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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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REVIEW

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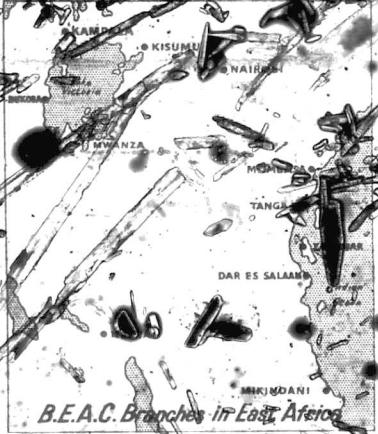
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

JUNE 6, 1957



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rebmann and Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest, with the exception of the north side; there are highly successful coffee and tea plantations as from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 3 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Ngai," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this mountain in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic in the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the craters of this extinct volcano.

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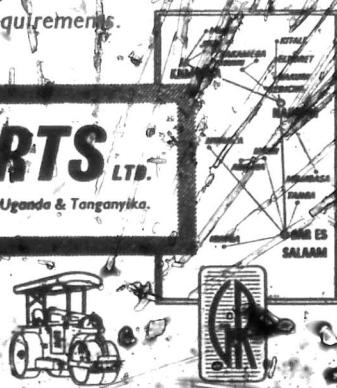
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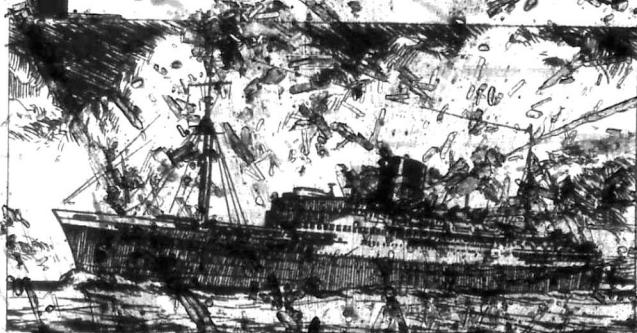
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Editor and Sub-Editor: F. S. Johnson

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1957

Vol. 33

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRECEPTS OF POLITICIANS are often as heartening as their practices are disappointing. Experience proves that their good intentions are frequently obscured by their own inability to follow a wise and consistent policy.

Labour's New Statement On Colonial Affairs.

In this country in recent decades both parties have a bad record of doing what they think will be popular with the electorate instead of what they know to be best in the national interest. These basic facts need to be borne in mind in considering any major political pronouncement, for unless a suitable discount — which usually means a very liberal discount — is allowed for the overcautions made in assessing it, very exaggerated hopes will be aroused. That of course will not be likely to trouble political pamphleteers, whatever their party, for they want to stimulate a healthy faith in those whose support they covet. Some easily assimilated generalizations, one or more proposals in a form which may be remembered by the faithful minority who work for the party, a mass of padding which will read reasonably well, and abstention from the discussion of awkward but vital topics — such as the formula for political tracts. It has been followed by the Labour Party in its new statement on colonies which was published on Sunday and extracts from which appear in other columns of this issue.

The promise which is calculated to make the newspaper headlines and remain in the memory of thousands of people is that the next Labour Government will allocate an average of one per cent.

One Per Cent of National Income of the national income of Great Britain for a period of years — as Britain's contribution to the development of the backward colonial territories throughout

existing Government, United Nations, and other appropriate agencies. That would mean an annual contribution of about one hundred and sixty-six million pounds — or nearly three times the average total of net capital exports of all kinds to all countries in the three years 1953-55, and about eight times the present rate of aid to all colonial purposes. Recognizing that such an immense change would involve great adjustments in the economy of the country, the writers of the booklet state that "to vote money for overseas development without creating a genuine trade surplus to cover it is a mockery" and that "we have to face the fact that for Britain to make the necessary contribution to overseas development will mean more sacrifice and more work."

Is there the slightest indication that Labour supporters are prepared to work more or sacrifice something for the sake of the colonies? Surely all the evidence of recent years is that

Strengthens Appeal For Sacrifice

from encouraging their members to better sense of service and to sacrifice, use every possible pretext to evade responsibility to extract from the Government of the day further instalments of the welfare budget which is a distinguishing characteristic of our valued parliamentary democracy, and to perpetuate the restrictive practices in industry which unnecessarily limit output, raise prices, hamper trade in a competitive world, reduce profits and so curtail the amount available for investment generally, including Commonwealth countries. Unless and until the Socialists return to the programme for a sound economic policy, with maximum productivity in the service industry, no reliable can be expected to put a plan of theirs for heavy expenditure in backward areas of the globe for there will be no surplus from which to finance such

scheme. The extravagances of the Welfare State and the lack of responsibility which is a direct consequence of that among the chief causes of the United Kingdom's present financial predicament will reserves, dangerous low and balanced payment, things like sufficient for safety let alone grandiose overseas projects.

"If we will the ends we must will the means" says the pamphlet. That would demand from Soviets in Great Britain a willingness to work harder and at rates

The Commonwealth Should Come First

of productivity at least comparable with those which are normal in Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, and other States which compete with British manufactures in the export markets of the world. Not until that revolution in United Kingdom industry has been achieved shall we be ready to assume that a Labour Government could find anything like one per cent. of the national income for development in backward countries within and without the Commonwealth, much as we should welcome great expansion of investment within the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth. A great deal could be done now if Conservative Ministers would only put the Commonwealth first all the time. Unfortunately, they do nothing of the kind. The present Government, like its predecessors, has no definite Commonwealth policy; indeed, some members of the Cabinet, as they are to be judged by their public speeches, put Europe before the Commonwealth, and many members of both parties in the House of Commons put the United States before the Commonwealth in their thinking. While selfishness is so manifest among politicians they will have no hope of persuading the electorate to "sacrificial service."

There is some sound sense and much nonsense in the Labour statement. It contains anachronistic claptrap about "colonial exploitation", and some passages which will delight the Kremlin, Radio Cairo, and African racialist propagandists.

Claptrap and Exaggeration. It is absurd to claim, as the statement does, that Labour started statistical records and topographical and geological surveys in the colonies after it attained office in 1945. In most colonies such services had then existed for decades. It is misleading to suggest that the relatively heavy private investment in the Federations of Rhodesia

and Nyasaland is due to the circumstance that "it is difficult to find private capital for extractive industries". The chief reason for the view of Soviets that United Kingdom and American investors have failed that the Federal Government will follow a wise, firm, and consistent policy. It is reckless to attribute to Labour policy in 1946 the arrangement that the mineral wealth in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia shall revert to the Government in thirty years. Home politics had nothing whatever to do with the matter, the decision being the result of pressure by the non-official members of the local Legislature under the forceful leadership of Sir Roy Welensky.

The pamphlet says: "The task of meeting the economic needs of our colonies calls for all the vigour and skill of our scientific economists, technicians, and workers, not least for the dedication and courage of our Socialist affair. Labour Movement, for

the task will require the co-operation and understanding of the whole British people". Then why pretend that it is a peculiarly Socialist affair? If the Socialists will make a greater contribution than in the past, so much the better, but, as these Socialist writers themselves admit, the challenge is to the British people as a whole. The general issue ought therefore to be regarded from the national standpoint, not from that of party propaganda; and there ought to be continuity of policy whatever party is in power. By inference, however, the Socialists give notice in this part that they will halt the drive at land consolidation in the African areas and revert to bulk buying of colonial produce, a practice which was much less favourably regarded by producers in East Africa than the ordinary reader of the statement would assume. Unfortunately, there is no indication in it of a recognition of the urgent need for a much greater measure of agreement between the parties on colonial issues.

On the day on which the pamphlet was published more than fifty delegates from twenty-nine Socialist organizations in twenty-six countries of the Commonwealth met in conference at

Problems Solved. Beatrice Webb House, near Dorking, Surrey, and the Commonwealth officer of the United Kingdom Labour Party, Mr. John Hatch, made a speech which clearly indicates the kind of advice he gives. He is obsessed with the idea that Socialism — which has not shown itself able

to provide satisfactory answers to many home problems—will solve the difficulties of the colonies almost automatically. It can all be done quite painlessly, indeed the conference would show "how socialism can solve many complex problems which face our peoples". As for Africa, Democratic Socialism offers "hopes and prospects for the welfare of the underprivileged peoples". Unfortunately, Mr. Gordon Walker, the last Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, took a rather less rational and more sensible line,

declaring that British Labour Government would "treat its relations with other members of the Commonwealth as a major and permanent national interest" and affirming the eagerness of the British Labour Movement "to evolve means for a meeting of minds between Commonwealth Governments at an earlier stage before policy decisions are hardened". The search for points of mutual co-operation has everything to commend it. Demagogues can produce no benefits and is extremely likely to encourage inexperienced African politicians in dangerous courses.

Notes By The Way

the Federation

MORE THAN A MONTH has passed since the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland issued the joint communiqué on their discussions during the visit to London of Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. J. M. Greenfield, but the Labour Party in this country has still not associated itself with the affirmation then made by both Governments that "they are opposed to any proposal either for the amalgamation into a unitary State of the territories now comprising the Federation or for the secession of any of those territories from the Federation". EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at once expressed the hope that the Socialist leaders would endorse that statement, and so "put an end to the assumption of almost all the African leaders that Socialist Government, instead of working for maximum co-operation within the Federation, would so order matters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as to give at least partial satisfaction to the African political agitators".

Another Opportunity

THAT OBVIOUS MEANS of helping the Federation has been neglected, but the Opposition leaders have asked for a debate on Central Africa in the House of Commons before the rise for the Whitsun recess, and it is taking place as this issue goes to press. It will provide Labour with a most appropriate opportunity for helping the Federation by formally asserting that no territory may secede from it. It remains to be seen whether the duty—and it is a duty—will be discharged. My expectation is that the Opposition will be more concerned to criticize, perhaps on trivial points, than to contribute something constructive on major issues. If that fear is shown to be groundless before these words appear in print nobody will be more happy than I am that event I shall apologize next week. Even if they do nothing the Labour spokesmen will do it a month later than was possible and desirable.

Warning from the Left

THE GRAVE CHARACTER of the actions of African political leaders in Kenya could scarcely be more emphatically proved than by the fact that in its current issue even the *New Statesman and Nation* tells Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, Mr. Tom Mboya and Oginga Odinga that they are "playing a dangerous game" following a terribly dangerous policy for themselves and for the future of Africans in Kenya and chauvinism, each apparently seeking to establish himself

as the principal African leader by appealing to mob racialism. Not many weeks ago the Socialist journal "complaining with each week in the terminology, of which those words are taken was warning particularly of Mr. Mboya and Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, two of the three racialists whom it now condemns. Unfortunately the words of warning which might perhaps have had some effect on these dangerous misleaders of other Africans are weakened by statements which are manifestly untrue, but which will nevertheless encourage African extremists to persist in their inflammatory course.

Blame the Settlers

THE ANC TOLD that every action of the Kenya white settlers over the past 30 years has been calculated to drive the Africans into a mood of black nationalism, and that their policy of appealing to mob racialism is the inevitable result of the failure of "the whites" to introduce a common electoral roll. Almost every leader of those words will assume that "the whites" responsible for that decision are the wicked settlers, whereas, of course, the responsibility has been that of the Government and the socialists, when in power, acknowledged that it would be premature to introduce a common roll. As to "black nationalism" it is more strongly advocated by a small number of Africans in Uganda, where there are scarcely any European settlers, than in Kenya, so evidently the cause is not the actions of settlers, as the *New Statesman* recklessly asserts.

No Mother Country

MR. P. C. GORDON WALKER, Socialist M.P. for Ethington, who was Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the last Labour Cabinet, said on Sunday when addressing a Commonwealth Labour Conference in Surrey: "The Commonwealth has no mother country, but consists of equals and equals in Europe, America, Asia and Africa that are absolutely equal with one another". Most speakers and writers now embrace the colonies in the term "Commonwealth" and only a moment earlier Mr. Walker had referred to the need of the Labour Party, as the alternative Government, to discuss with its sister parties in the colonies problems that they will have to solve together. So it would seem that he had in mind at the same time two conflicting conceptions: one of the Commonwealth as advancing the Colonies, and the other as a Commonwealth merely of self-governing realms and republics.

Strange Idea

In doing this it was surely injudicious and inaccurate to assert that there is no more country of the Commonwealth. The United Kingdom is still the senior country of the dependent territories which are administered by the Colonial Office on behalf of the British Government. Taking the case, it is historically indisputable that the United Kingdom was the mother of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia, and the British States across the sea. It is also irresponsible statesmen in one of them who assert that "the Commonwealth has no mother country and it would be most regrettable for such a idea to pass into history." This is a very dangerous assumption.

It is also dangerous to suppose that a country derogates from the status of the "Colonies and Dependencies" which acknowledge the Queen as their head. The presence of another in a family does not affect the place of each other in a family. The Queen is not the son and daughter of her royal status. In it?

Discreditable

IT MAY be generally agreed that, and perhaps the cost of the war, and the time to devote much valuable time to the work of a Royal Commission, they have every right to expect that their labours will receive reasonable prompt consideration by Parliament. When the members of the East Africa Royal Commission, or its parts of the Commonwealth are directly concerned, the legislatures should likewise debate the report without undue delay. To the discredit of the United Kingdom Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, each of these bodies has allowed two years to pass since the publication of the report without taking for it to be discussed. Let it be known that the initiative of a private member who had been lucky in

getting the House of Commons bad its first opportunity of expressing its gratitude to Sir Hugh Dowding and his successors. It is not a good idea, but some of the comments were made, not least from the Opposition benches, that the cavy was not to be taken. The report by H.M. Government on the situation in Rhodesia Administrations will be considered by other countries to make the sacrifice of the Royal Commission.

Matter of Temperatures

THE SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER has denied local reports that he had met the Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum in an heated atmosphere. He told a Khartoum newspaper that nothing could be more natural than the Egyptian Ambassador was spending money in the Sudanese newspapers. He thought he had better give the facts to the Ambassador in order to keep good relations between the two countries. He had, he said, been disappointed in the Ambassador's manner of wheeling him, however heated. Of course it is a cool choice of words people of the Egyptian Embassy to interfere in the internal affairs of the Sudan by distributing money. Sudanese journalists, Sudanese Communists, and perhaps other people, and the Prime Minister would have been fully justified to resent highly such breaches of diplomatic courtesy.

Wildest Sentence of the Week

"NO SOCIALIST needs apologize for the ground he stands on." From Labour's "Colonial Policy" document published by the United Kingdom Labour Party.

£5 of U.K. National Income for Colonial Development**Points from Labour Party's Second Pamphlet on Colonial Policy**

THE LABOUR PARTY has published a second pamphlet on colonial policy (9d. from Transport House, 10, Southampton Street, London, S.W.1) which thus summarizes its recommendations under the heading "What the Next Labour Government Will Do".

"(1) Increase grants to our Colonies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. (2) Increase Britain's contributions to the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. (3) Support the immediate launching of the United Nations Fund for Economic Development and offer to make our own contribution to the fund immediately. (4) Begin at once to announce plans to expand Britain's budget allocating an average of 1% of our national income over a period of years, as Britain's contribution to the development of backward and colonial territories through the existing Government, United Nations, and other appropriate agencies. (5) Help our Colonies to stabilize the prices of their exports by negotiating long-term purchase agreements with them on fair terms. (6) Take the lead in the United Nations in seeking international agreements to stabilize world prices of basic foodstuffs and raw materials. (7) Expand the Colonial Development Corporation in order to enable it to undertake essential development work in all the underdeveloped countries of the Commonwealth. (8) Encourage the development of co-operatives on both social and economic grounds."

The pamphlet prepared by a working party of which Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., was chairman, will be

considered by the annual conference of the party in the autumn. It states, *inter alia*,

"The left-wing propaganda of the 1920s denounced imperialism in all its works—and left it at that. Today we try to draw up a balance-sheet.

Natural Causes

It would be folly to deny that much of the poverty of the colonial peoples is due to natural causes—such as storm and hurricane, drought, and floods; to the ravages of pests like the mosquito, the locust, and the tsetse fly; to soil erosion by wind and water which traditional methods of cultivation have done nothing to prevent. And it is true that the colonial peoples could not fight against these conditions without help from outside; that Western know-how provides them with a weapon which can be invaluable.

"None the less, the fact remains that, after nearly a century of Imperial rule, the basic problems of poverty, disease, and ignorance have still to be resolved. Owing to the inadequacy of the policies Britain has pursued, the surface of these problems has hardly been touched. The colonial workers remains the prisoner of his own poverty."

"The reason is that we have not yet met the colonies' needs for economic and social investment. And until the last few years we have never planned the economic development of our colonial territories. What the administrator and scientist have brought with one hand the private exploiter has too often taken away with the

By buying cheap from the colonial producer while selling dear to him the goods he needs. He has used his know-how to extract the wealth of many colonies without fair return: minerals have been taken away for ever, the fertility of the soil exhausted beyond repair, and soil erosion accelerated by the pressure to produce cash crops. The colonial world still subsidizes the needs of the wealthy metropolitan country.

The colonial peoples are in a vicious circle; they cannot solve their problems by living on doles; they must increase their national revenue by increasing their productivity. But this is impossible until they are better equipped both physically and mentally freed from economic disease, malnutrition, and ignorance.

Private investment in colonial territories, where the basis of social unit is the individual, tends to look for large profits. It is curious when we see such investment increase in the national income, as the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia have done, it does correspondingly increase the prosperity of the Native peoples. Only 13% of the total income of Northern Rhodesia finds its way into the pockets of the African people who form 90% of the population.

Breaking the Vicious Circle

Only a Socialist policy can break this vicious circle. Those countries are better off from outside to finance them to renew the general framework of healthy balanced economic development. But even these will leave a burden unless well used & planned.

When labour came into office in 1945, it had to lay the technical foundations of effective planning which had never existed before. It started the keeping of statistical records; initiated the medical and geological surveys; centralized and extended the research services into health, plant and animal diseases, agriculture and soil chemistry; initiated schemes for the control of pests; appointed a Colonial Products Committee; developed technical training. For the first time information was collected which made planning possible. As a result of this pioneer work most Colonial Governments took over their development schemes.

