote, and strong opposition to all forms of qualifications or disqualifications such as a "loyalty test" which leave the determination of the right to vote at the discretion of the executive.

By way of interim compromise, however, it was agreed to accept for a limited period "some limitations of the principle of universal franchise, for reasons of the difficulties of electoral administration, of political bargaining, of allowing time for the growth of African political organisations, whose limitations should be a literacy or educational, or income qualification fixed at not less than that which is not being applied to Uganda. A considerable minority should exceed all forms of qualification.

The Fabians opposed the principle of a second chamber, but a small minority considered that this decision should be applied to Uganda.

Where responsible government is not immediately feasible, the British Government should, it was held, not hand over as power to any element in the territories, but should retain its control.

After lengthy discussion of the question of a second chamber, no general decision was reached—opinion dividing itself between a restricted qualitative franchise, and a second chamber and a universal adult franchise with a second chamber as a check and balance.

The background papers and a report of the conference are to be published.

Dinner Club's New President

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE has accepted the invitation of the committee of the East Africa Dinner Club to occupy the office of president for 1957. The annual dinner will be held in London on Wednesday, July 3. Sir William Currie is chairman of the British India Line, which has just celebrated its centenary, and of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which has just ordered a 45,000-ton passenger liner to cost about £13m, nearly double the price of the *QUEEN ELIZABETH*, which is nearly twice the size.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. BACHOUSE has been elected to the board of Senya Sugar Estates Ltd.
COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has arrived in England for a visit of about five weeks.

COLONEL and MRS. S. MODERA, lady of Senya, recently left England for Cape Town by sea.
DR. JAMES M. HUNDLER, Nilsson Adviser to the I.C.E.F., will spend next week in Uganda.

SIR J. WELENSKY has become a patron of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

SIR KENNETH and LADY GIBSON are making a voyage to Mombasa and back to the PENNANT CASTLE.

MR. GARIB, Deputy Consul General for social in Johannesburg, and MRS. DORIS, are touring Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. BRIDGEMAN and MRS. CARLETON HARRISON left London last week to visit the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Kenya.

MRS. BRIDGEMAN, who recently visited the Rhodesias, has left London to spend three months in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING will speak on the Capricorn Contract to the Loyal African and Royal Empire Societies at a lunch-time meeting on Thursday, March 1.

EARE DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, is to be entertained to luncheon by Nairobi Chamber of Commerce when he visits that city this month.

DR. T. EDEN, former director of the Tea Research Institute at Kericho, Kenya, will shortly revisit that Colony to inspect tea-growing areas in Nanyuki and the Central Province.

MR. H. ALFRED ALOIS LEICHTENSTEIN and MR. H. FRIEDRICH ANDI LONKOWITZ are due in East Africa at the beginning of next week for a hunting safari of about six weeks.

SIR THOMAS DALLING, of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, is spending a few days in Kenya next week on his way from Southern Africa to the Sudan.

GENERAL G. HUMPHRIES, Deputy Director of Colonial surveys, is due in Tanganyika tomorrow. He will spend rather more than a month in that Territory, Kenya, and Uganda.

MR. G. W. TORY, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Australia, has been appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MR. MICHAEL RICHARDS, son of LORD and LADY MIEVERTON, has left London by air this week for Malaya to join the battalion of the Rifle Brigade which was recently on duty in Kenya.

SIR ROBERT TREGOLD, Chief Justice of the Federation, was sworn in as Acting Governor-General of the Federation on the death of Lord Llewellyn. SIR ARTHUR LEWIS is acting as Chief Justice.

MRS. HESPETH HUXLEY, who recently returned from a visit to Kenya, was entertained to lunch in London yesterday by the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

By an oversight the Administrator of Tristan da Cunha was stated in our last issue to be MR. A. D. FORSYTH THOMPSON, formerly of Uganda, whereas in fact the office is held by MR. P. R. FORSYTH THOMPSON.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR CORBETT, who has arrived in Lusaka, is the first trained policewoman from the United Kingdom to join the Northern Rhodesia Police. She served for six years in the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

MR. D. LLOYD-JONES, who sailed for Southampton last Thursday in the WINCHESTER CASTLE, is Director of Central African Road Services Ltd., and other companies in Rhodesia and East Africa. Mrs. JONES accompanies him.

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P., who was recently appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, has resigned the chairmanship of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization and from the board of the Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd.

MR. G. O. ATKINSON, Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 8.15 pm on Tuesday, February 12, on "Housing and Building in the Commonwealth." SIR HUTTON HOYNTON will preside.

MR. P. N. DILLON, since 1953 Legal Adviser to the Government of the Western Pacific and Attorney-General in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, has been appointed Attorney-General in Zanzibar. He was called to the Bar in 1933, and has served in the Gold Coast and Fiji.

MR. W. VASEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, flew back to Nairobi on Monday from London. He will spend 10 days or so in Central Africa from February 18 at the invitation of the Prime Minister for an exchange of views on matters of common interest, especially in financial matters.

MR. A. K. KIRONDE, Assistant Minister for Social Services in Uganda, and DR. D. W. K. NABETA, Parliamentary Secretary for Local Government, will arrive in Nairobi next week for a visit of 10 days in order to familiarize themselves with the services of the East Africa High Commission.

Among passengers for Mombasa in the UGANDA are SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor-designate of Uganda, and LADY CRAWFORD, LADY MARJORIE DALRYMPLE, MR. G. A. N. BIRSE, M.P., MR. VICTOR G. MATTHEWS, East Africa Commissioner in London, the EARL and COUNTESS OF STAIR, and SIR HARRY and LADY RACHEL VERNY.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERILE WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WILLIAM POWLETT are due in this country on February 15 by the CARNARVON CASTLE. The Governor, who is taking mid-term leave, will return to Salisbury in time for the visit of the QUEEN MOTHER later this year. SIR WILLIAM MURPHY is acting Governor.

MR. A. E. W. LOW, P.C., M.P., lately Minister of State at the Board of Trade, has joined the boards of the National Bank of India and Grindlays Bank, a subsidiary. He thus becomes closely concerned with East and Central Africa, for the N.B.I. has now more offices in East Africa than in the country from which it takes its name, and Grindlays have in recent years opened half a dozen offices in the Rhodesias.

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Tributes to Lord Llewellyn

Message from The Queen

THE QUEEN has sent the following message from Buckingham Palace to the Acting Governor-General of the Federation. Sir Robert Tredgold on the death of Lord Llewellyn: "I send to the Government and people of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland my sincere sympathy on the death of Lord Llewellyn, who has made so notable a contribution to the progress of the Federation as its first Governor-General."

THE EARL OF HOWE, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, telegraphed:

"Lord Llewellyn's life was one of service to his country and to the Commonwealth, and 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 the Goals of the Federation 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 our country."

VICAR GENERAL SIR PEYFER WILLIAM POWELL, Governor of Southern Rhodesia:

"The Federation has suffered a grievous loss in the untimely death of Lord Llewellyn. For many years he served his Sovereign with great distinction as a soldier, as a Minister of the Crown, and finally as the first Governor-General of our Federation. He will long be remembered for the splendid work he did here, for his example of putting service before self, and for his genial and kindly personality."

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, to Sir Roy Welensky:

"On behalf of the Government and people of Northern Rhodesia I send to you and to all members of the Federal Government this message of deep sorrow and sympathy in the great loss we have all suffered."

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland:

"I have learned with profound regret of the death of the Governor-General. Please accept on my own behalf and that of all communities in Nyasaland an expression of our deepest sympathy in this sad loss to the Federation."

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation:

"The Governor-General's task in the first years of the Federation was often difficult and always exacting. Lord Llewellyn brought to this work a wealth of experience in government and statecraft, and it soon became clear that his wisdom and guidance would be invaluable to his Governments, as indeed they proved to be. But he carried his work far beyond the field of government, and there can be few aspects of life in the Federation which were not well known to him, or in which he did not play a part. He gave unsparsingly of knowledge, of wide wisdom, and of humanity. This and his warm friendliness brought him the respect and the affection of the people of the Federation. Not only has our country lost a great man, but many will feel, as I do, a deep sense of personal loss."

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia:

"The Southern Rhodesian Government is deeply distressed at the passing of Lord Llewellyn. His appointment as Governor-General was warmly welcomed in Southern Rhodesia, and we mourn his loss, not only because of the admirable way in which he filled his high position in our midst, but also because of the warmth of his personality and his deep and friendly interest in all sections of our community."

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:

"I shall always remember Lord Llewellyn for his friendliness and wisdom. I first met him when he arrived to take up his duties as Governor-General of the new Federation. As Governor of Northern Rhodesia I worked in close association with him during the months that followed; and found him a most helpful and sympathetic colleague."

