

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

July

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Can you name this flower?

Africa's array of wild flowers is impressive. Among the loveliest of her trees is the Cashewnut, displaying bunches of tiny blossoms. It was only the early days of the opening up of this country that she is today and the gains which will remain in good stead for the future.

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For further information about the end of the East African Railway, call in to inquire of days of the week. Different see you at the office of the Secretary, Easter Term. The specimen fares listed include all transportation, meals, accommodation, etc. — everything except personal expenses. Amazingly low for an "out of the ordinary" holiday. All take a motor car to the station.

From	All-in Cost Shs. Cts.	Period of tour: days
Nairobi	865/33	12
Nairobi	706/15	11
Nairobi	644/55	11
Kampala	531/05	9

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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



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Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa, and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Reichenow 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, and the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations. Above 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. the forest gives way to grassy slopes. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Ngai" the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Peckert 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 of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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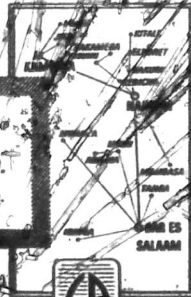
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SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

Ship	From Southampton
Windsor Castle	June 15
Windsor Castle	June 20
Windsor Castle	June 27
Windsor Castle	July 4
Windsor Castle	July 11
Windsor Castle	July 18
Windsor Castle	July 25
Windsor Castle	Aug 1
Windsor Castle	Aug 8
Windsor Castle	Aug 15

Ship	From London	Return East Coast	Return West Coast
Windsor Castle	June 19	June 28	July 6
Windsor Castle	June 26	July 5	July 13
Windsor Castle	July 3	July 12	July 20
Windsor Castle	July 10	July 19	July 27
Windsor Castle	July 17	July 26	Aug 3
Windsor Castle	July 24	Aug 2	Aug 10
Windsor Castle	July 31	Aug 9	Aug 17
Windsor Castle	Aug 7	Aug 16	Aug 24
Windsor Castle	Aug 14	Aug 23	Aug 31
Windsor Castle	Aug 21	Aug 30	Sept 6
Windsor Castle	Aug 28	Sept 6	Sept 13
Windsor Castle	Sept 4	Sept 13	Sept 20
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EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

EAST AFRICA, London

EAST AFRICA, Westcent, London

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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1957

Vol. 33

30s. year (post free)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRECEPTS OF POLITICIANS are often as heartening as their practices are disappointing. Experience proves that their good intentions are frequently defeated 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 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 is taken of the 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 fighting spirit in those whose support they covet. Some easily assimilated generalisations, one or more proposals in a form which may be remembered by the faithful minority who work for the party, and a mass of padding which will lead 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 is 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 of the national income of Great Britain for a period of years — as Britain's contribution to the development of the backward colonial territories through an

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 for 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."

There is the slightest indication that Labour's supporters are prepared to work more or sacrifice something for the sake of the colonies. Surely all the evidence of recent years is that the trade unions, far from encouraging their members to a 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 vast treasury which is a distinguishing characteristic of our vaunted parliamentary democracy and to perpetuate the restrictive practices in industry which unnecessarily limit output, raise prices, impede trade in a competitive world, reduce profits, and so curtail the amount available for investment generally, including Commonwealth countries. Unless and until the Socialists learn the price-tag legacy for a sound economic policy, with maximum productivity in the home industry, no reliance can be placed on a plan of theirs for heavy expenditure in backward areas of the globe, for there will be no surplus from which to finance such

For sacrifice.

science. The extravagance of the Welfare State and the lack of responsibility which is a direct consequence of it, among the chief causes of the United Kingdom's present financial predicament, which reserves danger to the low and balanced payment of things like sufficient safety, let alone grandiose overseas projects.

