

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 16, 1957

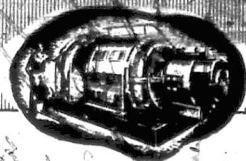
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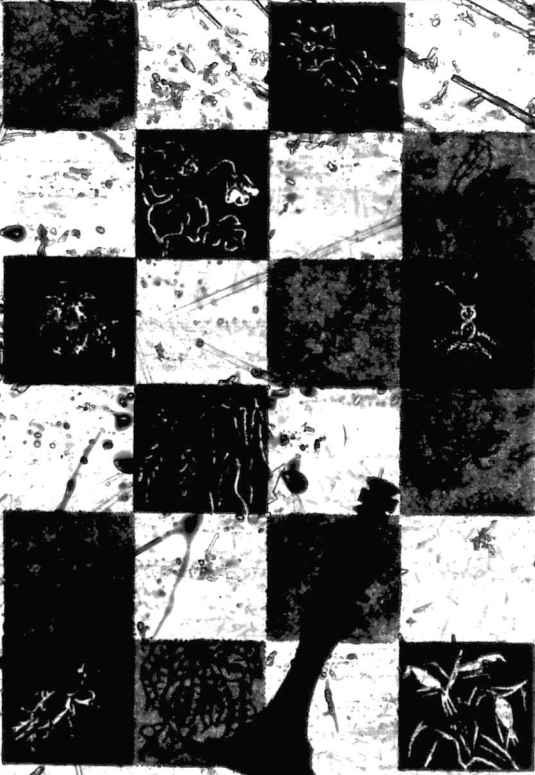
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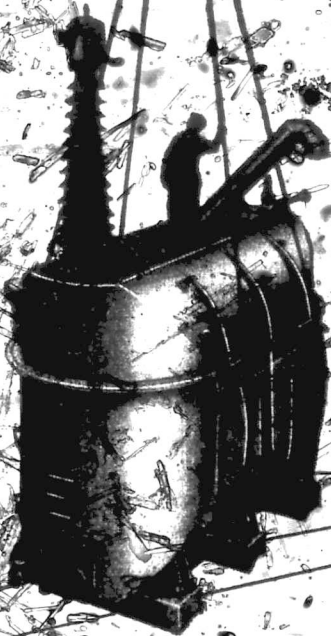
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Principal Contents

	Page	E.A. Section	Page
Matters of Moment	1235	Partisanship	1246
Notes By The Editor	1236	C.P.A. Annual Meeting	1248
Tanganyika's Political Progress	1248	Personalities	1250
Commonwealth Comments	1239	Obituary	1251
Kenya's Economy	1240	Letters to The Editor	1251
Kenya's Colonial Debate	1242	Contributions to Advance of Federation	1252
Life in Uganda	1243	Commercial News	1264
		Mirrors	1268

Founder and Editor: [Name]

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EDWARD TWINING'S address to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika is to be read by all who are concerned with the progress of East and Central Africa. For many of the problems which he mentions are present throughout Colonial Africa. The Governor did not overload his speech with a mass of detail, as is too often done in such occasions, but focused attention upon major matters, with the obvious purpose of discouraging extremist political movements and encouraging confidence in the orderly development of a system of government in which non-owning representatives of all the races will be entrusted with increasing responsibilities. The Governor referred again to the determination of the Administration to strengthen the tribal system which he declared had shown strength and resilience in adapting itself to modern conditions. In proof that the Native authorities are not anachronistic instruments of closed corporations concerned mainly with protecting the vested interests of the chiefs, Edward Twining announced that in 19 of the fifty-six districts the Native authorities had within the past year or two invited non-Africans to accept membership of their councils.

This constitutes a very practical beginning of inter-racial partnership in public affairs for co-operation between Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs in solving local questions must beneficially influence their joint efforts at the provincial and territorial levels. Incidentally, the initiative of so many Native authorities in seeking the aid of non-Africans contradicts the sedulously circulated assertion by a small number of political extremists that the only possible policy is that of Africa for Africans. It is sensible Africans know that

nothing could be worse for their people and the only wise course is to control and cast out envy and recognize that all the responsible Europeans and Asians in the Territory are anxious to see African progress the true progress of the country in which they have chosen to reside. A few score African agitators in each territory, who have immeditated notions of their own capacity, reject the principle of inter-racial collaboration because they covet power for themselves. They need to be checked by responsible Africans, no less than by the Government.

Development of a sound economy, the Governor insisted, would lead to the emergence of a strong pipeline which would be conditioned to local needs. If only the bottlenecks in this country and Africa, who are alert to misrepresent the basic truths, would accept that fact — and it manifestly is a fact — most of the problems would become much more manageable, relations between the races would quickly improve, and capital would be much more easily attracted from overseas, so that within a few years the economic, social, and political benefits would be marked, and quite possibly remarkable. There are in the Territory, however, a small number of men whose aim is to exploit disharmony, men who, in the words of the Governor, "try to undermine the authority of Government — Native authorities, enemies of Tanganyika who will achieve little except to slow down the rate of progress." Naturally, he did not add, as we may, that most of them and perhaps nearly all of them are active in the Tanganyika African National Union, against which the Government has had to take strong action in recent weeks — and certainly not before that course had shown itself to be very necessary. The Government and the courts have accused officials of

Africans Who Sabvert Authority.

F.A.N.U. of subverting authority, and some of them have been jailed for offences of that nature.

The impatient advocates of self-government were told in a speech from the throne that an essential intermediate stage on the constitutional road is the achievement of responsible government.

No Question of Government, which Sir University of Cambridge, Edward Young defined as a Government in which there is a non-official majority and full non-official ministerial responsibility for all except certain reserved subjects. That needed saying, and it would be well if the idea were emphasized in Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, and Northern Rhodesia, in all of which territories some very vocal Africans cry daily for the political moon. They will dislike the declaration that the Government of Tanganyika has "no intention whatever of introducing, or even considering, universal suffrage." That assurance ought to be reiterated again and again in the Territory

itself, and the object would be enhanced if similar statements were made on equally high authority throughout the rest of East and Central Africa; for it will be a long, long time before the system of adult suffrage could be easily adopted, and the contrary idea should be kept under such constant attack as to ensure that those who advocate it will come to be deemed unsafe guides by the mass of Africans. If official and non-official spokesmen do not convince the general body of Africans that there is a real case for political advancement to be made by stages, settled in accordance with the wishes of the people for more responsibility—not by rearranging tin-plates drawn up to please the United Nations or the United States, and that the zealots of their own race will not stand on that vote, it is the iron which they must have first. Even the advance of a community as Great Britain's vaunted democracy has various weaknesses. It would be a grave breach of our trustworthiness to duplicate them in Africa at this early stage of its political life.

Notes By The Way

Discrimination Against Non-Africans

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REBATE from coffee export duty in Uganda will cost non-African producers from £25 to £30 per ton—for this is a deliberately discriminatory action against non-Africans. The African-owned coffee curing works pay neither duty nor income tax on their profits; and some of them are making very large profits. The poll tax on individual African growers is a fixed poll tax of a maximum of £6 annually, and unless and until Uganda accepts the recommendations of the Coates Commission to make Africans liable to income tax, that inequity will continue. The Finance Minister said in his budget speech that he expects withdrawal of the rebate to produce about £200,000. That is the amount of additional burden he carries, not by the industry as a whole, but by that section which is not African.

Equity by Date

BECAUSE NON-AFRICANS in Uganda pay income tax while Africans and African companies escape liability, however large their income or profit, the Government agreed four years ago that it would be equitable to relieve the European and Asian producers of part of the burden of the coffee export duty. That policy having been adopted, non-Africans have naturally been encouraged to rehabilitate and resuscitate old coffee areas and start new plantations, these programmes of investment being a direct result of confidence that there would be no reversal of an arrangement which was expressly based on equity. If it is equitable to grant the rebate in 1953, it must be inequitable to cancel it in 1957. Those who have invested in the development of the coffee industry in consequence of the Government's decision in 1953 must feel that they have been unfairly treated, and their natural resentment will scarcely encourage them, or those with whom they are in contact, to expand their interests in Uganda.

Innocent Pay for Inefficiency

MR. MELMOTH told the Legislature that abuse of the provision for rebate of export duty at the rate of just over £31 per ton had caused a loss of revenue of perhaps £150,000 annually, "arising from the purchase of African coffee by non-Africans and sale by them under their own imports". There has, I believe, not been one prosecution for such an offence. Why? The public should know why action has not been taken if there has been this wholesale disregard of the law. The estimate of loss given by the Finance Minister suggests that the authorities have a shrewd idea of the identity of the offenders and the scale of their operations. Why repeat, were offenders spared prosecution and punishment? By failure to do its duty in that respect the Government has compounded with crime, and now penalties, not the felons, not the officials, who have shown their incapacity, not even the whole industry but merely its non-African members. The innocent are to pay for the malpractices of those whom the Government declares to be guilty (though it has not proved the guilt of one of them) and for the inefficiency of those officials who have allowed the law to be flouted.

C.P.A. Under Attack

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is, so far as I am aware; the only paper which has repeatedly criticized the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for its refusal to publish the unanimous report of the delegation recently in Kenya. That report is known to be favourable to Kenya, members of the delegation have made no secret of their wish to have it published, and Kenyans, who paid the bills, naturally want to see it. As a report on another page makes clear, last week's annual meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the C.P.A. heard some plain speaking on the subject, one of those who denounced suppression of the Kenya report being the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

First Fruits Criticism

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE now... that its decision is resented by many members. Indeed, the new committee was specifically asked to consider the whole matter. Offered this... its dilemma, it may well advise publication of such reports in future, perhaps, under the conditions suggested by Herbert Morrison. That the C.P.A. should, for the first time, have given the Press a summary of the proceedings at the annual meeting is a distinct improvement in its public relations. That it should assign a bona fide reporter for the advertisement publicity... The two M.P.s. who most strongly opposed publication were Mr. James Galloway and Mr. Gordon Walker. Socialist Campbell... in favour of publication included Mrs. Eileen... Mr. Herbert Morrison and Sir Leslie Plummer.

Mischiefous Nonsense

RECENTLY COMPARED... statements of the *New Statesman and Nation* about the Tanganyika African National Union and its president, Mr. Julius Nyerere, with the facts. In its current issue that left-wing Socialist weekly has repeated its early misstatements as will be seen from the quotation on another page. It is true, of course, that the issue of race relations in Tanganyika is especially important to the whole of East and Central Africa, partly because they have been good in that Territory throughout the period of British rule, and partly because disruption of the traditional harmony would have a serious influence upon Kenya to the north and Northern Rhodesia to the south; and if that state of affairs could be produced the mischief-makers, whether Communist, fellow-travelling, or otherwise unbalanced, would be very much tempted to exploit the position to the north, south and west.

What Is Not True

IT IS NOT TRUE, however, that the Government of Tanganyika "wantonly refuse to recognize the force of African nationalism"; it is not true that T.A.N.U. is a "moderate, co-operative body" and it is not true that Mr. Edward Twining, the Governor, maintains a vendetta against Mr. Nyerere. Over a long period Mr. Edward showed friendly tolerance in his dealings with them. In the opinion of many people an undue but understandable patience, and he has now taken action against this disruptive organization only after much provocation. What the *New Statesman* describes as a "moderate, co-operative body" has been officially declared by the Government of Tanganyika as engaged in "purposes prejudicial to and incompatible with the maintenance of peace, order, and good government." The Court have convicted some of its officials on charges of seditious activity, including the usurpation of judicial powers, the circulation of false and misleading propaganda, and encouraging opposition to Native authorities. That is why some T.A.N.U. branches have been closed, not to "suppress democratic discussion of the future constitution".

Wants Chaos and Calamity

ALL THAT T.A.N.U. WANTS, says the *New Statesman*, is parity between African and non-African, universal adult franchise, and a decision now about the date for self-government. All that T.A.N.U. wants, in other words, is chaos and calamity—a prospect so unpalatable that it can be blithely disregarded by the Socialist propagandist. It is to protect the masses of Africans from that calamity that the British administration is acting. Why does the *New Statesman* not explain to its readers that all but one of the African

members of the Legislative Council have joined the United Tanganyika Party, the multiple party which is increasingly countering the disruptive activities of T.A.N.U.? Why does it not report the resignation of many Africans from that union? Why does it not record the breaches of the law for which the defendants have been jailed, the suspension and more of which would enable its readers to form a fair judgment.

Wishes to Succeed

LET A BORDER HILL shepherd... Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's reception last week for members and officials of overseas legislatures attending its course on parliamentary practice and procedure. He is, however, no stranger to these mysteries. Indeed, Mr. Mitchell, who will shortly fly to Northern Rhodesia to become Clerk to the Council, is considerably versed in the elementary arts. From Shrewsbury, by way of Cardiff, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1930, and was transferred to the Police Service four years later. But he never was a speaker of the Kilburn State Legislative Assembly and was an official member of the North West Frontier Province Legislative Council. When independence came in 1947 he resisted a tempting offer to stay, deciding it was high time to come home and take a personal interest in his young family. So he bought a sheep farm, Dumb Shiire. It was a hard life. During the lambing seasons he walked about 25 miles a day for three weeks, which probably accounts for the difficulty he has in keeping up with him as we stride about Whitehall in the drizzle.

Duty Calls

ASKED WHY HE AND HIS WIFE, who will join him later, have forsaken the peace of the lovely Eskdale moors for the bustling officialdom of London, he replied that they were here once again: their daughter, a girl, was studying medicine in Edinburgh, and a grown-up manager would take care of the farm; there was another reason why this slight, friendly-mannered man, who has already given the best of his life to his country, chose to slip back into duty. Briefly, it is the call of duty, and an unwillingness to allow talents to rust. Civil servants, the leaders, find it difficult to settle down in retirement. Mr. Mitchell has not ten years of it, and is eager to be on the move again.

Kenya's New Bailiff

J. A. R. KING, chairman of Nairobi City Council, has been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, as chairman of the Kenya Great Commission, in which capacity he is likely to get more kicks than praise, at least for a period, for it can certainly be said that the K.M.C. has been an object of general attention. Many of its critics believe, however, that a really well conducted organization of this kind, one enjoying the confidence of all the races, could do great good to Kenya, and it is doubtful that a connection which has caused Mr. King to accept the challenge. His career has been marked by change. In the thirties he flew to East Africa from England in his own Pass Moth. Joining the Royal Air Force on the outbreak of war in 1939, he served in Greece, Cyprus, and then became personal pilot to the personal assistant to Lord Gort when he was Air Officer Commanding in North Africa. Returning to Kenya after the war, he founded King & Macdonald, and in 1946, he became chairman of a new company, and joined the Kenya Legislative Council in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. He is a keen farmer on a substantial scale near the Athi River, and interested in tea.