"He well appreciated the difficulties that confronted the new Federation and which faced himself as its first Governor-General, and it was his tact, wisdom, and great administrative ability that made possible the smooth working of the new constitutional machinery. He was untiring in his tours throughout the three countries of the Federation, he worked so hard that his health suffered, and he had to come to England in 1954 for a long spell of hospital treatment. His health improved and he returned to the Federation in October, 1954."

"After another strenuous tour he came to the U.K. again

on leave in June, 1956. He was in good spirits during leave and appeared in good health when I saw him off at London Airport on November 14. Within a few weeks, however, his health once more broke down, and now he is gone. His many friends will mourn the departure of one whom they held in the highest esteem and affection. He made a complete success of his work as the first Governor-General; he was very much the right man in the right place. He will be very sorely missed."

M. M. M. HOWE, African M.P. for Matabeland: "Africans who knew him admired his sense of humour, the ease with which he mixed with them, and his statesmanship."

Similar messages were sent by the Southern Rhodesian African Association, a body representing the African chiefs of the Colony, and by the African Transport Operators' Association.

He Lost His Heart to Africa

LORD HOWE, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said at yesterday's memorial service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London:

"Lord Llewellyn, a most distinguished servant of the Crown, who died at his post, was a Christian gentleman and a beloved friend. We treasure in our minds a vivid portrait of the man, for, as his contemporaries will testify, his character and qualities were plain from the beginning and were constant throughout his life."

"The zest and gaiety with which he carried through the tasks of the day, whether of duty or pleasure; the clear, shrewd mind which cut through the trappings to the truth in people and things; the patience which would find a way, and the pungent comment which would reduce theory and doctrine to common sense; the integrity and moral strength on which others could lean because he was filled with sympathy and understanding of lesser men; the spontaneous joy of living which swept us all along as willing and ardent conspirators wherever this enthusiasm led — these qualities of heart and mind will be remembered by an unusually wide circle of his friends."

"They will be remembered by those who served with and under him in his county regiment; by his colleagues in Government and in politics, and by his opponents too; by industrialists and by farmers; by the people of Britain who knew him as Minister of Food; and by the people of the United States who were quick to recognize in him a stalwart friend and trusted ally."

"When his health was already beginning to give warning signals of strain, he undertook the most testing duty of all. Throughout the story of the British Empire many distinguished pro-consuls have played their part in the endless adventure of the evolving Commonwealth, and in Central Africa Lord Llewellyn was to play the lead in the most daring experiment of all."

Inspiration of His Example

"The vision of a multi-racial society in which European and African would work out a lasting partnership caught his imagination and challenged his qualities as a statesman. These he deployed to the fullness of their range so that African and European might confide in him, and through him find confidence in each other."

"He had his reward. Humble as he was, he knew that the people of the Federation loved him, and as he saw the federal building grow upon the foundations he had laid, he knew that it would endure. Before his work was done he lost his life, but not before he had lost his heart to Africa and its people."

"So on this day, which was his birthday, our sympathy goes out to those who were nearest to him, and his friends say goodbye with respect and sorrow, but with infinite thanksgiving to God, for it is from the example of such men that those who follow after draw strength to persevere."

In Salisbury Lord Llewellyn's body lay in state for a day in the Chamber of the Federal Assembly and was taken to St. George's Chapel in the Anglican Cathedral, whence it was borne in a State procession to the drill hall before the private cortege left for Warren Hill crematorium. The services there and in the cathedral were conducted by the Most Rev. Dr. E. F. Paget, Archbishop of Central Africa.

The final rites were attended only by the immediate family, his elder brother, Mr. W. W. Llewellyn, who had come from England, and his sister, Miss Mary Llewellyn, who had acted as hostess at Government House. The ashes were placed in the Gunners' Chapel in the cathedral.

Obituary

Viscount Hudson

Strong Supporter of Federation

VISCOUNT HUDSON, who died on Saturday at the age of 70 while on one of his annual visits to Southern Rhodesia, was one of the forceful public men in this country who supported the campaign for the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and who exerted his influence in financial and other circles to stimulate the flow to Southern Rhodesia of capital, new industries, and new farmers. He had farming and tobacco growing interests of his own in that Colony, and he was a director of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd. and other companies.

Lord Hudson had since 1953 been chairman of the Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute, for which he obtained increased support from H.M. Government and a number of Commonwealth and Colonial Governments. He insisted that the institute must have a new and more accessible building, and under his leadership its work had been widened and improved.

He was an able and energetic man who took seriously any duties of leadership devolving upon him. While he encouraged his colleagues to express their own opinions, and clearly recognized the inevitable conflicts of interest, he worked for decisions on major matters with the least possible delay, and then drove ahead. His death is a real deprivation to the Imperial Institute.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Spear Hudson, P.C., C.B., first Viscount Hudson, of Pewsey in the County of Wiltshire, was the eldest son of the late Robert William Hudson, head of a well-known soap-making family. He was educated at Eton and Maedalen College, Oxford, and was in the Diplomatic Service in St. Petersburg, Washington, Athens, and Paris from 1911 to 1923.

Elected to Parliament

In the following year he was elected Conservative M.P. for Winchester, and from 1931 until he was raised to the peerage 19 years later he was M.P. for Southampton. He was successively Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Minister of Pensions, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, and then from 1937 to 1946 to the Department of Overseas Trade, an office greatly to his liking for it enabled him to throw himself into the work of promoting British exports.

Before the outbreak of the last war he was one of the junior Ministers who told Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, of their dissatisfaction with defence measures, and later he tendered his resignation, but it was declined. Because he was convinced of the imminence of war he did not insist on withdrawing. Early in 1940 he was appointed Minister of Shipping.

When Mr. Churchill formed his Government a month later he made Hudson Minister of Agriculture. It was important to raise the productivity of United Kingdom farms as quickly and greatly as possible, and Hudson was spectacularly successful, so much so that he ranks among the best Ministers of Agriculture the country has ever had. For his services he was made a Companion of Honour.

With the election of a Socialist Government after the war he became president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and of the British Friesian Cattle Society, both of which gained greatly from his leadership. He was himself a well-known breeder of British Friesian and Ayrshire cattle on his Wiltshire farms.

In 1952 he was appointed United Kingdom representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United

Nations, and throughout his life an uncompromising champion of British colonial policy. He was courteously but faithfully repelling the attacks of the ignorant or interested parties, and on one occasion threatening to withdraw if the chairman continued to allow the Indian delegate to make criticisms which were ultra vires.

In 1918 he had married the daughter of a prominent Philadelphia Mr. Philip Randolph. She was with him on the visit to Southern Rhodesia and bore to their son, the Hon. Robert William Hudson, the subject of this note.

Sir John Waddington

General During Minister's Tribute

SIR ROY WATKINS, the Federal Executive Minister, has sent us this week's tribute to the late Sir John Waddington.

I owed a great debt to Sir John Waddington, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, of whose passing I learned with great regret. Sir John was Governor at one of the most difficult periods in the short history of the Protectorate, succeeding Sir John Gwynn, a fine man, who had brought on his own death through overwork and anxiety during those difficult years of the war which saw the collapse of France and, nearer home, a series of strikes and general unrest on the Copperbelt.

Northern Rhodesia was then relatively undeveloped, but she had at least one vital asset, and Sir John knew the importance of copper to the United Kingdom and her allies; on several occasions he was called on to take firm action to ensure the uninterrupted flow of the copper to the allied war effort, and in this he showed both skill and courage in many most difficult situations. He never hesitated to act when action was called for. We saw this in the deportation of the former general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia European Mine Workers' Union.

"Sir John had all the attributes which go to make a great administrator, ranging from executive ability to boundless tact and kindness in dealing with all classes of people.

A Debt of Gratitude

I say that I owed him a great debt: it was under his chairmanship of the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council that I took my first steps along the difficult path of government, and it was during his governorship that we first saw the real beginnings of team work between official and non-official members of the Legislative Council, amongst whom I was numbered. Sir John was the first Governor really to take the non-official members of the Legislative Council into his confidence, and to my mind the wisdom of his doing this was shown in the progress made in the country at the time.

His character was reflected in his calm, decent way of treating everyone as an equal and it was to this very largely that I ascribe the fact that under him worked together one of the best teams I have found in my 25 years of experience in the Legislative Council. I have always maintained that the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia has provided that country with some of the finest administrators to be found in any part of the world, and as I look back I acknowledge freely that I learnt a great deal from Sir John and his able team. Amongst these I remember in particular Harold Garfield Robinson, who has now been knighted, A. T. Williams, now Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Geoffrey Follon, George Thornton, Henry Wilson, Ronald Hudson, Ronald Bush, and others.

In the passing of Sir John Waddington the Colonial Service lost a great administrator. Northern Rhodesia in particular has lost a friend.