"If we will the ends we must will the means," says the pamphlet. That would demand from Socialists in Great Britain a willingness to work harder and at rates 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, 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 racist propagandists. 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 Federation of Rhodesia

and Nyasaland is due to the circumstance that "it is always difficult to find private capital for extreme businesses". The chief reason for the slow development of the United Kingdom and American investors have feared that the Federal Government will follow a wise, firm, and consistent policy. It is reckless to attribute to Labour policy in 1946 the arrangements for the mining rights in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. It is to revert to the Government in thirty years. Home politics had nothing to do with the matter, the decision being the first result of pressure by the 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 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 pamphlet that they will halt the drive to land consolidation in African areas and revert to bulk purchase of colonial produce, practice which was much less favourably regarded by the public in East Africa than the ordinary reader of the statement could 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, By Demagogues, near Dorking, Surrey, and the Commonwealth officer of the United Kingdom Labour Party, Mr. John Hain, made a speech which clearly indicates a 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 these peoples. As for Africa, Democratic Socialism offers hopes and prospects for the welfare of the underdeveloped peoples. Fortunately, Mr. Gordon Walker, the last Socialist Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, took these national and more sensible views,

declaring that the British Labour Government would "treat its relations with other members of the Commonwealth as a major and permanent national objective" and affirming the eagerness of the British Labour Movement "to every means for a meeting of minds between Commonwealth Governments at an earlier stage before policy decisions are hardened" — a search for points of practical co-operation has everything to commend it. Demagogues can pervert its benefits and is extremely likely to encourage inexperienced African politicians in a dangerous course.

Notes By The Wag

The Road to 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 Jenkins 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 composing 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 a 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 it rises 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. In that event I shall apologize next week. Even if they do, something 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 Mr. 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 "competing with each other in the terminology of class" from which those words are taken was writing favourably of Mr. Mboya and Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, two of the three racialists whom I now claim as my political rivals; 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 ill-voiced course.

Blame the Settlers

THEY ARE 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 this policy of appealing to black racialism is the inevitable result of the failure of "the whites" to introduce a common electoral roll. Almost every reader 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 Bethwick, 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 nations and republics 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 has in mind at the same time two conflicting conceptions — one of the Commonwealth as embracing the Colonies, and the other of a Commonwealth merely of self-governing nations and republics.

Orange Idea

In a large way it was surely unnecessary and inaccurate to assert that there is no member country of the Commonwealth. The United Kingdom is still the mother country of the dependent territories which are administered by the Colonial Office on behalf of the British Victoria. Taking the case, if any, historically indisputable that the United Kingdom was the mother of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British West Indies across the sea, it is not a responsible statesman in one of them who would say that "the Commonwealth has no mother country" and it would be most regrettable for such a statement to pass into party literature. It is a pity that a country derogates from the dignity of its name and "colours" which acknowledge The Queen as their head. The same principle of mother in a family is the rights of the sons and daughters to their equal status when it?

Discreditable

Why Mr. Atkinson should have spent, and perhaps also incurred a substantial cost in 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, on their parts, if the Commonwealth are directly concerned, their signatures 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 States has allowed two years to pass since the publication of the report without anything for it to be discussed. Last Friday evening, a new initiative in a private way, which had been taken in the

the House of Commons had its first of expressing its gratitude to Hugh Dow and his colleagues. It is not a good thing, but some of its merits were made, not least from the Opposition side, the cause of a certain report by H.M. Government, and other reports to make the sacrifice of the East Africa Royal Commission.

Matter of Temperance

THE SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER has denied local reports that he had met the Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum in a heated atmosphere. He told a Khartoum newspaper that, being told of information that the Egyptian Embassy was spending money in local newspapers, he thought he had better give a note to the Ambassador in order to keep good relations between the two countries. He had, he said, not complained to the Ambassador and their meeting had not been heated. Of course it is a cool check of the pen from the Egyptian Embassy to interfere in the internal affairs of the Sudan by distributing money to Sudanese Communists and perhaps other people, and the Prime Minister would have been fully justified to report how such breaches of diplomatic courtesy had been dealt with in communicating the facts within his knowledge to Colonel Nasser's emissary, and his correctness may have been more than met by heated remonstrance.

Alleged Sentence of the Week

THE SOCIALIST need apologize for the gross insults to the Labour Party's "Colonial Policy: Economic Aid" published by the United Kingdom Labour Party.

1% 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, 11, Abchurch Lane, 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 aid by 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 stable 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 as 'all its works'—and left it at that. Today weary 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—to storms 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 partially been touched. The Colonial worker 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 scientists have brought with one hand the private exploiter has too often taken away with the

... buying cheap from the colonial producer while selling dear to him the goods he needs. He has led 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 for produce cash crops. The colonial world still subsidizes the needs of the wealthy metropolitan country.