Tanganyika Will Not Even Consider Universal Suffrage

Ministerial System of Government About To Be Introduced

AS TO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, there is no intention whatever of introducing it, or even considering it, at an early date. There is no record in the case of the first introduction of elections taking place on the basis of universal franchise.

You will debate the introduction of a qualified franchise in 1958. The Franchise Bill amply illustrates the complexities of effective electoral legislation, and the fact that they are taken about to advocate immediate universal suffrage in all constituencies. Some people pretend that the qualifications for the franchise will be equally onerous for the African population. In fact, a preliminary survey shows that a majority of the intermediate constituencies the number of Africans will qualify for a vote, exceed the number of Asian and European electors taken together.

The final decision is made as to the constituency to which the franchise will be applied. The election in 1958 Government will make further investigations, but it certainly takes into account the Africans in the minority in the constituencies.

The membership system came into being on January 1, 1957, as a result of an increase in the work and business of Government, making it impossible for the Chief Secretary any longer to deal with heads of all departments. On the whole, the system has been fully justified. With the further growth of public business, particularly in this Council, the time has come for the Members to be designated Ministers.

New System Introduced by July

This is not just a change of name, but an indication that they will be expected to concentrate on the making of policy, the explanation of that policy to the public, and the responsible task of seeing that policy is carried out uniformly throughout the Territory. The new system will be introduced by July 1 if possible, and certainly not later than October.

At the same time I propose to appoint six non-official Assistant Ministers to relieve the Ministers of many of the executive and administrative responsibilities for the departments which will be allocated to them, the departments having been chosen because their activities affect a large section of the population. It is important that Ministers, if they are to devote themselves to policy, should be free as far as may be possible from such executive and administrative work. The Assistant Ministers would speak for these departments in Legislative Council, and when matters affecting these departments came before Executive Council they would attend its meetings and take part in discussions. Finally, Assistant Ministers will have the duty of travelling widely in the Territory and of acquiring first-hand information, assessing public opinion, and explaining Government policies. They will also be available to serve as advisers or members of committees or to undertake important tasks.

In the very near future I shall invite certain individuals to accept appointment as Assistant Ministers. It is proposed to make these selections on a non-racial basis, and no special significance should be attached to any racial balance which may emerge from those selected and prepared to serve as Assistant Ministers.

* These passages are taken from the address of Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, at the opening of the budget session of the Legislative Council.

Ministers in this interim measure for the development of a ministerial system.

Early in 1958 the first elections will be held. As soon as the new Legislature comes into being, I intend to appoint a committee of its members to study the constitutional developments. The terms of reference are likely to include such questions as—

- (1) In which additional constituencies should elections be held at the next general elections?
- (2) Whether any of the five prescribed constituencies require revision by way of division of seats?
- (3) Along what lines should a ministerial system develop?
- (4) Whether it would be advisable to make any change in the functions and composition of Executive Council by a Council of Ministers and a Council of State?

Of Guards Responsible Government

The progress of the progress of this territory towards that responsible government which must be achieved before anyone can talk realistically about self-government. By responsible government I mean a Government in which there is a non-official majority and in which all non-official ministerial responsibility for the Government is reserved subjects.

Among the many requirements for the achievement of such a state there are two of prime importance: (1) an economy which, without punitive taxation, can produce the revenue to pay for the services which most people desire, and some seem to expect as a right; (2) an adequate number of trained citizens of Tanganyika in Government, commerce, and industry.

There is a demand and a need for the acquisition of further academic and professional qualifications to enable Tanganyikans to take advantage of the opportunities for higher employment. Government has for some years made financial provision for bursaries, which last year amounted to £18,000, apart from £20,000 provided for public revenue as bursaries for Tanganyika students attending Makerere College, the Royal Technical College, and the Mombasa Institute of Marine Education.

It is proposed to enlarge the Bursaries Fund, which will not only continue to receive annual contributions from general revenue but also sums out of income derived from investments under the control of the Higher Education Trust Fund Board, the trustees of which are prepared to make available up to £24,000 a year for bursaries for candidates attending Institutes of higher education outside Tanganyika.

It is to be hoped that private individuals, firms operating in Tanganyika, industrial undertakings in the territory, and native treasurers will contribute to the Fund by means of annual subscriptions or by the donating of particular bursaries. That great benefactor to Tanganyika, Mr. Yusufali Jivhanje, has made a gift of £10,000 to be held in trust, the income of which is to be used to provide bursaries for candidates who wish to be trained as scientists. I hope many others will follow this noble example.

Bursary Board

A Bursaries Advisory Board will advise the Member for Social Services on how the money available should be expended and on arrangements for the selection of candidates. It is proposed that the money, unless tied for special purposes, should be used in three different ways—

- (1) To provide bursaries for suitable courses in the U.K. which are not available in East Africa;
 - (2) To enable candidates who are otherwise suitable for such bursaries, but who have not obtained the educational qualifications for admission to the appropriate courses, to be given special training to bring them up to the required standard;
 - (3) To supplement bursaries for suitable courses offered by foreign Governments or agencies, the amounts of which are inadequate to meet the full needs of candidates.
- A Government generally welcomes offers of bursaries by foreign Governments which are made in genuine goodwill. During the last year two 24 African students—the majority on the recommendation of the Bursaries Selection Committee—have been granted bursaries by foreign Governments. In some cases, however, the amounts offered are insufficient to enable candidates to meet their full needs in the way of maintenance, fees and travelling expenses.

In every case the qualifications obtainable at the end of the course are a part of the nature of standard which would be recognised for employment purposes by Government or private concerns in this Territory.

All details of the functions of the board to advise both

Government and Parliament who apply to it on these matters and to recommend the Board of Supplementary Grants where a deficiency exists.

It is most important that we should encourage economic development as fast as possible.

Last year fears were expressed because our exports in 1955 had been some 16m. less in value than our imports and we had therefore an adverse balance of trade. Any worries on this score have been dispelled by the 1956 figures, which show a surplus of nearly 50m. in the value of exports to 44m. in the value of imports since 1952. The value of exports fell in 1956 to 20m. from a peak figure of 243m. in 1955; but they were still 10m. above the 1954 level and the total value of exports in 1956 was 10m. above the 1955 figure.

The reduction in the rate of imports, almost certainly a temporary one due to overstocking, the credit squeeze and delays in shipping since the closure of the Suez Canal, has had an unfortunate effect on our revenue and has made it difficult to maintain the momentum of the development plans.

Sugar Railway

There has been some criticism because we felt unable to bind ourselves to a definite agreement to find nearly £4m. to build a railway for a sugar project, one well above the very considerable sums of expenditure to which we are committed. It has perhaps been forgotten that when Government indicated that it could proceed with its special service policies only to the extent that finances allowed, vehement opinions were expressed in favour of proceeding with these, especially education, at all costs. I have hopes that these policies can be substantially fulfilled by spreading some parts over a slightly longer period, in the plans which Government is drawing up with the aid of a committee of members of this Council for capital expenditure of approximately £24m. during the four years 1957 to 1961. But we have not yet found this £24m. and we may have to defer some projects if the money cannot be found within the period. To have backed off raising an additional £31m. for the railway within the same period, with no let-out if difficulties were encountered, would have involved an unacceptably high risk.

The pace of development in overseas territories since the war has imposed a tremendous strain on the capacity of the

London market to provide long-term finance. Of the total colonial loans raised since the war East Africa has received a very large proportion. Estimates have been made of the amounts that we should be likely to raise during the present five-year period and present commitments are well above that amount, and assume a fair proportion of the borrowing to be settlement borrowing in London. The other possibility of raising additional loans between now and 1961, unless there is a change in the general financial climate, is likely to have to be met from local sources. Every possible source abroad, not only the United Kingdom, has been explored, but with the present state of the world's money markets it was quite impossible to obtain any assurance that the extra money could be raised.

The more one examines the problems of Tanganyika the more one is forced to the conclusion that their solution lies in the development of a sound economy. If it can be developed, a strong political life will emerge conditioned to our needs.

Political Sympathies

I have considerable sympathy with the ambitions of political leaders who really have the future of Tanganyika at heart, but we should never allow ourselves to be influenced by a purely emotional approach. What is required is a statesman-like leadership based on a deep knowledge and a clear understanding of all our problems. We need all the talent and qualities of construction and application that we can muster. Government is willing to co-operate with all who have the true interests of Tanganyika at heart and to give them their full place in the pattern of political progress. But those who, however well-meaning, try to hinder such progress will be resolutely opposed, and those who, so far from being well-meaning, deliberately try to cause disharmony or undermine the authority of Government or Native authorities will be shown up for what they are—as the enemies of Tanganyika who will achieve little except slowing down the rate of progress by diverting effort which could be used for better purposes.

[In the report of the earlier part of Sir Edward's speech published last week the first sentence of the 20th paragraph should have read: "If 20 or even 10 years ago we had set ourselves a time-table, it would have had to be constantly altered and would have served no purpose but to demonstrate its uselessness."]

Commonwealth Development Should Head Premiers' Agenda

Socialists and Conservatives Urge United Kingdom Government to Act

TWO SOCIALISTS strongly supported a Conservative motion when the House of Commons debated the need to foster development of Commonwealth and Empire resources.

MR. J. LANGFORD-HOLD (Cons., Shrewsbury) moved: "That this House, believing that the development of the natural resources required for the economic and social progress of the Commonwealth and Empire depends largely on the provision of adequate capital and technical skill, and not being satisfied that the needs of the Commonwealth and Empire in these respects are being met adequately at present, presses H.M. Government to consider as a matter of urgency a consultation with other members of the Commonwealth, how best these aims can be achieved."

£300m. in a Year

At the Commonwealth Economic Conference of 1952 the then Prime Minister had estimated that the outflow of capital for Commonwealth development must be at least £300m. a year, he said, but the U.K. had managed to provide only £100m. annually.

"Time is running out, and if we do not do it ourselves else will. We cannot be surprised if development turns into a dollar empire. The dollar empire would like an increasing stake in the Commonwealth and Empire."

"Since we last discussed this subject the Vice-President of the United States has done what our Vice-President is an unprecedented thing he has gone on a 'Cook's tour' of Africa, expressing on every occasion possible the importance which the American Government and people attach to that continent."

Commonwealth, but as a ground for industrial and economic development.

Why should there not be an Empire Development Loan? There was also great need to provide technical skill.

"Colonial students come to this country. I find that 151% of the population of this country were lawyers. That 151% is represented by 555 people—the figure for 1955. At the same time 132 students studied agriculture, which is frightening, 233 economics, and 58 building. This is a strange basis on which to build a sound and steady economy."

"The Minister of State, Board of Trade, has said that whereas trade in the last five years with non-Commonwealth countries increased by 21%, trade with the Commonwealth and Empire increased by only 16%. The general attitude of the Board of Trade is that we are doing fairly well within the limits of our resources, but this is only a wish, if we do not make up, will go out quickly."

Commonwealth Lack Sense of Urgency

"I hope that the development of Commonwealth resources, including political and industrial development, will be put very high on the agenda for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. These ministers, although very friendly to an important discussion group, lack a sense of urgency. In many cases the reports of the end of these meetings might well be the end of the subject."

"The subject for discussion would be the initiation of a study of our resources within the Commonwealth and Empire an opportunity which we shall never have again. From that great gift of Providence we can ensure a high standard of life for all, but if we fail in that purpose we shall be a people of beggars."

SIR ALBERT BRATTAIN, M.P. said that he £2,000 a year now, but into increasing production and maintaining the Welfare State in the United Kingdom would also be required unless supplies of the necessary raw materials were assured. The Government had no unified control or action for that most urgent of all problems.

At the opening of the Commonwealth Conference the Prime Minister should put bluntly to representatives of the Commonwealth that its solidarity could be assured only by greater co-operation. At least £300m. annually would be required, and Commonwealth countries should be asked to come into the fund and contribute at least £30m. annually for 20 years.

So long as it was controlled by the Commonwealth, he would welcome American or any other money. The C.D.C. should become a Commonwealth Development Corporation, with its own bank, able to raise loans anywhere.

Industrial Plan

"If we have something in which the whole Commonwealth can take an interest, it will weld us more strongly together and build up the whole character of the Commonwealth into a homogeneous whole. If we could fit the Native populations to an industrial plane, what a volume of trade there would be for everyone! If we could promise a plan of this sort for the Commonwealth we should do more to dispel break-aways than anything else could possibly do. We are regarded now as being incapable of rendering the services for which we are formerly renowned. Let this House give a lead."

"The whole life of the Commonwealth depended upon action within the year or two, for foreign capital was pouring in, especially from America, to Australia."

"The proposed common market in Europe should not be supported until the question of raw materials had been settled. It would be dangerous for us to enter that market unless we were sure that we should be the purveyors of the bulk of the raw materials required for Europe. If we go in without that assurance we shall do ourselves irreparable damage and bring heavy unemployment in this country."

MR. EMMAUEL SHINWELL (Lab., Eastington) said that debates on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs had sometimes been acrimonious before the war but were not now approached in a party spirit. He continued (in part):

"If there is one subject on which there must be unanimity in the House it is on the need for developing the resources of the Commonwealth. It includes, of course, the United Kingdom, not superior to the others but equal in status."

"I have never come away from Prime Minister's conferences with enthusiasm. I have heard a great deal of eloquence and many generalizations, but seldom anything realistic or concrete. It may be different at this conference, but I do not think it likely unless we can stimulate H.M. Government to press forward with this idea of the development of the Commonwealth resources, raw materials, man-power, technical ability, and so on like."

"This might be the first item on the conference agenda. It probably will not be. But unless we can develop all sections of the Commonwealth, and raise the standard of living throughout the Commonwealth, and utilize all our raw materials and resources as we have done if we have the will, all the war strategy considered by the conference will be of no avail."

"The same applies to the political approach in the Commonwealth, particularly with regard to the present and emerging territories. I do not think that if we only pressure the government of these territories they will be lovely in the garden. I have never held that view. But we can inject a new economic basis, the education of the colonial people as barristers, lawyers, and professional men will be no asset."