Obituary

Dr. R. L. Thompson

DR. R. L. THOMPSON, who stood as an independent candidate for Kiambu in the recent general election in Kenya, losing by 23 votes to the sitting member, died in hospital in Nairobi last week from a gunshot wound in the head; he had been found with a pistol in his hand in London in 1907; he was educated at Winchester College and Christ Church, Oxford, after qualifying as a chartered accountant he decided to undergo medical training at St. Thomas's Hospital, and he served throughout the last war as a Royal Navy surgeon. Soon after demobilisation he went to Kenya to practise, but later he resigned and devoted himself to private veterinary research.

He was married. One of two daughters has married a Kenyan and the other is still a schoolgirl in the Colonies.

Mrs. THELMA LETITIA PENDRELL BONDURCK, who has died in London after an operation, was born in Natal in 1896, and, with her mother and sisters, went to Tanganyika during the latter part of the 1914-19 war to join her father, Major G. Gunningham, who was one of the first officers to be seconded for duty as a political officer. The family lived in many parts of the Territory, and she afterwards travelled widely in Kenya and Uganda. As Mrs. Billy Francis she was well known in the Kapsa goldfields during the early days of the diggings, and she was on the staff of a mining company in Uganda from 1939 to 1941. Her husband has four daughters and four granddaughters, all in East Africa.

Mrs. JEANNIE VALLANCE GRAHAM STRICKLAND, who has died at her home at Inodzi, Peshalonga, Southern Rhodesia, was one of the earliest settlers in the Eastern Districts of the Colony, being the eldest of the five children who trekked to Rhodesia at the turn of the century. Her husband, Mr. Arthur Strickland, died in 1928. They quit their home in 1910, and made it one of Rhodesia's show farms; it appears on the Rhodesian Roll of Honour.

MR. STEWART POWELL, who went to Rhodesia from South Africa as a transport rider before the Matabele Rebellion of 1896, has died at his home at Borneo date. He built the road from Salisbury to Aspidale, then a separate village. Later he bought Tik Farm, Glendale, where he lived until six years ago, when he moved to Salisbury. During the 1914-18 war he served as a major in the Camel Corps in Egypt.

DR. HORACE MINKIN SHELLEY, who is reported to have died at sea while travelling from Cyprus to Greece, joined the Colonial Medical Service in Nyasaland in 1924, and after 15 years in that country was transferred to Tanganyika Territory. He went to Cyprus as Director of Medical and Health Service in 1947.

MR. HARRY RUSSELL TATE, who has died at his home in Skillingstone, Dorset, at the age of 85, was one of the pioneer officials of Kenya. He had resigned his interest in that country, and had been chairman of the Kenya Civil Service Pensioners' Association.

MR. H. L. JOYSON, an architect, who went to Kenya in 1914, has died in Nairobi at the age of 77. He gained prizes for design for the Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, and the King George VI Memorial, Mombasa.

MR. KENNETH "MOKE" VATES has died in Nyeri, Kenya.

**White Leadership in Africa
Lead for Greater Incomes**

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has announced that it will do its utmost against those who would deprive Africa of a fair share of the fruits of the industrial revolution.

This is an unworthy sentiment and one which does justice to the vast populations of white and of colour settlers, some of many generations standing, and now South Africans and Rhodesians, who are citizens of Africa as much as any of the black, indigenous population.

South Africa is what it is today because of the effort, energy, and intelligent leadership of those citizens from Europe who decided to make Africa their home-land, and it is uniquely through their efforts that the independence of the population is preparing to a degree which is the dream of the black African.

Of course, the black African does outnumber the white at present, as do the indigenous populations of Australia and America, in their early days, but in those territories, millions of immigrants from Europe have long since arrived, and as it can equally well in Southern Africa, provided the Europeans are true to themselves and play our part, it is to be hoped that Britain will be in the forefront.

The resources of the African continent are rich, to rival North America, and only development is required—meaning vast, greater immigration and the supporting finance.

Those who have made their homes in South Africa are quite determined that the next century will see this territory rival the other industrial civilisations, and that to achieve this white leadership is the only essential but will be maintained.

State educational agencies, the missions, can do the same amount of educational work, usually at a quarter the cost at which Government can do it.—Captain J. Bennett, M.L.C., East Africa.



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Need for Increased Productivity Kenya's Enormous Potential

IF KENYA COULD INCREASE her per capita income to that of Rhodesia, there would be an additional £132m. in circulation each year. MR. P. J. ROGERS, President of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, said at his first annual dinner in proposing the toast of Kenya.

In the course of his speech Mr. Rogers said that today a general tendency towards the view that whenever one member of the community has more than his neighbours it is obviously only just that it should be taken from him. Dick Turpin advanced much the same theory in defence of his activities. Our Income Tax Commissioner operates in a slightly different way but the result is distressingly similar.

Mr. Rogers went on to write that an individual in Kenya should pay anything from 10% to 100% more tax than is the case in South Central Africa, and in general rather more even than is paid in the U.S.A.

Comparison is often made with the U.K., but the difference is here means as marked as is largely supposed: bearing in mind our higher cost of living, the average tax in Kenya is only about £100 per annum less than in the U.K. In the higher bracket salaries and taxation is almost double that of the U.S.A., and it is from these and the middle salary range that money for investment comes. Overseas capital is essential but we shall have to rely more on ourselves.

Prudent Investment

Before the day of excessively high taxation a man knew that he would be properly rewarded for a fair day's work and the responsibility he carried; any surplus above his expenditure he invested prudently, relying on it for a fair and reasonable dividend. Today he stands a better chance of wealth by gambling on the Stock Exchange. How many times have we heard a man say that dividends are no good to him; capital appreciation is the only thing that counts. Such a system as we operate today penalizes thrift, decency, and industry, and favours the spiv and wastrel.

"If we accept the present level of taxation as normal, we shall not only run the danger of moral degeneration, but we will not be able to keep up with countries which pursue a more enlightened policy.

"To heap deals upon our gloom, I must tell you something that will come as a grave shock to you all, and particularly to His Excellency so anxious is the position, and so deeply has the rot penetrated the whole structure of our life, that, in his desperation, to provide for his decent old age, one of Kenya's Ministers has sunk so low that he indulges in football pools.

"Who is buying our goods? The emphasis in Kenya has been to all the parts of the European, Asian, and wealthier

States. The other even now few to number, are not coming out as seriously to the African continent. We must make a greater search for a new market and shift off the high roads, remote from the old estate dishes, colonies, and in the reserves.

Employers can help too. A recent study of African productivity reveals that in the case of unskilled African migrant labour their output was only 29% of that of European workers. Productivity could however be raised to 85% by proper selection and the encouragement of continuous employment.

It has become fashionable in many countries to seek private enterprise and dismiss with a sneer the old and honourable profession of merchant. The world of finance, trade and industry has been the theatre of the exercise of quaint political theories. Happily, the Kenya Government will have none of this thing.

We must have, at our disposal, a Government of men of industry and industry. Mr. Minister, whose background, experience, and ability well qualify him for his position.

African Farming Lags Behind

"The net product of an African agriculturist has risen three times in the period 1951-4, that of African marketed produce was less than doubled and the value of African subsistence in agriculture only 50%. This gives an impression of the extent to which African agriculture has lagged behind the general economic development of the country. The implementation of Swynnerton Plan, with the organization of a land tenure system, are existing means by which our farmers be made to intensify such crops.

But it is the farmers themselves who can make the greater contribution. In Uganda, where the task was set, it can normally be completed in four years. In most employment fields in Kenya a similar situation exists, and absenteeism and labour turnover are two of the most serious problems of this country.

We must find some means of another increase the per capita income. If we could increase Kenya's per capita income to that of Rhodesia, there would be an additional £132m. per annum in circulation.

The advancement of our African traders is taking place in every way. What of their advancement in trade?—which is quite as important as any other side of their life. British business methods are as high as any in the world and these will benefit our African friends if we bring them up to those solid and ethical traditions. We can encourage them to enter our businesses, but probably the best way is to encourage the small trader.

The development of Africans in trade is a natural development. It is, however, a development which, unless properly carried out, can perhaps do a disservice not only to the very men and women we are trying to help but others who have done so much to develop Kenya. There is room for all; but to provide good room there must be careful planning and mutual respect.

The prosperity of Africa and British prestige and influence owe more than can ever be repaid to those traders who, in the old days in parts of Africa, were picturesquely described as 'palm oil ruffians'. Today they are shorn of all ruffian characteristics; indeed, the commercial heart beats nowadays in a breast as exquisitely clothed as any in the Continent. Here in Nairobi we have a distinguished and charming Old Etonian who vehemently denies that he is anything but a grocer.