The colonial peoples are in a vicious circle: they must solve their problems by going on their own; they must increase their national productivity; increasing their productivity is impossible until they are better equipped both physically and mentally freed from parasitic diseases, malnutrition and disease.

Private investment in colonial territories, where the basis of capitalist enterprise is still weak, tends to look for large profits and quick returns. Even where such investment increases the national income, as the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia have done, it does not correspondingly increase the prosperity of the Native population. Only 13% of the national income of Northern Rhodesia finds its way into the pockets of the African people, who form 80% of the population.

Breaking the Vicious Circle

Only a socialist policy can break this vicious circle. These colonies are being grown up from outside to make them meet the general framework of healthy balanced economic development. But even these will have a burden unless their use is 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 social and economic surveys, organized and expanded the research services into health, plant and animal diseases, agriculture and soil chemistry; initiated changes for the control of pests; appointed a Colonial Production Council; developed technical training. For the first time the economy was controlled which made planning possible. This council work most colonial Governments today in their development schemes.

It is not enough for Parliament to vote additional money for overseas development; to do so without securing resources by reducing other forms of 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 the donor or other means, or a reduction in some other form of Government expenditure.

If a not a penny of money was being put for overseas development, the real resources in the form of capital goods, such as tractors, raw materials, or consumer goods, these have to be ordered, produced, and transported by us in addition to the experts we need for balancing our normal overseas payments.

To vote money for overseas development without creating by our economic policies a genuine trade surplus to cover it is tinkering; it would only mean borrowing abroad, or loans 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 the colonies is a major challenge of our time. It offers us the chance to launch our 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 the scientists, economists, technicians and workers; not least for the dedication and courage of our Labour Members. 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 not these difficulties, loans carrying anything like

a 5% rate of interest are not appropriate for the financing of social services which earn 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 18% 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 the loan will be repaid, and the loan repaid. This means that it tends to find an outlet for more advanced countries like Australia and Canada, or in big developments schemes like the "Great Dam" for which it agreed to lend "no less than £25m. to the Government of the Sudan" in 1954. It has helped a number of countries to set up planning surveys to help them plan their development. The bank is not equipped to finance the social and cultural development of schools, hospitals, roads, and so on, which cannot pay money to the bank and must be financed by grants not loans.

The United Nations has been doing increasing assistance work through its agencies. In 1954 its Technical Assistance Commission provided 42 projects and £2.5 million. At British Colonial Offices, the World Health Organization and U.N.I.C.O. also feature. The importance of all is the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization in the field of tropical agriculture.

It has helped many colonies by circulating expert information on soil conservation, the destruction of pests, forestry, fisheries, and agriculture in general. It has also provided specialists under the technical assistance programme.

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. The sum of the Technical Assistance Board for 1955, the contribution of the total national expenditure of over £3,000m. was only £80,000; yet the British Government has refused to increase it on the grounds that we are too hard.

Finding More Money

The next steps of a Socialist policy to increase First we must increase the amount of grants needed to prime the pump. In 1956 the Conservative Government claimed best basis for increasing the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act to a sum available for this work to an average of £20m. a year, as against £14m. previously. It also raised the cap on such expenditure from one year to £20m. But today £20m. hardly buys what it bought 10 years ago. Britain is also a poorer today; we are no longer bargaining with post-war austerity. Labour speakers were therefore best to attack this increase as inadequate.

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

Stability of prices is 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 independent of dollar imports by developing alternative domestic sources of supplies. They have therefore worked to our advantage, as well as to the colonies.

Imperfect as 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 1955. 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 0.8% to 8.7%. This was of enormous help to Britain in enabling her to get imports at reasonable prices in the period of post-war shortage and to save precious dollars.

An Economic Survey for Europe printed in 1948: "The explanation of the relatively low prices paid in the U.K. for its imports of food and raw materials appears to be largely in the extensive use which it has made of long-term contracts and bulk purchase agreements covering a large proportion of its supplies. In fact, in 1947, the 34

Many of the long-term contracts 26 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 "buy British" and returning to private enterprise. When the assets of the winding up of the agreements which were negotiated is a result of the dollar embargo, our imports seriously increased. From 1953 to 1956, our imports from the sterling area fell by 25%, while those from the dollar area fell by 30%.

Trade Terms Purchases and Production

The Government's policy of "buy British" is not only a policy for producers and consumers alike.