American Satellite

"Unless we are careful the Commonwealth will become another economic satellite of the United States. I dislike the idea. The United States is a very fine country and Americans are very fine people, but I do not want to see the independence of the United Kingdom sapped; and it will be sapped, if it is not soon indeed, in a fashion that may reduce our standard of living, unless we can associate ourselves in the matter of raw materials in migration, and in technical assistance with the Commonwealth countries, and make ourselves less dependent on the United States."

"We are not likely to survive for many years as even a second or third-rate industrial Power unless we avail ourselves of the vast resources of the Commonwealth. We have the scientists, the attachments, the affinity, the good will. All we have to do is co-ordinate it in realistic fashion."

"We on this side believe that unless something practical is done urgently it will be impossible to maintain the standard of living. Because we want that for ourselves and the Commonwealth, and particularly the Native people in the colonial territories, I beg the Minister to give us some hope that the Government regard this question with urgency and some enthusiasm."

(To be continued)

Kenya's Income Averaged 15% Rise During Last Decade

Points from Mr. E. A. Vasey's Sixth Budget Speech to Legislative Council

THE ECONOMIC STATE OF KENYA was reviewed by Mr. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development, when he introduced the sixth budget. The geographical income, he said, had shown an average rate of growth over the last decade of 15% per annum. From 1947 to 1956 it had been at an annual rate of about 20%; in 1953 it was only a little above 2%, and the first estimates for 1956 showed little increase. In 1955 the geographical income was rather more than £195m. All that development had been accomplished with only a gradual rise in the price level; it had risen only 14% between the end of 1955 and the end of the following year, whereas in the same period the advance had been 3% in the Rhodesia and in the United Kingdom.

No. 1 Crop

Coffee was still Kenya's leading income producer, having yielded nearly half of the overseas income from taxable exports last year. The three highest grades now represented 22% of the crop, compared with 13% two years ago. For 1956 the African share was 1,400 tons, against 800 tons a year earlier.

Tea also said, *inter alia*, — production, although the value of exports fell as a result of a fall in price. Size output showed an expansion from 38,000 tons to 49,600 tons.

"The dairy industry continued to expand, with production of whole milk increasing from 13m. gallons

to 14m., an increase of 7%. Sales of butterfat to Kenya Co-operative Creameries amounted to 9.3m. lb. in 1956 compared with 8.2m. lb. in 1955. The pig industry shows an improvement in the number of pigs handled, from 45,000 to 52,000, or an increase of 16%, while the number of European cattle sold for slaughter increased 12%.

"Our industrial development gives us cause for satisfaction. The value of all the goods produced and repairs carried out by some 1,400 industrial establishments, including the building and construction industry, which were recorded in the survey was £49m. In the secondary industries — processing, manufacturing, or repairing — the gross output per worker was of the order of £80 per annum.

Direct Imports

"Direct imports in 1956 amounted to £84.6m. The retained imports were only £65.8m. Imports of capital equipment represented 25% of the total and of consumer goods, 20%. Our retained import trade on commercial account increased from £55.1m. in 1955 to £57.7m. in 1956. The figure for Government imports fell from some £14m. to £8m. The importation of bicycles declined sharply, while cotton fabric imports recorded an increase of 2m. square yards in quantity with a £70,000 decrease in value.

"The value of Kenya's exports increased in 1956 by over £3m., or 13%, while the estimated volume exported showed an increase of some 6%. The unit value of our exports improved, mainly due to an increase in the price of coffee.

The total value of the crop during the year totalled some £18m. of the total value of exports.

Our main agricultural account for 80% of the total exports is coffee, and all but one sixth of the remainder are agricultural. Compared with 1956 the value of exports has risen by £18m. and, allowing for price changes, the volume has increased by over 50%.

The value of private buildings completed in the main municipalities of Kenya was £4.2m. in 1956, compared with £7m. in 1955. The estimated value of buildings completed throughout the Colony, both of the public and private sectors, together with the latest announcements, is as upper-mentioned at some £10m.

In the city of Nairobi the value of building plans approved totalled £8.8m. in 1956, compared with £6m. in 1955. The building industry has still plenty of work to do, and there certainly does not seem to be the beginning of any slump. The cost of building is a heavy burden on public authorities and on private employers and residents, and if we could reduce this cost it would help a great deal in the development of our economy.

The consumption of electrical power throughout the Colony continues to increase during 1956, and the total averaged some 18.4m. k.w. per month, or a grand total of over 200m. k.w. per annum.

Tourism

By the end of 1956 the pound in Nairobi had fallen by another 20 cents. This means that the pound, compared with June, 1947, was worth something less than 12s. at the end of 1956, while in the United Kingdom, taking the same base period and making the calculation with the official index, the pound was worth little more than 12s. 6d. The fall during 1956 in the U.K. was of the order of 40 cents, while in the Rhodesias and South Africa falls from 50 to 25 cents have been computed.

In 1955 currency in circulation at June 30 amounted to £53.7m. by the middle of 1956 the currency circulation had risen to £54.2m. This was a recorded rise of only £500,000, and a much smaller increment than had been noted in any year since 1948. By the end of 1956 it is estimated that the currency had increased by another £14m.

Last year I pointed out there was a fall of some £18m. in the sterling balances of East Africa, and the estimate for June, 1956, was £166m., or a further drop of £21m. Deposits in Kenya with commercial banks amounted at the end of 1956 to £51m., which compares with £57.9m. at the end of 1955.

Last year I said that the capital formation in 1955 was estimated at a gross figure of some £38m. These figures for this year, not yet completed, give a total nearer £42m. From these estimates all railway rolling stock has been excluded. We need this capital inflow for investment in industry, agriculture, and the basic services; for if the capital injection slows down, there will be a further slackening in the rate of development throughout the whole of the economy.

The non-African population has been increasing at the rate of some 6% per annum over the last 40 years, while the influx of Africans to urban centres has been possibly of the same order.

During 1955 the non-African communities recorded the largest percentage increase over the last 30 years. The total number of Europeans entering the Colony as permanent immigrants totalled nearly 8,000, but there was a fall of over 4,300 in 1956, while among other communities the change was a decline from 6,800 to 6,300. In the main, the European immigrant is between 20 and 49 years of age, and last year 65% of the permanent immigrants fell within this age class, while among the Asian community only 48% were between the ages of 20 and 49 years. Taking departures into account, the increase in the European community from immigration last year was nearly 4,000, while the total of all communities was 9,200.

The number of tourists arriving in Kenya increased by nearly 1,000 in 1956; 64% per persons in transit, but such people often stay up to a period of one month. Of the others 21% come on holiday visits and 5% on business. Of some 8,000 visitors who left the Colony in 1956, 20% recorded a stay of some two months or more. Of those who visited Kenya, some 2,440 were of American nationality.

Because customs and excise, income tax, and miscellaneous departmental revenue receipts all exceed the revised estimate by sufficient to raise the credit balance to a figure of over £2.6m., it was unnecessary to draw on the Imperial assistance which H.M. Government had agreed for the United Kingdom financial year which has just ended. H.M. Government agreed that any assistance not used could be placed against the interest-free loan figure, and to express my appreciation of the agreement, which saved the Kenya taxpayer the burden of repayment in the future. It is a typical example of the spirit in which Kenya's calls for assistance have been met.

The revised estimate of ordinary revenue for 1956-57 is

£28,237,000, against an original estimate of £28.4m., whilst other Exchequer receipts are placed at £59m. against the original estimate of £60m. compared with the original estimate of £34.1m. Our latest estimate of expenditure is £36.2m., compared with an original estimate of £34,864,000.

The pattern of expenditure covered by the total figure, not excluding expenditure from the emergency fund, is as follows: Administration, 7.7%; maintenance of law and order, 18.9%; collection of revenue and control of finance, 3.1%; public debt, 6.8%; pensions and gratuities, 4.6%; defence, 5.3%; development of resources—agriculture and animal husbandry, 6.3%; transport, 5.1%; forests, lands and water, 1.4%; water works, 1.4%; labour, 0.8%; miscellaneous, 0.8%; social welfare, 0.5%; unclassified, 0.2%; public works (allocable) which includes such things as Government housing, Government offices, 0.2%; 3.1%; other expenditure (unallocable), 7.8%; contributions to the Development Fund, 0.8%.

The total amount is £450,000 in arrears. Next year our net expenditure will be £1,240,000. After making all allowances for any increases and other increases in costs, we are left with a department costing about double what it cost in 1952; and, we shall spend over £700,000 on emergency account next year.

African Affairs

Ministry of African Affairs' services will cost a little under £2m. next year, as against £800,000 in 1957. We shall spend approximately £500,000 on this Ministry's emergency account, mainly in the Central Province, in 1957-58. The largest increase this year is in respect of the tribal police sub-head, which will be £91,000, compared with £220,000.

The largest individual increase is to be found in the education vote, where this year's net provision of £4m. will be increased to £4,770,000. In addition, there are appropriations-in-aid of £765,000, giving a total gross expenditure for the year of £5,535,000. In 1952 the gross expenditure of this department was £1,929,000. The difference of over £3.6m. shows the great demand made for this service by the people of the country, and also what the Government has done to further education during the last five years, despite the heavy burden imposed on our resources by the emergency.

U.K. Elements Undermining Africans

Africans Encouraged To Demand Self-Government

SIR DAVID WELENSKY said in Mrewa last week that African political leaders, encouraged by certain people in the United Kingdom, were fostering the belief among their people that they could expect a "square deal" only from the House of Commons through the Colonial Office. Nowadays some territories had the speakers of African organizations inviting Labour members of Parliament to see the facts for themselves, as they put it. The result was steady undermining of local Governments.

"African leaders in the northern territories of the Federation today not only do not look to the Federal Government for guidance, but are now busy destroying any vestige of confidence Africans had in their local Government; and they are being helped by certain elements in the United Kingdom to do just this.

No Say in Northern Affairs

The fact that the Federal Government has no say in Northern Affairs is the fact that the recognition of Colonial Governments as to prepare backward people for self-government is understood by the Africans to mean one thing only—self-government for the Africans.

That is what is happening on the rest of the African continent. The Colonial Office control, and the African position, is certainly will not understand the position of certain elements in the Federation.

"I don't think it is very difficult for African leaders to induce their own Africans to follow them by simply saying, 'Let us remain as we are.' This is a European settlement which would mean that we shall like to stay as we are, but we shall not remain in all time, whereas it is so hard to get Africa to move. We will eventually get self-government for Africans.

The bye-election for the Federal seat in Mrewa constituency is expected to be held early next month. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Nevill Barrett. A close fight is expected between the Federal and Dominion parties.

M.P.s. Should See Common Ground in Colonial Affairs

Socialist Speakers in House of Commons Support Bipartisanship

OPENING A COLONIAL DEBATE in the House of Commons last week, Mr. JAMES CALLAGHAN, now Labour's chief spokesman on Colonial affairs, asked the Government to clarify its policy in Tanganyika, particularly its attitude towards the Tanganyika African National Union. Its leader, Mr. Nyerere, was, he said, no longer allowed to address open air meetings but could apparently hold meetings in a hall.

What evidently alarmed the Government was the tone and delivery of Mr. Nyerere's speeches as much as their content. Trial by tone and delivery was a novel form of censorship. There had been no breach of the peace, there had been no childish complaints of the speeches, and the Governor was making heavy weather of dubious reports. Far from behaving in an unconstitutional way, Mr. Nyerere had indicated that it was his desire that the union should progress constitutionally.

The case was that minorities should not have more influence than majorities. He claimed equal representation between the majority and the minority, "nothing very revolutionary, and in full accord with the natural development of a country in which there are 800 Africans and 50,000 Europeans. I cannot understand why the Government, on the very slightest evidence, should have indulged in this rather heavy-handed action, which denies the leader of one of the largest political parties access to certain parts of the country."

Discussing the relationship between the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Office, Mr. Callaghan said that their separation was comparatively recent. In 1930 the same Minister held both posts. The present position was unsatisfactory, as instanced by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister who wanted a special office to handle Central African affairs.

Protective Symbol

"We have to be very careful that every African or every member of a territory that has not yet fully achieved self-determination, should regard itself as completely protected, and that no alteration in its administrative machinery here should give him the feeling that that degree of protection is lessened. That seems to me absolutely cardinal, for in politics symbolism is extremely important."

The Commonwealth Relations Office is not one of my favourites. It never seems to me to be much more than a post office, and it seems to have a purely negative conception of its relationship to the Commonwealth as a whole. I should like to see the C.R.O. injected with a little of the vigour, energy, and positive Commonwealth spirit that undoubtedly inspire the Colonial Office."

The Colonial Office received 100 questions a year, and under the present system oral questions came up only every three or four weeks. The Colonial Secretary should have more opportunity to defend his policy. He understood that discussions took place and were being held. There was a case for another forum outside the House where Colonial affairs could be considered at regular intervals. Parliament was responsible for about 800 people in 47 territories, but it treated its responsibilities in a rather haphazard way. The problems of the territories should be brought before the House more regularly.

It was monstrous that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association should have only £100 a year for visits overseas. It was equivalent to one-tenth of the sum which an Italian football club was recently prepared to pay to secure a footballer. He was ashamed to hear that when Uganda visited four M.P.s. to visit the territory it paid all the fares and expenses.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, after reviewing the more recent educational, economic, and political milestones in the territories, said that it was vital to convince the uncommitted people of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, that their future lay with the West, not with Communism.

"Our success or failure in this will depend very considerably on British Colonial policy."

"Our colonial policy is also of the greatest significance in our relations with the Communist world itself. I wish I could ask some of those who still subscribe to Marx's view of colonialism—some of the more open-minded, if there are any open-minded, admirers of Russia and other Communist countries—to consider what has happened in the Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, the Caribbean, Nigeria, Malaya, and elsewhere in our colonial territories and compare British colonial policy with Russian colonial policy, to compare our treatment in Ghana with theirs in Hungary, ours in Malaya with theirs in Eastern Germany, our activities in the Caribbean with theirs in the Baltic States, our treatment of the people of Nigeria with the way they have treated some of their subject peoples in Central Asia."

MR. FORB DUGDALE (Lab.) asked the Government to appoint another Minister to the Colonial Office. "Scotland is a very important country, but I do not think it right that our Ministers should be responsible for Scotland and for the rest of the Colonies."