But the heart, despite its new covering, is no less robust, the spirit is no less pioneering, and the ideal planted so long ago has not been forgotten.

Minister's Reply

MR. A. HOVE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said in his reply that Kenya must have more capital and more skilled immigrants.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hove-Jones said:

"It is the enterprise and ability of the immigrant races that have built up this country to a stage in its development that with good will will enable all the races to make their full contribution in the future. In a country such as this with challenging opportunities, it is essential that all our potential man-power and brain-power should be fully utilized, and in this connection it is essential that the majority group of our fellow citizens do not merely look upon economic progress, personal and collective, as being their right and a form of 'pie in the sky' that is handed out to them without hard work and determination on their own part.

"If Kenya is to achieve its full economic and human potential, there is an absolute necessity for further importations of

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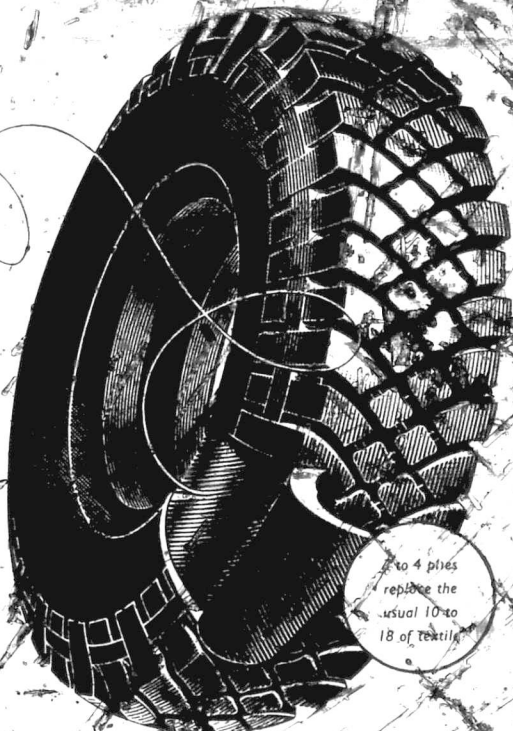
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...which implies further migration of those who can do both. With the coming of our immigration law follows the need to achieve the first look towards the United Kingdom... the British way... we must ensure that this country of ours remains a British country, loyal in every respect to Her Majesty the Queen.

In basing our hopes for the future on economic development, we must not forget that there is a deeper and more spiritual side to our problem... that, provided they are given the means to do so, they will hand on to the people of their country a share in its future.

Political differences are a problem, must not be allowed to obscure the fact that the peoples of African territories have to meet a common economic destiny.

"My own view is that in every question where it is possible the emphasis should be put towards the acquisition of practical skills through a practical education and on these aspects of medicine and hospitalization that make a man's health and more able and willing to work... the progress must be government under."

Some of the most encouraging developments at present are the progress of agriculture in the reserves and the increasing productivity of African workers in the factories.

Encouraging New Capital

As we obtain a greater degree of fiscal freedom, when we hope regular aid will flow from H.M. Government will come home, we should believe that our whole fiscal effort should, as far as is practicable, be directed towards the encouragement of new capital investment... whether in agriculture or industry (and equally important) directed towards the encouragement of those who make plans to invest them in further expansion... by the continued investment of a sum of money... the attraction of new capital can be done... progressively assured and the social services will start to pay for.

The main political and economic problems we have overcome in the last 10 years, and the way in which the bestialities and slavish misery of Mau Mau has been dealt with, rise

me confidence for the future. In the next 10 years and beyond we shall have many difficulties to solve, some of them economic and some of them the more difficult springing from emotional African nationalism... mutual tolerance, I believe that our country... forward with increasing success to its destiny.

Richard Turbull, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, said in the course of a witty speech... that he had little to say for the theory of economic gain... that a man... the exercise of moral judgment on the ground that responsibility is that of the person, not of himself... committed.

Prices for Co-operation

Consider the Goan community, people of Portuguese Indian descent... not well... family responsibilities... many of them... from... and without all those social advantages which economic man regards as his by rights.

Apotheosis could very quickly seize upon this background as an excuse for corruption, dishonesty and lack of responsibility... we all know that the Goan community... the fairest possible exceptions... standard of integrity and has maintained a reputation for probity which are unparalleled in Africa.

For these people, as for the other economic men that I am proud to champion, economic advantage or disadvantage is not the driving force that controls the intricate mechanism of human behaviour.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce

Officers for the Current Year

Mrs. J. ROGERS, chairman of the East African Power Co., Ltd., has been elected president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce for 1957, with Mr. J. G. C. a well-known chartered accountant, as vice-president. The immediate past president is Mr. G. C. Reed, of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Under the new constitution of the chamber the other members of the management committee are the chairmen of four standing committees and five representatives of the trade section.

The standing committee on legislation consists of Messrs. Don Small (chairman), G. St. L. d'Almeida, F. D. B. Roger, G. F. Hoar, and G. C. Clark. That of financial matters, including taxation, consists of Messrs. P. J. G. P. (chairman), J. Wilkinson, K. J. Jeremy, G. St. L. d'Almeida, and J. K. Luoga.

The committee on communications is composed of E. C. Field (chairman), P. A. Travers, D. P. Macgregor, Chester Jones, and H. T. Jones; and that dealing with employment matters by Mr. R. J. Hillard as chairman, together with Messrs. A. D. Hewan, E. G. Mann, D. R. Thomas, and A. J. Seruby.

The trade section representatives are Messrs. E. J. and Macgregor, P. A. Travers, and N. N. Johnson.

Past presidents who are affiliated members of the management committee but without a vote are Sir John Woodley, Major K. A. Brown, and Messrs. R. J. Hillard, H. J. Birgman, J. O. Erskine, H. B. Hampton, J. G. P. Hillard, J. A. A. Lawrence, P. Phillips, E. A. C. G. and G. A. Wilson.

The delegates appointed to the chamber's annual session at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa are Messrs. P. J. G. P., Rogers, G. C. Reed, and E. C. Field.

Eye Bank

Dr. G. S. SANDHWA was president of the annual conference of the Ophthalmological Society of East Africa... hundreds of blind people who might be restored if provision were made for corneal transplanting... the establishment of an eye bank in East Africa was therefore necessary. Dr. E. Farmworth Anderson, Director of Medical Services, said that a Bill to legalize the donation of human corneas was under consideration.



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Constitutional Progress Tanganyika

Local Government the Foundation

SIR EDWARD TWining, Governor of Tanganyika, said when opening extensions to Mzumbé Local Government School near Morogoro, that some people thought progress in constitutional development had been too slow and that the aim of self-government could be achieved very quickly.

"Such an idea," he declared, "makes absolutely no sense to any reasonable person who stops to consider what self-government really involves and all the difficulties which must be overcome. Self-government will one day be achieved, as I have often said and as the British Government has pledged, but not until Tanganyika is ready for it."

That was possible the most important task was to build up local government as a firm foundation for the future. "Government had done all it could to encourage modernization and efficiency in every branch of authority. Although some were well on the way, others remained far behind. The work was complicated and staffs must be trained to the highest standards."

Expansion of Mzumbé School

Before 1953, when that school was opened, there had been no special place in the Territory at which chiefs and staff of local authorities could learn their duties. Now courses were provided for chiefs, court clerks, councillors, treasury clerks, and headmen and before long he hoped that there would be courses for new entrants to the local government service.

In 1954 there were 283 Native authorities and 1,752 treasury and court clerks in Tanganyika, but there was accommodation for only 34 students in any course at the school. It had

therefore been decided to increase the capacity of the school to enable 300 persons to pass through each year.

The cost of the original building had been £20,000 and the extensions were estimated at £31,500, of which the Government had contributed half, the remainder having been paid from Native treasuries.

Progress in local government was slow, but progress towards responsible government and ultimately self-government would be retarded but the day on which changes in the central Government could be effected would be brought nearer if local government improved.

Dangerous Anachronism

MR. P. B. FLETCHER, Acting Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia during the absence of Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, said recently: "Looked at in any sane way, the system of government in Northern Rhodesia is a dangerous anachronism that threatens to retard racial adjustment within the Federation. It was the success of the Cabinet system of government in the hands of civilised and responsible people in Southern Rhodesia that made the Federation possible. A restless and uneasy world, and on a continent that is beset by so many immense and peculiar problems, its own, the future removal of artificial constitutional hazards is a change that calls for wisdom, courage, and statesmanship of the highest order. For many years the full burden of responsibility in Central Africa must devolve upon the two Rhodesias. Unfortunately, under the present arrangements, competence will be lacking and the future insecure until the Cabinet system of government is extended to Northern Rhodesia. This can be done without sacrificing any safeguards. The federal constitution itself demonstrates quite clearly that where there is a will constitutional architects can find a formula."