It is not through non-Parliamentary additional money for overseas development to do nothing precious resources by reducing either formal or private or public expenditure would only add to the inflationary problems facing the Government. A decision to vote more money for colonial development means a decision either to hold back personal consumption by taxation or other means, or a reduction in some other item of Government expenditure.

"If a colony gets money we are going for overseas development; we need raw materials in the form of capital goods such as tractors, raw materials or consumer goods. They have to be imported, produced, and marketed by us in addition to our exports; we need for balancing our formal overseas payments.

To vote money for overseas development without creating by our economic policies a genuine trade surplus to cover it is bankruptcy; it would simply mean borrowing abroad, perhaps from the colonies themselves through the rise in sterling balances.

More Sacrifice and More Work

"We have to face the fact that for Britain to make the necessary contribution to overseas development will mean more sacrifice and more work. If we will the ends, we must will the means."

To British Socialists the task of meeting the economic needs of our colonies is a major challenge of our time. It offers us the chance to launch once backward countries into new and exciting developments; to set an example to other countries, and so make our contribution to peace. It calls for all the vigour and skill of scientists, economists, technicians and workers; not least for the dedication and courage of our Ministers. For the task will require the co-operation and understanding of the whole British people.

"Colonial Government loans raised on the London market ought in theory to attract money at reasonable rates of interest because of the implicit backing of the British Treasury, and since the war Labour Colonial Secretaries have succeeded in stimulating interest in colonial investment. Unfortunately, as a result of the credit squeeze, these loans have found it harder to compete with more attractive and lucrative industrial offers. In 1956, for example, four colonial loans offered on the London market were fully subscribed and a large proportion had to be taken up by the underwriters. But even if there were no difficulties loans carrying anything like

a 5% rate of interest are not appropriate for the financing of services which each no revenue."

Not has the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development met the needs of colonial and other backward areas as much as was originally hoped. It is true that in its first 10 years it has made loans totalling £800m. to some 42 countries, but only 10% has found its way into British colonies.

International Agencies

"Owing to the stringent financial regulations under which it works, the bank's help is limited to projects which will raise productivity quickly and so carry some guarantee that repayment will be fast and the loan repaid. This means that it needs to find an outlet in more advanced countries like Australia, Canada, and Japan, or in big development schemes like the Irrigation Dams for which it agrees to lend no less than £100m. You have to wait for Rhodesia and Nyasaland in hand. It has helped a number of countries in conducting surveys to help them plan. It is helping the bank is not equipped to finance the social costs of the development schools, hospitals, roads, and sanitation which cannot pay monetarily dividends and must be financed by grants from governments and must be launched by grants from governments.

The United Nations has been doing increasingly valuable work through its agencies. In 1954 its Technical Assistance Board handed out £2 million in 14 British colonial territories. The World Health Organization and U.N.I.C.E.F. also sent £1 million. Most important of all is the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization in the field of tropical agriculture.

"FAO has helped British colonies by sending and calculating expert information on soil conservation, the creation of forests, forestry, fisheries, and agriculture in general. It has also provided specialists to do the enormous amount of grafting.

In view of all the help we have received from these agencies, we can look with shame on the miserly contributions which British Governments have made to the funds of the Technical Assistance Board. The last contribution out of a total national expenditure of over £5,000m. was only £20,000; yet a Socialist Government has refused to increase it on the grounds that we are too hard up!

Finding More Money

The first step of a Socialist policy is therefore this. First we must increase the amount of grants needed to prime the pump. In 1954 the Conservative Government claimed £600,000 for increasing the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act maximum available for this work to an average of £20m. a year, as against £14m. previously. It also raised the ceiling on such expenditure in any one year to £50m. But today £20m. buys us than £14m. bought 10 years ago. Britain is also a millionaire today; we are no longer bargaining with post-war austerity. Labour speakers were therefore right to attack this increase as inadequate.

The next Labour Government faces three responsibilities: first, to increase our own grants for social investment in the colonies; secondly, to give more generous support to United Nations' technical assistance funds; and thirdly, to see that the colonies are not starved of the financial help needed for economic development.

Stability is priced as the key to planned and prosperous colonial economies. Ironically enough, the first real stability the colonies enjoyed was during the last war when the British Government introduced bulk purchase agreements for certain colonial products.

These were originally conceived as a way of getting essential supplies for beleaguered Britain. But the post-war Labour Government realized they could play a permanent role in making Britain less dependent on dollar imports by developing alternative Commonwealth sources of supplies. They have therefore worked to our advantage as well as to the colonies.

Imperfections in these agreements were they provided a basis on which the colonial Governments could start to plan. On the other hand, bulk purchase enabled the Labour Government to stimulate the development of resources in our Commonwealth. Whereas in 1938 only 23% of our raw cotton imports came from the Commonwealth, this figure had risen to 37% by 1952. From West Africa alone the percentage of our total cotton supplies over the same period rose from 0.8% to 7.3%, while from British East Africa it rose from 0.4% to 8.7%. This was of enormous help to Britain in its post-war shortage and to save precious dollars.

As the Economic Survey for Europe pointed out in 1948: "The explanation of the relatively low prices paid by the U.K. for its imports of food and raw materials appears to be largely in part extensive use which it has made of long-term contracts and bulk purchases agreements covering a large proportion of its supplies. In fact in 1929-30 the 34

Many of our long-term contracts were with Commonwealth countries.

The dollar saving was spectacular. Between 1952 and 1955, while Britain's imports from the sterling area fell by 25%, her imports from the dollar area fell by 62%. "Since 1951 the Conservative Government has been steadily carrying out its avowed policy of getting back buying and returning to private sale. Whether possible it has been winding up the agreements which had been negotiated. As a result the dollar element in our imports has seriously increased. From 1953 to 1956 our imports from the sterling area fell by 24%, while imports from the dollar area rose by 30%.

In the Term Purchases and Marketing

The term purchases and marketing is another bulk-buying arrangement for co-operative societies, producers and consumers alike. It is since it is intended that such arrangements will form part of Britain's permanent economic and colonial policy, more thought will have to be given to the marketing structure in the colonial territories themselves. In the case of commodities Britain will be buying from local committees established by the producers, in others from local marketing boards set up by Colonial Governments. In the case of marketing, each experiment shows how essential it is to representative of the local people concerned in controlling and in this way win command of their confidence.

But while long-term contracts between Britain and colonies terminate, it is difficult to ensure reasonably stable prices and assured markets for the colonial producer. A real stability requires action on an international scale. "As recently as October, 1956, the Secretary-General of the United Nations pointed out that 'the underdeveloped countries, being economically very dependent on exports of primary products for their external earnings, are especially vulnerable to the extreme price fluctuations that have continued to characterize the world commodity market.'

Furthermore, his report added, "a change of only 5% in average export prices is approximately equivalent to the entire annual inflow of private and public capital and moreover about three-quarters of underdeveloped countries... The stabilisation of the prices of primary products abroad, I believe, have a high priority in the intensified programme for economic development."

But despite an appeal by Mr. Hammarskjöld last year that members of the United Nations should give greater support to the Commission on International Trade and Trade, which had "set up a year earlier to examine this problem", India and the United States announced that they did not want to be re-elected to the commission.

Labour Work Take the Initiative

"While it must be frankly recognised that without American support progress will be difficult, the Labour Government will take the initiative in this field of international planning. It can be the first instance on the initiation of a series of commodity agreements in which producing and consuming countries will have an equal say."

"But just as the colonies benefit from international planning, they need domestic planning too. The lack of balance of private enterprise led to a lopsided development of their economies. Because political conditions in backward and dependent countries are inevitably less stable than advanced industrial economies, capital will only come to these countries on its own terms."

"Nor has there been any sign since the war that private investment can meet the colonies' needs. Between 1945 and 1955, the total capital formation in the colonies, excluding Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, was £2,800m., of which £700m. came from outside and only £300m. of this from privately-owned firms; private investment from outside in the Federations of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the other hand, was 50 per cent less than £200m. in the same period. It is not difficult to see why the Federation, rich in mineral resources, though so much more attractive to investors than most other colonies. It is always easy to find private capital for extractive industries, but these do not necessarily help to build a balanced economy. The colonies must turn elsewhere for their long-term needs."

In 1954, gross capital formation in all our colonies was about £400m., of which £65m. constituted fresh private investment from outside and £135m. came from development within the colonies. Improvement in existing equipment and stocks by peasant proprietors, together with investment by existing firms. The balance had to be found by public agencies. £110m. was raised in loans by Colonial Governments, but it is increasingly difficult to launch such loans successfully since the credit squeeze. The contribution by the International Bank was small; the rest came from the Colonial Development Corporation.

In the three years 1953-55 our net capital exports from Britain to all territories to all countries averaged only £60m.

In 1955 our total of our colonial grants (including our contributions through the Colonial Plan and the Colonial Technical Assistance Programme) was less than £20m. These are paltry sums for a country with a gross national product of £1,534m.

In the few years a new project has been born in the United Nations—S.U.N.E.D.—the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. This is the nucleus of world development plan through which all nations would contribute aid to the underdeveloped areas. Its sponsors ask every country to contribute 1% of their national incomes, which means a contribution of £160m. a year from this country.

Most of the Great Powers, including America, Russia, and the Soviet Union, have entered agreement in principle with the idea. But so far the British Conservative Government has insisted that we cannot afford to establish the fund until an agreement on disarmament has been agreed. The American Government, without whose participation the project could not succeed, has followed this defeatist lead.

The Government would immediately announce its willingness to make its own contribution to the fund. If we give a lead, the Asiatic and African people would compel their Government to follow suit.

It will take some years until the fund will be able to employ fully the resources represented by 1% of the national income from all countries. Not only must it build up a technical and administrative staff, it must also produce coherent and coordinated development plans that isolate efforts at industrialization and agricultural improvement should not result in national isolation and productive waste. The newly-won independence must not result in the economic balkanization of an important segment of the world, leading to poverty and decadence.

Conditions of Success

"But before a Labour Government can boast the major part of its effort and sacrifice in helping the poor areas of the world by S.U.N.E.D. or any other international organization, it must be aware of two important conditions of success: (1) First, that the international expert staff recruited is recruited on the basis of merit and not of national pride. This has not always been the case in the past. A system of international competitive examinations must therefore be introduced. (2) Second, place some form of democratic control over these agencies based on responsibility to peoples rather than to Governments, must be adopted.

The next Labour Government would at least announce plans to expand Britain's budget allocating an average 1% of our national income over a period of years as Britain's contribution to the development of backward and colonial territories through the existing Government, United Nations, and other appropriate agencies. We should at the same time offer to channel this and increasingly through S.U.N.E.D. if other countries would do the same and to the extent that S.U.N.E.D. was properly equipped to handle it.

Finally, there are many tasks which need to be done at home, at least an increase in our own investment, the effect of a commitment of this size should not be underestimated. This may mean some delay in increasing our own standards of good living, but the needs of the poorest areas must have priority, and we have a special obligation to our own colonies and to the other members of the Commonwealth. But we should not forget that in the long run this will increase our own economic security.

"Britain's future depends upon an expansion of world trade upon making effective the vast potential demand of 1,500,000,000 customers in the underdeveloped territories of the world. We must raise the standards of those to whom we sell."

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment]

Trade Unions in the Colonies

"AN ENGLISHMAN elected to work in a multi-racial union who secures better working conditions, holidays, or overtime for his Asian or African colleagues can do more to combat Communist propaganda against colonial exploitation than all our information services combined. It should be the policy of enlightened firms and Governments to encourage all their eligible Europeans to join the appropriate trade union. I have been amazed at the extent to which racial prejudices and antagonisms are overcome by working together in a trade union." Mr. George Edinger.

Mboya Denies Having Incited Africans to Violence

Opposition of Press Report of His Speech in Kisumu

MR. TOM MOBOYA, reputated as a leader published in the *Mau Mau's Guardian* on Monday, is report of documents said to have been read by him at a meeting in Kisumu. He also repudiated a report in the *Kenya Times*.

The African leader wrote: *inter alia*,

"May I state categorically the reports that I claimed East Africa to be more educated Africans than the West Coast and that land consolidation was being attempted by the Lyttelton Constitution."

Mr. Mboya's contention is only statement that "I never claimed that principle." He does not support the Government's claim that its proposed implementation without the first place of consultation with the Africans the steps to be taken to meet their demands that must arise. These include the creation of large homogeneous population being created overnight when individual and titles are granted and the lack of any scheme for old age security or private land as communal land.

"I also criticized the Government for lack of vision when it stated that the Central Province land consolidation would be completed and completed in three years instead of the original 10 years. Since in my view consolidation of land should be carried out with an eye to other developments in the country—particularly industrial and educational development—I would like to avoid or at least minimize the impact of the social problems that must accompany this agricultural revolution." Mr. Mboya was not with the plan of land consolidation but with the speed and manner of implementation.

"Hitherto, by itself, I say, should not black people from unison in the mind to govern themselves, especially when those who professed to give leadership had spoken only when they were concerned with their own vested interests in the Ghana—not a Black State but a democratic foreign State."

The Struggle Will Never End

Your correspondent refers to me as saying that "unless there is an even better Julius war will not end." I spoke in Kisumu to Swedes and vice versa means war, struggle, or campaign against Britain entirely in what context it is used. My use of the term "struggle" means struggle.

There have been several meetings, and recently in the Legislature, the African nationalists on the government recognized and agreed to the Africans' legitimate demands that struggle will never end and any hope for permanent peace and political stability is merely a dream. This is all I repeated at the Kenyatta meeting. I have stated at the meetings that by struggle did not mean taking up of arms or any acts of violence.

Your correspondent states that Mr. Arwings-Kodhek said at the meeting in Kisumu had 10,000 students in Britain. I sat in the meeting listening to Mr. Kodhek's speech but never heard one figure of 10,000 mentioned.

Your correspondent says that a local journalist and the executive of the Labour Party never did anything about Kenya without first consulting me. This allegation is false. As I can remember it is a Pressman who came to my office and told me he had seen a named P. last advised me every move made by the Socialists in Britain and wanted to know what effects I had with the British Party.

I informed him that as a Briton I made many friends with Labour M.P.s, and often in contact with the Commonwealth officer of the Party. I had also addressed one of two sub-committees of the Party. Since my return to Kenya local journalists have commonly alleged that I was being treated in everything I did as the left-wing of the Labour Party. Neither of these allegations is true.

My concern is to see created in Kenya a Government and society where there is recognition of the rights and equality of individuals regardless of race and colour. If he followed the election campaign, the correspondent would have seen the proposed African-African Group, stating that to me the term was empty and meaningless since the creation of a multi-racial society in Kenya was out of the question.

These facts are not in conformity with his contention that I am not interested in getting along with Europeans. I have said so that let those Europeans who only thought Kenya as a white settler's preserve where they could create another South Africa there is no alternative but to pack up and leave. I have also stated that immigrants coming from Europe to make their homes in Kenya had to accept the fact that Kenya is primarily an African country.

Since our elections in March some of the local press and Europeans have engaged in a campaign of trying to discredit and ridicule African leaders. We have been doing wild

irresponsible, immature, and unwise decision not take part in the Government under the Lyttelton Constitution has caused some very bad, and in the new irritating and provocative, statements from Government Ministers and European leaders apart from Mr. Visey.

In this struggle for constitutional reform we are neither propped up nor desire to secure black domination. So far do we believe that dialogue is the means for attaining our objectives. The African is determined through constitutional process to secure a collective voice in the Government. In this we can be no compromise.

The African elected members have been meeting with Asian elected members and Ministers. The fact that Asian elected members chose to come to this conference and maintain what they called dignified attitude. The Asian members have however laid responsibility for reforms on the shoulders of the Government which is fully justified.

Most Awkward Type of Nationalism

Under the heading "MC Mboya's Demand" the current issue of the *Economist* says: "The most awkward type of African nationalism of the most awkward type has emerged to lead his role in Kenya. At the most sensible moment, Mr. Tom Mboya, the spokesman of the elected Africans in the Kenya legislature, has now put forward a case for republicanism. The Lyttelton constitution which brought multi-racial government to the country until the direct African election last March put eight nationalists in the House. He says that an agreement was made with nominated, not elected, African members; it cannot be sold binding on their successors, who are the real voice of African aspiration."

This demand falls into two parts. The first is to nominate 15 additional African elected members at once. To this Africans partly with the elected members of all other races. The second is that the ministerial system should be continued and reformed so that there should be an African returned to rule. This is to be done under a new constitution agreed.

Hence the next stage in a more advanced colonial condition is the replacement of official by elected members and the creation of a responsible government with elected ministers. Mr. Mboya knows quite well that his second demand will not be granted. And the objective of his first demand is probably clear—to get enough support in the Legislature for an African government—or perhaps to first an Afro-Asian coalition.

It is because he knows that the local Europeans will not accept this that he is demanding that negotiations should be between himself and the British Government, but bringing his immediate and longer-range aims so closely together as either a very naive or reckoning on a period of struggle which may be negotiating with an incoming Labour Government in Britain.

Dangerous Demagogery

Mr. Mboya daringly sets why such a programme should be regarded as demagogic. The demagogic is nothing, he says, the Dennis Press—nothing so unpatriotic to local Europeans. But what he and his lieutenants say are African mass sentences which are as usual totally different things. The Dennis Press has plainly been at some pains to make out the nature of his worst utterances—admittedly more than from a single political meeting—are addressed to Britain. They are ground for disquiet in the consequences of so dubious a policy.

Already the Kenya Government is seeking to curb African political activities again, which is a cause of despair. Mr. Mboya would be found to express and counter Mr. Arwings-Kodhek lies at times in civil rights operation; but the way when would be to make him a martyr. The Europeans will need to show great political tact and understanding of African mentality to bring Mr. Mboya to a reasonable and courageous frame of mind.

Sir Stephen Long-Hall has described Mr. Mboya's recent public speeches in Kenya as "an attempt to incite to violence." Writing in his *Long-Hall Newsletter*, he continues:

"A dangerous and explosive situation is developing. Mr. Mboya sees himself as the Nkrumah of Kenya and

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... and entered to rejects the idea of co-operation with the other races. The African elected members are more and more coming out as 100% black racialists. We had a long talk we had with him that we regarded both black and white socialists as equally honourable men with whom it would always be in best interest.