Colonial Unity Speech

"LORD BALMILKIE (Cons.), in a maiden speech on the Colonies, said that our aim in Uganda was to enable it to take its place as a self-governing territory, but it was also our purpose that it should go forward as a unitary State, not a federation, or as a State consisting of a whole series of loose and hazy agreements between the Lukikos of the various territories. "We must resolve the antagonisms, jealousies, and ill-feeling which undoubtedly existed among the various tribes. A step in that direction would be to secure constitutional progress on a uniform basis. It was proposed that Baganda should have direct representation in the Uganda Protectorate Legislative Council, elsewhere direct representation would not be granted until 1961. This merely accentuated the disparity which existed between the Baganda, who formed only 10 per cent of the total population, and the other tribes."

"If Kenya's constitution was not altered before 1960, Lord Balmilkie foresaw that the lines of political advance would be fraught with difficulty and possibly with danger. The advantage of the communal franchise was that it protected minority interests. Its drawback was that "it is hardening and perpetuating political thinking on racial lines in a country which we wish to see developed on multi-racial lines. . . . we should try to create some kind of bridge or superstructure on a common roll basis between the various pieces in the constitution. If agreement cannot be reached before 1960, two elections will have been fought on a purely racial franchise in which the grooves are getting deeper."

Both Lord Balmilkie and Mr. James Johnson, who followed him, referred to the danger of creating a landless class in Kenya, the land consolidation policy of the Swynnerton plan.

"If, as I have often said, there is a need for a bipartisan approach to these problems, and for clear-headed thinking, I am glad to say we have had a speech with both these characteristics," said Mr. Johnson of Lord Balmilkie. But he had made a big mistake in thinking that Africans would change their minds about the Lyttelton plan and their non-participation in the Government.

Never Accepted Lyttelton Plan

"I spoke about it to him at a meeting in the Pumwani location in Nairobi, and there is no doubt that they have never accepted the Lyttelton plan. Although Mr. Chinga went forward as a Minister with one consent of the African members some years ago, the majority have insisted in saying that they do not wish to enter the Government. That is their view and he ought to accept it. We ought not to indulge in self-deception about it."

MR. JOHN GARDNER said that his last two visits to Africa had been very disappointing so to speak. "It is a bit shabby financially when a Member has to go to Somalia and Northern Rhodesia as a guest of Africans. It is a fine thing to be invited as their guest, but I wish there were more chances for more M.P.s. to make visits overseas to investigate matters on the spot."

Parliament should use the weapon forged by Lord Callaghan when he was Colonial Secretary, of sending our Government sponsored fact-finding delegations on an ad parum basis. Such a delegation would not be always looking for the shoulder of a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation must when it went on a goodwill mission.

"It is difficult to pass crucial comments about a colony overseas; it is unfair to expect a C.P.A. delegation to make a fact-finding cross-country survey. One place to which the Lyttelton

type of team could go to the Seychelles and some Colonies are not so sweet as they might be, and do need careful looking into.

Mr. C. W. STONG (Cons) believed that the greatest boon Parliament could confer on the emerging territories would be a bipartisan colonial policy. The difficulties were not insuperable.

"The whole spirit of this debate has shown what an amazingly wide area of common agreement exists between both parties in this House. I urge members on both sides to consider this carefully. I repeat, the greatest boon that this Parliament could confer on the territories which are now approaching independence is a bipartisan colonial policy."

Mr. R. T. PAGET (Labs): "I have a great deal of sympathy with what has been said about the need for a bipartisan approach to colonial matters. Nothing could be worse than to have a pro-Pakistan party on one side and a pro-India party on the other. That is the sort of thing we should avoid. But it is inevitable that an emerging nationalism, an emerging people tend to look to a party whose policy in an measure pledged to change as against a party who in name at least, is pledged to conserve.

Eyes Left

From the very nature of things an emergent colonial people will tend to look to this side of the House of Commons, and it may be that a greater responsibility lies on this side not to encourage them to an advance which might be disastrous for their countries if it is too fast. I do not think therefore, that in this field an entirely bi-partisan approach is possible.

The fatal error in the Lyttelton plan in Kenya was the communal electorates, which he would abolish. Instead, property and educational standard should be arranged so that in the initial elections there would be approximately the same number of voters in all three areas; even if it involved having parts of constituencies which were not contiguous, each constituency should be arranged so that there was a substantial vote from all three races.

Each constituency should return three members, one of each race, and every voter should have three votes, one of which he would have to give to each race's candidate. That would mean that nobody of any race could get elected unless he got other races to vote for him. In other words, a machine would be created which would let the racial moderate elect because only they could draw votes from the other races.

"The most important consideration of all is that it is to make parties necessary. If I wanted to get elected I should require an Asian and an African running mate to attract supporters to vote for me, in the same way as those who would require an Asian and a European. Thus, it would create by that machine, parties which were necessarily multi-racial, and in the process of both getting elected and of working Parliament they would have to work together.

Every African would have required the support of other races to beat a fellow African, and so would every Asian and European. To make this acceptable, to the Africans at any rate, one must say where one is going to believe that it is necessary to declare that this is a device designed to provide for African majority government, that the qualifications imposed will never be raised without African consent; that as more Africans qualify—and, of course, they will in this developing community—more seats will be provided for them.

Second Stage

That would mean that in the second stage it would not be one European, one Asian, and one African in each, or in some constituencies, but two Africans; one European, one Asian, and one African; if he wanted to get in, he would almost necessarily have to join an existing party. He would have to go in with a colleague who could draw the votes of the other two races, and would come into an organization which had been evolved for running the society and the economy instead of coming in as one of a national party pledged to destroy them.

Eventually there must be three Africans in each of these constituencies. There must be an African majority. That is where the road must lead. It is going to happen, but it will be an African majority coming into multi-racial organization which has got the experience, has become involved in and has a shared interests in the economy and in the way of living that exists.

Mr. C. J. M. ALPHE Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that some progress had been made in the first stage of the creation of tribal and area advisory councils in Bechuanaland. A committee consisting of seven Africans, including both Serese and Tshekedi Khama, was discussing the constitution of a tribal advisory council for the Barotswe.

On mineral and other economic development, the Minister said, it must mean a substantial addition to the European

community, because without the technical assistance of progress will not take place. If it happens too fast, it may produce an immediate return in the shape of money, but may do very great damage to the long-term interests of the people themselves.

Mineral rights in the Great area are vested in their respective chiefs. So that applications for prospecting and mining rights may be dealt with efficiently, the Reserves Commission, with the agreement of the chiefs, is to be set up as a special mineral development committee consisting of Government and tribal representatives.

Theoretical Privacy

Mrs. EUGENE WHITE (Lab.) a member of the recent C.P.A. delegation to Kenya, said it was unfortunate that its conclusions should be at least in theory be private.

"What happens is that if they are of some interest and importance, they leak. It would surely be desirable that if they are to be published at all they should be published in their entirety and not indirectly or by summing up inaccurately.

One of Uganda's major problems is the position of Buganda. My friends in Buganda must be aware that the people in the other territories in the East are beginning to catch up and that they cannot forever enjoy the enjoyment of fairly considerable natural resources, continue their air of superiority which has served them adequately in the past. It belongs them to pay more attention to the feelings and aspirations of the people in other parts of Uganda. Unless the Baganda and the Banyoro themselves come to some more amicable agreement no one else can do much for them. However the Government in any country of whatever political complexion can possibly ignore the provisions of the Buganda agreements, the earlier agreements, and the revised agreement of 1955. It would be no kindness to the people of Buganda to suggest anything different from this.

Mr. ARTHUR CREECH TONNIE said that many members had raised the possibility of the formulation of a bipartisan policy in Colonial affairs.

"There is a great deal of common ground in the House in regard to many colonial matters for which we are responsible. It is a little unfortunate, however, that those who talk most about bipartisan policy should address their criticisms to the Leader of the Opposition. I have read most of the speeches made on colonial policy, and I find that there is just as great a closeness among members opposite to each other as there is on this side of the House.

"We should like to find common ground and speak with a common voice to the territories overseas and see in what way we can help their political, social, and economic progress. At the same time, it must be understood that no dissent is rendered. Indeed, I think a great service is rendered when from time to time policies are criticized.

Being Facts

As a great nation with colonial responsibilities, we are obliged to face the increasing demand for responsibility and self-government in our territories overseas. We cannot run away from the moral and legal demands made by an increasing number of educated and responsible people in those territories, but I wish to express a word of caution about what sometimes looks too ragged a retreat before the dynamic forces of nationalism, a retreat often before our own constructive work completed in those territories.

Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply:

Last year the Colonial Office was asked on the order paper 958 questions. The Foreign Office came next with 898, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation next with 728; but while the Foreign Office answered 486 out of the 898 questions, the Colonial Secretary and my colleagues were able to answer orally only 208 out of the 958 asked. So naturally I sympathize with members who feel that a new look at the situation is desirable. The Government are well aware of this problem, and it is now under discussion.

"Between 70% and 80% of all the questions addressed to the Colonial Secretary and his colleagues in the Colonial Office have to be referred to Colonial Governors before they can be answered. I entreat members to ask only the questions which they really feel justified in asking in view of the exhaustive work of Colonial Government in the necessary answers.

Mr. Callaghan raised the question of the varying responsibilities of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office. He rightly stressed the very particular trust reposed in the words 'Colonial Office' in certain colonial territories and that he must be exceedingly careful not to disturb that trust. Consideration is being given to that. Of course, it has been stimulated by the representations made.

(Continued on page 1758)

Survey of the Economic Condition of Uganda

Great Growth of Purchasing Power of African Farmers

BACKGROUND TO THE LOGEST published by the Ministry of Finance, Uganda (p. 3d.) shows the development of the country during the post-war years.

From this 21-page pamphlet, which contains useful statistical tables and graphs, the following salient passages are quoted:

"Nearly one-third of Uganda's geographical income has been invested annually since 1947, a very high rate of capital formation, which compares most favourably with estimates in other developing territories."

"The Government and Government-sponsored bodies have played a major part in initiating this investment. There was first the 11-year plan, 1947-58; this was superseded by a five-year plan, 1953-58, for capital expenditure of over £20m. which has recently been revised to 1954. The Uganda Electricity Board has invested £23m. in the Owen Falls dam and in distribution networks. The railway to Kasese was built at a cost of £6m."

"The Uganda Development Corporation has greatly helped the process of expansion by entering into partnership with private enterprise. Within a few months after the war Uganda imported all its cement; the capacity of the Uganda Cement Industry at Tororo has recently been raised to 150,000 tons a year, enough to meet the whole of Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. The Nyanza Tea Factory at Jinja came into operation last year and is expected to produce some 10m. yards of cloth worth £2m. annually by 1958. The £8m. copper and cobalt mine at Kilelesh is now in production and on the basis of present prices it is estimated that production of copper alone should reach an annual rate of £2m. at the end of 1958."

Small Businesses

"The role of small businesses must not be forgotten in this process of building up the country's wealth. In 1949-55 well over £500,000 was spent on imports of sewing machines alone, most of which represent the building up of a tailoring industry comprising a very large number of units too small to be included in the 1949 enumerations. In the same period £500,000 worth of agricultural implements and over £400,000 worth of fishing nets were imported. Imports of small portable electric tools amounted to about £100,000."

"Some idea of the improvement taking place in the standard of indigenous housing is given by the value of imports of corrugated iron sheets—£6m. in the period 1949-56."

"The average annual cotton production over the last five years shows a considerable increase over that of the preceding five years. This overall picture, however, conceals two divergent movements. While in Buganda plantings have been falling away in the last few years, giving way to more profitable crops, particularly coffee, elsewhere in Uganda production has been expanding. Nevertheless, the increase in payments to cotton growers since 1949 is predominantly due to the higher prices obtained."

"There has been a significant increase in coffee production in response to the rise in prices five years ago. We are now reaping the results of the plantings which took place in 1951 and 1952. In spite of recent reductions in price, coffee remains a profitable crop, and on the basis of existing plantings, further expansion is already provided for making a level of 70,000 tons probable."

"Total payments to the African growers of coffee and cotton increased from £8m. in 1949 to £21.2m. in 1956 (over 150% increase), with a peak in 1955, when the total payments reached £23m."

"The tea industry has also expanded rapidly, to become the country's fourth main export industry. The value of exports increased from £86,000 in 1946 to over £3m. in 1955, falling slightly below £1m. in 1956 owing to a fall in price."

"Uganda's exports increased from £10.7m. in 1947 to £40.4m. in 1956. But the peak values of exports were recorded in 1952 at £47m. Owing to the high prices obtained, payments for cotton imports have consistently been lower than exports. They increased from £5.5m. in 1947 to a record figure of almost £34m. in 1955, but fell back to £28.1m. in 1956."

"The geographical income, defined as the total of all incomes arising within the Protectorate, increased by 67% in the seven years 1950-56."

"A bird's eye view would show a period of rapid increase following the boom conditions in world trade caused by the Korean War, a slight check in 1952 followed by a resumption of the increase at a somewhat slower rate, and a slight decline in 1956."

"The purely domestic sector is assuming increasing importance. The livestock industry's annual output is now worth about £12m., as compared with £5m. in 1950. These figures are obtained by adding together the estimated value of sales of cattle, sheep, and goats, and a conservative estimate of the value of annual milk yields. The industry is as great a producer of income from primary products as cotton or coffee."

"Sugar production has increased from 46,000 tons in 1946 to 69,000 tons last year. The number of units of electricity generated increased from 20,000 in 1949 to 94,9m. in 1956. The value of private urban building rose from £1.2m. in 1952 to £2.4m. last year. The number of registered factories rose from under 700 in 1950 to 900 in 1955."

"The effects of increased African purchasing power can be seen in the statistics of imports and desirable commodities. Sugar consumption increased in four years from 35,000 to 48,000 tons annually; cigarettes and tobacco from 2m. to 2.5m. lb. annually; the number of shirts imported increased by 50%."

"The annual enumerations of employees shows that the average real wage has risen by 42% in the last four years. The annual cost-of-living index rose by 29% in the period."

Ways of Prosperity Among African Producers

"In 1956 incomes in Uganda were very high, largely due to a record payment to coffee growers of £16.1m. This was higher with £11.5m. paid to cotton growers, but the total payments for the two African main crops to growers was a higher figure than ever before."

"This wave of prosperity among primary producers causes optimism among traders, leading to increased orders being placed for imported goods, it stimulated local production, it led to a large expansion in the amount of credit provided by the banks."

"But the 1955-56 coffee crop fell well below the previous year's record and payments to African growers fell to £9.3m. in 1956. Cotton compensated in some for a fall in price so that payments were maintained, but the total for the two crops was only £21.8m., against £27.6m. the previous year. This fall in income, combined as it did with the flood of goods arriving in Uganda, produced an accumulation of stocks for which there was little market."