New Council Chamber

NYASALAND'S NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER was opened on Tuesday by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage. The ceremony was attended by the Bishop of Nyasaland, the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, Speakers from other legislatures, High Court judges, and the Clerk of the Federal Assembly. After the formal opening Council adjourned until today. There are 13 Bills, 46 questions, 111 motions on the agenda. The Chief Secretary will move that a select committee should consider the question of federalizing non-African agriculture. Mr. N. B. Kwenja, an African member, will propose that Nyasaland should be "extricated" from the Federation. One Bill will empower the registrar to inspect the books of trade unions, and an amendment to the Police Ordinance will permit the Governor in Council to ban meetings or processions in certain circumstances.

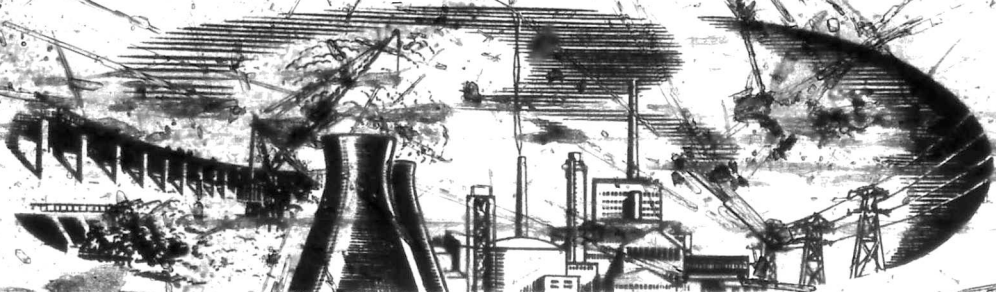
Against Orders

"AN ENLIGHTENED GOVERNMENT would, instead of keeping African prisoners in huts to which they were accustomed, we should have to build a nice brick and concrete school at Bulawayo, against the protests of the district commissioner, who afterwards became a Secretary for Native Affairs, we built tin huts as we were told, and as the prisoners started dying. They had never before been housed up in a building like that, and they just ran away and died. After about 10 of them had died, and against orders, we turned the prison into a store and put the rest back in the huts. If they did not live happily ever after, would they not mainly die happily when they finished the rest of their sentences." Mr. John Gault, M.C., addressing the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Nothing has been done among Africans except through a trust. — Lord Heathfield.



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Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Statements

(Continued from page 766)

dealing with points in their memorandum, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that white Africans would play an increasing part in political activity, there were other races in Nyasaland, some of the members of whom had come to Nyasaland in the wake of the Boer whose fathers arrived about the time of the Great War. It should not be forgotten that out of agricultural exports of £3m per annum some £1m came from estate production; nothing could be more important for the future of Nyasaland than to frighten away the people on whose efforts a considerable part of the progress of Nyasaland rested.

As to the request for more pay for chiefs — 10 of whom were present — many had had increases of as much as 100% in 1956, entirely from central Government funds.

To suggestions that more land should be purchased by Africans, the Minister recalled that 416,000 acres had been bought since 1946 and that acquisitions were being negotiated.

Mr. W. M. Chirwa, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament, said that he could not accept the Minister's statement that federation was here to stay; Africans would remain unconvinced whatever H.M. Government might say, and they would pursue the matter until Nyasaland was withdrawn from the Federation. Federation meant the domination of Africans by Europeans, and Britain had had no real legal or moral right to impose it against the wishes of the Africans. Britain had done that in the knowledge that Africans had no military power with which to dispute it.

Mr. Chirwa's Questions

Was Britain a foreign power? Why had the Federal Assembly more European than African members? Was that not domination rather than democracy? Did not Europeans want Dominion status in order to dominate Africans? Did the Secretary of State think that Africans could trust Southern Rhodesian settlers who were contemptuous of H.M. Government and Africans?

Africans disagreed strongly with the implications of the Secretary of State's statement in Salisbury that Colonial Office would not be retained on any terms unless necessary, since that implied that H.M. Government was unwilling to hand over its responsibilities. Nyasaland Africans did not want to relinquish their ties with the Colonial Office until they could

rule themselves. The Secretary of State had said that Central Africa should remain in the hands of civilized people. Mr. Chirwa's view was that Africans were as civilized as Europeans, and that the phrase was designed to keep Africans in subjection. The fact was that Africans were a more important race in Nyasaland than Europeans.

African Demands

Africans in Nyasaland demanded African membership in Legislative Council. Africans had been appointed to Executive Council in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, but not in Nyasaland. Were Nyasaland Africans to be civilized, cultured or educated than those in those territories?

"What sort of responsibility did the Secretary of State wish Africans to assume? Would he be satisfied if they kicked the boots of Europeans? There must be Africans on Executive Council now, not in four years. A conference should be called in London to make plans immediately for self-government outside the Federation. This should include African participation in Legislative Council and Executive Council and an African Council of Ministers.

Government had no right to impose a strict restriction orders had been made against Africans simply because they were black and lacked military power.

The Secretary of State hoped that when the practical results of federation became clear Mr. Chirwa, like other leaders elsewhere, would be forced by the logic of facts and the feelings of his own followers to change his view.

Nyasaland was a Protectorate, and Britain was not a foreign power. As to his statement in Salisbury, he had made it clear beyond doubt that he had certain constitutional duties towards Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which he did not intend to abandon. At the same time he had expressed the hope that as time went on people would be able to look with the same confidence to Salisbury as they now did to London; but he felt that came about his responsibility would remain. His statement had served to make it clear in Salisbury that there were still very real ties between the Colonial Office and the Africans of the northern territories.

Civilized People

Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave his definition of civilized people as those who were ready and competent to work the complex system of government which the modern world demanded: no thought of colour entered into the matter.

In regard to the constitution, he advised Africans to ponder the words of the Chief Secretary in Legislative Council in July, 1956, when he advised Africans to gain experience in parliamentary government before pressing for constitutional advances. The Secretary of State was seeking all the time for a sense of responsibility in Africans, but he could not honestly say that he could find it when he read and heard what Africans had to say on this question.

On the question of higher status for the Federation, he pointed out that as time went on people would look with confidence to Salisbury. He must see positive signs which would justify surrender of his powers before he could consider such a surrender. There might, however, be methods of achieving enhanced status for the Federation which would not prejudice the link between the Colonial Office and Nyasaland and which he must be free to examine on their merits. He had made his position on the matter clear to the Federal Government.

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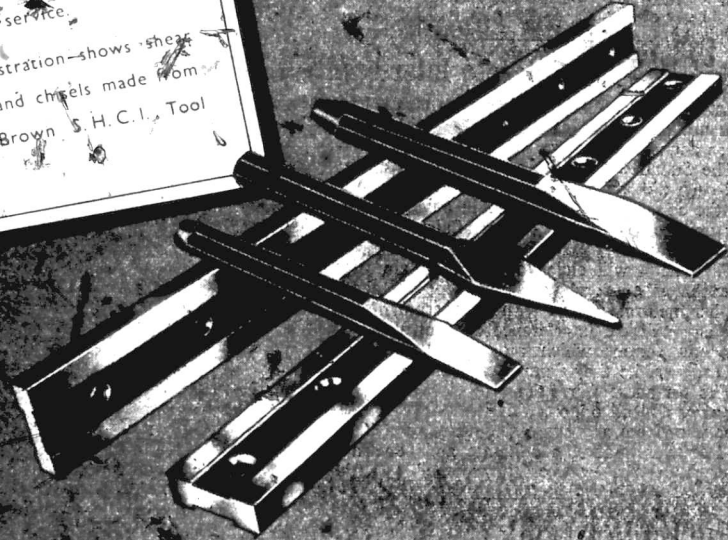
Big New Tea Grower

MANY COMPANIES in East and Central Africa have diversified their interests in recent years, and Sir Eddred Hitchcock, chairman of Binnie & Co. (Africa), Ltd., has now said that his firm's development is "more or less stabilized" — a modest remark in the case of the largest sisal producer in the Empire — and that it will plant about 200 acres of tea annually on estates which it has acquired in northern Tanganyika until some 71,100 acres are under the crop. When the programme is to be reviewed, "and I hope we shall substantially increase it," the directors have, it is known, had this matter under constant consideration for several years, and they are evidently convinced that tea growing offers attractive prospects in the Usambara district of that territory, where Mr. C. D. Gee and a few other growers have pioneered the crop with good results. Tea growing is expanding rapidly in the Usambara, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, parts of the territory where the conditions are favourable compared with those in the Indian conditions are now little confidence in the industry in India or Ceylon and none in Indonesia.