But since it is intended that such arrangements will form part of Britain's permanent economic and colonial policy, the thought will have to be given to the marketing of goods in the colonial territories themselves. In the case of commodities Britain was buying from local producers established by the producers, in others from local marketing boards set up by Colonial Governments. In the case of marketing boards, the cost of export shows how essential it is to the representative of the local people concerned and control of the market.

But while long-term contracts between Britain and colonial territories are desirable, it is essential to ensure that the stability requires action on an international scale.

As recently as October 1956, the Secretary-General of the United Nations pointed out that the United States and other developed countries being economically dependent on exports of primary products for their main earnings are especially vulnerable to the extreme price fluctuations that have continued to characterize the world commodity markets.

Further, his report added, a change of only 5% in average export prices is approximately equivalent to the entire annual inflow of foreign capital and government investment in underdeveloped countries. The stability of the prices of primary products, therefore, has a high priority in the international programme for economic development.

But despite an appeal by Mr. Hammett last year the members of the United Nations Committee for Trade and Development had to wait a year earlier to discuss this problem, and the United States announced that they did not wish to be re-elected to the committee.

Labour's Ought Take the Initiative

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

Not just as the colonies benefit from the planning, they need domestic planning, too. The widespread reliance on private enterprise led to a long period of stagnation of their economies. Because political conditions in backward and dependent countries are inevitably unstable, that independent industrial and private capital will only come to these countries on its own terms.

There has therefore been any sign since the war that the colonial investment can meet the colonies' needs. Between 1947 and 1955, the total capital formation in the colonies, including Northern and Southern Rhodesia, was £2,800m., of which £700m. came from outside and £2,100m. from private sources. This private investment from outside in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, on the other hand, was no less than £200m. in the same period. It is not difficult to see why the Federation, rich in mineral resources, should attract so much more attractive investors than most other colonies. It is always easy to find private capital for extractive industries, but these do not normally help to build a balanced economy. The colonies must turn elsewhere for their long-term needs.

In 1956 the gross capital formation in all our colonies was £400m., of which £65m. constituted fresh private investment from outside and £135m. came from development within the colonies. Improvement in existing equipment and stock, the means proprietors, together with investment in existing plants. The balance had to be found by public agencies. £10m. 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 is small. The rest came from the Colonial Development Corporation.

In the three years 1953-55 our net capital exports from Britain to all lands and to all countries averaged only £60m. In 1955, the total of our colonial grants (including our contributions to the Colombo Plan and the U.K. Technical Assistance Programme) was less than £20m. These are paltry sums for countries with a gross national product of £1,344m.

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

Most of the Great Powers, including the United States and the Soviet Union, have accepted agreement in principle with the idea. But so far the British Conservative Government has insisted that we cannot afford to contribute the full amount. This agreement of disarmament has been rejected by the American Government, without whose participation the project could not proceed. It followed this decision that the United States Government would immediately announce its willingness to make its own contribution to the fund. If we give a lead, the ideas and resources of American people would compel the Government to follow suit.

It will take some years until the fund can be able to employ the resources represented by the total 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 realize efforts in industrialization and agricultural improvement should not result in national isolation and productive waste. The newly won independence must not result in the economic marginalization of an important segment of the world, leading to poverty and discontent.

Conditions of Success

But before a Labour Government can assist the pioneer part of its effort and sacrifice in helping the poor areas of the world, S.U.N.F.E.D. or any other international organization, it must make sure of two important conditions of success. First, it is that the international expert staff required 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. Second, some form of democratic control over these agencies, based on responsibility to peoples rather than to Governments, must be evolved.

The next Labour Government must at once announce plans to expand Britain's share in 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. We should also offer to channel the aid increasingly through S.U.N.F.E.D. if other countries would do the same, and to the extent that S.U.N.F.E.D. was properly equipped to handle it.

There are many tasks which need to be done at home, but at least an increase in our contribution the sign 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 poorer 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 people in underdeveloped territories. The end of exploitation must be the raising of the standards of living to those who we help to sell.

(See continued)

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment.]

Trade Unions in the Colonies

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

...entirely rejects the idea of co-operation with the white race. The African elected members are more and more coming out as 100% black racialists. ... Mr. Mbebe's long talk we had with him that we regarded both black and white racialists as equally objectionable. ... would always be in the ...