"We counsel the Europeans and Asians to offer to go into informal negotiations with the African elected members and work towards the creation of some multi-racial constituencies. But there will be a new miracle if these African States once established control has gone, do not have a hard struggle to break matters out of the internal classes and certain groups will then greater than others have reason to fear because these internal differences could be greater so long as the main issue was independence."

Sudan: View of Eisenhower Plan

from London and Soviet Russia

MINISTERS IN THE SOVIET UNION Ambassador James P. Edwards, the Soviet representative to President Eisenhower who recently Kharoum that acceptance of the financial aid offered by the U.S. would not deter the Sudan from obtaining aid from other countries in safeguarding the U.S.S.R." and that "not prevent the maintenance of a policy of positive neutrality".

They nevertheless decided to defer a decision in regard to the aid offered.

Questions put by the Sudanese Government and answered by the Russian are officially stated as follows:

Q. Are the military and economic aids suggested in the proposals mentioned for both the two countries to be separately given? Answer: No.

Q. Do combat Communists mean that the proposals basically intended to combat Communist States?

A. The proposals are intended to assist states in the general area of the Middle East to protect their national independence and integrity against International Communism or Socialist influence by international Communism. The proposals are basically intended to combat the international expansion by international Communism.

Under the proposals the United States is prepared, if necessary, and if required, to make a nation or group of nations in the Middle East, to use its armed forces to provide assistance in the event of a planned attack by International Communism.

State controlled by International Communism, furthermore, the United States is prepared, if required, to provide economic and military assistance to a nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East to assist them in building up their own strength to resist over aggression and at subversion by International Communism.

These proposals, whether they are taken from their economic or military aspects, intended to defend independent States squarely against the influence of Eastern and Western Bloc?

A. The proposals are directed at the threat of international Communism, which experience has shown, is today the greatest menace to the national sovereignty of independent nations. It is also the general policy of the United States to resist aggression from any source. This policy is demonstrated by the action taken by the United States during the Korean War in the fall of 1950.

The United States places primary reliance upon world law and morality at the maximum extent possible, and seeks to work through the United Nations. However, the complex interests by international Communists for world law and morality as far as clear just intent and decisions of the United Nations, as shown most recently in the case of Hungary, has caused the United States to conclude that additional measures were necessary to meet the threat of international Communism. The Middle East proposals of President Eisenhower reflect this conclusion.

Q. Do the proposed aims in bringing pressure to bear on one Arab country or another?

A. The proposals are not intended to bring pressure on any State.

Q. Would the proposals allow us to maintain our policy of private neutrality between the two major powers?

A. The proposals do not attempt to dictate our policy. In the United Nations, the United States fully recognizes the right of each member to follow its policies which it considers best in its own interest. The proposals are intended to meet the threat of International Communism. The United States assumes that other nations, accepting them or requesting assistance under them in accord with the objectives of the proposals, are dependent.

Urgent Programme

Action under the Middle East proposals of President Eisenhower is authorized by the following funds. Funds are derived from appropriations in the Mutual Security Act. Some of the funds made available as now related to regular foreign aid programmes for fiscal year 1957-1958, this is a special intertemporal programme.

Q. Do the proposals, except the acceptance of certain conditions such as those we propose to attach to economic aid, where there is a difference?

A. We think that (1) economic aid must not approach on a par with military aid; (2) that the funds should be large enough to meet the needs of the one hand and satisfy participation in schools on the other hand; (3) that expenditure from funds should be those items proposed to us for the benefit of the Sudanese people, letting them face in that respect the start the interests of other third country and (4) that we should have more time and a few conditions should be acceptable.

Q. Are no political conditions attached to aid extended by the United States? Certain administrative conditions are required to assure the effective utilization of money provided by the United States.

A. The United States is in full agreement that there is no need to start the funds available areas where there are the needs of my country. The United States would be willing to assist projects which the two Governments would be agreed to help which sufficient funds were available. We should not plan to change effects unless this change can be met without being foreseen. (5) Payment of funds will be made in installments, proposed by the Sudan and agreed to be paid by the United States. There would be an attempt by the United States to dictate what projects should be undertaken, no commitment in advance by the United States to finance any particular project proposed by the Sudan. (4) The Sudan is invited to hurt the interests of any country, the United States does not want to do. (5) Existing exchange rates show that the country requesting aid totally desire more funds than the United States can readily make available.

Elections in Tanganyika

Bill Approved and Passed

The TANGANYIKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has passed into law a bill providing for the first elections to the Legislative Council.

When the bill was first presented to the Legislative Council last month considerable criticism was voiced by representatives of the Government's intention to hold elections in only a limited number of constituencies in 1957 and to defer the inauguration of elections in the remaining constituencies until 1961. In view of the size of the Legislative Council, the timing of elections was therefore re-examined by the Government in the light of this expression of opinion and against the background of the formidable administrative and other problems involved in holding elections in the first time in a Territory of such great size and low development.

As a result various amendments were moved from the Government side to the proposed legislation with the intention of providing for elections to be held in some constituencies in 1957 and in the balance of constituencies in 1959.

These revised proposals were accepted with satisfaction from all sides of the Council, members praising them as being highly satisfactory. They failed to command a wide measure of support throughout the Territory. The only opposition came from two European members who felt that the Territory as a whole was not yet ready for the introduction of elections.

The Bill, as passed provides for a qualitative increase and the election from each constituency on a common roll of three members, one from each of the three main sections in the Territory.

Economic and Political Developments in East Africa

Senate Debate Dow Report Two Years After

OPENING OF THE DEBATE in the House of Commons on
the Motion of the Leader of the East Africa Royal
Commission, Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Leader members for
Nigeria, and it was a pity that the leaders, for whom
he was fond of admiration, had been preoccupied by
terms of reference from discussing political questions. The
new economic and political problems were inseparably

The chapters on inter-territorial activities were inhibited because the logical time would be ~~1942~~¹⁹⁴³ when we should be a federation of South Africa. They could only be done then because at the moment there is no notion of a federal state amalgamation to be overruled.

If capital were to be attracted to East Africa — and it would need about £200m. and £250m. to implement the Commission's recommendations — political and social stability was vital. Otherwise investors would turn to other countries.

As to land, no African tribe clung to it more tenaciously than the Europeans in the White Highlands. "I do not say that I and other tribes did not try to keep their land, but it was better to let it go than to fight over it." The complexions of the people were as varied as the land they occupied. Why had the people been asked to

...the Africans and Indians? ...we have told the Governors that it would be difficult for us to go to the Negroes and Indians to tell them that we should not let them go into African land units; and then only we

Governments should adopt scientific techniques of farming. Land should be owned individually as the communitarian suggestion should be a model, negotiable but only if acceptable to African opinion. In consolidation it is booked for a happy future.

Landau

The dampness of the Policy was to be a factor. In the first they answer has been an ordinary industrializing and developing industrial estate, with employment for the Kenyans. Eventually the state will have to take over the economy in Kenya, "and when I look at the present new office buildings in Nairobi and wonder what lies behind them for Kenya, there is no coal, no natural gas, no oil, no water or water; and the prime mover behind this change in an industrial economy must be to absorb not 40,000 perhaps 250,000 of these landless people who in future will move out of their village into the cities."

That was our greatest problem in Africa. "When we go to Salisbury and Nairobi I am disturbed by the sight of these urbanized savages, people who have lost their land, who are without their old tribal discipline, with taboos and sanctions which they have exchanged for a more or less individualistic urban life".

Developing southern Tanganyika would involve a visit of about 20 miles. might be needed to take the line to the coalfields, not merely to open them up, but from the coast to the lakes, to Nyasaland, and into the heart of the continent. If we did not spend money in Tanganyika others would, Germany, Canada, and America, for instance.

In Kenya alone it was estimated that the proposedights would come in education would cost £23m., while Mr. Mauy's figure totalled £10m. Education in Uganda was hampered by the same financial difficulties. "If Tanganyika were to do this, it would be a mistake," perhaps a salutary thought for those who speak of "national advance"—we should have nearly 400,000 Tanganyikas boys and girls in the schools in 1961.

"This shows the immensity of the task if we are to go behind the African political movement, all the big battalions of African civil servants, doctors, engineers, lawyers, and those who have been the backbone of Africa since when they remain self-government."

Referring again to the difficulties with Mr. Johnson said, "I might suggest if a round-table

Conference of all states in Kenya was convened to discuss further constitutional advance before 1960. If we failed in East and Central Africa the offices of the Commonwealth would be catastrophic.

MR. F. J. VOLLEY, a Labour member of the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation to Kenya, said that the timing of African development was a matter which the Europeans could determine as far as they thought fit. This should be so, he continued, in his opinion.

Resting like a bridge between upper and lower mill stones, they in an attempt to gain the position to measure up to confounding pressures and forces, the opinion of the Asian communities we met; that Sino-Asians or otherwise if we want to get political system with which we can live in peace with Asians and Africans to settle down.

Part of the trouble was the willingness of the Europeans to swallow a camel such as that they were fighting to have an African president. The knowledge they would agree to have another, though still more or less separate, public factories in Nairobi, Ovamboland in Namibia, the sign "Europeans only"; the sign "European Hotel" in Mombasa represented a step forward in racial relations.

He denounced mischievous statements by some leading Afrikaners that there were 10,000 Kenyan African students in South Africa. The actual figure was about 2,000 and that East African students numbered more than 20,000. He said you cannot ignore the long-term interests of Africans if you do not oppose racism and imperialism. He said that when we and the

Much of the trouble lay in the original roll. He favoured an experimental commission for the franchise to be extended to the whole Colony, but one which would be created on a common roll basis with a protective and restricted franchise.

body suggests that a compromise on the basis of one million would be appropriate at present. The point which one needs to keep in mind is the population figure of 100,000, one-six million Africans to 60,000 Europeans.

MR. HENRY FRED CRADDOCK (Cons.) said that he had read the P.M.R. Report for three times and did not find anything particularly about it.

The problem was that the European were entirely different. Uganda and Tanganyika were primarily African States, but the European had a much right to be in Kenya as the African. The European had made tremendous contribution to Kenya. One could not subscribe to any system which would mean domination of the European by any other race, at least for many a long time. Kenya was not ready for any major constitutional advance now.

Our genuine concern.

"Our task is to convince those who want to run before they can walk that it is our solemn concern for the good of Usury that makes us move step by step. It is our task to show the dangers of federalism, of breaking up into small units, of splitting and of multiplying and of leaving administration to chance."

Dr. Nkrumah explored the idea that those who co-operated with the Government were some who were getting things down. They had aid coming in. Torsos. They were masters of propaganda come to bewitch those Africans who had co-operated with the labour and skill their loyalty and their

He agreed with the report that education in East Africa could not be paid for by taxes. The real source of funds for education was a more prosperous state, and everyone in Uganda who produced more than he consumed was helping to accelerate educational advance.

needed to make Commonwealth-conscious. In doing this, the Royal Authority here should add some distinction in Africa and include in its annual report the promotion

of a school or the class of that area.

universal; if at Oxford or Cambridge sent without charge a group of professors and lecturers for a quinquennium to Mombasa and helped to produce in Uganda the trained young minds for which it is so hungry — or if industry did something similar. The Christian Church puts the rest of the Western civilization to shame in what it does for nothing but the love of God in Africa". The less pretentious universities could do was to provide one free place with maintenance for the African student.

There was no question about this in the three countries. For entirely present reasons, nobody in Kenya or Uganda wanted it. However, I hope that those who oppose federalism will not carry out their opposition to the ridiculous experiment of opposing the slating of nationally beneficial services. Electricity was not political, nor war, peace or transport. Some Kenyans objected to the Uganda Electricity Board selling electricity to Kenya, and some Ugandans were opposed to buying electricity from the U.E.B. All was cutting across those lines which face to have nothing to do with a joint venture, a joint committee, because of the false bogey of federalism.

"It is by breeding suspicion, by accepting differences, and yet understanding each other's point of view, that Uganda will achieve in the next 50 years a really glorious destiny, which surely includes becoming a great African State retaining all that is valuable in its traditions, using what is available in Western civilization, and with mutual understanding between African, Asian and European."

COMIN. E. BULLUS, a Conservative member of the delegation to Uganda, asked whether the last African Settlements were likely to be capable in the next decade of implementing the coming up-to-date programme of reform. He thought the set-backs must come to an end by easy stages.

Differing Views

"We met some Africans who said self-government at once; but we met others in high office, men who had given years of service to their country, who begged that self-government should not be granted. Uganda is utterly dependent upon external aid and capital. With these, and with the trust and initiative of the Africans themselves, there is a great future for this country."

M.R. T. WILLIAMS (Lab.) said he spoke in East Africa with a fair confidence in his knowledge for only a fortnight. He had taught my place by a man whom he met at a Government guest-house in Lira, who knew nothing who we Mr. Chichester-Clark [and himself] were, and the people who made him. Most of all were those "body" Africans who came to the country for a fortnight and then think they can put it right.

On the problems mentioned in the report except in Uganda in any true form, African leaders there agrees that the supreme colonial problem of our time is the breakdown of co-operation between Africans and Europeans throughout East Africa.

The main problem appeared to be related to the links to economic development and education. Yet every effort made to aid economic development was treated with suspicion. Thus in the minds of Africans there was present the conviction that the best way to advance and improve economic conditions within the white sectors of the Commonwealth now appeared to them that any attempt made, for example, to develop land tenure or build up industry such as the Owen Falls Dam or the Jinja textile factory was done or might be done, only because it was profitable and to the advantage of Europeans.

M.R. CHICHESTER-CLARK (Cons.) said that some months after the report was published a meeting of about 400 people locally interested in East African affairs was asked how many present had read the report. Only two had.

To thousands of Africans "self-government" was synonymous with El Dorado; but there were those who knew otherwise. He quoted an up-country African M.L.C. who had said during a recent debate "self-government if not prepared for means nothing but a transfer of rule from the fair to the flea fair" in saying that he had paraphrased the fears of countries Africans.

M.R. W. SORENSEN (Lab.) bore testimony to what British settlers had done in East Africa and fully understood their fear that proposals made in Parliament for political advancement in the territories might endanger all that they had done.

They were entitled to say: "I think of this part of Africa before we came, and recognize that, no matter what our shortcomings and errors, the country has improved." The transformation had benefited both Europeans and Africa. One must equally recognize the African awakening; their propaganda was crude, reminiscent in tone and action of the industrial classes of the mid-19th century and the subsequent movement before 1914.

"Surely we are big enough to look beyond the crude and momentary employed in unbalanced agitation to the fact that there is an awakening of the human spirit in East Africa. Underneath the crudity and violence were an awaken-

ing which shows welcome and certain signs of real progress, though we could not express it in terms of any particular culture as it might be."

"We have as much right to be in Africa as the whites themselves. We believe in a human humanity, and there is no reason why we should not be in any part of the world. But we must recognize — and this applies to those of any shade of colour — wherever they go there they may be good citizens, and if they have a contribution to make as the British subjects we have and have already made, no doubt they should not use it in ways that can be interpreted merely for the advantage of British settlers."

Africans generally feared exploitation of permanent labour on a lower level than their white overlords. There were certainly tendencies of that kind in the Federation. It had been heard before that Africans would suggest that it was wrong for Africans to demand the proposals made by British politicians. But Africans were entitled to criticise and develop to construct better proposals.

MR. C. W. ARMSTRONG (Cons.) referred to land consolidation schemes in Uganda. He said that the commission had estimated that properly farmed, economic, compact holdings there would actually be a shortage of labour, at any rate in the Kikuyu Reserve. Pilot schemes had confirmed those estimates and shown that the same process of consolidation, given African co-operation, could more easily than expected.

It seems to me an almost insoluble problem to find a basis of good arrangement with the scale of wages that it will be economic to pay over many years to come in light industries in Kenya and Uganda. This is the only way we can do to give employment and reasonable livelihood to the land seems one of the keys to the future of Africa's progress. "Instead of owners of barren, uneconomic patches of land, we should have owners of economic farms, and those working on those farms. It is right that these should be provided for, but there are difficulties of development there. The first had been provided by the establishment of the Industrial Estate Development Committee, to encourage industries in rural areas. The other was the provision of allotments for landless labourers, where they could grow a substantial measure of their own food."

Discussing references to freedom of speech in assembly, Mr. Armstrong reminded the House that the effect of a militant speech in Kenya was different from an unoffensive crowd understanding this point.

"When speakers talk about continuing fire and blood flowing, it has the effect which people living in Great Britain, who have never experienced terrorism, simply cannot appreciate."

When Freedom Conflicts with Progress

If sophisticated people like the Germans allowed themselves to be dominated by the Nazis, we should grapple to see how Africans could be influenced by the men behind Nazism. Dealt with that difficulty, what attitude should the Government take? It was a question at which freedom conflicted with progress, and it would be unwise to say that freedom must be given priority.

MR. A. CREECH-JONES (Lab.) said that the terms of reference to the Royal Commission here, a little too narrowly drawn, It was difficult to review economic and social problems without discussing their political implication.

In their efforts to provide a basis on which higher standards of living could be established the commissioners had been in great difficulty because of the repercussions of certain of their recommendations if they were adopted on the political and social life of the peoples in the territories.

I thought that a tremendous impatience was shown with the policies which governments, and local governments in particular, have pursued in the past. It seemed that at first the commissioners thought that the officials, the administration and the Government were nitwits, and that, certainly there was poor comprehension of the policies which were necessary in a vastly developing region such as East Africa.

"If we on these benches are criticized for not making a full tribute to the work of these officials and the administrators of those who have gone out and worked to build the civilisation in East Africa, let us not forget that those agencies, sometimes severely criticized for their efforts to improve the interests of the people in the territories they serve, and to safeguard the work which they pursued in trying to bring in those territories into areas which satisfied modern standards of living."

The report is imbued with an individualistic philosophy which ill fits the present times. It is quite true that this

(continued on page 1369)

Commonwealth Labour Conference

Simplifying Views of U.K. Speakers

THE LABOUR PARTY has no wish to bring politics into the Commonwealth, the Right Hon. Gordon Walker, M.P., said on Sunday when addressing a Commonwealth Labour Conference at Beatrice Webb House, near Dorking, Surrey.

The aim of Socialists everywhere is to spread the Socialist philosophy; "we must recognize our tremendous responsibility for spreading and sustaining the conceptions of democratic Socialism," said Mr. John Hatch, the United Kingdom Labour party's Commonwealth officer.