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Fighting the War of Words

Britain and Rhodesia Must Assert Themselves

BRITAIN AND THE FEDERATION must establish the strength of their moral position and make known to the world the achievements of British "colonialism" in bringing civilization and progress to the darkest and most neglected corners of the world, not least in Africa, said Earl De Lar Warr in Salisbury recently.

Speaking at a Rhodesia National Affairs luncheon, he said that to far too many people "colonialism" had become a term of opprobrium. It was used by the "progressive" nations as an excuse for its "tragic ineffectiveness in dealing with thefts, aggression, and breaches of agreement by anyone who by the remotest stretch of imagination could claim resistance to colonialism."

In Central Africa Britain and the Federation were jointly engaged in building a great new State, based on a marriage of the spirit of British liberal imperialism and a realization of the hard African facts of life.

It was no good deceiving ourselves that a people could be brought into touch with civilization and then be expected to stand still, but it was unkind to the African to let him deceive himself that he could progress faster than was possible.

"Most of us would agree that the greatest danger to the African today is lest too much power be given too rapidly into the hands of a minority of ambitious, semi-educated politicians who talk of democracy very freely but are really more interested in attaining a position of power to dominate their own less fortunate people."

"Australia is, for practical purposes, all white, India all brown, and Ghana all black. You are faced with the problem of multi-racialism—certainly not made any easier in that you are dealing with Africans who have been in contact with civilization for only a short time."

This situation constituted an unanswerable case for receiving the strongest possible moral support against cranks at home and extremists among the African leaders "who are fed by what the cranks say". To get that moral support the Federation, like Britain herself, must assert herself in the world of "the cold war of words".

Sudan Will Not Tolerate Interference

SAYED ABDALLA KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, commenting on America's new policy for the Middle East as enunciated by President Eisenhower, said:—

"The Sudan will accept aid from any country provided such aid is not conditional and will not detract from the country's independence in any way. We will allow no one to interfere in our affairs as a price for aid given to us.

"The Sudan will endeavour to maintain friendship and exchange courtesy with both blocs in accordance with her neutral policy. The Government will not allow any political interference or control, nor will it allow any actions which may threaten the Sudan's independence, be they from Russia or from the West.

"The Sudanese Government will take all steps in her power and all opportunities open to her to protect the country from any aggression, and will clamp down on all sources of foreign influence and penetration, no matter from what sources they come."

The Sudan Looks Southwards

SAYED MOHAMED AHMED MAHQOUB, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Sudan, said in New York when addressing the Council of Islamic Affairs:—

"We are in the vanguard of liberation in Africa, and as we look back we still see many of our fellow-continentals subjected to Colonial rule. The sheer taste of liberty after a foreign domination of over 50 years makes it our duty to help as much as we possibly can our brethren to shed away fetters."

"We are the link between Africa and the Middle East and between Africa and the world at large. It is our duty to link the Arab world with Africa."

News Items in Brief

Budget Day in Kenya will be held at Nairobi Royal National Park, which has been declared an infected area for foot-and-mouth disease.

When an R.A.F. Valletta aircraft crashed at Harare in there were no casualties and fire did not break out.

Agricultural problems of the Karamoja area of Uganda have been discussed at a conference in Moroto.

A British School of Archaeology is to be established in Bagamoyo, on the coast of Tanganyika Territory.

A gift of 10,000 dollars has been made by the Emperor of Ethiopia to the United Nations Fund for Refugees.

The Blantyre-Dimbe municipal elections will be held on March 20 and 21. There will be eight vacancies to fill.

"Now There is Hope" is the title of a pamphlet on the treatment of leprosy in Africa and elsewhere. It is published by Highway Press at Is. 1.

Kenya farmers have been warned of a threatened invasion of the Colony by the Kharpra beetle, a storage pest likely to be found in imported foodstuffs.

Rhodesia Railways' first tunnel, on an eight-mile detour near Wankie is 278 yards long. Cutting through black shale, the contractors found thin seams of coal.

The Belgian Minister for the Colonies, M. Auguste Buisseret, has formally inaugurated the new State University in Elisabethville, in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

Police and African troops have arrested 55 persons suspected of illegal fishing off the Kenyan shores of Lake Victoria. They destroyed nearly 50 poachers' camps and seized 16 canoes.

Of 29 boys attending the first full course at the new permanent school in Laitokitik, Kenya, of the Outward Bound movement, five were European, nine Asian, three Arab, and 12 African.

Two Kikuyu in Jinja, Uganda, have been charged with the murder of an African in February, 1955. He was alleged to have given information to the local police about Mau Mau activities in the town.

The ceremonial staff presented to the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi, which Princess Margaret recently opened, was made in the local engineering workshop of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.

A Preliminary Survey of the Pelagic Fishes of East Africa by Mr. F. Williams, of the East African Marine Fisheries Organization in Zanzibar, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 15s. 6d.

One Kikuyu has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and another to 18 strokes with a light cane on charges of desecrating the grave in Thika, Kenya, of the late Gordon Lyle Shaw. Both pleaded guilty.

Since the anti-poaching campaign was started by Government in the Tsavo area of Kenya several former poachers have offered their services to the authorities as trackers, saying that poaching is no longer worth the risk.

The Mwami of Ruanda, who has just paid a 10-day visit to Uganda, received a gift of a Luganda-French dictionary from the Speaker of the Lukiko when he visited that council. He attended a service at Rubaga Cathedral, Kampala.

A Land-Rover now carries the mail between Karonga and Fort Hill, Nyasaland, the four African runners—who between them had over 100 years' service—having retired. There is also an air mail service between Karonga and Fort Hill.

The first bonification scheme near Harargeisa in the Somaliland Protectorate, extending over four square miles of typically over-grazed and eroding country, has been worked for more than two years and is now producing excellent crops.

As an example to other Africans, several members of the African General Ward Council of Nairobi have given blood donations to the King George VI Hospital blood bank. They had been asked to do so by the Mayor, who told the council that the blood bank was almost exhausted.

All the non-official members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council have criticized the 1957 budget, mainly on the ground of wasteful departmental expenditure. The report on the Trust Territory of Somalia made by World Bank representatives has been sent to the Government of Italy, the administering Power.

For evading their social obligations to marry at the right time, young tribesmen in Toro have been reproved by the Rt. Rev. A. Balya, Assistant Bishop of Uganda, who said that their attitude was creating a serious social problem and was an "abuse of the so-called modern freedom". The Toro Native Government has been asked to consider a special tax on bachelors.

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Tobacco Marketing Board's Protest

THE RHODESIAN TOBACCO MARKETING BOARD has made a formal protest against publication of the Board of Trade in Great Britain of a forecast that the U.K. would in 1959 require less "flue-cured" tobacco from Rhodesia than in the three preceding years.

The annual report of the marketing board, which was published in Salisbury last week, says that it was notified by the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade that U.K. manufacturers were expected to buy 50m. lb. of Southern and North-Western Rhodesian tobacco in 1959, that figure being a subject for review in 1957 and 1958.

In the 1956 season, the board amounted to 82,400 lb. and there was a steady stream of buying in the 1957 and 1958 seasons would be expected for a minimum of 83,000 lb. subject to suitable quality and reasonable prices. The overall management of the old management in the United Kingdom cigarette manufacturers would be 4% of Oriental tobaccos would represent about 1m. lb. annually.

The marketing board had, therefore expressed its disappointment and protest at the prospect of reduced buying of Rhodesian leaf.

Animals on the Line

MR. MALCOLM H. ARCHER, public relations officer to East African Railways and Harbours, has extracted from the archives of the administration the following telegraphic exchanges:

"From station master, Busoko to district engineer and district traffic superintendent, Kampala, June, 1956. 'One buffalo at Mile 72/8 chasing gangman aaaa. Work stopped aaaa. Buffalo shooting early aaaa.'

"(2) From station master, Kenani, to district engineer, Mombasa, October, 1955. 'Elephant pulled points and signals wires. Great difficulty in turning signal at Kyulu side. Attend sharp.'

"(3) From station master, Voi, to district traffic superintendent, Mombasa, August, 1955. 'Urgent—Assistant station master Odeké narrowly escaped from being caught by lion assisted by travelling ticket examiner of 2 down train. All staff unwilling to do night working. Afford protection.'

"(4) From station master, Irima, to game warden, Tsavo Royal National Park, November, 1954. 'You required urgently at Irima station to watch and kill notorious lion hunting railway staff after 6 p.m. daily.'

"(5) From assistant station master, Kanga, to district traffic superintendent, Mombasa, January 29, 1954. 'Yard congested with about 11 elephant. Points will not be manned.'