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 informal racial constituencies. ... But it will be a real miracle if these African States, once their control has gone, do not have a hard struggle to get themselves out of the international process and training ... per capita than ... have ... these internal ... as the ... issue was independence.

Sudan View of Eisenhower Plan

and from ... and Soviet ...

MINISTERS IN THE ... and ... from Ambassador James P. ... the ... President Eisenhower who recently visited Khartoum ... the acceptance of the financial aid offered by the U.S. ... would not deprive the Sudan from obtaining ... from other countries ... including the U.S.S.R. ... prevent the maintenance of a policy of "positive neutrality".

They nevertheless decided to refer a decision ... regard to the aid offered ...

Quintessence put by the Sudanese Government and ... are officially stated.

... the following ... Are the ... and ... suggestions ... the proposals ... or ... be ...

... the ... not ...

... To Combat Communism ...

Q: Are the proposals basically intended to combat Communist States?

A: The proposals are intended to combat in the general area of the ... to ... independence ... against ... Communism ... by international Communism. The proposals are ... to combat the ... expansion of international Communism ... the ... States ... if needed ... and if ... a ... or ... in the ... its armed forces to provide assistance ... international Communism ... if required ... economic and military assistance to a ... of nations in the general ... of the Middle East to assist them in building up their own strength to resist overt aggression ... by international Communism.

... the proposals, whether they are ... from their economic or military aspects intended to defend independent States ... against the influence of Eastern or Western blocs?

A: The proposals are directed at the ... of international Communism, which, experience has shown, is today the greatest menace to the national ... 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 ... of the United States ... the ... of 1956.

The United States places primary reliance upon world law and ... the maximum extent possible ... through the United Nations. However, the ... by international ... for ... and ... 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 ... however reflect this conclusion.

Q: Do the proposals aim at bringing pressure to bear on Arab country or another ...

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

... Would the proposals show us to maintain our policy of private neutrality between the two major ...

The proposals are not intended to dictate policy ... Believing as it does in the sovereign equality of nations, the United States fully recognizes the right of each State to follow its policies which it considers to be in its own interests. The proposals are intended to meet the threat of international Communism. The United States ... that ... under them is in accord with the ...

... AS the proposals and the ... secured ... dependent?

... Interim Programme ...

Action under the Middle East proposals of President Eisenhower is authorized by the ... of funds ... from a ... the ... now ... 1957 ... for ... 1957 ... is a special interim programme ...

Q: Do the proposals envisage the acceptance of certain conditions such as ... we propose to attach to economic ...

A: The conditions that (1) economic ... not ... (2) that the funds ... (3) that the ... of the one hand ... of the other hand ... (4) that the ... of the ... (5) that the ... have more ... and (6) that the ... be accepted ...

... No political conditions are attached to ... of the United States. Certain administrative ... required to assure the effective utilization of ... by the United States ...

The United States ... will agree ... no ... that the funds ... available ... to assist ... The United States ... to assist ... which the two Governments ... to assist ... funds ... available ... and not ... unless ... funds ... by the Sudan and agreed to by the United States ... by the United States ... to dictate ... by the United States ... any ... proposed by the Sudan ... of any country ... does not ... "ex" ... be accessible ... show that the ... requesting ... that the United States can readily ... available.

Elections to Tanganyika

Bill Approved and Passed

THE TANGANYIKA LEGISLATIVE GOVERNMENT has passed into law a Bill providing for the first elections to the Legislative Council.

... was first presented to the Legislative Council last month ... considerable criticism ... by representative members of the Government ... to hold elections ... a limited number of constituencies in 1957 and to defer the inauguration of ... of the remaining constituencies until 1961 ... of the life of the Legislative Council. The timing of elections was therefore examined by the Government in the light of this discussion of opinion and ... the formidable administrative and other problems involved in holding ... for the first time in a territory of such great size and ... levels of development.

As a result various amendments were moved from the Government side to the ... legislation with the intention of providing for elections to be held in some constituencies in 1957 and in ... of constituencies in 1959. These revised proposals ... with satisfaction from all sides of the Council, members praising them as being highly satisfactory ... 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, passed, provides for a qualitative franchise and elections on each constituency on a common roll of three ... from each of the three main ... the Territory.