Mr. Gordon Walker said:

"The Labour Party are not interested in bringing party politics into the Commonwealth. It is of the very essence of the Commonwealth that each Member State shall choose its own Government and that Commonwealth relations shall be conducted between Governments. But the Labour Party have a very distinctive concept of the Commonwealth which it believes is in accord with its true nature and will lead to the maximum unity and effectiveness of the Commonwealth of the future."

"It is a characteristic of the common parliamentary institutions of the Commonwealth that Labour parties tend to arise in its various Member States. In an one contributes to the uniting of Commonwealth if these Labour parties can be a separate and sovereign entity, exchange ideas about the best way to secure the integrity and the unity of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, there is similar Commonwealth co-operation, not so much between conservative forces as such as between the economic and social forces behind those parties."

"It is also of the greatest value to the future of the Commonwealth that the Labour Government, the Labour Party enter into close contact with its sister parties in the Commonwealth, for they will have to solve together

No Mother Country

It is about Party beliefs that the Commonwealth is primarily cohesiveness whose members are bound together by bonds that are rooted deep in history. It is still evolving. It is now an association of equals in which the United Kingdom has no special or privileged status. The Commonwealth is made of another country, may consist of realms and republics in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa that are absolutely linked with one another.

The Commonwealth is held together by the mutual advantages that its members draw from their association. At root the advantages lies in the recognition that the Commonwealth can become, as the power of its members grows, the greatest force for peace and stability in the world. Members of the Commonwealth find it natural and easy to co-operate because they all have similar parliamentary institutions.

Their obligation that exists in the members is to keep all other members informed of their views and interests and to put the best construction upon the activities of all the other members. We believe that if this obligation is fully recognized the Commonwealth will evolve a much closer identity of policies both in the field of economics and of foreign policy.

British Labour is eager to evolve means for a meeting of minds between Commonwealth Governments at an earlier stage before policy decisions have hardened. We also wish to explore the possibility of closer *ad hoc* co-operation on a basis of equality in undertakings that concern the whole Commonwealth, such as geological surveys and medical research.

In the Economic field we believe that much could be done to coordinate Commonwealth investment. The United Kingdom should be ready to treat Commonwealth producers on much the same footing as its own farmers and to conclude long-term agreements.

A future British Labour Government will treat its relations with other members of the Commonwealth, whether in Asia, Africa, the Pacific, or America, as a major and permanent national interest."

Mr. Hatch said:

"The aim of Socialists everywhere is to spread the Socialist philosophy and to assist in setting up Social

organizations. Not least of his tasks is to spread the mon-

itorial object. Perhaps in helping this conference is a tremendous task to mend all the above points. The independent and independent countries are the Commonwealth, and those democratic, nationalist parties in India, South Africa, and elsewhere, that are newly developing the idea of Socialism. That is a newly developing idea of Socialism, and holds out more promising conditions for the future for seeking measures encouraging national organizations to work for the present existence."

"There are at the conference over 50 delegates representing 25 different organizations from 26 countries. These parties cannot yet describe themselves as Socialists, but our objects, therefore, in this conference are to make contacts with these parties in order that they can solve the many complex problems which now face their people."

Socialist Education

It may be valuable to discuss whether there should be set up a common fund to assist in the work of organizing trade and socialist education. So far almost all of the expense has necessarily been borne by the British Labour Party. We hope therefore that one of the results of the conference will be to increase the interest of other Socialist parties in the Commonwealth, and perhaps from time to time they may feel that they could help to bear the expense of this valuable work.

"It may also be worth while considering whether some form of continuing organization should be established amongst the participants, and to come to know each other's blunders and how to set them right. These different organizations are bound up with each other and it would be well to be loosely restructured and one full-time body would decide how widely it should extend."

"The main difficulty of finding the finance. This will matter which has obviously been in the mind of many delegates and is the root of discussion."

"What is essential to remember is the tremendous responsibility we all have in spreading and sustaining the conception of democratic Socialism in South East Asia. It is the last bastion of democracy in Africa. It offers new hopes and prospects for the welfare of the under-developed peoples. In the Caribbean it should also play a part for the young Federal State."

"If democratic socialism is not sustained and developed in these areas we can be sure that other offshoots of totalitarian forces and influences will fill the vacuum. We as democratic Socialists therefore have a tremendous responsibility in the Commonwealth, and believe that in strengthening our ties at this conference we are taking an important step forward in shouldering this responsibility."

Seeking Peace in Racial Matters

Challenges to the Federation

SIR ROY WELENSIS, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in a broken Hill today, Thursday, that it had to be recognized that some African political leaders in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were intensifying their opposition to the Federation and would spare no effort to see that it was broken up. Such men had been influenced by the half-back ideas of long-haired gentlemen of the left who saw no good in anything done by white men in Africa.

The challenge to the Federation was to produce a formula that would mean peace in racial matters and produce a system whereby the races could live in amity.

The franchise proposal which the Federal Government was to make would involve a fundamental departure from the principle of a common electoral roll, for though there would be an upper roll of voters with high qualifications and another roll of electors with lower qualifications, both open to people of any race who could meet the prescribed qualifications. That system was, Sir Roy suggested, the best means of assuring the maintenance of the stability in civilized lands. At first of loyalty as one of the qualifications for a franchise was being considered.

Experts like Sir Roy himself disagree - though other fellow always pay. - Sir Alfred Vincent, M.P. for Kenya

PERSONALIA

MR. LLOYD has been elected a director of Lloyd's. Mr. DOLAI STEVENSON is shortly to visit the Federation.

MR. K. R. FRASER left London Airport for Uganda last Friday after his visit.

MISS C. WATSON will leave for East Africa Elsiebe a few days after her leave in the country.

MR. J. MILLER, of Messrs. Madge & Miller, has arrived in London from South Africa.

SIR JOHN HALL has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Colonial Medical, and General Life Assurance Society.

THE REV. M. J. LAWRENCE, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia, is visiting London.

MRS. N. Y. WHITE, director of Rhodesia Glass Ltd., left London Airport for Salisbury on Tuesday.

SIR N. R. POLLARD, lecturer in geography at Oxford University, will shortly leave for East Africa for a visit of about two weeks.

MR. EDWARD E. NATHORP, Minister for Works in Kenya, who arrive in London in a few days for a visit of about six weeks.

DR. R. T. HOUK, chairman of the department of geography at De Paul University, Chicago, will spend a few days in East Africa in July.

MR. CHARLES PONSONBY, past president of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, has been elected a fellow of the Society of Glass Technology.

SIR LANDSBOROUGH and LADY THOMSON will arrive in Arusha in the last week of this month for the inquiry into the Serengeti National Park.

While MR. C. S. KRIEGER, manager of the Nairobi branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is on overseas leave, MR. A. T. RICHARDSON is in charge.

MR. M. A. R. CAYZER, a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., is outward bound for East Africa in the KENYA CASTLE.

MR. J. A. R. KING, the new chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, is chairman of the County Council of Naivasha, not of Nairobi City Council.

LORD MCCORQUODALE, who has long had printing interests in the Sudan, has been elected president of the British Federation of Master Printers.

MR. J. K. LUARD, managing-director of Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., is due in London from Nairobi on June 17. He expects to be here until July 6.

MR. and MRS. GERALD F. HOE, of Nairobi, left London at the week-end for brief visits to Sweden, Denmark, and Italy, on their way back to Kenya.

MR. J. C. JONES, rapporteur of the industrial section of the Inter-African Conference on Education to be held in Luanda, will visit East Africa in July and August.

THE HON. ANTHONY CAYZER, a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and MRS. CAYZER were passengers for Genoa in the KENYA CASTLE.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P., Mrs. SCOTT, and their two sons left London Airport last Saturday for Lusaka. Dr. Scott had attended the parliamentary course organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

VICE-ADMIRAL BRIGGS, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, said in Mombasa at the beginning of this week that he regarded the port as an ideal "refuvoir base" for the proposed Indian Ocean carrier task force.

MR. A. C. RICHARDSON, administrative Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, is Acting Administrator of the Federation on leave of MR. BRUCE HORN.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL WOOD, of Nairobi, are visiting the United States. Their wife go to Texas for five days, arrive in London on June 20, and Kenya three weeks later.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EVERIL WATKINS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY NEVILLE HOWLETT sailed last week in THE CAPETOWN, Captain, after leave in this country.

WILLIAM MILBURN and MISS PRUDENCE BUTLER, daughter of Sir Thomas Milburn and Mrs. L. M. Brookston, who were married in London last year, have left for Kenya by sea.

MR. H. FLETCHER COOK, Member for Constitutionalism in Tanganyika, has arrived in London on his return to New York for a meeting of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

MR. ANDRE COINE, the French expert on high-arch dam design, who was largely responsible for the design of the Kariba dam, has been appointed consultant to Southern Rhodesia on Kyle dam project.

MR. JAMES M. R. LYNCH and MISS JANET ROSAMOND MATTHEWS, elder daughter of MR. and MRS. VICTOR G. MATTHEWS were married on Saturday at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, London, W.1.

MR. BLANKENHEIMER, of the Department of Commerce of the United States, who recently visited the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is now in Nigeria for the purpose of investigating investment prospects.

MR. A. T. R. MELLOR has been elected deputy chairman of the Overseas Employers' Federation, which MR. J. E. CAMPBELL is the new vice-chairman. MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE has been appointed director of the O.E.F.

MAJOR H. B. SHARPE, who for the past 14 years has been chairman of the Aberdare County Council, Kenya, has resigned that office, to which MR. C. N. L. FERNANDES has been elected. Major Sharpe has accepted the office of vice-chairman.

MR. H. G. GRAHAM-JOLLY, a Nyasaland administrative officer on leave in this country, will accompany six Nyasaland chiefs on a seven-week tour of Britain. The British Council has arranged a varied programme for the chiefs, who arrive tomorrow.

MAJOR SALAH SALEM is reported to be under house arrest in Cairo. He recently asked the Sudan Government for permission to live and work in the Sudan. It is understood that he has been told that this is not a suitable time to make such an application.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, is due in Kenya this week for a visit of about 10 days. He will open the Nakuru show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya on June 13. He is accompanied by MRS. CALDICOTT.

MR. A. L. REYNOLDS, Secretary for Justice and Internal Affairs, has retired from the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service after 22 years. His division has now been split. MR. J. W. PITHEY becomes Secretary for Justice and Internal Affairs, and MR. H. M. M. MACKENZIE, Secretary for Local Government, Town Planning, and Housing.

THE Rt. REV. LESLIE EDWARD STEADLING, Bishop of South West Tanganyika, arrived in London by air last week in connexion with the centenary celebrations of the U.M.C.A. He was one of the speakers at a centenary rally in the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Tuesday evening.

Agreement is announced between MR. ROBERT REMY, M.P., son of the Governor of Nyasaland, SIR RODNEY ARMSTRONG, and MISS JOSEPHINE ANNE LEWIS, eldest daughter of BRIGADIER H. L. LEWIS, of S.A.F.T. Far East Land Forces, Singapore, and MRS. LEWIS.

MR. C. J. MARTIN, Statistical Adviser to the African Government and the High Commission, and Director of the East Africa Statistical Department, has been appointed by the World Health Organization to serve for a period of five years as a member of W.H.O. expert panels on health services.

MR. N. M. KENNY has been appointed general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Minings Ltd. His succession to MR. JACK THOMAS, who has been appointed head of the Rhodesian Department of Mines, has been announced. Mr. Kenny, a Rhodesian, joined the company in 1948.

SIR RICHARD WENTLEY, of Nairobi, broadcast in yesterday's B.B.C. programme to East Africa. He was one of six representatives of East Africa at the annual congress of the Council of the Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce, and deputy chairman of a committee appointed to consider development within the Commonwealth and Empire.

THE REV. G. A. R. SWANNELL has succeeded the REV. GORDON MAYO as chaplain in the Nakuru district of Kenya. Canon Mayo, for the past seven years chaplain in the district, has left for Nairobi to take up the duties of canon missioner and chaplain of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, and to do other youth leadership work under the auspices of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Obituary

MR. LEOPOLD JULIAN MARTIN, B.Sc., M.I.E., who has died suddenly in Arusha at the age of 72, first went to Tanganyika Territory in 1926 as a district engineer on the railways, of which he became chief engineer in 1943. Six years later he was appointed assistant chief engineer of the amalgamated East African Railways and Harbours. He made the aerial survey of prospective routes, for the branch line to Mpanda, and in 1952 was a member of the committee which investigated the efficiency and utilization of African labour employed by the Government. After leaving the Central Technical College, London, he joined the Indian State Railways in 1909, and was in India until he went to East Africa.

CAPTAIN PATRICK GERALD GORDON DOVE, master mariner, who was in command of the AFRICA SHIP when she was sunk in the Mozambique Channel by the German pocket battleship GRAF SPEE soon after the outbreak of the last war, has died at sea. Six years ago, while commanding the 28,000-ton tanker CANTERBURY, he rescued the crew of a ship which had been split in half by a gale off the coast of Spain. Captain Dove's home was in Cardiff.

MADAME HELENE SCHWEITZER, wife of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, has died in Switzerland at the age of 79. She had returned from Lambarene' medical mission only a week previously to stay in Zurich with her only daughter. Mme. Schweitzer, a trained nurse, had shared with her husband in all the work at Lambarene.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. W. B. B. THOMSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who died in Kitale, Kenya, a few days ago at the age of 77, spent many years in New Zealand, was at one time commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and in the last war served in the R.A.F. Regiment.

MR. ERNEST J. BINGLE, who died in New York last Friday aged 54, was editorial secretary of the International Missionary Council, and for the past five years editor of the International Review of Missions.

The Commonwealth A Big Thing

Queen's Message to the Young

QUEEN ELIZABETH's message for Commonwealth Youth Sunday, which was held in many churches throughout the Commonwealth, has now arrived:

If it is sometimes felt that what the world now needs most is a settlement between East and West. The British Commonwealth and Commonwealth Youth Sunday, too, similarly built to the same pattern, is surely such a settlement between East, West, North, and South. In celebrating this day therefore you are in a very real sense reminding the world of a lesson which it still sorely needs to learn.

"You are engaged in the great adventure of growing up and you are growing up in a world which is itself full of the possibilities of adventure as it was in the days of our predecessor Queen Elizabeth I. If you in the name of tomorrow the opportunities of devoting your service will be far more widespread than they were three centuries ago; for modern science has been entrusted by God with vastly greater material power and has brought the most distant parts of the world into far closer contact and far greater interdependence upon each other."

"For these reasons you are likely to need greater knowledge and perhaps even greater wisdom than did the men of the 17th century. But you will certainly need the enterprise, the courage, and the trust in God which they so conspicuously displayed."

"It is my earnest prayer that whether you are still at school or college, or already at work in the world, you may be seeking to do your best for the task which is ahead, by looking upon your daily duties as a training ground for character as well as mind. May God bless you all!"

The Queen's Chief Advisers

Non-European Commonwealth Premiers

MAJOR PATRICK WALL, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, said in Rochester on Saturday that in a few years' time the majority of the Prime Ministers of Commonwealth countries will come from non-Europeans. "We should have no fear of this," he said, "as it showed that the Commonwealth was expanding year by year."

He continued: "Two of the main problems facing the Commonwealth today are those of the multi-national states such as the Central African Federation and Kenya and the territories which, such as Malta and Hong Kong, whilst abhor the policy of a apartheid adopted by the South African Government and the most effective action we can take against apartheid is to show that our conception of multi-racial partnership can be made to work. The success of the experiment now taking place in the Central African Federation in Kenya and Tanganyika may well decide the future of Africa and of the Commonwealth as a whole."

New Conception of Sovereignty

The Commonwealth is expanding because its organization is flexible and can embrace monarchies and republics, and the new conception of sovereignty that is soon to emerge in Malaya, in which each of the rulers of the federated states will take their turn as head of the Commonwealth country of Malaya.

This expansion will continue, and we look forward to the time when countries such as Burma and Sudan will also submit to the Commonwealth. Indeed, it is possible that African monarchies might see the advantage of joining this Commonwealth of nations, which unlike its counterpart in York has shown that it can not only work to the benefit of its members but can bind the strain of world wars, the application of Edward VIII and the like in certain of the Middle East."

SIR FRANCIS BICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, said on Monday that he favoured a uniform system of election for all representatives to the legislature, and hoped shortly to make an announcement on the subject.

*Letters to the Editor***Kenya African Students Association****On who Prefers "Good Will" to Politics**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—May I make an important statement made by the so-called Kenya Students Association in Great Britain and your own magazine hereupon appear? In Notes By The Way of May 23? Your whole article on the Kenya African Students Association would be better entitled "The Kenya African Students Association" and, not "Notes By The Way." "So far as I can discover, the association consists of Africans, and should be called 'Kenya African Students Association'."

I firmly protest against an association that is not even representative of all Kenya African students in the United Kingdom usurping the title of "The Kenya African Students Association" and, what is worse still, that it should go so far as to style itself "The Kenya Students Association." I am a Kenya African student in the United Kingdom, and during my 10 months' stay in this country I have not so much as heard of the existence of this association—and I am much, the better for it, for I do not believe that mere politics are going to solve the problems of Kenya.

For the sake of the un-committed Kenya African students in this country, I wish to assure you, dear readers that not all Kenya African students in this country are members of this self-styled association. There is a group of Kenya Africans in this country—and I am one of them—who believe more in effective Christian good will than in politics. "On earth peace to men of good will".

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W. 1
AN UNCOMMENDED KENYA STUDENT

Kenya Students Association**Reply to Our Criticisms**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,

SIR.—Your comment in Notes By The Way of May 23 on the resolution of the Kenya Students Association does less than justice to the association, your readers, and your paper. Whatever your views on the resolutions—*and you are entitled to them*—it shows a lack of good sense—indeed, a mean and intolerable slight—to suggest without proof that "the statement of these young men obviously owes much to the teaching of their bodies to the Movement for Colonial Freedom"; and even that "some people closely associated with it" may have had a hand in the drafting of the resolution. This is false and misleading to your readers. Actually, this association has no connection whatsoever with any other organization. It would have been fair to "these young men" to grant at least that their ideas about the social order they are determined to see established in their country are their own.