"Traders were forced to make greater demands on the banks for credit to enable them to carry these surplus stocks, but by that time the seasonal expansion of credit had brought the banks to the point at which they had no option but to restrict credit. The ratio of advances to deposits (which in the U.K. never exceeds 60%) reached 95% in March 1956. The combined effect of unsold stocks and the curtailment of credit led traders to cut their orders, with the result that imports fell drastically, and in September, 1956, direct imports were less than half the figure for the same month in the preceding year. The total value of net imports in 1956 was £28.1m., a decline of about £6m."

"One of the remarkable things about the behaviour of the economy in 1956 is the relatively small extent to which it was disrupted by a 21% decline in payments to growers of the two African main crops. Even though the fall in payments to growers' incomes coincided with the aggravating factors to which attention has been drawn, the total of private cash incomes fell by only 7%. This stability in the domestic sector was greatly aided by an increase in Government expenditure."

"The decisive factor will be the final value of the coffee and cotton crops. The latest forecasts of the probable payments to growers are as follows: coffee, £11m.; cotton, £10.5m., a total of £21.5m., against £21.8m. in 1956. This increase must have its effect on trade and the geographical income, and will be an important factor in determining Government revenue in 1957-58."

All-Party Policy for the Colonies

East African Section Takes the Initiative

MR. W. A. S. BRUSSON, the chairman, told last week's meeting of the East African Section of the Business Chamber of Commerce that its representatives on a four-party policy for the Colonies had been selected by the governing Chamber.

He recalled that Mr. N. F. Spector had raised the matter in 1954 when standing as a candidate from East Africa. Mr. Spector had taken it up at the next meeting of the Council and his proposal attracted the attention of the Government to the urgent need for an all-party policy for the Colonies after eight months of unfruitful negotiations and sent to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

Joint party action was rare, occurring mainly when a National Government was in power. In the experiences of the past few years should have shown that Conservative and Socialist must join hands in the interests of the Commonwealth. If an all-party policy succeeded, it would allay the small fears in the territories.

Mr. L. A. B. Jones, who had a bipartisan policy was also in the hall, but he had argued a careerist self-governance. And when this was limited to a night of as it will be. He criticised the former proposition in which industries, minerals and the Government's interests were considered.

Mr. De la Cour, a Conservative-Labour ally, was during a period of transition would change certain elements of the existing framework for early self-government and the disbursements here to the British own energy of the question of a colonial "fringe" should be allowed to drift into the hands of forgotten things and he promised that the Chamber would go very hard at it at Westminster.

Mr. G. G. Matthews, East African Commissioner in London, applauded the section's action in bringing a motion before the Chamber that would not only remove the influence of the Chamber of Commerce.

In giving his impressions of a recent tour of the territories, the Commissioner said that East Africa was suffering from an excess of politics. Unfortunately, politics were fashionable and overshadowed economies which should have pride of place in emergent countries. That was partly due to encouragement given by misguided people in Britain. Gifted young Africans were frittering away their energy in politics instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel. The political situation was creating an atmosphere of insecurity; investors might be discouraged, and they could only frustrate progress in education, medical, and welfare services, for which Africans were clamouring.

The existing order of things had greatly benefited Africans. Their living standards were rapidly rising, they were better dressed, better housed, and had more money to spend as a result of higher wages, increased skills, and the change from subsistence farming to such cash crops as coffee and tea.

"Reach For Your Hat"

UK traders should study the ever-increasing African market — "not by personal appraisal of the spot; don't send the once boy. Reach for your hat and go". In 1956 imports into East Africa were worth £134m., but the U.K. share was only 42 per cent. The Commissioner felt that the figure should have been much higher.

Discussing capital investment, Mr. Matthews said it was axiomatic that Government plans were the framework for private development. Yet East Africa was not getting sufficient money to provide the essential framework. Britain invested in communications which led to the exploitation of minerals for which she now paid a large sum, would go a long way towards solving the balance of payments problem.

The territories prefer British investment but might be forced to find money from other sources; they would not object to Western European or American loans "provided there were no undesirable tags". As an instance of what the absence of "framework" might do, Mr. Matthews referred to the shelving of the Kagera sugar scheme in Tanganyika. "We had high hopes for the South African concern undertaking this project but it could not be found for the essential framework. Some very fertile valley still remains untouched." [A note stated later that the £4.5m. set aside in the budget for subsidies might be more suitably employed for Colonial development.]

Mr. Matthews said that it was impossible for a desk-bound official to keep pace with the dynamic progress of the

territories. Information poured into his staff's correspondence office, but there is no time for a personal visit. Even so it was difficult to grasp every facet of a "fast-moving and urgent scene".

In Tanganyika the outstanding impression was the renewed interest in the rural development of Kenya. It was the Shauri Moyo, the Nairobi African Village Scheme, and the East African station at Nakuru — the largest building in the town when it was completed. The Rift Valley was the shell of a nation in Jinja the first big proper production of the Protectorate. "Essentially the country remains the same, but the effort needed to win the fruits of the new production."

Thanking Mr. Matthews, Mr. Brusson said that he had found his message to African Chambers reassuring. The

The chairman reported that 25,460 tons of loading gear were landed at Mombasa during March, when 87,940 tons were shipped. There were 100,000 tons of goods landed in the month. March imports totalled 69,691 tons and exports 69,691 tons. At Lindi 4,000 tons, and at Dar es Salaam 5,100 tons.

Vital Statistics

NEARLY 70% of the Europeans living in the territories when the 1956 census was taken were born in the country, according to the Central African Statistical Office. Those born in the territories numbered 75 per cent compared with nearly 72 per cent born in the territories. Of the latter 27 per cent were British born, 27 per cent or about 68,000 were British born, 17,000 Europeans were of foreign origin. Nine per cent were born at sea or did not state their birthplaces. Although the total number of Federal-born Europeans last year was nearly twice the 1945-56 figure, their percentage of the total European population fell from 25.7 to 20.2. The percentage of South African born residents rose in 10 years from 2.1 to 3.1. The percentage of the U.K. born fell from 18.3% in 1945-46 to 7.5% last year.

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BRIDGETOWN When Captain Charles Wolverstone and a party of men arrived off Barbados in 1627, they beached their boat in a sheltered bay by the south-west coast. They landed and built there a settlement which they called St. Michael's Town. Later the name was changed to Bridgetown as a reminder of the bridge they had found on arrival and which had been built many years before by native Indians. Barbados is affectionately known as "Little England" and Bridgetown, the capital, is much like an English county town, with wide streets and a variety of shops and businesses. The churches, with battlements and weather-vanes and low stone walls, and the moss-covered roofs of the cottages, lend strength to the illusion. Indeed, Bridgetown has been likened to Poole in Dorset. Bridgetown is also a busy port, though it occupies most of the trade of the island. Ships of all nations call in the roadstead of Carlisle Bay while the inner port—the Landing—is crowded with small boats, barges and inter-island sailing vessels loaded with a variety of produce. An important building programme is under way and the construction of a deep-water harbour has been approved.



Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Barbados are invited to write to our Intelligence Department, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4. To share reports from our branches in Bridgetown and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

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PERSONALIA

MR. GERALD HOPE, of Nairobi, has just arrived in England.

SIR RICHARD WOOLLEY is due in London shortly from Nairobi.

MR. J. G. HARRIS, HANLEY BIRD, and others have returned to London in the day.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTOPHER has been elected Chairman of the F. and C. Company.

MR. G. AUSTIN FRANK has been appointed to the board of Phoenix Cane Co. Ltd.

LORDS SHANOS has been re-elected president of the British Electrical Development Association.

MR. E. S. BOSTER will be leaving this country at the end of this month to revisit East Africa.

MAJOR F. H. STAFFORD-ALLEN has resigned as prospective Conservative candidate for Eversham.

MR. C. HENSHAWOOD, of Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., left London for Port Moresby last night.

THE QUEEN will inspect a detachment of the Buffs Rifles at Buckingham Palace on June 11.

MRS. F. BRIDEAUX has been elected chairman of the Australasian Land and Finance Co., Ltd.

LORD LEITCH OF DOLOMITI has been appointed a Governor of Horsaey Bridge and Thomas Piggott.

MR. W. J. COOPER, Director of Audit in Ceylon, has been appointed to a similar post in Tanganyika.

MR. P. A. ROGERS, chairman of East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., is expected in London about the end of June.

MR. G. A. ATKINSON, housing adviser to the Colonial Office, is spending this month and next in East Africa. The freedom of the city of Nairobi is to be conferred upon MR. E. A. VASSEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, on June 12.

SIR RONALD BAKER discovered that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes; was born 100 years ago last Saturday.

MR. L. G. P. PRITCHARD, a provincial commissioner in Kenya, has been appointed Secretary to the Ministry of African Affairs.

THE VEN. E. C. ALDRIDGE HUNT and MRS. ALDRIDGE HUNT sailed Thursday in the "CANTON CASTLE".

MR. J. SIMONSEN, who has been director of research of the Colonial Products Research Council, left £19,436 net before payment of duty.

SIR EDWARD SWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is due to Twining and due to leave Dar es Salaam for London on Sunday.

MR. W. B. B. BALZAR, managing director of Metal Box (Overseas), Ltd., is returned to London from his visit to West, East, and Central Africa.

MR. C. F. FAIRBANK, manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O. for the Federated States, was due in England today by the Rhodesia Express.

MR. BASIL HOBSON, Q.C., Attorney-General of Nyasaland, since he is retiring, has been invited to give a lecture to the Legislative Council were paid to him last week.

MR. COLIN GIBSON, lately D.C., Machakos, is now Civil Secretary to the Kenya Police. The new D.C. is MR. T. A. WATTS, who has been in Kenya since 1941.

MR. F. S. JOELSON will be away from London until June 15 and will be glad to correspondence requiring his personal attention can be avoided until that date. Other letters should be addressed to the editor by the manager according to their nature.

When the Prime Minister of the Sudan, SAYED ABDULLAH KHALIL, visited Ethiopia recently, he received the Grand Cordon with Plaque of the Order of Menelik.

MR. J. M. WALKER, of the U.K. Ministry of Labour, an expert on international labour organization, is visiting Central Africa for talks with the Federal and Territory Governments.

CHAIRMAN MRS. E. D. HUGHES has been appointed chairman of the African Affairs Committee of Nairobi City Council and County Council for MRS. AMALINDA DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

MESSERS. GODFREY, PHILLIPS and Godfrey, Philip Ltd., and R. J. NEWMANS, of the Complantation Co., Ltd., left this country by air last week for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. E. HUNTING, director of Hunting and Holdings Ltd., and MRS. HUNTING, who last year visited the WINCHESTER, left this country by air last week. MRS. HUNTING was a passenger.

MR. T. T. TOMMANS, a director of Pickering and Co., Whatley Wharf, and the Forwearing Co., has been elected vice-president of the Institute of Agents and Forwearing Agents.

SIR ROY WELLSLEY, the Minister of the Federation and Lady WELLSLEY will arrive in London on June 24. Sir Roy is coming for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

THE RT. REV. J. BECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, has inaugurated the church of St. George at the Wamumu Approved School and Youth Camp. The church has been built by pupils at the school.

MR. LAWRENCE MUMFORD, editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Ltd., will visit America for three and a half months beginning in June under the United States Government's exchange of persons programme.

LORD HENRY, who has been appointed the Governor-General of the Federation of the West Indies, was, as Mr. Patrick Buchanan-Hepburn, M.P., Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. GRAVERES, SNEY, and later Governor of Chief Whip.

MR. R. PETERSEN has been appointed deputy chief executive of the Federal Power Board. He is at present deputy chief engineer (generation and system operation) of the Central Electricity Authority, England and Wales.

MR. G. DENNIP, Member for Mines and Coal in Northern Rhodesia, has paid a three-day visit to Kenya for talks with officials of the Ministry of the Kenya Government and officials of the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration.

MR. D. H. WEIGALL, head of the transmitter department of the B.B.C., planning and installation department, has arrived in Kenya to make a detailed study of technical plans for the Colony's broadcasting service. This will remain about six weeks.

Seventeen-year-old DAVID WALKER, of Salisbury, has gained first place in an international writing competition sponsored by Boys' Life Magazine, which is held by the Boy Scouts of America, which conducts an annual literary contest for teenagers. David has also been selected as troop leader of the Southern Rhodesia contingent to the World Jamboree in this country in August.

JOINTMENTS WANTED
COMPLETED and experienced personal assistant secretary (female) with specialized knowledge African affairs seeks position. Best offers and regards are appreciated. Write to Mrs. J. M. Russell, Box 63, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, London, early July. Street, London, W.C.

REGISTERED accountant migrating to Rhodesia soon seeks appointment as part-time representative (for commercial firms) Box 63, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Under-Secretary of State for War, and formerly a director of the British South Africa Company, has appointed Mr. DAVID HUSSON-WATT, C.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. Colonial officials on leave in the country include Messrs. C. B. HESSET, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, and J. B. ... Director of ... Services in Uganda.

MR. RICHARD CATLING, Controller of Finance in Kenya, has opened the ... Department and ... Branch ... at Nairobi, said to be the first of ... courses included ...

MR. ... CK MATTHEW, the ... woman who married a Mashona student in ... with her child in Southern Rhodesia. ... at present living at St. Faith's mission, where ... is employed, and where his father-in-law ...

MR. ... L. RICHARDS, an Australian ... has been appointed the first manager of the newly formed ... of the Federation of Rhodesia and ... for Salisbury in a few days. ... senior ... officer of the British Standards Institution, ... engineer by profession, and from 1934 to 1955 worked for the Australian Standard Association.

MR. ... K. CHIVUNGU, the general president of the Northern Rhodesia African Students' and Allied Workers Trade Union, to study ... in Canada and this country under ... of the International Confederation of ... Unions. Mr. ... N. KALYATI, the union's general secretary, was ... awarded a grant by the Union of ... and ... Workers to ... study here for four months.

MR. ... W. CHADWYCK-HEALEY has been re-elected chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce. Among the retiring members of the council re-elected are Mr. ... A. DU BUISSON, chairman of the East African ... Association and ... of the East African ... Co. Ltd., and ... of A. ... and Co. Ltd., and ... of ...

MR. ... JOHN HATT, managing director of Steel Brothers Ltd., and ... of ... and ... of ...