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

There was a question of joining the three countries for entirely (or partly) reasons, only in Kenya or Uganda. However, I hope that those who oppose federation will not carry out their opposition to the ridiculous extent of opposing the sharing of a mutually beneficial service. Electricity was not political, nor was the method of 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 a bridge under their feet to have nothing to do with a joint project for a joint country, because of the false-bogy of federation.

"It is by leading suspicion, by accepting differences, and yet understanding each others 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 full rights of self-determination, using the best of the best of Western civilization, and with mutual understanding between African, Asian and European."

COMRADE E. BULLUS, a Conservative member of the African delegation to Uganda, asked whether the best African delegations were likely to be capable in the next decade of implementing the common East programme of federation. He thought that self-organisations must come to Uganda by easy stages.

Differing Views

"We met some Africans who want the Government at once; but we met others in high office, men who have 25 years of service to their country, who begged for self-government should not be granted. Uganda is utterly dependent upon external aid and capital. With these, and with the trust and industry of the Africans themselves, there is a great future for this country."

MR. W. W. SORESENSEN (Lab.) spoke in East Africa with great confidence and was there for only a fortnight. "I was taught my place by a man whom we met at a Government guest house in Lira, who knew who we were. Mr. Chickester-Clark and myself were told that the people who made his household of all were 'those good' politicians who come to the country for a fortnight and then think they can put it right."

The problems mentioned in the report existed in Uganda in the pure form. African leaders there stressed the unimpaired colonial problem of our time, the break-down of the alliance between Africans and Europeans throughout East Africa.

"The main problems appeared to be related to the main economic development and education. The effort made to aid economic development was treated with suspicion in the minds of Africans (there was present the conviction that the effort was to advance and improve economic conditions within the white sectors of the Commonwealth). They appeared to think 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."

MR. A. CHICKESTER-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 a synonym for 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 fair" in saying that he had paraphrased the fears of countless Africans.

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

They were entitled to say: "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 propensities were crude, reminiscent in tone and action of the inferior classes of the mid-19th century and the sub-jugate movement before 1914."

"I wish we etc big enough to look beyond the crude and primitive employed by a civilized nation to the fact that there is an awakening of the human spirit in East Africa. Underneath the crudity and violence were an awaken-

ing of the spirit, a welcome, and certainly we could not suppress it, nor could we suppress it as a sub-sense as it might be."

We have as much right to be hurt as they are themselves. We believe in a better humanity and there is no reason why we should do any part of their work. But we must recognize — and thank you to those of any shade of colour — wherever they go there they must be good for something — they give a contribution to mankind as the British undoubtedly have and have already made, and as they should not use it in ways that can be seen as being merely for the advantage of British settlers."

Africans naturally feared exploitation as permanent as that of a lower race than their white overlords. There were certain tendencies that kind in the Federationists have heard of — they suggest that it is a long time for Africans to do the work of the proposals made by British politicians — but that the proposals must be made to develop to constructive ends.

MR. C. W. ARMSTRONG (Cons.) referred to land consolidation in the Highlands, and said that the commission had estimated that the present land, 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 entire process of consolidation given African co-operation would save a great deal of money.

"It seems to me an almost insoluble problem. The conditions of good urban housing with the high wages that it will bring about in many years to come in light industries in Kenya, and the fact that anything we do to give employment and a reasonable livelihood to the land seems one of the keys to the future of Africa, presses upon us."

"Instead of owners of barren, uneconomical land, we should have owners of economic farms, and all the working on those farms. It is right that the land should be provided for, and there are no lines on development there. The first had been provided by the establishment of the Industrial Estates Development Committee. Why were rural industries in rural areas. The other was the provision of allotments for fancies, labourers, where they could grow a substantial measure of their own food."

Discussing references to freedom of speech and assembly, Mr. Armstrong reminded the House that the effect of a militant speech in Kenya was different from anything we could understand in this country.

"When speakers talk about 'continuing the war and blood flowing', it has the effect which people living in Great Britain do not have ever experienced terrorism, simply do not appreciate."

When Freedom Conflicts with Progress

If sophisticated people like the Germans allowed themselves to be dominated by the Negro words, we should grasp how Africans could be influenced by the mere threat of terrorism. Faced with that danger, what attitude should the Government take? It was a question in 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 were 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 commission had been a great difficulty because of the repercussions of certain of their recommendations, if they were adopted, on the political and social life of the people in the territories.