You say that the way lands consolidation is being carried out "would be deplored by every rational person who knows anything about it to be an excellent example of democracy successfully at work in a tribal area." You obviously know quite a lot about this system. But we find it difficult to see how even you can call a system democratic when it shares out or determines what is to be done with the lands of thousands of people—sometimes whole families—who are in detention camps and are not given even a hearing!

For a long time Kenya has needed radical agrarian reforms, but such reforms must cover all lands in the country. In carrying out such reforms, however, we must not create, as is now happening, a class of

dispossessed and unemployed persons without a sense of social injustice, as we would then be failing to establish true peace and social stability so essential for economic development.

Kenya needs capital from every source before stating our assumption that "it is clear that the flow of investment would cease if there were undue interference with the entry of Europeans." It would be good for you to let your readers to see what proportion of foreign investments into Kenya bring their own independence with what proportion goes to Kenya under the names of "aid" and "technical assistance".

May we reiterate that "is our considered view as it is and has been the view of Africans in the past" that the Lyttelton Bill is a bad bill for government in Kenya is unacceptable.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. MBO

28 Avenue Road, London, S.W. 1
Secretary.

KENYA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Why the writer so inflamed at the suggestion that his association has been influenced by the teaching of such bodies as the Movement for Colonial Freedom? The resolution which we criticized in our Notes By The Way was drafted with M.C.C. ideas.

As to tribal consolidation, the African leaders of the area take this claim into consideration before reaching decisions and there is a proper system. It appears that there have been very few appeals; evidence that the tribal representatives are doing their work well. They do consider the claims of men in detention camps for Mal Masa offence.

—Ed.

A Kenya African or Kenya**"Filthy Scum" and "Dirty Colonialism"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—Your dictatorial and cheap political attack on Kenyan students was doubtless motivated by very mean causes. From the start to the end of your comment on the unanimous resolutions passed by the Kenyan Students Association every word was loaded with the racial hate and prejudice not uncommon in any soul of Anglo-Saxon stock.

Make no mistake: however about the eventual outcome of the ugly situation created in Kenya by you compatriots and white men are relentlessly advocating. There will soon be no room in my country for the filthy scum of Britain who now dominate political and economic system of the country. The country belonged to us before the advent of the dirty British colonialism, and we mean reclaiming it by hook and by crook.

Your flimsy arguments are made the more hopeless by the fact that events have proved that colonialism and imperialism are morally and physically untenable.

Yours faithfully,

5 Willow Road, JONGA-ODHIAMBO

Birmingham, 12. (Irredentist).

The writer of this diatribe gave it his own heading, which was "Sources of Union Jack". Several other equally silly letters have been received. This one is published as indicating the credo of some of the young men who consider themselves fit to administer Kenya.—Ed.

Assuming that the High Dam at Aswan will still be built, the Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan, Sayed Mirghani Hassan, is preparing for early talks with Egypt on the division of the Nile waters between the two countries and the claims of the Sudan for compensation for the losses which would arise from construction of the dam.

Mr. Macmillan on the European Market British Council and the Commonwealth

Commonwealth Premier to Discuss Trade

DURING his visit to the Conservative Women's Conference in London the other day, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, referred to the vast field of opportunity in the Commonwealth.

There was not a country he said, nor an independent Commonwealth, and hardly a single territory which did not offer wide scope for capital investment, for the employment of our skills and techniques, and so on, our trading zone with another. This investment would receive a valuable stimulus from the Budget which gave tax concessions to British companies operating overseas, including the Commonwealth.

In spite of American investment, we are still over-weighted by the most important production areas of capital in the sterling Commonwealth to the tune of £150m. annually. With all the other calls upon us for better roads, bigger tankers, modernization of our railways, and development of atomic power - we were not doing so badly.

But there was much more to be done, and we could pay our part only if we increased production and savings. For you know you cannot invest what you have not got. That is why the Socialists make it a cardinal principle to save more, to plant new trees. And others of savings, from the dividend point of view, we have a protection against trouble or old age. But our national purpose is to earn more, to create the basis of our wealth. And I have often said more, and will now say again, you cannot invest a cent. So it is no good just talking about Imperial development. The way to go is Empire development is to save more.

"I am revealing no secret when I say that trade is one of the subjects we shall be discussing at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference next month. But it is not only the Commonwealth where trade is expanding. It is expanding in Europe. I hope that by discussion with our neighbours in Europe we shall be able to work out a scheme of European trade, at first, benefit us all as much as possible. We negotiate at least a quarter of a century, so as to continue to sustain and strengthen Commonwealth trade. The more we can earn by our trade in Europe, the more we shall have to invest in the Commonwealth."

Only at our peril could we close our eyes to what is happening on the Continent. I refer, of course, to the decision of six European countries to marry their economies and to make what is called a common market. There are dangers as well as opportunities, in what is happening. For that market can be exclusive, looking inwards, not outwards. I want to see it expand and develop into a much larger Free Trade Area. That is what we are working for. But make no mistake. By far the biggest danger would be if this great European unit came into being and we did nothing about it and were left outside. But if we go into Europe our horizons would broaden. Our industries could plan on the basis of a market as large as that of the United States".

Rhodesia and Whitehall

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT believed it would be a backward step for the Colony to acquiesce in any move which would make its contact with the Commonwealth Relations Office in London any more remote, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, the Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister has told Parliament. The Prime Minister said this more remote contact might result from the establishment of a special office in Whitehall to deal with the Federation. He said that he and the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, had discussed whether he should accompany Sir Roy on his recent visit to London for talks with the British Government. But there would have been no reason for him to go, unless something was going to be discussed and decided which was of concern to Southern Rhodesia. The only question of this nature was the matter of the establishment of a separate office in Whitehall to deal with relations with the Federation. For 33 years the Colony had dealt with the Commonwealth Relations Office, as the Dominions did, and in his opinion Southern Rhodesia could long ago have had the reservations in its constitution removed.

What It Does and Does Not Do

MR. RICHARD STEVENS, controller of the Commonwealth Division of the British Council, said when he addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society organs recently: "The expenditure of the council falls under three heads of education, the sciences and professions, and English language and literature."

Of a net income of £28m. last year from U.K. government grants one-third was spent on work relating to the Commonwealth, including the Colonies. There were offices and 23 Colonies and five independent Commonwealth.

"We are not engaged in trying to convert the world to the 'British way of life', whatever that may be, nor are we engaged in the projection of Britain, whatever that may be. Potentially concerned to stimulate More

India, E.C.I., the Indian Council, and the Chinese Council, they open Shandong High School, etc.

"But we are engaged in advising on methods of teaching English, and in the Commonwealth we teach English to many thousands of people. We are also involved in making people learn English development and English practice in the countries in which they are most interested. We advise public administration, local government, engineering, etc."

"Mostly we do this by bringing them here, or more often arranging their programme for them when they are here, or by sending experts to them, or through libraries, English books and periodicals, or through schools of English type, or by running 'question' asked by respondents and callers. This is done in a number of countries through private initiative only, and other countries with the resources have some organization incorporating to the British Council. Some have had such organizations much longer."

"Embassies, Airport, Nairobi, will be the finest in Africa." - Mr. A. J. Panday, an Asian member of the Kenya Legislature.



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Economic Co-operation in East Africa

Power Supplies for Kenya and Uganda

A GOVERNMENT REPORT on inter-territorial economic co-operation with Kenya and Tanganyika has been called for by Mrs. Barbara Silcox, M.P., on the Legislative Council.

Mrs. Silcox asked if the machine of the East Africa High Commission was effective in leading to closer co-operation between the three territories, and referred to a statement by a Minister in Kenya which had suggested that no country should not put its faith in Uganda for reliable electricity supplies because Uganda was increasing its own generation. The time had come for honest trading. Was it not considered that economic co-operation between the three territories must be互ative and that East Africa could mutual regard for each other's problems?

Amas Maini, Minister of Posts and Telegraph Communications, replied that it had approached the Uganda Electricity Board for some time. Substantial savings in capital costs could be made with co-operation between the board and the electricity supply companies in Kenya regarding future supplies of electricity to the two territories.

Saving of £10m.

Following a preliminary discussion on the merits and disadvantages of a hydro-electric scheme, a memorandum was sent to the Kenya Company, suggesting that a saving of £10m. in capital costs would be achieved if further dams on the Nile were constructed and a power transmission line erected between Jinja and Nairobi that involved £12.8m. for a transmission line between Jinja and Nairobi which would take more than fifteen years effective output of the projected Sheld Park station in Kenya. Any saving in capital cost would benefit Uganda and Kenya and affect the price of electricity to consumers in both territories. No comments on the memorandum had yet been received by the U.E.B.

At a meeting on June 31 at Entebbe in Kampala between the chairman of the board and the company the U.E.B. suggested discussions between the two companies to make sure

that the capital costs of the various schemes were in the same ball park that both parties were therefore thinking on the same lines. That offer was accepted.

The new dam on the Nile was likely to be some miles below Owen Falls. Borings had already been made and the experience gained in building a dam and power station a few miles away would be invaluable and save time. With the largest reservoir in the world behind them, and nearly 60 years of reliable hydrological data, all Nile stations could produce power all the year round without requiring any standby thermal plant using imported oil.

The U.E.B. would welcome an independent inquiry into the technical and financial implications and would provide all possible information.

"Nearly half Uganda's imports come from Kenya, not direct from overseas." — Mr. Christopher Melmoth, Minister of Finance in Uganda.

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British Leprosy Relief Association

£22,000 Raised by Television Appeal

AT ANNUAL MEETING in London last night Alan Burns presided, the British Empire Leprosy Association decided to drop from its title "British Empire" but to retain the abbreviation "B.E.L.A." It was most regrettable to have to make the change, said the chairman but it was in the best interests of the association.

He welcomed Dr. Ross Innes as the new medical secretary, thanked Dr. Ernest Mytton his splendid work as interim medical secretary and congratulated him on his recent election to the Royal College of Physicians for seven years. He commented on the vacancy left by Dr. John Charnley who had died in Northern Rhodesia, a district commissioner, police magistrate for 15 years, also serving as secretary on Teeside and Dumfries of the National Council of Social Service for three years, and then for 20 years as an administrative officer in the civil defence training division of the Home Office.

£2,000 from T.V. Appeal

Thanks to the wonderful result of a television appeal, which had yielded £22,000, the association had been financially successful and it had been possible to make further grants to leprosy research. Dr. H. Ross Innes, which had been founded by the Government at the suggestion of Beira, which had given a capital grant of £18,500, a special contribution of £4,000 for five years, and £5,000 annually to cover the cost of running the centre with the hydro-electric power which would be supplied from the Owen Falls in Uganda.

Dr. Ross Innes reported the great work for leprosy of Sir Leonard Keeling and Sir Edward Muir, paid a special tribute to the district commissioners in Africa who were so often quite assist in sound projects for the relief of leprosy and denounced undue reliance on the sulphonaphthalimide drugs. Leprosy he insisted was too tough a disease to be conquered by using part only of the treatment; there must be integrated use of all public health measures, from leprosaria to teaching and propaganda. The medical picture of the campaign was bright, but the problem was still acute. There was need for more doctors, nurses, laboratory workers, lay workers, physiotherapists, and other auxiliary workers.

Pulp Mill for Kenya

MR. DENZIL BLUNDELL, M.P., for Forest Development in Kenya has told the Legislative Council that the Government is trying to interest a business concern in the establishment of a wood pulp mill in the colony at a cost of about £14m., as recommended by the Hiley report. It was suggested that the mill would produce about 25 tons of pulp a day, half of which would be turned into Kraft paper for cement and other bags and the remainder into paper for general purposes, printing and writing. In two years Kenya would have enough forest thinnings to operate such a plant.

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Kenya's Development Programme

MISTER T. MBOYA, Minister for the Native Affairs of Kenya, said in the House yesterday that Captain Briggs had been asked as a member of the Social Security Board, and three-quarters of the members of the development committee, to assist in the development programme of the State. His labours had to do with economic development and social development recommendations. He had prepared a report.

It was two years since the Social Security Committee had been appointed, and the report of the Kenyan Government had also been submitted. The chairman of the committee, he said, complained that little had been done to fulfil the recommendations of the Liddell Report.

African housing was another urgent problem. He stressed the importance of training facilities for African pupils, and much encouragement had been given by export markets at the expense of production for local consumption. He favoured the creation of local loan facilities rather than relying entirely on external capital. He was disturbed because though half the education grant had been allocated to the African community, when it came to applying for grants, the African child was far less than the European or Asian child.

He urged better provision for higher education of Africans, a proposal at Makere, and the establishment of a university college of full medical degrees.

"The African community," he continued, "fully appreciates some of the benefits that have gone to them as a result of the implementation of the SWA agreement." Mr. Mbonye's only comment was that it was too late, and too late.

On land consolidation, he thought that Governments should be cautious in view of the number of Africans who would become landless thereby.

Large sums of money were being spent on military and police buildings and closer administration, but political problems would not be solved by these means. Government knew that the root cause of political instability was political dissatisfaction. This should not be spent on the Kenya Regiment unless it became an all-race regiment.

Distress over health

The distribution of power had led to a large extent to who wielded power, and can assume the power. European members and non-members did not teach racialism. We are asking who simplest thing — to be recognized as individuals — as part of this society, recognized individually as equal to everyone in this country, recognized in this way in all the opportunities that are available. We ask for no African domination, except to say there should be no European domination, which is the case today. It is not African abilities that is going to frighten capital away from this country. It is Kenya politics.

Local taxation would be for the general welfare of the people in the long run, but Government should have done more to explain this.

Mr. W. Waller, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, strongly denied, as had been suggested by Mr. Mboya, that land consolidation had been forced on the Kikuyu. Any one who had been in the areas where consolidation had been carried out would be horrified if he heard someone saying that the system of farming should be brought back. Land consolidation was the answer for the future of African farming.

Lieut-Colonel Gherrie asked for an assurance that Government would give all possible assistance to mining, especially with a view to developing and exploring the mineral wealth of the Colony, but that every industry in the world had really prospered on an agricultural economy alone. He was asked with an emphasis, which had been placed on teachers training, although in the recent elections about 100 teachers or ex-teachers had been candidates and he hoped that 100 additional teachers would be proposed to train and not want to become politicians.

Group Captain Briggs, Member without Portfolio, remarked that it would have been courteous for a member to whom the House had listened with attention for three-quarters of an hour to have remained in the Council to hear the views of other members. It was possible that the hon. member would have learnt something to his advantage.

The Minister emphasized that the situation was not over, as one hon. member had said. Chances of raising money from overseas could depend on clear evidence that a period of stable Government in Kenya lay ahead and that government would be responsible and experienced hands. Irresponsible speeches could do great harm to the credit-worthiness of the Colony.

R. L. Finch, in his capacity as a member of the Kenya Legislative Assembly, said that he was in returning from a trip, holding a wireless diploma in his pocket, and was under the Swinerton Plan for starting at £20 a month rising to £30, £38. The number of visitors to Kenya, of course, had increased considerably, and commented on the immense energy and enthusiasm shown by the public inking on the project.

But speeches by the delegates from Nyanza had given the impression that they wanted land consolidation in Nyanza, having been impressed on the people against their will, and that the Swinerton Plan was nothing less than "dead for the masses". Mandates for services had adopted this title of "cessus" and there would hardly chance for any statement of criticism which resented him that did not create fear. Not only was it the main demand of the former members, but others in the public service and administrators had died and robbery by members of the government.

Mr. E. A. East, Minister for Finance and Development, said that by the middle of the year, the national debt would be £147m., against £138m. a year ago.

The Kasempa Sector of the Lake Malawi National Park will again be open to visitors from April 1 until November. Access will be limited, and visitors will require a limited times-book to be made through the Provincial Game Officer, Ndola.

All genera

SEVERAL TIMES RECENTLY we have asked for the names of the office-bearers in the Kenya African Congress. Their last elections for office were held in January, when the following were appointed: Mr. T. D. T. Bandu, president-general; Mr. B. W. Mathews, vice-president-general; Mr. C. B. Kanchunjulu, secretary-general; Mr. H. S. Falanga, vice-secretary-general; Mr. Br. S. Ondiri, treasurer-general; and Mr. S. C. W. Malifa, vice-treasurer-general.



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Somaliland Protectorate Legislature

Inaugural meeting in Hargeisa

THE GOVERNOR OF SOMALILAND, SIR T. C. M.G. opened the first meeting of the Somaliland Protectorate Legislative Council on May 21.

During the opening ceremony the 14 members, six of whom are nominated, non-official members, took the oath and then Mr. Abdurrahman Abby Farah, Administrative officer, and Mr. Richard Darlington, Education officer, received M.B.E.s and Sgt-Major Hamoud Hassan of the former Haile Constabulary received the B.E.M.

The doggerel of his address was recited in the language of the Governor, and messages of greetings and good will from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and from the Kenya and Uganda Legislative Councils.

On the second day the Governor was placed before the Council. The Hon. Michael Mariano, M.P., asked if Government would make arrangements giving details as to what schools had been finally approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, "what changes have been made by the authorities either in the respective districts or even in written reports."

The word "written" motion was moved by Col. Chell. Secretary read "Be it resolved that this Council requests the President to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Foreign Office and members of the African Legislative Council, the speaker and members of the African Legislative Council and all others who have sent messages on this occasion their hearty thanks for the message of grace and goodwill on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Council." The second motion concerned setting up of a subsidiary branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Two motions were received from Mr. Michael Mariano. The first asked that Government should undertake to make its inquiries about the possibility of one specially qualified officer appointed as Chairman of the Committee for the Organization of the Civil Service in Africa being invited to visit the Somaliland Protectorate for the purpose of advising the Government on

the question of establishing the participation of Somaliland in the Pacific service.

The second motion resulted by Mr. Michael Mariano. He resolved that an advisory board consisting of two Officers of the Information Department and three non-official Somalis should be constituted under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Somaliland. It was left up to advise on the scope and contents of the broadcasts put out by Radio Somaliland.

The first three motions were passed without alteration but the third was amended to change the membership of the advisory board which is now to consist of the Commissioner for Somaliland Affairs as chairman, the Director of Education and one other head of Department and three other members, three persons not holding office of emolument under the Crown.

The meeting ended on 22nd May.