Land Beside the Railway

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS in Uganda have been writing in most extravagant terms of the intention of the Government of the Protectorate to acquire 100 feet of land on either side of the new railway to the west, as legislation permits and as has been the general practice hitherto. *Sekanyolya's* front page in a recent issue was headed "The War of the Buganda Land", and the action of which the retiring Governor recently gave notice is described in these words: "Sir Andrew Cohen lighted a fire which will shame the British just as Sir Anthony Eden's war on Nasser did in Egypt". *Obuwaga*, however, wrote that the Government was right to demand that one authority should own railway land; but it argued that the best owner would be the Buganda Government, which should lease it to East African Railways and Harbours.

Transfer of Power

NYASALAND'S ELECTRICAL SERVICES have been federalized, but the membership of the Nyasaland Electrical Supply Commission is unchanged. Mr. D. G. Ansell is the chairman, Mr. J. W. Clapperton his deputy, and Mr. E. W. Bechervaise the general manager. To advise the Federal Minister of Power there is now an Electricity Council for Nyasaland under the chairmanship of Mr. H. W. Stevens.

Of Commercial Concern

Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Booker Brothers, McComb & Co. Ltd., a company with large East and Central African interests, have offered to pay 4s. 3d. for each lb. ordinary staple grade of Button & Sons, Ltd., wholesale and retail grocers, and the directors, who control more than 55% of the ordinary capital, have recommended acceptance. The Button company operates 46 shops in London and the Home counties. This would be the first retail venture in the United Kingdom of the Booker-McComb group.

At last week's auction in London 3,721 packages of African were sold at an average price of £11.69d. compared with 5,541 packages averaging £11.11d. in the previous week. Total sales this year amount to 15,679 packages averaging £11.60d. against 12,078 packages averaging 3s. 4d. in the same period of the previous year, the highest price reached last week was 5s. 11d. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd., report group earnings in 1956 totalling £1,094,000, compared with £1,027,882 in the previous year. Net earnings after taxation of £473,000 are up from £575,442 to £620,000. A final dividend of 14d. per 5s. unit is recommended, making 10% less tax, the distribution foreshadowed by Sir Edward Whittow last March.

East African Airways will start a weekly service between Nairobi and Aden on February 23. Aircraft will leave Nairobi at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesdays, reach Harar at 1.05 p.m. and leaving 40 minutes later for Aden. Tuesday departures from Aden will be at 7.30 a.m. and from Harar at 10.45 a.m. arriving in Nairobi at 4.30 p.m.

The Rhodesian tobacco sales will open on March 12. The first official estimate of the crop will be issued on March 2. Last November the president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association said that it would be dangerous to increase production this season beyond the 150m. lb. target. Last year's crop was 171m. lb.

Research at the Uganda cotton station at Serere, Teso, on improved strains of 547 cotton and on chemical protection against insects and diseases is claimed to have increased the yield of the crop in the Eastern and Northern Provinces by more than £17m. in the past five years.

Germany has secured the £5m. contract for the Managat Canal for the extension of cotton growing in the Gohra area in the Sudan. The work, which is to be undertaken by Julius Berger A.G. and Philipp Holzmann, A.G., must be completed by July, 1959.

Tenders totalling £1,030,000 were received in response to the offer of £1m. in 32 and/or 88-day bills by the Kenya Cereals Finance Corporation. The average rate of interest was 3.77% per annum for the 32-day bill and 4.391% for the remainder.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce is anxious that H.M. Government should reconsider the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929 because it is now detrimental to water development schemes in East Africa.

Severe outbreaks of stem rust in wheat grown in the lower altitudes in Kenya have caused damage. Three varieties, 154, Regent, and 321, have rusted for the first time. The cause is so far unknown.

The L. M. Ericsson Company, of Stockholm, through agents in the Federation, have been awarded a £185,000 contract for 50,000 telephones, to be delivered in batches of 2,500 every three months.

A trade delegation from Belgium and the Congo is touring East Africa with the object of increasing Belgian trade with the territories until Belgium becomes second only to the U.K. as supplier.

The Governor of Kenya will open the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa in Kisumu on February 18.

The Astonian Press, Ltd., publishers of the *Central African Post*, Lusaka, has been acquired by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.

Trans World Airlines are to train pilots, maintenance engineers, and supervisory staff for Ethiopian Airlines for the next three years.

The Belgian trade delegation now visiting East African territories will end their tour on Friday of next week.

Freight rates to Mauritius are being increased by 10%.

Sisal Outputs for January

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—598 tons of fibre, making 5,802 tons for 10 months, against 5,922 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—205 tons of fibre, making 1,710 tons for seven months, compared with 1,425 tons for the same period in the previous year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—50 tons of fibre, against 91 tons in January, last year.



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British India Board Reconstituted

Gray Dawes Absorbed by British India Line

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd. has announced on February 31 that the shipping business of Gray Dawes & Co. Ltd., successors of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., managing agents of the British India Company since 1862. On the same day the London agents of the B.I. Line will since 1865 by Gray Dawes & Co. Ltd. was transferred by mutual agreement of the staff transferred to the B.I. which on February 1 moved to new London offices at 1 Aldgate, E.C. 3. The board of the company has been reconstituted. For many years it has been substantially the same as that of the parent company, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

In order to permit the appointment of a separate board, Sir Donald Anderson (hitherto a deputy chairman and managing director), Viscount Bledisloe, Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, Sir John Hathorn Hall, Mr. A. O. Lyle, Viscount Learner, Mr. A. D. Morris and Viscount Runciman of Bedford have resigned.

New Board

The new B.I. board consists of Sir William Crawford Currie, who remains chairman and managing director, Mr. J. Pakes, deputy chairman and managing director, Mr. K. M. Campbell (managing director), Mr. W. J. Campbell, Mr. W. Dalgarro, Mr. A. T. Orr, Deas, the Earl of Inchcape, Mr. W. Kerr, Mr. Charles S. Mundy, and Viscount Simon (who has ceased to be deputy chairman and managing director).

Messrs. B. Stoley, J. M. Dixon, and K. B. Monteath have been appointed general managers. Mr. C. E. Ford has succeeded Mr. W. Kerr as secretary and Messrs. C. H. Mipelt, A. Z. Ovey, J. R. Sharpe, and L. G. Hudson are now managers. Mr. E. J. Pakes, the new deputy chairman, joined Gray Dawes & Co. in 1916, served in France with the London Scottish from 1917 to 1919, and on demobilization went to India to join Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. He became partner in 1945, and the first chairman on incorporation of the company six years later.

While in India he was president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and he was a director of a number of jute, tea, coal, insurance, and other companies. He is the present chairman of the shipowners' conference covering the trades from the United Kingdom and the Continent to India and Pakistan, a member of the council of the Chamber of Shipping, a fellow of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights and an underwriting member of Lloyd's.

Mr. K. M. Campbell, now one of the managing directors, joined Gray Dawes in 1928, went to India four years later for Mackinnon, Mackenzie, served during the last war in the 13th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers, Indian Armoured Corps, on the North West Frontier, and in Iraq, Persia, Burma, Arakan, and Malaya, and when released from the Army in 1946 was Colonel of the 41st Indian Beach Group in Malaya. He went to Burma as resident director of his

company and later was a partner in Pakistan. He was managing director of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. in India from 1954, being at that time chairman of a director of a number of companies engaged in banking, insurance, oil mining, tea growing, jute manufacturing, etc. Mr. Pakes has been managing director of the B.I. Company since 1954.

Mitchell Cotts and Company Report

Profit of £702,909 After Tax of £910,008

MESSRS. MITCHELL, COTTS AND CO. LTD. after providing £20,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £702,909 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £675,538 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £53,250 and dividend totalling 25% on the ordinary shares £47,400, leaving a carry-forward of £192,259 against £1,575,061 brought forward.

The fixed capital of the parent company consists of £160,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, £1m. in 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares, both of £1 denomination, and £1,749,600 in ordinary shares of 1s.

Capital reserve stands at £379,584, revenue reserves at £474,084, reserve for future taxation at £37,000, loan capital at £258,176, and current liabilities at £1,284,061. Fixed assets appear at £1,620, interests in subsidiary companies at £988,90, quoted investments at £14,885 (market value £10,801), and current assets at £987,868, including £113,792 in cash.

Subsidiary companies operate in all the territories between the Sudan and the Union of South Africa.

The directors are Messrs. H. C. Brayton (chairman), A. A. Lough (deputy chairman), H. L. Burns, D. C. Holmes, and F. Knight (joint managing directors), A. F. Proctor, A. S. Roger, E. H. Wenhaff, and Lord Tainham. The secretary is Mr. C. W. Coote.

The 37th annual general meeting will be held in London on February 22.