"I thought that a tremendous impudence was shown with the policies which Governments, and local governments in particular, have pursued in the past. It seemed that at least the commissioners ought to have official, the administration and the Government were nervous, and that certainly there was poor comprehension of the policies which were necessary in a vast developing region such as East Africa."

"If we on these benches are criticized for not having given full tribute to the work of the commission, and the administration of it, who have done our utmost to build the civilization of East Africa, let us not forget that those whom something severely criticized for their efforts to take the interests of the people in the territories they served and safeguard the work which they pursued in trying to transform those territories into areas which satisfied modern standards of living."

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

(Continued on page 1567)

PERSONALIA

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

MR. J. R. FRASER left London Airport for Uganda last night after a brief visit.

MR. K. WATSON will leave London for Elmhurst after leaving the country.

MR. J. MILLER, of Messrs. Messers, has returned to London from a brief visit.

SIR JOHN HALL has been appointed deputy chairman of the Clinical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society.

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

MR. N. Y. WHITE, director of Rhodesia Glass Co., Ltd., left London Airport for Salisbury on Wednesday.

MR. A. C. POLLOCK, lecturer in geography at Oxford University, will shortly leave for East Africa for a visit of about six weeks.

MR. HENRY E. NATHOS, Minister for Works in Kenya, will arrive in London in a few days for a visit of about six weeks.

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

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, a 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 Nanyuki branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is on overseas leave.

MR. 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 Nairobi, 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 "refuelling base" for the proposed Indian Ocean carrier task force.

MR. A. C. F. THOMSON, Administrative Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, is Acting Administrator on leave of absence.

SIR BRUCE HUTCHINGS is on leave of absence.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL WOOD, of Nairobi, are visiting the United States. They will go to Toronto for five days, arrive in London on June 10, and return to Kenya three weeks later.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR KEVERIL WALLACE, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WALLACE GOWLETT sailed last week in the CAPETOWN CAVALRY for leave in this country.

WILLIAM MILBURN and MISS PATRICIA BUTLER, daughters of Sir Thomas Milburn, of London, and Mrs. Brookston, who were married in London, have left for Kenya by sea.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER COOKS, Member for Constituency of Tanganyika, has arrived in London on his way to New York for a meeting of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

M. ANDRE CORNE, 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's Kyle dam project.

MR. JAMES M. R. LYNCH and MISS JANET ROSEMARY 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 Rhodesias 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 Aberdeen 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 SALAM 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. CALDCOTT, 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. CALDCOTT.

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

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

The agreement is announced between MR. ROBERT REMY MONTAGE, elder son of the Governor of Nyasaland, and MISS JOEBE ANNE LEWIS, eldest daughter of Major H. L. Lewis, of the Far East Land Forces, Singapore, and Mrs. Lewis.

MR. C. S. MARTIN, Statistical Adviser to the African Governments and the High Commissioner, and director of the East African Statistics Department, has been appointed by the World Health Organization to serve for a period of five years as a member of the W.H.O. expert panel on malaria.

MR. N. M. CONNY has been appointed general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. in succession to Mr. JACK THOMSON, who has been appointed head of the Rhodesian Department in London and Selection Trust Ltd. Mr. Conny, an Rhodesian, joined the company in 1948.

MR. RICHARD WOODLEY, of Nairobi, broadcast in last Sunday's B.B.C. programme to East Africa. He was one of six representatives of East Africa at the annual congress in London of the Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, and deputy chairman of a committee appointed to consider development within the Commonwealth and Empire.

THE REV. G. A. R. SWANNEKAMP 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 EXETER, 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. 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 Beacon for the Young

THE QUEEN'S message for Commonwealth Youth Sunday, which was held in many churches throughout the Commonwealth last Sunday, said:—

"It is sometimes said that what the world now needs most is a common vision between East and West. The British Commonwealth and Commonwealth Youth Sunday, too, stand built to the same pattern and is surely evidence of a common vision 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 is in the rapidly developing Commonwealth. In the past it is to be sure the opportunities of adventure and service will be far more widespread than they were three or four centuries ago, for modern science has led to a vast, and vast, greater material power and has brought the most distant parts of the world into far closer contact and far greater inter-dependence upon each other.