Kenya African Rifles

CHANGES IN THE DESIGNATIONS of battalions of the Kenya African Rifles are announced. The territorial designation has been dropped, but the Uganda battalion will be known as the 4th Battalion (the Uganda Rifles), having lost the unit having been formed under this title before the formation of the K.A.R. in 1902. The 1st Battalion will be known as the second third, and the other battalion, the second sixth, the 7th K.A.R. Battalion will now be called the 1st Battalion. At the end of the 1939-45 war it was decided to keep one regular battalion in addition to those in existence in 1939. The new battalion was called the 2nd Battalion and a considerable number of senior officers and men who formed it were from 11th K.A.R. when disbanding.

This battalion changed its title in 1951 to 7th K.A.R. now reverts back to 11th K.A.R. which is more true to its history. This battalion served with the 11th East African Division from its formation at Moshi in 1943 until its return to East Africa in 1946. It was the first battalion engaged in action with the Japanese, when it fought at Lambothi Hill. The redesignation finally clears up the confusion that has existed in many people's minds between the 7th (Kenya) Battalion, and the 7th (Uganda) Territorial Battalion which served in Burma and was placed in suspended animation in 1946.

In addition to the infantry battalions, the Headquarters of the 70th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade, and signals, transport and mechanical engineering units are shortly to become part of the K.A.R. and will incorporate the name of the Regiment in their title.

Kenya Africans to Tour Britain

A PARTY OF EIGHT CHIEFS and local officials have arrived in this country from Kenya for a six-weeks' study tour arranged by the British Council, during which they will visit Southampton, Manchester, Edinburgh and Barford (Warwickshire). They are:

Chief Johnson MCALE, of Kwale district of the Coast Province. Principal of the Government adult school at the Gedi settlement in the Kilifi district.

Mr. Isaiah Odour, manager of the D.E.B. schools in the South Nyanza district and a member of the Advisory Council on African Education.

Chief Hezron Mukenyi, of the Tiriki location of N. Nyanza district. Secretary of the Tiriki Traders' Association and chairman of the Coffee Growers' Association.

Mr. Jason Kirui, of the Masai tribe. Headmaster of Kajiado intermediate school.

Chief William Wamalwa, a Bukusu from the Trans-Nzoia district. Has served in the Soil Conservation Service of the Agricultural Department with the rank of district head leveller.

Chief Matilda Muoka, of the Ikutha location.

Chief Bernard Makanga Matu of Kagongo, Baragwi location. Member of the Provincial Advisory Council, the African District Council of Embu and the District Education Board.

Mr. Samuel Gitu, from the Fort Hall district where he has a large farm. Chief of location 3. One of the leaders A.C.C. Church and Schools movement.

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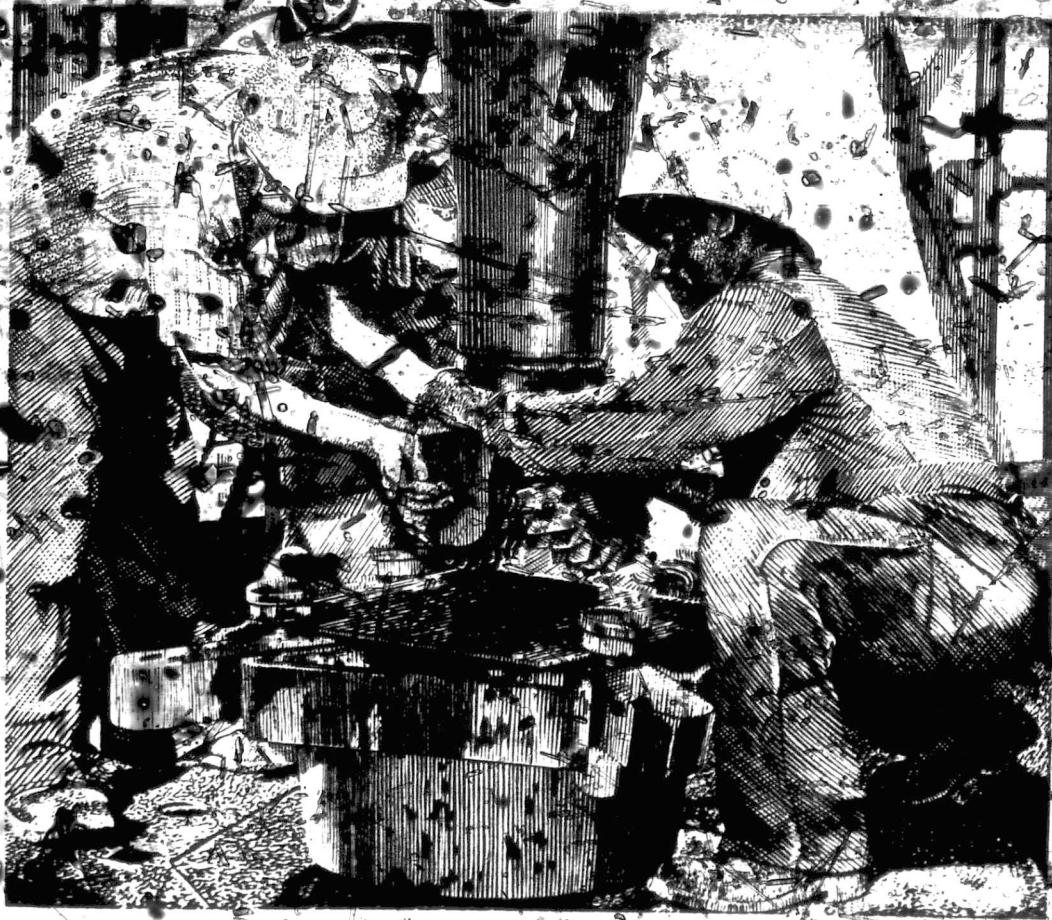


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Fixed Prices at Uganda

A GUARANTEED MINIMUM PRICE of 1s. 6d. per lb. for cotton, a starting per lb., has been agreed for new season, two cents higher than last season. Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of the Uganda Cotton Marketing Board said, "It was agreed for the £20m in the Price Assistance Fund that it had not been possible to increase minimum price at this time in the year."

He described as preposterous the suggestion made by African politicians that growers should receive 1s. 6d. per lb. for the cotton. To have paid this price last year would not only have run up the assistance fund but would have cost the country about £2m. When the budget was set for cotton in June the price will be increased from 75 cents to 80 cents per lb.

Ethiopia and the Sudan

Joint Communiqué after Discussions

A JOINT ETHIOPIAN-SUDANESE COMMUNIQUE issued as a result of the visit by Sayed Abdalla Khalil, Prime Minister of the Sudan to Ethiopia, and broadcast from Khartoum and Addis Ababa reads:

"Full understanding was expressed as to the necessity of close co-operation between the two neighbouring countries in all political and economic matters affecting their common interests. It was further agreed to study setting commercial and economic relations on a view to providing yet greater development and scope to trade between the two countries."

"Mindful that the closest friendship, collaboration and understanding of the two nearest-neighbouring sister-countries are of paramount importance to the welfare, peace, stability and prosperity in Central and Eastern Africa, the governments have pledged themselves to work together in the harmony and understanding for these ends."

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Of Commodity Concern

The Standard Bank of South Africa has called meetings of the holders of its £2,000 shares for June 19th to consider the affairs concerning the capital of the company. It is proposed to reduce it from £2,000,000 into 5m. £1 shares (all issued and £1 paid) and 7m. shares of £1 which will have been issued fully paid to £12m. divided into 12m. shares of £1, by extinguishing the liability of the unissued or un-called capital on the 22 shares and reducing their nominal amount to £1. The capital could then be increased again by the creation of 2m. new shares of £1.

One new agricultural project of the Sudan is expected to be in operation before the end of the year. The Government would at once subscribe £2m. of an authorized capital of £2m. Sayed Meek el Marra, lately Director of Surveys, is expected to be the first managing director of a new authority to be appointed.

No success has so far been attained by the Tanganyikan Government to raise capital in other sterling areas following the failure of East African Railways and Harbours Administration to raise funds for the construction of the branch line in connexion with the proposed Kilombero Valley sugar scheme.

British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., a company greatly interested in Africa, where it has undertaken work in connection with the Kariba and Owen Falls hydro-electric schemes, made a group profit in 1957 of just under £32m. after providing nearly £1m. for taxation.

Kakuzi Fibreglass, Ltd., reported a net profit of £12,000 for the year ended February 28 last before tax and dividends. A final dividend of 25% makes 40% for the year against 30% the previous year. The company has purchased a new mixed farm for £2,500.

The Uganda Electricity Board generated 12,454,008 units in April, compared with 10,122,210 units in the same month last year. Output for the first four months of this year at 46,451,834 units was 56.8% above last year's.

In the first 12 weeks of the Rhodesian tobacco auction season just over 50m. lbs. have been sold for £9,556,219, an average of 39.52d. per lb. Since most all grades' prices are rather above last year's averages.

Industrial relations in Britain's overseas territories are reviewed in a Central Office of Information pamphlet entitled "Labour in the United Kingdom Dependencies" (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 3d.).

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., will recommend a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, less tax, making a total distribution of 2s. 6d. per share for the year ended March 31, 1958.

Output of East African Railways and Harbours in the first four months of this year were £7,175,000, (£465,000 below the estimate), against £7,578,000 in the same period last year.

The new Salisbury offices of Dunford, Hall and Partners, Ltd., public relations consultants, are in Royal House, Stanley Avenue.

The capacity of the automatic plant in Thika of the Metal Co. of East Africa, Ltd., is about 400 cans per minute.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has sold 24,620 pounds of ivory in 1957, worth £20,025.

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.

IN HIS ANNUAL STATEMENT Mr. Frank Taylor, chairman of Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., said: "During the year conditions continued to be exceptionally difficult for our East African construction company, and your directors have decided to bring our activities in this field to a close. Our East African trading company, in spite of increasing domestic and foreign competition, has added to its group's profits, and is actively striving to extend its range of agencies."

British and Commonwealth Shipping

THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., posted group profits of £1,919,000 (£2,973,000) after tax and £4,556,000 (£2,887,000) for the calendar year 1956. The final dividend is 11%, making 17s. 6d. for the year. The directors recommended the capitalization of a sum of £321,500 out of the share premium account and the application of this sum in paying up in full 603,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each and the distribution thereof amongst ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one new ordinary share of 10s. (which will be converted into ordinary stock) for every 20 ordinary stock units held.

B.O.A.C. Agreement with C.A.A.

Before the House of Commons

MR. HANNAH, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, made a statement in the House of Commons last week on B.O.A.C.'s agreement with Central African Airways to operate their external services for the next 10 years.

Replies to Conservative members who had expressed concern over the agreement, the Minister said:

"The negotiations were initiated by Central African Airways on a commercial basis. Thereafter, discussions took place to seek approval for the agreement so that no unnecessary complications would be involved."

"The services between South Africa and the above countries will soon operate in pool flights. On behalf of the new agreement B.O.A.C. will operate 10 flights per week, the latter's share of the routes, and under the arrangement which will extend to 1967, over the current period of the agreement a total revenue of £1m. We have assured the staff in their commercial function that within the existing capacity of the pools of routes the route

"the aviation authorities in the Federation considered the scheme proposed by Hunting Clan Air Holdings Ltd. The choice was clearly a matter for the Federal Government for reasons which have been stated by the Federal Government. Safety preferred the arrangement between B.O.A.C. and B.O.A."

COMMODORE HAROLD: "There is considerable uneasiness in the way this deal has been brought about."

MR. WATKINSON: "This is the decision of a sovereign Government in Africa, one which they have decided to take."

MR. RANKIN: "Are not the very people to be blamed for this dangerous view of the fact that this firm was not in a very safe state?"

MR. WATKINSON: "I understand that these firms are a very small proportion of the total revenue which B.O.A.C. will receive by the deal."

Earlier Mr. Watkinson had received a communication from Hunting Clan Air Holdings Ltd., which in common with the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company, made the first offer. Hunting Clan Air Holdings have criticized the B.O.A.C. deal as "uncommercial" as it could have been made only by a company with unlimited resources. The members of the consortium were Mr. P. L. Hunting, chairman of Hunting Clan Holdings; Lord Thaverwick, vice-chairman; Mr. J. Thomson, a member of the Hunting Clan Air Holdings board and financial director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company; Mr. Anthony Davy, director of Hunting-Clan Air Holdings; and Mr. M. H. Curtis, managing director of Hunting-Clan Air Transport.

Cape-Tripoli Road Proposed

Influence on Inter-territorial Trade

THE FIRST AFRICAN Regional Road Conference ended last Friday in Salisbury with the delegates from East, Central and South Africa, the Belgian Congo and the Ports of East Africa determined to hammer the "Governments" into improving existing roads between Cape Town and Nairobi. The importance of road links from Africa to give access to west coast ports in case of emergency was also agreed.

The estimated cost of the Cape Town-Nairobi road is £2m. The route would be from Cape Town to Bloemfontein or Kimberley, Johannesburg, Pretoria, through Victoria, Salisbury and Chirundu, thence or from Beira, through Bulawayo and Victoria Falls to Kampala and then to Lusaka, Mpika, Mbaya, Iringa, Dodoma, Arusha and Namaacha.

Mr. V. Atkin, president of the South African Chamber of Industry, qualified such a road with neighbouring territories increasing to £10m. Many years if a road were built. Mr. H. Pool, of S.A.S.A., declared that the Federation, committed to a programme of industrial expansion, would require markets in east Africa.

Mr. Arthur Gaskins' Letter

MR. ARTHUR GASKINS was written to a letter to

"...a week since Mr. Gaskins, Boy Band Long Home, passed his power to Sir Roy Welensky and his whites in the Central African Federation, announced protest. 'Whoops,' says Welensky, 'that'll end the Central African Order of the Labour Party. Africans who are not black will be called as agitators.'

"We are glad that this gets mentioned. Nigeria next. But where is his center? Permanent ministry for the white minority? What would you do? Help Wilson Jones proclaim this to the world as in England? Will it be the same? We are English! Ninety per cent of Africans are one for nothing? Does history teach that nationalism is nonsense? Politics?"

"And what of Kenya? Five million Africans ask the party with 50,000 Europeans as the best state? We have these men again the Lytton ideal: 'Send in the King, send in that African Settler whipped and go to gaol for praying in my church.' Hush, now, do not tell the best. Strategic base, you know, Embasa, Salisbury, Simiontown. Hurrah for marching, smoke and power and glory! Are bases a guarantee to defend a people? Will man them with us? Will he enter there with your own business? Not my business whether the last mentioned country becomes friend or foe? One hundred million, look, five million, whoa."

"Are these the wing ideas? Is it not a nation? Surely we hold them as instruments of these ends? Is it not our Commonwealth, democracy, empire that we are fighting for? Our Commonwealth, our ties with Europe, and our ties with America, with uncommitted peoples?

"Do not our friends, I do not know, but I think, a safe in this ship than the private plan to fit the white leaven into the black man's life, sowing it by trying to do the opposite?"

Mr. Philip Broadbent replied:

"What would be the answer?" asked Mr. Arthur Gaskins. "In the answer, nothing can undo the mischief which itself does in the federation, simply because it is confused and confusing. It misrepresents British Government policy and its intentions towards the Commonwealth. It is a call of independence for East Africa, and a call for England to leave. 'England is leaving, let her be left alone'—strangled to death. And her, as she is better known, logic than for human sense. William of Wykeham would not have referred to Commonwealth as 'wounds, blights and blights'. Mr. Gaskins must come up to London Saturday to keep them with him, not afraid instead of merely reading about them."

Overseas Service Course

OVERSEAS SERVICES are organizing Study Conferences in August of this year for men and women, either home-based or on tour from overseas appointments, and lectures with some knowledge of Tropical Africa. Under the general title of Colonialism and the Handing Over of Power, the following subjects will be discussed:

The change over in politics and administration; the development of commerce and industry with western contacts and interests; towards a multi-racial Commonwealth; the individual and the old groupings under modern structures; cultures and religions; Re-integrating the individual in the new environment; education and the social services; personal relations and impersonal forces. Each course will consist of a lecture lasting about one hour, followed by a general discussion and questions. The speakers will probably include Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Dr. Bruce Miss Gaskin, Professor Kenneth Kirkwood, Mr. J. E. Oxenham, Mr. David Williams and many others of equally wide experience. One Course will be held at Duncton House, Midhurst, Sussex, from August 12 to 16, and another at Heriot's Hospital, Andrew's, Scotland, from August 26 to 30. Applications for vacancies should be made to Mr. W. H. Siscom, C.M.G., in the London office of Overseas Service Education Council, London, SW.1 (Telephone 9611), from whom all particulars can be obtained. The fees for each course will be £10 guineas and a non-returnable registration fee of £1 guinea.

News Round-Brief

A economic survey is to be made in the Solomons early next year.

An increase in the size of the Federal Parliament from 50 to 59 members has been proposed.

Exceptionally heavy rainfall in Somaliland Province has caused damage in Harissa and Odeima.

A European party recently visited Nairobi. Kenya polo players are visiting Rhodesia in July.

A team of anthropologists, Kenya, which met in April comprised 11 Africans, one Asian, and two Europeans.

The Kenyan Farmers' Union has asked the Kenyan chief of the I.C.I.A. to be the "representative" of its membership.

The Government of the Sudan has decided not to recognise the People's Republic of China until that country is admitted to the United Nations.

The Directorate of Colonial Surveys has been renamed the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and the Colonial Geological Survey the Overseas Geological Survey.

Prisoners in detention camps in Kenya are now at a rate of about 1,700 monthly. About 400 Kuku men are now being arrested for illegal entry into Nairobi.

Seven African children were slashed to death and nine injured by an African who ran amok with a bush knife in Fort Hall last week. Local police have arrested a man.

Proposed by the Morogoro Town Council, Tanganyika Territory, provides for a membership of 21, of whom six would be officials and 15 non-officials, nine of the latter being elected and six nominated.

The moratorium nomination day will be followed by election into Western electoral areas of Northern Rhodesia headed by the South African W. Wroth who was minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources. Polling day will be on Monday,

Wise Call

Nationalised railways in Rhodesia are to receive some 10 years arrears of wage increases ranging from about £12 12s. to £900. Ultimately the federal Government, now responsible for these matters, raised

its railway pension rates to those of Southern Rhodesia, backdating the increases to June 1945.