MR. ... THOMAS S. NICHOLSON, chairman of the board and Mr. STANLEY DE J. OSBORNE, president of the corporation. Mr. ... W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

MR. ... JOHN W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

MR. ... JOHN W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

MR. ... JOHN W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

MR. ... JOHN W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

MR. ... JOHN W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

MR. ... JOHN W. HANES, who is ... retirement has ... financial ... to the corporation and ... of the ... and ... policy ... as a director.

From East Africa to Rhodesia

MR. JOHN GORD, who has been appointed director of the Malaria Control and Research Unit in the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for the past five years been director of the East African Malaria Research Organization at Salisbury, having ... in ... and ... in ... did post-graduate work in ... as zoologist ... in ... British Museum, and then returning to ... worked in the laboratory of ... specialist in ... There he met Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, director of the ... in Tanganyika, whose department he joined in 1948.

Colonial Film Maker

MRS. ... INNES, who has been appointed head of the Nyasaland branch of the Central African Film Unit, served for many years with the G.P.O. (Crown) Film Unit and has directed, and edited the film on politics which won a silver medal at the Venice Film Festival in 1938. As a ... producer, he worked with the G.P.O. Film Unit in East Africa, making "Cattle Thieves" which was shown at the Edinburgh Festival. In the Congo and Uganda he was production manager to Mr. John Huston when he filmed the "Asian Queen". Mr. Innes was also first assistant director to Mr. Harry Watt in Kenya in making "When No One is Looking". From Kenya he went to Lusaka to join the Central African Film Unit.

Tanganyika Assistant Ministers

THE SIX ASSISTANT MINISTERS appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory are: Mr. Derek N. M. Bryceson, Assistant Minister for Social Services (Education); Mr. Amir Yusufali Kamali, Assistant Minister without Portfolio; Chief H. M. Lugusha, Social Development; Mr. David P. K. Makwaia, for Land; Chief John Maruma, for Social Services (African Education); and Chief Thomas Ziota, for Agriculture. They will take office on July 1. While ministers concentrate on policy matters, the Assistant Ministers will relieve them of executive and administrative responsibilities and speak for their departments in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nealon Retires

MR. ... W. NEALON, for the past three years chairman of the local board in Mombasa of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., has just retired. He first went to Kenya in 1932 to join the East African Trading Company, the forerunner of the African Mercantile, so that he has spent 45 years with the business. He was past president of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, honorary consul for Kenya in Mombasa (jurisdiction including Kenya, Zanzibar, and ... of Tanganyika), and he has long been a member of the committee of the Mission to Seaports. In Mombasa Exhibition of last year owed much to his chairmanship. The company's new chairman in East Africa is Mr. Cyril Hunt, hitherto joint managing director, who will combine the office with the duties of general manager.

Mr. Mulilo Declines

MR. E. M. K. MULILA, president of the Progressive Party in Uganda, has declined an invitation by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, for informal talks on the ground that his party was still having discussions with other parties on points which might be raised with His Excellency.

Barclays Frieze
 A MASALA FRIEZE is to be carved in stone on the new building of Barclay's Bank at 100 Broad Street, London, of Barclay's Bank D.C.O., who commissioned Mr. Gilbert Ledward, the sculptor, to design a frieze for the front of the building. It is intended that the study of photographs did not require the necessary help, as was agreed that he should study Africa and the drawings on the spot. Now he is back from his ... weeks' tour. The frieze, 27 ft. long and 11 ft. high, will incorporate some of the faces of Africa in the ... surroundings and also show industries in the Commonwealth countries in which the bank operates. Mr. Ledward had two surprise meetings with the Governor of the Bank of England in Umtali, and with the chairman of Barclay's Bank D.C.O., Mr. Julian Chadwey, in the Belgian Congo.

Obituary

Mr. James de Rothschild

MR. JAMES ARTHUR EDWARD DE ROTHSCHILD, C.M.G., who died suddenly on 10th last week at the age of 79, was born in Paris, and died there and at Trinity College, Cambridge.

For a short time after the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he served as a private in the French Army, but within a few weeks, though still a French citizen, he was in the ranks of the British Army, being for four years on the Western Front. One of the times with the Royal Fusiliers. He was demobilised as a major, having won the D.C.M. before he was commissioned.

It was not until after the war that his father, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the well-known banker and philanthropist, consented to his wish to apply for British citizenship. Thereafter he lived in London and at Chesden Manor, near Wylesbury, which, with his £1 m., was left to him by an aunt.

He developed a keen interest in Colonial questions and in 1920 became a member of the House of Lords, which constituency he represented until 1945. He rarely spoke in the House of Commons, and only on subjects of which he had special knowledge, but he was influential behind the scenes, and was one of those who was in the forefront of the Liberal leadership in the 1930's.

When the Colonial League was asked to be started on an all-party basis in 1934, Mr. de Rothschild was one of the two parliamentary members of the Liberal Party (the other being Mr. Harcourt Johnson) selected to sit on the executive committee. Both were faithful in their support until the need for the work disappeared with the coming of the 1939-45 war.

Mr. de Rothschild, like his father, took a great interest in British settlement in Palestine, and also in settlement questions in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

MR. ARTHUR HERBERT HOLLAND, who has died in this country, joined the Cape Colony Civil Service in 1892, and was for a period a confidential clerk to Cecil Rhodes. He transferred to the administrative service of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in 1897, and became private secretary to the administrator, Sir William Milton. In 1904 he acted as clerk of the Council, and five years later as Secretary of the Administration. He became secretary to the Best Trustees in 1908, and in 1918 served on the Civil Service Administration Committee. He made several gifts of historic objects to the Central African Archives, one of the most recent being a diary which he had kept when secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Lands Commission.

MR. HENRY PASH, who has left his home in Stoke Newington, Buckinghamshire, at the age of 70, was a leading authority on Commonwealth finance and overseas trade. He was the managing editor of the *Financial Times* for six years, and then editor from 1906 to 1920.

DR. DENZIL GENERAL GEORGE DONALD HAMILTON CHEESE, G.B.E., M.C., who has died in Kenya, was in the South African war. He retired from the Army in 1919. He was at one time Deputy Lieutenant of Wiltshire.

CAPTAIN J. C. H. KIRKLAND, of Edinburgh, whose death is announced, served in the Nyasaland Field Force throughout the 1914-18 war.

MR. BERTIE WARREN DAVIS, formerly of the Ntumbi Reef's mine, Tanganyika Territory, has died in Pembrokeshire.

Dr. W. H. Macmillan

PROFESSOR W. H. MACMILLAN, director of Colonial Studies at the University of St. Andrews, who has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Oxford University, is the oldest living Rhodes Scholar. The public opinion said that he had come to Merion College from South Africa 54 years ago, had worked as a historian in the universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Berlin, and had then returned to Africa and made a particular study of inter-racial relations. He has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, has been a member of the advisory council of the Joint East and Central African Board for the past three years, and a member of the Colonial Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office since 1952. He is the author of many books, the best known being probably *African Ethnology* and *Warning From the West Indies*.

SIR FREDERICK BEAUFORT ROBERTS, who has died in his 87th year, had for many years until his retirement in 1950 paid repeated visits to East Africa on behalf of the British African Tobacco Co. Ltd. An American company had the associated company in the U.S.A. in 1902, was transferred to London in 1922 and was thereafter mainly concerned with export to Africa and Mauritius.

SIR JOHN WILSON EDINGTON MILLER, K.B.E., O.B.E., who died in this country last week, joined the Sudan Civil Service in 1902, and served in the First World War. He became Financial Secretary and a member of the Governor's Council in 1944, and after his retirement four years later joined the British Council as controller of the finance division.

CHIEF EAST AFRICAN ODONDI, of the East Nyakal location of South Nyamira, Kenya, described by a former district commissioner as one of the most promising of the younger chiefs, has died in Kisumu of cerebral malaria at the age of 40.

SIR SHARPLEY ABRAHAM, formerly Chief Justice of Uganda, Tanganyika and Ceylon, and senior and assistant to the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, died on Monday, aged 72. A funeral will appear next week.

THE DUKE OF HARAR, G.C.V.O., second son of the Emperor of Ethiopia, has been killed in a motor accident south of Addis Ababa at the age of 34.

Mrs. J. M. NEALL, wife of Mr. Charles Udall, an alderman of Nairobi, died recently.

The Rhodesian and His Church

OVER 39% OF THE FEDERATION'S EUROPEANS, or nearly 37,000 people, are members of the Anglican Church, and the Anglican community last year was two-and-a-half times as large as it was 10 years ago, states the Central African Statistical Office. The 32,000-strong Dutch Reformed Church community is the second largest in the Federation, accounting for 13% of the European total. The Roman Catholic Church, with 30,000 Europeans, takes third place. There were also 28,700 Presbyterians, 24,100 Methodists, and about 6,000 Jews at the time of the 1956 census, at which nearly 11,000 Europeans did not state their religion or said they had none.

Acholi Memorial

A SOCIAL CELEBRATION in Gulu, administrative headquarters of the Acholi administrative district of Uganda, is to commemorate men of the Acholi tribe who lost their lives in the two world wars. The scheme, costing £10,000, will provide a recreation hall, a library, and a club room for the British Legion. In the foreground will be a statue of an Acholi askari.

Letters to the Editor

Lord Hastings on Non-Partisan Policy

Sir Johnson's View on the Federation

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Sir—
 I am much interested in the letter of Mr. James Johnson, M.P., in your issue of May 2 and your editorial comments upon it. Favouring Northern Rhodesia at the time in question—perhaps I should mention that I have been doing for the best part of the last six years in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—and spent five most stimulating evenings in the company of Mr. Johnson at the height of the controversy concerning his speeches to the African National Congress meetings organized for his election.

Let me say at once that in spite of a difference in approach, we found much ground in common, sufficient to give me hope that it may be possible to work out a non-partisan policy for the Federation and its two northern territories, such as your advocate, and which of course, is their greatest need.

As I would like to put into perspective, if I may, this disagreement between Mr. Johnson and your journal and between Mr. Johnson and the European community in the Federation, in the first place, I do not find it reasonable that Mr. Johnson should describe your Notes on 'The Way of April' as "most offensive." You were commenting upon facts as you knew them at the time—upon what Mr. Johnson actually said, not upon what he intended to say.

You suggested that the phrase quoted from his speech which I must add followed other words such as "Africans are not fighting a war" would be considered offensive to Rhodesians, contrary to the Secretary of State's recent admissions, and suggestive of some special degree of reliance to be placed by Africans on the Socialist Party. Mr. Johnson's own interpretation of his words as given in the notes in your journal, as amplified to me personally, is quite different and perfectly acceptable. Unfortunately, however, the fact remains that Mr. Johnson's words were taken by Rhodesians and interpreted by both Africans and Europeans exactly as you feared they would be. To that extent your charge of thoughtlessness was justified; but to be sure, Mr. Johnson had no intention of making mischief.

Secondly, I was delighted to read the extracts from the *Rhodesia Herald* quoted by Mr. Johnson, which tries to make amends for the bad reception given him by the Rhodesian public. This extract seems not to remark that the Press of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia was itself mainly responsible for creating ill-feelings against Mr. Johnson by the selectiveness of its reporting and its editorial comment, resulting in a spate of indignant letters to the editor on the supposed iniquity of Mr. Johnson.

The many good things which Mr. Johnson said to the leaders of the African National Congress and others, things which were badly needed and especially by a Labour M.P., were not reported. If only the Press both of the Federation and this country would give the same prominence to the good and sensible things said and done concerning the Federation as it does to the purely sensational utterances of people with axes to grind, then mutual confidence and sympathy would more easily take root and flourish.

Finally, in his reply to Sir Roy Welensky, quoted from the *Rhodesian Press* of April 2, Mr. Johnson made the assumption that so long as he avoided discussing matters that lie strictly within the Federal sphere of competence he could discuss the territorial affairs of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on a public platform not only freely, which of course is quite correct,

but also with impunity and without respecting the Federation as a whole.

I suggest that this tacit assumption—which in all fairness let it be said, has been made by both the main political parties of this country and by the Colonial Office itself since the beginning of Federation—is one of the main causes of the trouble which has occurred in the Federation during the last three years. It is no doubt the reason why Sir Roy Welensky has proposed that a special liaison office be created in which all matters dealing with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may be channelled from both the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office.

So far as the latter is concerned, the recent visit to the Federation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has, I believe, put an end to the tendency to treat Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as separate unattached colonial territories; it is too soon to the political parties, including their more vocal back-benchers, to hope, suit.

Yours faithfully,
 HOUSE OF LORDS, LONDON, S.W.1.

Europeans in Kenya

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Sir—
 Your article on 'Evolution from Sir Stephen King-Hall' is a very good one. It is often expatriated with his well-wishes at home. Sir Stephen tells his readers that he is wise he will recognize the need to help Africans to increase their share in the Government. But here he is quite wrong of years out-of-date.

He approves of what has been done in the Kikuyu District and speaks of the "small nucleus of mission of the white men" and of the "British police, or as his readers that most of these young men are the sons of the Europeans."

There is a question for the well-wishers to ask themselves. Would this nucleus make use of the European to promote the welfare of Kenya or would it just secure his person and property. If the first alternative is right, it might be well to be a little less patronizing.
 Yours faithfully,
 DORSET, E. W. HORTON

A Letter We Shall Not Publish

EVERY LONG LETTER has been received from the Information Officer in Nyasaland commenting on remarks made in the course of a geography meeting report in our issue of January. We do not publish it for two reasons: (1) because the official reply was not dispatched until April 5, or almost three months late, and (2) because a copy of the letter was sent to a newspaper in Nyasaland, which has quoted extracts from it.

We are always ready to publish fair comment on matters of public interest, but naturally not after a lapse of months. The air edition of the issue of January 21 was in Nyasaland a few days later, and a business house or professional man would have replied within a day or two. Had the Government department comment been written by say February 5 we should have published it later, though it would have been unfortunately belated even then. It is not reasonable to expect us to do so now.

There is even less excuse for the discourtesy of issuing for local publication a letter addressed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. This is our first experience of the kind with any Government office. That the Information Department should be the offender is astonishing.
 Ed. E.A. & R.

Queen Visits Royal Commonwealth Society

Lamb-Dunston House, London, Wednesday

THE QUEEN accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in procession, visited headquarters of the Royal Commonwealth Society, Wednesday. The Queen and Duke and Duchess were warmly greeted by the members of the Society.

The Queen attended a service in the Rhodes Hall of the Commonwealth Society, Wednesday. The service was presided over by the Rev. Martin in the fields on Sunday. Princess Alexandra is to attend a banquet at Lamb-Dunston.