First Permanent Building Society

PROVISIONAL FIGURES issued by the First Permanent Building Society for 1956 indicate a period of great progress, assets having increased from £5,566,000 to £8,462,000. Mortgage advances for home and other property purchases exceeded £3m., compared with £2.9m. in the previous year, and £5.4m. was received from investing shareholders and depositors, whose total investments in the society are now above £8.3m. The number of open accounts rose to more than 35,400, a figure which includes many African savings accounts. In one district the average balance stands at more than £50 per African account.

Imports into the Federation last year are expected to have totalled about £160m., compared with £138.4m. in 1955. Exports are likely to have reached approximately £192m., an increase of £13m. on the 1955 figure.

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Bird and Co. (Africa) Report Large Increase in Profit

BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD., a company with 12,277 hectares of mature and 4,144 hectares of immature sisal in Tanganyika, earned a profit of £386,831 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £246,015 in the previous year. A revaluation adjustment in respect of sisal areas for 1948-55 adds £214,465 to the total. Taxation absorbs £71,500.

Appropriations consist of £5,000 to the King George VI Memorial Fund, £17,344 to contingencies, £100,000 to general reserve, and £150,000 to reserve for land development. Dividends totalling 17½% require £98,438, leaving a carry-forward of £177,386, against £1,012,372 brought in.

The issued capital is £750,000 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £274,386, current liabilities at £661,493, fixed assets at £772,290, and current assets at £802,684, including £354,001 in cash.

Output of fibre for the year amounted to 42,044 tons, against 14,455 tons in the previous year. The estimate for the current season is 17,000 tons.

The directors are Sir Eldred Hitchcock (chairman and managing director), Colonel Sir Charles Ponsonby, and Messrs. A. A. Lough, Richard Gray, F. K. Camping, and W. Bain (Secretary).

The 39th annual general meeting will be held in Tanga on February 23. Extracts from the chairman's statement appeared last week.

Sales Promotion

IN ORDER TO PUSH SALES of electric irons, kettles, lamps and boiling rings, as well as such larger articles as refrigerators, cookers, and water-heaters, the Uganda Electricity Board is about to put mobile shops on the roads of the Protectorate. They will demonstrate the use of electrical appliances, sell the smaller articles on the spot, take orders for the more expensive ones, and accept payment of accounts from consumers of light and power.

The 1956-57 Sudan cotton crop is now estimated at 2,522,775 kantars, including 2,286,425 of Sakel type, compared with 2,050,282 and 1,809,777 kantars last season.

MINING

Copperbelt's Lower Profits Half-Yearly Results of R.S.T. Group

LOWER COPPER PRICES have inevitably reduced the earnings of the Northern Rhodesian producers, many of which have just issued their reports for the first quarter of 1956.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., sold 19,561 long tons of copper in the quarter for £5,255,000 and an estimated operating profit of £1,917,000, making 38,368 tons, £70,483,000, and £3,842,000 respectively for the first six months of the financial year. In the first six months of the previous year the output had been 40,107 tons, the revenue from sales £13,074,000, and the estimated profit £6,442,000.

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. sold 21,488 tons in the December quarter for an estimated working profit of £2,515,000. For the first six months of the current financial year 43,737 tons of copper were sold for £12,260,000 and a working profit of £5,354,000, compared with 45,703 tons, £13,079,000, and £7,513,000 in the first half of last year.

Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., which came into production only recently, sold 4,263 tons in the December quarter and 8,233 tons in the six months, the respective operating profits being £439,000 and £872,000.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., which has nearly a 64% interest in Mufulira and just over 64% in Chibuluma, would therefore receive from these sources an estimated profit before providing for taxation of £3,944,000 for the first six months of the current year, compared with £4,759,000 in the same period of 1955.

Control of Vanadium Mine

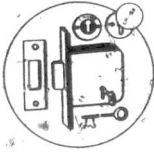
THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., have made a bid for control of the South West Africa Co., Ltd., producers of vanadium. Last month the Tsumeb Corporation, which is controlled by an American group, made an offer for the company. This powerful British group suggests that present shareholders should retain one-third of their holdings and sell them the balance at £5 per share.

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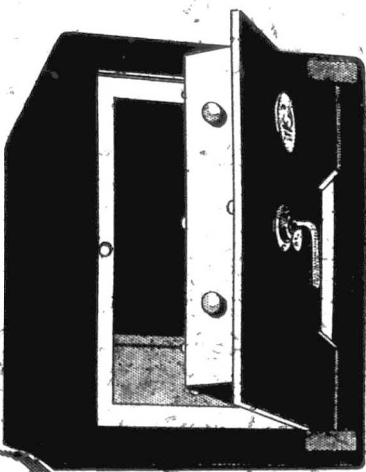
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Mining in Uganda

THE MINERAL PURCHASING DEPOT of the British Tin Smelting Co., Ltd., at Kikagati in the Western Province of Uganda, which was closed last March, has been re-opened by the British Metal Corporation, Ltd. This action has saved many of the Protectorate's small miners from extinction, and has been hailed by F. Ware, Assistant Commissioner of Mines, as a symbol of the changing face of mining in Uganda. The mining industry, he said, had been built on the basis of an active interest in tin and gold, tin being the more important. Today the accent was on copper and lead, with wolfram providing revenue during the transition stage. Last year the Protectorate's mineral exports included: wolfram, £127,600; tin, £17,828; beryl, £13,462; and lead, £10,968.

Copper Prices Cut by £20

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies announced on Tuesday that its price for electrolytic copper wirebars for export customers was being reduced by £20 to £250 per long ton as from February 1. The spot quotation on the London market at the time of the announcement was £252 15s., a reduction of £3 5s. on the day, and the lowest price since 1954.

Merger Abandoned

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., and Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., announced at the beginning of this week that it had been decided not to proceed with the proposed merger. They will, however, strengthen in every possible way their traditional co-operation in the field of overseas mining.

Metal Prices

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE copper is quoted at £248-248½ for cash and £247-248 for three months; tin, respectively at £791-792½ and £767-767½; lead at £113-113½ and £112½-112½; and zinc at £102-102½ and £98½-98½.

Rio Tinto's Bid

RIO TINTO CO. LTD., a mining finance house with large interests in Rhodesia, has made an offer to acquire control of the Kern Oil Co., which operates in California, U.S.A., and owns a subsidiary in Trinidad.

Company Progress Reports

Uruiwira Minerals.—85,407 tons of ore were mined in the December quarter, from which 3,460 tons of concentrates were produced. The metal content was lead 50.92%, copper 0.24%, silver 1,082 grs/ton, and gold 294 grs/ton. The estimated working profit was £89,296 before charging depreciation and interest on loans, and the estimated net profit £10,908.

Motapa.—47,304 tons of ore was mined in the December quarter for 9,662 oz. gold and 2,000 tons of concentrates, against £5,860 in the September quarter.

Wankie Colliery.—234,602 tons of coal and 2,140 tons of coke were sold in December, against 303,508 and 20,889 tons respectively in November.

Mining Briefs

The average number of Europeans employed in mining in Northern Rhodesia is increasing steadily, according to the Central African Statistical Office. Figures for the first 10 months of 1956 showed an average of more than 7,000. The 1955 average was 7,425 for 1955, 6,920, and for 1954, 6,552. The 1955 average for Africans was 51,600, compared with 48,000 in 1954 and 46,000 in 1953.

The Rhodesian Mining Year Book is now incorporated in the South African Mining and Engineering Year Book, the 1956-57 of which has been published at 63s. It is a volume of 858 pages, with a Rhodesian section.

Copperbelt Wage Dispute

THOUGH BRANCH MEETINGS of the African Mineworkers' Union in Northern Rhodesia have been strongly in favour of strike action, the Supreme Council of the Union is determined not to take precipitate action, according to a statement made by Mr. L. Katilungu, president of the union, earlier this week. It is expected that the next step will be an approach by the union to the companies for an increased allowance.

Union Miniere's Production

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA estimates 1956 production of copper at 247,500 metric tons, compared with 244,673 tons in 1955. The output of cobalt was about 9,160 tons, against 8,567 tons.

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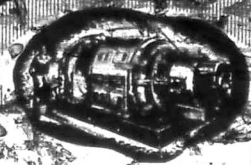
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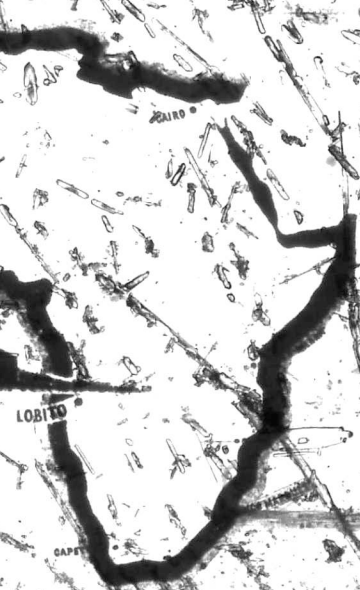
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