Now the Salisbury Government has decided to close the difference between the two pension rates from January 1st, 1944, to June 30, 1954. Major G. H.

Long, a senior vice-president and chairman of the African Section of the Nyasaland Branch of the British Empire Service League, said when he announced

this decision: "It has been agreed and must be taken action

that the Government is willing to pay all the history of war disability pensions throughout the whole world which justifies the stand taken by the League in the matter." More than 200 ex-Askaris will benefit. The minimum annual pension rate has been raised from £12 12s. to £75.

League in Africa

Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, told the annual meeting of the League of Malaria Control, even if they alone could afford a full national health service, he was not sure that it would be right to establish it; he deplored a health service developed by unaffiliated organizations and individuals to a government's neglect. Mrs. H. E. Lambert, who was re-elected president, spoke of steadily mounting expenses and the need for more publicity for the league's activities.

"Too much of our revenue is collected with too little regard to ability to pay," said Mr. Christopher Melville, Minister of Finance in Uganda.

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Debate on the Dow Report

(Continued from page 1348)

Jam doctrine is sometimes modified. There are doubts in the minds of the commissioners whether there should be any controls and regulations to prevent excesses of individualism, and whether they want to be extended in time.

Having said that I recognize that there are some great virtues in the report which are outstanding. These include the attitude of the commission towards sectionalism, and separation, and the fact that they believe profoundly that discrimination ought to go and that somehow or other the structure of society should be such that economically financially people can fully co-operate, to whatever community they belong.

Some remarkable changes were coming in the last year, and in this there had been extraordinary developments in land settlement schemes. But we must not underrate the sense of security on which progress depended. As the Government of Kenya had said to the Secretary of State: "It would be most injudicious to try to move faster than public opinion allowed towards the breaking down of tribal and racial boundaries, particularly those boundaries which distinguish the various areas of land assigned to separate communities and separate tribal groups."

The Commission was rather iconoclastic in its approach, and it laid down standards and guaranteed prices which could not be kept up, but the agricultural production of the Colonies largely resulted from those prices. It would be fatal if they were discontinued.

The report stated that it would be desirable to open up some land for lease in the European Highlands because of the intense bitterness and resentment felt amongst Africans at the time, was ripe for some slight modification of policy.

"Undoubtedly European public opinion has still to be converted to this point of view, but if we wish to have genuine co-operation between the races, it is really important politically that this problem should be tackled without delay."

M. Profumo's Reply

Replying for the Government, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. JOHN PROFUMO, said that we should remember that the whole approach of the report on land tenure was based on the question: "What is economically the best use of the small fertile areas in East Africa?" The commissioners thought that it should be treated as a economic and agricultural problem, not a political one, and that the local Government should concentrate not on who was to have the land, but how it could be best used.

Evidence did not contradict the Governor of Kenya's opinions that no tribe of community was ill prepared in the interest of development to throw open its land to other tribes or communities. To force the pace would cause disquiet everywhere.

The main recommendation on land tenure was that it should be to assist the emergence of individual ownership where conditions were suitable, bringing such down under a statutory law rather than leave it to be disposed of under native law and custom. The Minister continued:

"No one will become landless as the result of consolidation. It is not that in time there will be a number of people who cannot obtain land on which to farm because it would mean rendering an economic unit subsistence. What is to happen to these people? First, there will be opportunities for consolidated land. Secondly, there will be opportunities for diversified labour in craftsmen, artisans, and traders, particularly because of the need to service the new markets and new villages coming into existence. Thirdly, there will be opportunities caused by industrial and commercial development in the reserves, and particularly in the townships, which in many cases are ripe for expansion and development. I hope there will be a chance to work outside the reserves."

"There is a misconception about consolidation. This goes to the root of some of the fears—*the same people's little bit of land will be taken away* and they will get nothing in return. But there will be people without land."

Mr. MUNIBA: "Do you mean the same people will lose their right of tenancy?"

Mr. PROFUMO: "That is true. Good progress has already been made in working out the legal position and the form of future title. The working party foreshadowed in the original dispatch has, with the help of the Secretary of State's adviser on land tenure, made excellent progress and the appointment of a special land tenure officer is recommended in the report. This has ensured speed and efficiency. There is now every hope that

preparation of the necessary legislation will not be too long delayed, although even now it is not likely to be a matter of a few months."

Mr. WILLIAMS referred to possible local difficulties in Uganda on land tenure. The matter really is a local one, but I am sure that the distinguished African member of the Mission for Land Tenure, Mr. Munganya, will, with his wisdom and experience, develop a policy in this matter which will be acceptable to African feeling throughout Uganda."

The Royal Commission was opposed to the so-called *Land Commission* for reasons it made plain. They hoped in this way the establishment of village settlements scattered in the Highlands would acquire by the Government a large area of which would work under labour on European terms. For the time being, however, the Tanganyika Government do not feel able to agree to this recommendation, as they believe that the squatter system may well have been suitable in the circumstances of that country. The Royal Commission, however, have seen the advantages of alternative systems. A point stated in the report expected very shortly.

Assessment of Problems

The Commission recommended that the East African territories in matter of urgency should make a detailed assessment of the problems which arise in the urban areas of their territories and frame policies accordingly. We have had issued recently a fascinating and thought-provoking paper by the East African Institute of Social and Economic Research, one of the often unremembered institutions founded on a regional basis in East Africa which serve all the territories with a devotion and enthusiasm more than equal to that they get. We have had a study of particular conditions in Kampala, which raises many social issues of worldwide importance.

With a similar recognition of the importance of this issue, the Governor of Tanganyika, detached one of their most senior and experienced administrative officers to undertake a study for 12 months of the problems of urban development in the Trust Territory in the light of an investigation of similar problems in neighbouring areas. Mr. Molohad has now submitted a report to his Government.

These researches and other similar materials are to be the subject of another technical and administrative conference which the Colonial Secretary is planning to convene early next year in Africa.

Dr. MUNIBA and others referred to the regional approach to East African problems. The commissioners' recommendations regarding a regional approach to these problems present considerable controversy in the three territories. Nevertheless, in Tanganyika and Uganda there is beginning to be recognition among the more informed of the value of the High Commission and its services and of co-ordinated economic activity. Given time of present education and publicity, there is every hope that the force of the commission's economic assessment must emerge, and that the practical difficulties of a truly organic East African co-operation for economic purposes must have full weight.

I would like to assure you that there was no intention of imposing political control on East Africa. I do not think I need do more than remind the House of the declaration on this matter—a very broad declaration in short terms made by H.M. Government in November, 1945. This seems to me fully to meet the main considerations here stressed. We will stick by that.

Capital and Services

Running through the whole report is the theme that the transformation of Africa which depends on raising the income of African subsistence farmers requires for its swift development a large infusion of external capital, skill, and enterprise both for private and public purposes.

There can be no accurate answer to the question how much the Royal Commission's recommendations would cost to fulfil, because so many of these are directed to changes of policy whose cost cannot readily be determined. The Governors included that over the five years 1946-50, about £147,000 would be needed in external loans for essential projects undertaken in line with the commission's report, and about £250m. for the gross cost of all governmental works during the same period.

The main item is loan finance. All these various factors have already been re-assessed by the East African Commissioners, who came to the conclusion that the total sum which it would be realistic for them to aim to spend altogether on capital account in the five years 1946-50 would be about £200m. Assuming a proceeding of 5 per cent., it would be necessary for African Governments, like the High Commission, between them to raise internal and external loans amounting to £150m. H.M. Government will do everything they can to help the East African Government to raise a

much of this money as they do from the International Bank or other international sources.

It would, however, be necessary to suppose that it will be possible to raise more than a small proportion of this money in this way.

"There is some misconception I should like to remove.

Mr. Johnson and others condemned the philosophy of laissez faire economics as letting loose the hounds of laissez faire economics on primitive man in East Africa. The commissioners have been talked about in some quarters rather freely as Adam Smith on sugar. I think they have been rather cavalierly misrepresented.

"They were not suggesting that the easiest way to remove some of the tensions and frustrations of East African life was to remove all the checks to the simple operation of economic forces and let the weaker go under. All for nothing, they were trying to do was to point out that if East Africa is to develop as elsewhere one cannot help both workers and employers.

If an African wants to earn his living, as is abundantly influencing his Government and by maintaining his relations with his fellows he must be prepared to face the hazards of producing and consuming as an individual, and he must be helped and encouraged to do so where there is no escaping the simple economic truth that division of labour is the key to enhanced productivity.

"It would be a tragic commentary on the blinding of many to this fundamental truth, which is the prime lesson of the African Commission, if those Africans in Kenya who are most vociferous in advancing their claims for political equality and social opportunity were to continue trying to sabotage the efforts of Government to bring the African into the modern economy by giving him the opportunity to develop his land as an individual in the same way as they have given him the chance to vote as an individual.

A Fuller Life for All

"If I were to try to pick out from my report the most important guide to the future development of East Africa I should say that it was this clear-sighted recognition of the fact that if flexible, responsive Governments are to be created it can only be with the sustaining power of a flexible economy where all productive elements can readily be mobilized across the barriers of custom and race to yield the material for a fuller life for all."

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) said he was in Uganda when

the commissioners were there and was impressed by the way in which they carried out their task.

"Because the political Education Africans in Uganda had held back from developing their land and from appreciating the significance of economic developments. Fortunately King Kabaka had been allowed to come and African farmers were now playing a full part in economic life, social progress proving that when political conditions are ripe people are prepared to cooperate".

The African trading community was now able to play a much more important part in the consumer trade in Uganda. He regretted, however, that the development of cooperative enterprises had been shelved. The excuse was that there was no available.

"If finance is not available, how can the Uganda administration raise £1 m. out of the coffee and tea price assessments for their own purposes? The money comes directly from the pockets of the farmers. They were promised that funds would be used solely to maintain fair prices for the own commodities."

White Highlands

In Kenya we had to see to the African community that development will help them. Many believed that it would make the rich richer and the poor comparatively poorer. Europeans should ensure that the rewards of frontier economic development were shared with the Africans. Agricultural wages in the White Highlands were far too low, although the Europeans were now making enormous profits.

Only one tenth of the White Highlands were being farmed and he appealed to the Kenya Government to open it up for African farming with suitable safeguards, thus bringing the races together in agricultural co-operation.

On the question of co-operative farms the Colonial Office and the territorial Government should investigate the very successful Gezira scheme in the Sudan in order to see whether a similar project plan could be adopted for the under-developed areas in East Africa.

If The Money Were Our Own

Sir Arthur Kirby's Test

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, made a strong appeal for maximum economy by all members of the staff when he addressed the annual general meeting of the European Staff Association of the Railway. He said:

"It behoves each of us to consider that every cent, whether on labour, materials or expenditure of any sort, is effectively spent on profit-earning. We have to develop in ourselves the same attitude towards spending as if the money were our own and the business our own personal affair. I often apply the criterion to a proposal by asking myself whether I would spend the money if the business were my own and I had to rely on its profit for my existence. I earnestly ask all of you to suggest to your heads of departments any way of saving money or point out where you think we are wasting money."

The next few years are going to be difficult. Our task is to give the most efficient transport service at the lowest possible cost. Each of us can become satisfied of our service. We must avoid the possibility of the E.A.R. & H. becoming a deficit concern — and we should aim at so doing not by increasing rates but by minimizing expenditure and maintaining the high standard of performance of which we have reason to be proud.

Referring to a suggestion by Mr. C. L. Duly, president of the association, that salaries should again be adjusted to cover increases in the cost of living, he said:

"Whilst management is aware that there has been an increase in the cost of living since the consolidation of 15% in salaries from July, 1952, it is not satisfied that it has yet reached the stage where an increase in salaries is justified. Nevertheless, the position is being closely watched and perhaps you could send to my office details and facts in your connection that an adjustment may be called for. I assure you that the utmost consideration will be given to your case. Like you, I am most apprehensive of the results if we start the spiral once more".

JUNE 5, 1957

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early late
August

late August /
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MINING

R.S.T. Reduces Output by 10%
"Emergency Supply and Demand Position"

THE RHODESIAN & TANGANZIKA TRUST LTD. announced a 10% production cut at its Roan Antelope and Mufumbwe copper mines from Saturday last.

This cut of about 18,000 tons annually, representing nearly 1% of world production, is the group's contribution towards curbing the supply and demand position. At the current rate of production the Roan mine is equivalent to 5% of total output over three months.

15,500 long tons and the Antelope 12,500 long tons.

No production cut is contemplated Chibuluma because it is a new mine and has no repayment obligations to the U.S. Government, and the group does not intend to alter any existing long-term development plans at Mufumbwe West and Chibuluma. When full-scale production begins in 1961 the two projects should yield about 80,000 tons of copper a year.

C. A. Acutt, resident director in the Anglo-American office, Salisbury, has said: "We are not planning any voluntary reduction in our output at our copper mining operations."

Three major American companies—Anaconda, Phelps Dodge and Miami—have reduced their monthly output by about 4,500 tons and two smaller R.S.T. mines have closed down. After allowing for these reductions, it is estimated that world production still exceeded current consumption by about 150,000 tons annually.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, which last year produced from its Belgian Congo copper mines 244,472 tons of copper or more than 10% of the world output, is not expected to reduce production.

Mining Dividend

ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LTD. have declared an interim dividend equal to 5s. 6d. per share in respect of the year ending December 31, 1957.

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(Please mention this journal)

The Beers Consolidated Mine

THE BEERS CONSOLIDATED LTD. earned a profit of \$2,844,847, in the calendar year 1956, compared with \$1,146,640 in the previous year. Netting absorbed £20,600 and £214,150 was appropriated for expenditure on assets in excess of 10% of capital. £1,250,000 is required to finance dividends, requiring £100,000, and on this deficit shares of £1.67 6d. leaving a carry-forward of £8,612,414, against £1,019,101 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £200 ordinary shares of £2 10s. each and £4,000,819 in preference shares of 5s. Capital Reserve stands at £19,391,599, and revenue to £15,000 in special reserves at £1,471,935, and current liabilities at £6,101,882. Total assets appear at £2,577,409, assets £436,753, advances on land at £1,000, debts interest in subsidiary £1,987,06 quoted securities £5,439 (£500 par value £8,259,134), cash £1,000, and current assets at £14,486,084, including £1,000 in cash.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs. W. Marshall Clark, A. G. H. Thompson, Forsyth-Hallgarth, H. J. Joel, D. Ferlary, H. H. Oppenheimer, P. Oppenheimer, H. P. Reid, and A. Wilson. Major-General J. P. Col. Valiela, and Reginald Leeper, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis (retired).

The London Committee consists of Sir Ronald Leeper (chairman), and Messrs. H. N. Abrahams, E. C. Barings, W. Chapple, H. J. Joel, F. J. Oppenheimer, J. C. Willis, with Messrs. R. V. Pitchard and Mr. G. Steele as alternates.

The annual general meeting was held in London on June 12, 1956.

Globe and Phoenix Report

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX INSURANCE LTD. earned a profit of £226,602 in 1956. Netting absorbed £10,000. Taxation absorbs £21,800. Dividends retaining 50%, less tax, require £69,000, leaving a carry-forward of £98,508.

The issued capital is £200,000 in 5s. units. Revenue reserves stand at £59,678, current liabilities at £136,953, fixed assets £442,100, quoted investments at £151,135, and current assets at £39,060. Payable ore reserves are estimated at 178,300 tons averaging 17.42 dwt. per ton, and further probably payable are at 37,000 tons averaging 18.76 dwt.

The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquisten (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, M.C., (deputy chairman), Mr. H. Younger, Sir Richard Sheddell, and Sir Ronald M. Seccombe. Mr. John Priest.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 12, 1956.

Uruwira Minerals

URUWIRA MINERALS LTD. announced on Tuesday further to the board's recent announcement regarding the flooding of the 6th and 7th levels of the mine, dewatering and repair and reinstallation of essential equipment are proceeding satisfactorily, and limited production has been resumed, but full production cannot be expected for some weeks. The consequent loss of revenue to the company, coupled with the run of low-grade ore that was being mined prior to the mishap, is placing a severe strain on the company's financial resources.

Copper Price Proposals

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in Salisbury last week that the Rhodesian Selection Trust and Anglo-American Corporation groups would submit proposals to their customers to establish a common Rhodesian price for copper.

Rostermont Gold Mines, Ltd.

ROSTERMONT GOLD MINES LTD. earned a profit of £521 in the calendar year 1956, compared with a loss of £5,065 in the previous year. Some of the figures subject to last week's issue were inaccurate. The debit balance carried forward was £149,196 as stated.

Mining Bills

An Industrial Conciliation Bill introduced into the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia recently by the Home Minister, who is also minister of Labour, provides for the establishment of multi-racial trade unions. Mr. Garfield Todd said that it was essential that control of the country should lie with Parliament, not with big business or a trade union monopoly.

The rebuilt Finance Club has now opened the Roan African National Trust Fund, Northern Rhodesia.

To encourage gardening, the Roan mine is to mine at Luanwa in a sponsored results competition on the African townships. Emphasis is to be given to the scheme will be plants, seeds, flowers and mature.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Importance of Capital Expenditure Programme

THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 23, MR. GILLET being in the chair.

In accordance with the agenda, the meeting first approved the accounts for the financial year ended December 31, 1956. The profit and loss account for 1956, circulated to the shareholders, showed a gross profit of F. 6,579,082,805. Taking into account the amortization of the year, the provision for taxation on profits, and the sundry charges, the available profit balance, including the amount brought forward, totalled F. 4,632,219,794.

Out of this balance, F. 228,570,219— and F. 1,000,000— have been allocated respectively to the reserve fund and the special reserves and contingencies fund. A sum of F. 72,607,681— was carried forward. The amount available for distribution was accordingly F. 4,141,624.

The board fixed the net dividend for the year 1956 at F. 2,300 francs per share (or 1.723— per tenth of a share). Taking into account the two interim dividends of F. 700 francs paid in December, 1956, and in February 1957, this entails a supplementary dividend amounting to F. 900— net per share, or F. 90— net per tenth of a share.

The chairman informed the meeting that MM. H. J. Paulus and L. Van Bree had resigned their directors' mandates of the date of this meeting. The meeting conferred on Mr. Buttenbach the title of Honorary Director. Mr. Van Bree was confirmed in his title of honorary chairman which he held since he left the company's chairmanship.