The Queen and Duke and Duchess were received by the Mayor of Westminster, Councilor Patrick Stirling, and the Mayoress Mrs. Stirling and the Chairman of the Council of the Society, Sir Charles Ponsoby. High Commissioners and representatives of the Society in the Commonwealth were present.

A Press conference on Wednesday, Sir Charles Ponsoby said that a possible change of the society's name was under consideration. Discussions were going on for the past two years. Some wanted to change the name to the Royal Commonwealth Society, others to the Royal Commonwealth of the Empire. Sir Charles added: "We operate under a charter, and in order to change the name we have to petition Her Majesty in Council, but I think it is practically certain that by this time next year some change will have been made."

"I have always been ready to accept the fact that one day I shall live under an African Prime Minister in Tanganyika Territory." — Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, M. C.

Constitutional Advance in the Federation

Prime Minister's Reflections on London Talks

IT WAS ESSENTIAL, in a review of the Federal Constitution, which would be held at any time between 1960 and 1962, should take place at the earliest possible time, Sir Roy Welenski, the Prime Minister, told Salisbury Press conference, which he discussed the implications of the recent London talks.

Sir Roy said: "In the past, the gap between the 1950 conference and the 1956 conference was a long one, and the 1956 conference was a failure. The Federation with a stable government based on the principle of equal rights for all citizens, if we stand on this and on our own standards, will prevail, then there will be no doubt of the issue in 1960."

On this question of British Protected Persons, who were otherwise qualified to become eligible for the vote, the Prime Minister said that the Federal Government was anxious to see the Federal Parliament enlarged so as to permit of a proper working democracy developing on a two party system. In their view, the existing arrangements and the modifications necessary to increase the size of the franchise was of greater importance to get away from the present form of racial representation than the two racial minorities of the Federation, and it was not possible to maintain a situation whereby the two racial minorities of the Federation would be excluded, while the British Protected Persons would be excluded.

Protecting the Protected

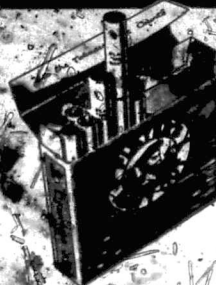
The Constitution for the Federation outlined the status of British Protected Persons, but it also preserved them, and it would be possible to get a satisfactory basis for Federation if all British Protected Persons were thereby automatically excluded from the vote. The chief method which had stood the test of time was to set the qualification for the franchise in such a way as to achieve representation by civilized people, not by uncivilized people, and this could only be done by means of income, property and educational qualifications. The Prime Minister said he was convinced that the concession was a vital one, and would greatly strengthen the hands of negotiators at the 1960 conference when full independence was being sought. "I know," said Sir Roy, "that the United Kingdom Government would not have considered conceding us any form of advanced status now or in the future, unless we had agreed to this change."

Confirmation of Article 2(7) of the Federal Constitution, dealing with the subject of legislation in the United Kingdom for the Federation, meant that the United Kingdom Government recognized the existence of a Parliament whereby it would not be able to legislate in a manner which would repeal any Federal Act or to deal with any matter which is in the field of competence of the Federal Legislature, except at the request of the Federal Government. The United Kingdom Government also agreed to introduce into Parliament at Westminster a Government Bill to give effect to the Federal Government's power to legislate with extra-territorial effect.

The acceptance by the United Kingdom Government of the principle that all civil services in the Federation would eventually be locally based was one to which he attached great importance. Sir Roy Welenski told his Press conference: "The rights of serving officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service must and would be safeguarded, but the interests of the Federation as a whole required a locally based service."

A proposal by the Federal Prime Minister that a separate department of the United Kingdom Government be responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies jointly, should handle relations both with the Federal Government and with all three Territorial Governments, was deferred as part of the general question of the responsibility of different United Kingdom departments in relations with the various parts of the community, even in the Commonwealth.

Recognition of the constitutional position of the Federation, however, was contained in the right of direct address to the Federal Prime Minister to Her Majesty The Queen in matters affecting the Sovereign personally, on the same terms as Honours for services to the Federation, and on a number of ceremonial matters.



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Southern Rhodesia's Franchise Problems Action Needed Before It's Too Late

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES to solve the franchise question were overhauled before it was too late and we had ourselves overwhelmed by the tides of black nationalism and world Communism. Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, has today announced that the Rhodesia Par-

liament is to meet during the debate on the Tredegar Franchise Commission's report which recommends a common voters' roll with two special categories in which people earning £15 a month and able to speak and write English could qualify. But their votes could not count for more than half the total of ordinary voters in any constituency. Mr. Todd said this would provide for the emergent African.

Minister of Justice, Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, introduced the motion that the report of the commission be considered, and said it was probably the greatest measure ever to come before the House. It would affect not only Southern Rhodesia, the Federation and Southern Africa, but the whole continent of Africa as well. The report pointed out, Mr. Stumbles said, that while the franchise was the first and basic step towards the settlement of the future of race relations in Southern Rhodesia.

The commission recommended that the vote should be open to people of all races on the basis of four income and educational qualifications, the lowest of which — an income of £180 a year — would be a limited qualification. Voters of this special type would never be allowed to count for more than half the total of ordinary voters in any constituency. Mr. Stumbles said the commission had been appointed to investigate and report on a system for the just representation of the population under which government would be elected and would remain in the hands of civilized and responsible people. This implied that the existing franchise provisions did not fulfil those requirements.

Speaking of the special qualification of £180 a year, he said that the ground would be cut from under the feet of

whites at the other end, if the vote were given to responsible middle class Africans, such as a middle class of Africans has been created.

Complaints of the report contended that in constituencies where there were three or more candidates in an election, the voters with the special qualifications might hold the balance of power. In such constituencies the very presence of special voters might lead to election of race candidates. But the Commissioners said Mr. Stumbles had foreseen that and suggested the difficulty might be overcome by the use of transferable vote system.

Another criticism was that the vote were being given to the vote with one hand and taking away with the other through the limitation of special voters. The commissioners had again answered this point. They thought it was reasonable to give to a section of voters that they had purchased the stage when they were called to solve a problem in a country's affairs, but unwilling to share education and responsibility with the state. Mr. Stumbles said that a special voters' roll would be set up for a common voters' roll at second time round in case there might have to be two rolls and two different kinds of ballot paper. This was a practical suggestion to make it possible to separate the ordinary from the special voters.

Mr. J. E. Esler, Cade (Hamilton Park) said that the commission's report with the operation of a class of voters and the fact that the special voters would also be included in the general voters' roll would mean that the special qualification voters would not be able to vote and that they would vote on a common roll with the rest of the population. He said that the commission had the wrong view of the findings of the commission and the wrong view of the responsibility to decide the right of the vote would be given. He said that the commission had made an error in its report that the difficulties of devising a system of a capacity to vote were not insuperable.

Step 1. The Prime Minister, Mr. Todd, said that the next step was to formulate legislation to bring in a system of franchise to increase the area of just representation and representation of government in the hands of a civilized and responsible population. He said that the government had two approaches to the question of deciding what was just representation. One was theoretical. He thought that universal adult suffrage would be best. People who believed that should take in the very heart of democratic institutions, the general political machinery and ensured democracy. Another approach was that the majority of the people was accepted, but at the same time the system of election was regarded as an instrument of democracy which must be used by capable people, for the benefit of all people.

Mr. Todd said the commission had been criticized for providing a franchise for those who were less than responsible, by putting in the special qualification. He compared the population of Canada, Australia and New Zealand with that of Southern Rhodesia. At the top, there was a class of outstanding people, a smaller group of more local leaders following, then a greater group of responsible and successful people in professions, industry and business, following in turn a group of labourers, and these people would be the voters in Canada. But in Southern Rhodesia there was another group — a vast number of people who had not emerged from the dominances of the white doctors, who are illiterate and who do not understand party government or democratic principles.

The top three groups in Southern Rhodesia — comprising most Europeans and some Africans — were certainly worthy of a vote. They fell into the "ordinary qualifications" of the Franchise Commission. There was also no doubt that the bottom group in Rhodesia could not have the vote. The commission had focused attention on the middle or emergent group of Africans — those who were between those undoubtedly worthy of a vote and those certainly unworthy of one. In Southern Rhodesia this group was the bottom one, bigger than both the top and the middle groups combined. The power must therefore not fall into the hands of the bottom group. There was a further danger. The middle group should not outnumber in voting power the top group, or else the future of the country would be prejudiced.



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African Road Congress
THE ROAD BETWEEN CAPE TOWN AND NAIROBI will be considered by the African Regional Road Congress to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from May 27 to 30, both in regard to cost of improvements and the opening of inter-territorial trade. The congress will be attended by delegations from East, Central, and South Africa. On the opening of the congress, the Mayor of Salisbury, Mr. J. G. ...



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Advantages of a Bipartisan Policy "Urgently Needed", Says London Chamber

ST. EDWARD CHADWY-HEALY, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, said at the annual general meeting last week:

"Your council has considered the desirability of an all-party policy for the Colonies. What it is the declared policy of both political parties in the United Kingdom is to transfer self-government to the Colonies and when they are capable of managing their own affairs with tolerable efficiency, this leaves room for far too wide an area of potential dissatisfaction."

"It is clear that, both in the interests of this country and of the Colonies, capital should be invested and new enterprises started within the Colonies. This postulates a sense of security on the part of investors based upon assurance of continuity in the carrying out of a well defined and known policy on behalf of the Government over a period of years. Members of the chamber who consistently visit British Colonies and islands, where they frequently have their own businesses, find, on the contrary, that there is a constant frustration and profound insecurity."

"There is in the Colonies apprehension that a change of Government in this country would mean a change of policy in the Colonies. There can be no question that, if it were possible to reach agreement between the political parties on a definite programme of political advance for each Colony, the knowledge of this policy would be firm and consistently pursued, and there would be a power, would have a stabilizing influence and thus create the pre-requisite condition for the economic development of the Colonies."

Britain's Colonial Policy

Lord Home's Prerequisite for Independence

THE BRITISH COLONIAL system naturally came under attack from the Communists, who were inspired by the spirit of disruption and greed, said the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, when he addressed the Cambridge University Conservative Association last Sunday.

Lord Home continued: "What are inexcusable are the attacks of those who ignore the objectives of our Colonial policy and who refuse to recognize that we launch a country into independence before it can guarantee to its own people freedom, law and justice or before it has that political stability which will make it a member of international society with a positive message to the world. The basis of democracy without substance are a delusion and a snare."

"The evidence of the benefits which British Colonialism has brought to the world's convulsive in the existence of the most advanced nations which form the Commonwealth, all of which play a vital and constructive part in international affairs in support of international law. The Commonwealth is a living example of international co-operation between independent countries which agree to live in peace with each other. The pattern of it is a matter of increasing interest and study."

"In the Commonwealth co-existence is rejected in favour of co-operation. There is no centralized machinery which can drag on the members; decisions are agreement not dictation; discussion on matters of common concern are continued and mutually results that common interests are found and extended. It is a foundation of principles shared and agreed which coincide."

"So it is that by practising democracy in our own country - by building on to the foundation of the Commonwealth and of full partnership as it Great Britain can provide humanity with a convincing alternative to the rule of Communism and the dictatorship of power."

Man's Spiritual and Physical Needs

Churches' Devote Heats of Impoverishment

MAKING FOR HIS REDECESSORS and possible successors, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has paid warm tribute to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the British Council of Churches.

Opening their joint exhibition, entitled "The Needs of Man", at Central Hall, Westminster, the Minister said that without any aid from the Government, they had performed feats of improvisation at which general staffs and even civil servants would blench. No one could serve for long at the Colonial Office without recognising the sterling service of these organizations. He had seen in Kenya the vital role they were playing in rehabilitation and general relief work. The Minister added: "I try to visit all the Colonial territories before I lay down my responsibilities."

There were, he estimated, about 30 million refugees in the world a fact which should place on the public conscience as slaves and the slave trade had done with our forefathers. The exhibition shows by photographs and "blow-up" type script, how the Churches are seeking the spiritual salvation and meeting the physical needs of the human race in political unrest and natural disasters.

A section devoted to Kenya shows Mau Mau atrocities. Christian heroism, is personified by the Rev. Daniel Muhoro, of the African Anglican Church, who was harassed by terrorists with bush-knives and then rescued in a valiant attempt to make him take the Mau Mau oath. There were also photos of Dagoretta Children's Centre run by the Christian Aid of Kenya, a religious service for women in health and of welfare work in the new Mau Mau villages.

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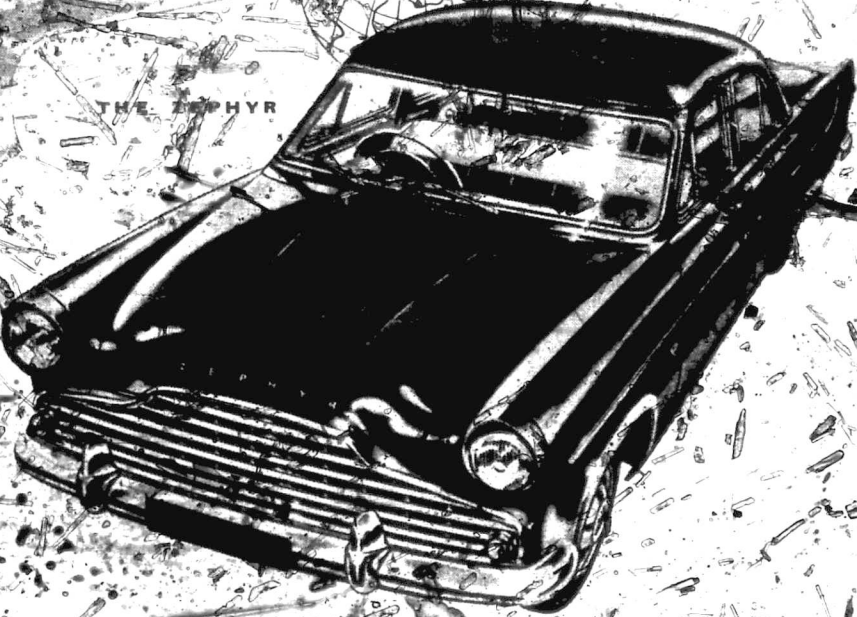


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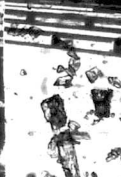
For further details contact: Rhodesia: Anglo Rhodesia Corporation, Bulawayo; East Rhodesia: Anglo Rhodesia Corporation, Salisbury; Kenya: The Standard (Kenya) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda
African Sales Corporation, Blantyre, Malawi; East Africa: Anglo Rhodesia Corporation, Nairobi, Kenya; Tanganyika: Anglo Rhodesia Corporation, Dar es Salaam.