MM. J. P. Paulus and L. Wallef were appointed directors and M. A. Bourgeois auditor of the company.

Mr. Sengier's Statement

After evoking the commemoration in Africa of the fiftieth anniversary of the company and paying tribute to the abilities and devotion of the personnel, MR. SENGIER, chairman of the Executive committee of Union Minière, emphasized the importance of the capital expenditures programme in the mining, metallurgical, social and hydroelectric fields necessary to develop the productions of the company.

The copper production reached 247,400 metric tons in 1956. The tonnage delivered to the consumers during the financial year amounted to 235,600 tons. The characteristic figure of the account is the following: Net amount distributed to the shareholders, including the Comité Spécial du Katanga, 2,856 millions. Taxes and duties, 3,432 millions. Royalty to the Comité Spécial du Katanga, 331 millions. Amortization 900 millions. Capital expenditures, including 525 millions for Le Marinel power-station, 2,241 millions. Amount carried to reserve 978 millions of which: to the statutory reserve fund (5% of the profit) 228 millions to the general reserve and contingencies fund 450 millions.

Mr. Sengier emphasized the State's growing share in the results of the activity of Union Minière.

The year 1955 and 1956 were for the copper market a very special period of transition, marked in 1955 by a deficiency of production resulting from various strikes and in 1956 by a still tight situation becoming easier in the course of the second half of the year as a conse-

quence of the increased production and the softening of consumption.

During this period the copper quotation registered strong fluctuations unknown in the past, varying in New York from 50 to 46 cents in 1955 and from 32 to 50 cents in 1956. The last figures, however, correspond to the revaluation of 53 cents in Atlanta in 1956. The quotations recently to levels approximating 30 cents, quotations as high as those reached toward the end of 1955 and the beginning of 1956, concerned, Mr. Sengier, are prejudicial to the interests of producers and consumers by encouraging the closing up of mines with questionable profitability and by stimulating the use of substitute products. On the other hand, due to the exaggerated deterioration of quotations certain products

at a loss.

It would be imprudent, added Mr. Sengier, to make forecasts regarding consumption and quotations of the metal, but there are good reasons to be optimistic.

The renovation and extension programme of Union Minière will be carried out, excluding unforeseen circumstances without raising new capital, which will enable the company to keep itself in a good position as regards its production costs. Mr. Sengier recalled that the latter vary according to a certain extent according to the selling price and this is a stabilizing factor. Satisfactory results can be expected for the future.

Points from the Directors

The capital of the company was raised from 1.63 billion Congolese francs without issuing new shares, by deduction of 3 billion francs from the special reserve and contingencies fund.

The company's copper production marked further progress in 1956, reaching 247,452 metric tons against 247,671 tons in 1955. Cobalt output amounted to 9,682 metric tons, against 8,267 tons in 1955.

The other productions were zinc concentrates, sodium, uranium, radium, germanium and precious metals.

Important quantities of overburden were removed at the Kambove copper-concentrates deposit, and the opening of the Kambove-West mine, the exploitation of which was decided with a view to compensate the future reduction of production in the Kipushi deposit, is in progress.

The producing capacity of the Shituru electrolysis plant was brought to 10,000 tons a year with the commissioning of a new electrolytic copper removal section.

The first civil engineering works connected with the erection of the new Western lixiviation-electrolysis plants were undertaken.

The increase of its cobalt production enabled the company to reduce its selling price from 2.60\$ to 2.35\$ per lb. This measure, followed by a new reduction to 2\$, early in 1957, will presumably have a favourable influence on the metal consumption.

A programme designed to develop the cobalt uses was undertaken, and an "Institut du Cobalt" (Cobalt Development Institute) was created, grouping the representatives of the main cobalt world producers, their executive organ being the "Centre d'Information du Cobalt" (Cobalt Information Centre). In

The action of this organization over the commercial qualities nor the fixing of the conditions of the metal markets.

The export of uranium oxide continued in accordance with the existing agreements.

The Belingwe power-station was put into service in 1955. Three of the four groups are operating by mid-March 1957.

The supply of electric power to Northern Rhodesia began on October 1, 1956, after the completion of the 220,000-watt Marimba Siding generating station.

Company Report

Rhodesian Corporation Limited

Dividend Maintained

MR. F. R. PETERS, CHAIRMAN

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., was held on May 22 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, London, E.C.

F. R. Peters chairman presided.

The chairman said: "The balance on the cash and fixed assets account for the year ended September 30, 1956, relating to £55,270, is £8,715 less than the previous year. This reduction is due to less revenue from company earnings retained for dividends or for future profit current during last season's operations."

"In accordance with the policy announced by the chairman at the last general meeting, the board declared a dividend of 10% (less tax) for the year under review, being the one payment in kind warrants were posted on April 1st last, the dividend is the same as for 1955. I can proudly say that for the current year up to date our profits from the corporation's various enterprises, including sales of investment, have been more than maintained, without taking into account the profit on the sale of the Venterburg Estate. I should like to say that the board was particularly pleased to be able to dispose of that estate, which in our view lends itself only to specialist development of a residential nature, and while regretting the disposal of any large assets the directors are of the opinion that the price for purchase was genuine and not likely to recoup."

"Turning to the balance-sheet, under the heading of fixed assets is an item of freehold property in Bulawayo which is the site of Bulawayo on which stands the corporation's new office block, to be erected and the laboratory in connexion with which is that tenders have been called for the erection of a seven-storey building but will not be available for consideration by the board until the middle of this year."

Fried and Reisinger Mine

"During the first seven months of the current financial year, from 35,100 tons milled, 5,800 ounces of fine gold were recovered, and the working profit for this period was £5,562."

Investments

"Income from dividends and interest totalling £19,577 showed an appreciable increase over 1955. This increase is partly accounted for by income from the Nigerian Consolidated Mines, Limited, portfolio handed over by the corporation in January 1956 and therefore the benefit of that acquire was only effective for the last 8½ months of the financial year. Two of the corporation's major investments are, as you are aware, represented in Falon Mines, Limited, and the Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Co., Ltd.

FALON MINES LIMITED: The corporation again received a dividend of 10% on its substantial holding in this company. Operations at the company's three mines during the year ended September 30, 1956 resulted in a net profit of £115,577 from which the

Kitevo-Northern Rhodesian power transmission line and the commissioning of the final transformer at Kitevo has so far stated.

A total of 29,500 million kWh has been generated by the four power stations at Kitevo, Big Bend, the Marimba, and Mafube.

New social centres for Company workers have been created in the big cities.

A programme of medico-social action in the hinterland of the three Katanga centres has been initiated with the co-operation of the government.

dividends totalling 10% absorbed £19,577, the balance appropriated being £15,962 against £5,618 brought in.

"As regards the current year on March 11, 1957, a dividend of 10% was declared, this vis à vis the same rate as the dividend declared in 1955."

In his review which accompanied the report and accounts for 1956, the chairman reported that development results obtained in the first seven months of the year continued to be encouraging, particularly the ore received at September 30, 1956, showing a further increase. He also noted that news of the satisfactory development results obtained by the reduction plant is to be increased from 15,000 to 20,000 tons monthly by modifications to the plant. In addition some improvements and adaptations should be effected. It is hoped the increased plant capacity will be completed and available during the second half of this year.

The chairman summed up the prospects at the Delvay Mine as being favourable and said we can look forward to an increased scale of operation and profit.

"The board of Falon Mines, Limited, went to be quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange."

RHODESIAN BRICK & POTTERIES LTD.— A dividend of 10% has been paid for 1956 following the maiden dividends of 7½% for 1955. The company showed a net profit for 1956 of £65,948 after taxation, after payment of a dividend and the creation of £1,000 of general reserve which now stands at £1,000. The provision of an increased contribution of £10,010 for the company's staff pension fund for the year forward was £170, and £17,032 brought in.

In his review which accompanied the report and accounts, the chairman reported that the company's products were in good demand throughout the year and the output of the two works was readily sold. He also stated that production at both Bulawayo and Salisbury works showed an satisfactory increase as against the previous year and finally, that future prospects remain good.

Tobacco

"So far we have disposed of 118,748 lb. of the current year's crop of tobacco at prices averaging 47.36d per lb. which compares with the total sales average price of 43d. per lb. The crop for the current season is estimated at 312,221 lb. from 55 acres planted, the average yield of 0.62 lb. per acre being a considerable improvement over last year's average of 0.52 lb. per acre."

Township Development

"At the time there is no further progress to report regarding the township development on the Bulawayo Estate in the vicinity of Bulawayo."

The report and accounts were adopted.

Comptroller

Willoxby's Interimated**New draft and evidence****REGIMENTAL BURNING SPEECH**

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WILLOXBY'S CONSOLIDATED COMPANY LTD. HELD ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1959, IN LONDON.

Brigadier S. S. Thurlow, P.B., Commandant of the corps, in the course of his speech said:

"The profit after tax for this year is shown as £12,595, as against £29,511 last year, and the figure is not comparable owing to the cattle being written down in the year 1955 to a standard rate in conform with the valuation taken for taxation purposes in Southern Rhodesia. The same basis has now been adopted by the Inland Revenue authorities in the United Kingdom, and such fluctuations should not occur in future."

The cattle sales for 1955 were 6,252 head and averaged £12.00/- per head, while for the year under review we have sold 5,836 head, which realized £12.50/- a head of £20,354.10d.

Chrome Royalty

"The chrome royalty is down by £4.50/- but this is always a fluctuating figure depending on your position in the market and the possibility of obtaining royalties move the chrome. During the year the Government of Southern Rhodesia advised us that in the last year's royalty on a certain amount of chrome claims not situated on the company's land had been paid to the company by mistake. It was agreed that this royalty should be refunded to the Government and a sum of £12,595 has been charged against the profits in the present accounts."

"The profit on the realization of shares showed a considerable increase this year and an opportunity was therefore taken to write down certain shares which in the opinion of your board were unlikely to realize the value at which they stood in the books. In spite of this the balance of profit on realization of shares is standing at £10,569.21/-."

A stamp in Malawyo was sold for £45,000 and the surplus £35,910 realized over the figure at which it stood in our books has, as you will see, been taken to capital reserve account.

"Your directors propose an increase in the dividend from 5½% to 6½% and after payment of this dividend the balance carried forward will remain at approximately the same figure as on September 30, 1955."

Ranching Progress

I should like to tell you something about the progress of our company since the date of these figures. The weather since last November has been very favourable and the grazing good. The policy of improving the water supplies and putting up the paddocks has continued and we must realize that we have been very fortunate in not having a drought during the last five years while this policy was being implemented.

"Our directors are confident that we are now coming like as vulnerable to drought as we were and hope that now the programme has reached an advanced stage that we shall never again have the serious losses which we had in 1948-49. Our breeding policy, which inevitably must be a slow one, is now beginning to bear fruit. Our calf crop for the 1955-56 season was up by nearly 2,000 calves following a big rise in fertility. The rates so far this year have

averaged £25 per head as against £20 15s. 10d. last year and I hope this average may be maintained as we still have some of our best stock to sell."

"We have during this year made a big advance in the provision of our breeding herd, and are gradually getting better sectional section management more efficient. Our feeder bank is gradually being built up and I think we can look to the future with confidence."

Bonsmara cattle

"We have had one inestimable advantage this year in that that very great animal husbandry research work Professor Van Bonsma visited our ranches and spent a week with us in Southern Rhodesia this year. His advice was of the utmost value and he has promised to visit us again next year and help us to carry our breeding policies on step further. Wherever the breeding policies have been adopted they have been extraordinarily successful and he himself has been responsible for producing a new breed of cattle known as the Bonsmara which have a higher fertility rate and a higher weight at eight months than any other cattle which I know anything about in any part of the world. We gave great hope that we may obtain two bulls from him which will go to one of our ranches and which may lead to very material developments."

"Our year is already well advanced as the breeding season is from December to January and our selling season from March to July, so that we already know that we shall have another good year and I shall be very disappointed if next year, when the accounts are presented to you, there is not a substantial increase in profit on the figures which are before you now."

Budget Proposals

"Now I am sure you will expect me to say something about how the Budget proposals are going to affect this company. The answer is that I do not know. It is very complicated. I have no doubt whatever that the Government intend by this Bill to help companies such as this, but it certainly will not help this company in its present form; we may have to alter the form of the company in order to get any benefit. I am really not prepared to say anything at all at the moment except that we are studying the proposals and shall make representations. I do not know what representations we shall make because we do not really know yet what the Bill means, and I do not think that anybody else does, but I do hope that when we meet again, it may be possible for me to say that we have derived some benefit. That is all I can say about it at the moment."

"In conclusion, I would like to express our appreciation of the excellent work done by our resident director, Major General Shand, and all his staff over the past year. They are enthusiastic, devoted and hard and I am glad to say, I am very happy. They are proud of the company and the progress that it is making — just as this Committee are. I will ask you to pass the vote of thanks."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed altering the Articles dealing with the remuneration of the board, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

Company Report

GUTHRIE LIMITED

Platinum-Northern Rhodesia

Substantially Increased Turnover

THE COMPANY'S FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS LIMITED was held on June 1 in London. Sir Edward Frick, Chairman, presided.

The Chairman gave his report from his office for the year ending December 31, 1956.

After a result of our substantially increased turnover the consolidated trading profit for the year amounted to £3,061,000, compared with £4,119,000 in respect of 1955, excluding in 1956 the exceptional profit of £397,000 before tax arising from the increase in tobacco duty introduced in the 1956 Budget. Income-tax and the higher rates of profits tax both distributed and undistributed profits (also imposed in the 1956 Budget) absorb a materially higher proportion of our trading profit in 1956 than there was in 1955. Consequently an increased trading profit of £3,061,000, all except £153,500, is taken away in taxes.⁶ The heavy burden of taxation of which the above is a good illustration, is making expansion in the industry increasingly difficult.

We are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 2½% — making with the interim distribution already made, a total of 12½% for the year.

Subsidiary Companies

All of the Company's Subsidiaries have contributed to the substantial year the Group has enjoyed. In the last quarter of the year our Engineering subsidiary acquired 51% of the issued Capital of Southern Rhodesia Limited, a company engaged in the manufacturing of machinery used in the tobacco processing industry. This part of the Group has started another venture and we are satisfied with its progress.

General Matters

Last year I informed you that a factory site had been purchased in the Manchester area in 1955 and was being adapted for cigarette manufacture. This project has now started production but it will be some time before all of the machinery ordered for installation is delivered. It is anticipated that the factory will be in full production by the end of 1957. I also told you that site preparations were proceeding for the erection of a further cigarette factory in Northern Rhodesia. This project is being proceeded according to plan and the first stage of the development should be ready to begin production in the early months of 1958 and the final stage towards the end of 1958. Overall our manufacturing capacity will be substantially increased. Nevertheless, the new factories will not provide an increase in manufacturing capacity proportionate to the investment in new buildings and machinery because the new facilities are required partly to replace a factory which has now become uneconomic to maintain for manufacturing purposes and partly to enable us to take some measure of our existing factories in which considerable extra time is being wasted. Consequently we expect some reduction in manufacturing costs to the spite of the benefits to be derived from the use of new buildings and equipment.

Because of the increase in the leaf tobacco which we now need to carry a additional bond store with a capacity of 1,000,000 lbs at present being erected adjacent to our existing bonds at Johannesburg. We have also had to make arrangements for storage of our own leaf stock in 100 tonnes

trucks. Our brands — notably "Senior Hollie" and "Park Drive" cigarettes and "Old Hedges" re-rolls — faced so many manufacturing problems and despite all our efforts we were unable during two thirds of 1956 fully to meet the demand for Senior service cigarettes — during the summer holidays and in the month of December.

During 1956 we strengthened our position in the cigarette market by introducing a new lighter Hedge's brand, "Olivia" — to meet the growing demand for a tipped cigarette retailing at 3s. 4d. for 20. This change has made a successful start.

Leaf Supplies

In all respects we made a satisfactory purchase of leaf tobacco for the 1956 crop. Since the end of the financial year we have been able to purchase an additional quantity of American tobacco in selling as a result of negotiations recently concluded between the Treasury and the United States Government. The purchase improves our stock position but because of the increased usage we have a lower duration of Dutch tobacco than we consider desirable. We will therefore require to purchase not only full 12½% of the usage in the African auction markets which will open at the end of July, but, if possible, additional leaf to improve our stock duration. Our over tobacco stocks are in reasonably good condition.

The auction markets in Southern Rhodesia opened about the middle of March; there the crop is estimated to be less than in 1956, but we expect to be able to secure the quantities we require of the particular types of Rhodesian tobacco which we use in our blends. Prices so far for tobacco sold in Southern Rhodesia are higher than a year ago.

The steady increase over the years in the cost of raw materials is a factor which must be considered.

Outlook

From what I have already said you will realize that we must expect to face higher costs from a number of different causes. Higher prices for some leaf tobacco, the recent increase in wages, and other additional factors will reduce our time working and new forms of competition.

On the other hand I am pleased to be able to report that sales to April 30 this year show a steady improvement over the corresponding period of 1956, and therefore, I feel we can view the prospects for the current year with reasonable confidence notwithstanding the adverse factors referred to above which will affect our profit margins. It would not be unreasonable to expect anything like the same rate of increase in profit as we have shown in recent years.

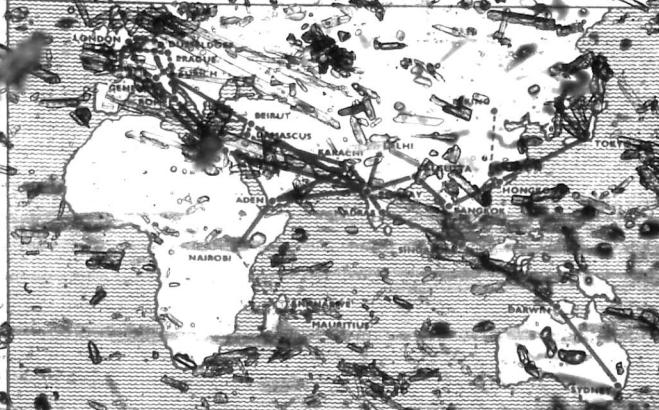
The report and accounts were adopted.

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