May 16, 1957

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Parliament

Kenya's Legislative Council Dispute
Over Colonial Government Intervention

A VETO was given in the House of Commons last week by Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he was pressed to intervene diplomatically between Africans, Asian, and Europeans in Kenya's Legislative Council.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) asked what steps had been taken to call a conference of the three elected members of the Legislative Council to discuss the demand recently elected African Members for 15 additional seats.

MR. R. ROBINSON (Lab.) asked the Minister for the Colonies whether representatives of the three races in Kenya on the revision of the Lyttelton constitution.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Any initiative on my part on the subject of that suggested by Mr. Robinson would have to be consistent with the pledges given by my predecessors to the Kenya Government to make it clear that we are ready to do everything possible to facilitate all forms of discussion between groups. Progress seems to depend on the readiness of all groups to enter such discussions without insisting on prior conditions.

MRS. CASTLE: Is it not a fact that, owing to the small number of African seats in the Kenya Legislative Council, African elected representatives have an impossible task in trying adequately to represent their constituents? Is it true that only the Europeans are refusing to take part in these voluntary discussions?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: No, most certainly not. I have made quite clear that I am prepared at any time, as is the Kenya Government, to consider any proposals put forward if they have the consent of all the races. I have noticed with respect the attitude adopted to them by the African elected members. I very much hope they will see fit to change their minds.

If the various races got together, no one would be more pleased than I, but some of these supplementary questions suggest that it is the Europeans or Asians who are making things difficult. The truth is that the African representative members have said that they are prepared to meet the Governor and his advisers, but only those groups, and only if the Government first decide that they are under-developed at present in the Legislative Council. What I must insist upon is that if there are to be any changes before 1960, they must be agreed between all the races.

"There will be no stability in Kenya anywhere else if agreements arrived at are broken, and the agreement arrived at is that there shall be no change, except by agreement, before 1960, and no amount of agitation in the Parliament or agitation outside will shift my mind."

Overseas Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia
Mr. LENNOX-BOYD said: There is no question at all of my withdrawing any H.M. Overseas Civil Service from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I expect those officers to continue to serve in an indefinite period of time. It is not contemplated that the eventual emergence of locally based Civil Services in those territories would affect the position or rights of serving officers, or that overseas recruitment will necessarily cease when local based services are eventually established.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "What is the status of the staff in the Report of the discussion committee in Ray, and the Secretary of State for the Affairs in these Protectorates by the responsibility of the Local Government, through the territorial Government, the territorial Government and through the territorial Government, the Secretary of State, and how will the staff of these Protectorates be regarded in the days to come?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The responsibility will, for the time being, remain exactly as before. All I suggested was that we accepted in principle the eventual shift of the Civil Services in the Protectorates to locally based. The same is true of all other territories when they have acquired full status within the Commonwealth, and I think that it is perfectly reasonable that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should look towards the same future.

Mr. Mangat Runs Up Gallicorn Colours
"Rational Group" for Kenya Legislature

A NEW GROUP of one member, Mr. N. S. Mangat, Q.C. — now elected to the Legislative Council of Kenya. Making that declaration on Tuesday, Mr. Mangat said that he stood for the Gallicorn Charter that he would call the new group the Rational Group because it stood for reason and justice, and that he hoped that it would soon evolve into a national group.

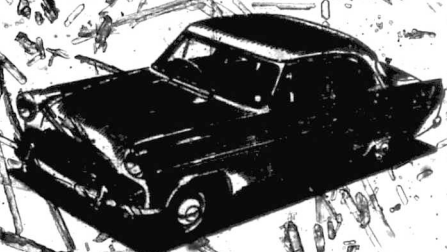
The Indian elected member said (in part): "I may attend a watin welcome to the new African elected members who have become our companions and wish them well on the journey? It seems to me, however, that they are starting on it with foreboding which are anything but auspicious. They have informed us that grave suspicions infest the minds of the African people and have pleaded that 'confidence' be instilled. There is, I know, a genuine assurance from all quarters of the House that the said suspicions are ill-founded, but, despite this, misconceptions are being aggravated and racial differences accentuated.

In a memorable speech to the Kenya Indian Congress the Minister of Finance spoke of the danger consequent upon the continuation of racial animosities in this House warning his audience that the danger was going to be unmitigated in the African racial elections of 1957 and 1960.

He said: We must find a bridge to carry our country over this period of danger, something which will enable us to lead all educated and responsible citizens to the same end of common thought and common responsibility. The emphasis on the urgent necessity of a common platform on which men of good will could stand, forgetting their race, remembering only their objective or common citizenship based on responsibility.

"I can be asked what I have done for my race, so this House seven months ago to carry into effect the moralizing which I am now enunciating. As I am now a member of the Rationalized racial groups in the Council, the Press has called me the 'imponderable', the 'odd man out', and the one whose present political position is obscure. The Press is absolutely right. But I have decided to cease being all these. I owe my electorate to this House, and the country, to make my stand clear."

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American Metal Company's Board

Mr. Harold Hochschild Resigns Chairmanship

MR. WALTER HOCHSCHILD, chairman of the American Metal Company, which has very large interest in Rhodesian copper mining, will become chairman of the company on August 1 in succession to Mr. Harold K. Hochschild, who, after 11 years' service, will become honorary chairman. He will remain director of the company.

The new President will be Mr. Hans A. Vogelstein, vice-president and treasurer, and Mr. Harry S. Cotten, a vice-president and controller, will be chairman of the board. Mr. Donald J. Donahue, treasurer, has been elected treasurer, and Mr. Erwin J. Weil, assistant secretary, becomes secretary.

The board of the company, hitherto numbering 15, has been increased to a maximum number of 21 members. Two of the new seats have been filled by the election of Mrs. T. P. de Guin, H. H. Hudson, chairman of the London office of Southern Steel Ltd., and Mr. Henry T. Mudd, president of a Los Angeles mining corporation. No further extension of the board is contemplated at present.

Nyasaland Labour

ONE OF ABOUT 4,625 ABANDONED Africans in Nyasaland, some 141,960 were absent from the Protectorate in 1956. More than 72,000 left to work outside the country, Southern Rhodesia taking 50,760 and South Africa 15,016. The Nyasaland Native Labour Association recruited its full quota of 14,000 for the gold mines, and the Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission recruited 8,196 of its 10,000 quota, not counting 2,843 for Kariba. Large numbers of migrants are under contract but more prefer to find their own work. Family remittances from Nyasaland totalled £1 1/2m.

New E.A.R. and H. Vessel

M.V. ALEXES, the sixth craft to be completely built in the main workshops in Kisumu of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration since establishment of building berths in 1952, will be launched on May 18 by Mrs. T. C. W. Tipping, wife of the senior marine engineer. Alexes, built in a fishery on a rocky found in the Nile Lakes Rudolf, Albert, and Victoria. The new vessel is 89 feet long, has a displacement of 112 tons, will have a speed of 10 knots in average weather, and will accommodate 60 upper-cabin passengers and 110 lower-class passengers.

Nairobi on Television

WORK OF THE EAST AFRICAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT in Nairobi for the International Geophysical Year will be included in a film being made by the B.B.C. television team along the 30 places in 15 countries in a one-hour programme, from London on June 30. One of the most expensive ever produced. The B.B.C. team led by Mr. Philip Dakin.

Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. J. Valentine and Co., Ltd. general produce brokers and auctioneers, in London, have reopened their tea department in conjunction with Messrs. Sedgerson and Co. of London, & Thomas and Co., Ltd. of Calcutta and Forbes and Walker, Ltd. of Colombo. Since January Mr. Patrick Blair has been a partner in Sedgerson and Co. has been in charge of the tea department.

The Red Sea shipping conference has announced that the 15% surcharge introduced in the Suez Canal has been reduced to 5% for ships staying in the Canal and bound for Red Sea ports. The surcharge is, however, always subject to alteration without notice.

Kenya Company, Ansofox, Ltd. has obtained a prospecting licence to prospect over an area of 880 square miles in the Narari district. An application by Messrs. P. de Guin and Co. for a permit to prospect over six square miles in the same area is under consideration.

Kenya Industries, Ltd. of Johannesburg, a local representative in the Southern Protectorate, has been prospecting in the area south of Elaya has been granted a prospecting lease authorizing the company to mine eastwards in the Elaya district.

In consequence of the sharp reduction in the price of an American quebracho, East African quebracho, which for more than four years had realized £69 per ton f.o.b., now sells at only slightly above £54 f.o.b., or £59 19s. c/d. U.K. for the Kenya extract.

The East African shipping conference has reduced the surcharge between the East African Continent and East African ports for outward homeward voyages from 15% to 10% the reduction applying to ships already loading at individual ports.

Passengers leaving or arriving in the Sudan will in future be allowed to carry with them only £10 per person in notes instead of £20 as hitherto. Within this limit the money may be carried in Sudanese or Egyptian notes or in both.

Completion of the northern section of the 132,000-volt power transmission line from Tororo in Uganda to Nairobi is announced. It has reached Rongai, and has a substation in Kericho.

The Union-Castle Line intend to resume their round-Africa service at the end of this month, using the Suez Canal. The KENYA CASTLE will leave London for Africa via Suez on May 29.

Single and return fares respectively on Aden Airways are now Hararisa-Aden £9 and £16 4s. Hararisa-Mogadichu, £16 4s. and £35 6s.; and Hararisa-Nairobi, £37 10s. and £67 10s.

The British Government can no longer advise British shipowners to refrain from using the Suez Canal. This was announced in the House of Commons on Monday.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which is building a factory in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has declared a dividend of 10% against 14% last year.

Regulations affecting the import and export of goods between the Sudan and Egypt will in future be the same as those applying to other countries.

A committee to advise on the development of the Kasungu flue-cured tobacco estate in Nyasaland has been appointed by the Government.

Kenya Plantations, Ltd., report a crop loss for 1956 of £937 (11% of profit). Net loss £297 (£3,387 loss). Dividend 5% (7 1/2%). Messrs. Platoniotis and Horn are to spend £130,000 on building shops and offices in Nairobi.

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MINING

Progress Report for April

Falcon. — 15,900 tons of ore were treated for 2,922 oz. of gold and a working profit of £2,859 (£7,855) at the Balmuccia mine. Corresponding figures for the Surance mine were 1,826 tons, 540 oz., and £3,98 (£2,072), and for the Bay Hill mine 1,325 tons, 268-oz., and £445 (£255).

Kentana. — 2,330 oz. gold was recovered at the Gesta mine from milling 2,000 tons of ore. The operating profit was £34, compared with a loss of £84,335 in the previous year.

Morogoro. — 2,274 oz. gold was recovered from milling 1,000 tons of ore at the Morogoro office. The operating profit was £1,000 (£1,000).

March. — 5,940 tons of ore were waterfaced for 317 oz. of gold and a working profit of £21,055.

Urdwire Minerals

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., report that the recent flooding and dewatering of No. 6 level was completed in May. The reconstruction of the equipment at this level is proceeding. Limited production is hoped, may be resumed by the end of this month. The road for further major repairs is reviewed. Work on No. 6 level has progressed satisfactorily. The financial loss to the company cannot yet be assessed.

Zambesia Exploring Co.

ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD., have declared a final dividend of 14% (13.4%) making 20% (17.4%) on increased capital. Net profit was £24,320 (£22,114). Zambesia Investment Ltd., a subsidiary, earned a net profit of £84,807 in the year ended March 31, compared with £46,915 in the previous year.

Mining Briefs

Union Miniers du Haut Katanga. — A division of £1,000,000 (2,100) shareholders' profits are divided against £1,097,000 in the previous year.

Mines' delegates from Central Africa will attend the 37th International Congress of the African International Federation in Entebbe from June 17 to 22.

Chibuto-Gaza Development. — The report's net profit for 1956 of £9,000 (£8,200) and a distribution of 12.5% (same).

Emergency Regulations Revoked
Identity Cards and Trading Licences

FURTHER EMERGENCY REGULATIONS have been revoked, including those by which: (a) district and provincial officers were empowered to issue identity cards for a party passing through a district; (b) owners and occupiers of houses and buildings were affected, as they had to report before leaving themselves from their properties for more than 48 hours; (c) powers were granted to forest officers to issue identity cards for criminal purposes in the absence of district officers; (d) identity cards held by Kikuyu, Luo, and other men had to bear photographs; (e) the Governor could regulate the price of sale of passenger or goods by road, rail, air or inland waterway; (f) unoccupied buildings and structures could be ordered to be demolished; (g) special powers could be used for the cancellation of trading licences in Nairobi; (h) buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in arms, ammunition and explosives in certain areas was completely prohibited.

East African High Commission Meeting

THE EAST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION met in Nairobi last week under the chairmanship of Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya. The meeting was attended by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, Sir Henry Potter, British Resident in Zanzibar, Sir Bruce Hill, Administrator of the Commission, Major General W. D. A. Williams, Commissioner for Transport, and Major R. E. German, Deputy Minister General of the African Defence Committee. The meeting was attended by the East African High Commission, the committee included Lieut. General Sir Gerald Rathbury, C-in-C, East Africa, Group Captain E. G. Palmer, representing the Air Officer Commanding, Aden, and the High Commission Defence Secretary, Brigadier T. E. D. Kelly.

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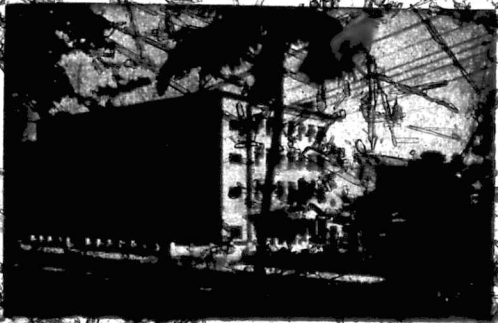
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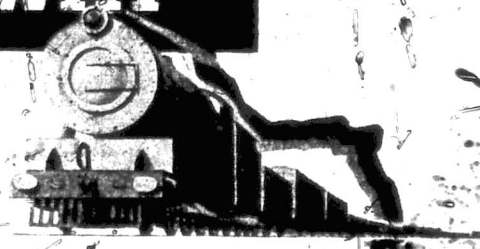
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