"For these reasons you are likely to need greater knowledge and perhaps even greater wisdom than did the men of the 13th 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 fit yourselves for the task which is already looking upon you, 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-European countries. "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 most important factors in the Commonwealth today are those of the many states such as the Central African Federation and Kenya and the Overseas Territories, such as Malia and Hong Kong. Which abandon the policy of apartheid adopted by the South African Government and the most effective action we can take against apartheid is to show that the consent of a multi-racial partnership can be made 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 for Sovereignty

Commonwealth is expanding because its organization as flexible not only can embrace monarchies and republics but also the new concept of sovereignty, which is seen in emerging Malaysia. The wish of the rulers of the federated states will take their own as heads of the Commonwealth country of Malaya.

This expansion will continue as we look forward to 1960 when countries such as Burma and Sudan will also enter into the Commonwealth. It is possible that African monarchies might see the advantage of joining this Commonwealth of nations and so, in the coming year, New York has shown that it can not only work to help all its members but also the strain of the world wars, the application of Edward VIII and the crisis in the Middle East.

SIR FRANK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, said last Monday that he favored a universal system of election for all representatives to the Parliament and hoped shortly to make an announcement on the subject.

Letters to the Editor Kenya Students in the U.K.

One who Prefers to Stay in Politics

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — May I make another statement made by the so-called Kenya Students Association in Great Britain and your own journal hereon on 23rd May 1967 in your issue of May 23? You wrote in the Kenya Students Association would be concerned (The Kenya African Students Association) and in Notes By The Way: "So far as I can discover, the association consists of Africans, and should be called Kenya African Students Association".

I am a protest against an association that is not 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 such an association — and I am much the better for it, for I do not believe that more politics are going to solve the problems of Kenya.

For the sake of the uncommitted Kenya African students in this country, I wish to assure you, your 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".

Your faithful
[London, S.W.] AN UNCOMMITTED KENYA AFRICAN

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 of the resolution — 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 of 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 deemed by every rational person who knows anything about it to be an excellent example of democracy successfully at work in a trial 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 agricultural 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 with a sense of social injustice, as we would then be failing to establish that peace and social stability so essential for economic development.

Kenya needs capital from every source — whether internal or external, private or public. In writing before stating your assertion that "it is certain that the flow of capital resources would cease if there were undue restrictions with the entry of Ethiopia", it would have to your readers to state what proportion of their investments into Kenya during their own independent period would go to Kenya under the new circumstances.

It may be reiterated that it is our considered view as it is and has been the view of Africans in the past, that the Lyttelton Plan as a basis for government of Kenya is unacceptable.

With faith,
P. A. Mwaniki
28 Avenue Road, London, N.W.1
KENYA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Why is the writer so annoyed 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 might well have been drafted and introduced with M.C.F. members. As to the consolidation, the African leaders of the time took no time in consideration before making their decisions and there is a proper system of appeals that there have been very few appeals is evidence that the tribal representatives are doing their work well. They do consider the claims of men in detention camps for Mau Mau offences. — Ed.]

A Kenya African on Kenya "Filthy Scum" and "Dirty Colonialism"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Your disparaging 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 Kenya Students Association every word was laced with the racial hate and prejudice not uncommon to any soul of Anglo-Saxon stock.

Make no mistake, however, about the eventual outcome of the ugly situation created in Kenya by you, your compatriots and who 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 feel no reluctance to look at any crook.

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

Yours faithfully,
54 Willows Road, BIRMINGHAM, 12
JONGA-ODHIAMBO (Irednist)

The writer of this article gave it his own heading, which was "George of Union Jack". Several other equally silly letters have been received. This one is published as indicating the mood 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 (Bayed Birghani 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.

Economic Cooperation 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 Saben in the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mrs. Saben asked if the machinery of the East Africa High Commission was effectively leading to proper co-ordination between the three territories and referred to a statement by a Minister in Kenya which had suggested that the country should not put its faith in Uganda for the supply of electricity because Uganda was producing power at a high cost. The time has come, for bones to be laid. Was it not considered that economic co-operation in the form of joint power projects could give and save to East Africa, and mutual benefit for each other's people.

Mr. Anjan Maiti, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and Communications, replied that the Uganda Electricity Board for some time had been studying the possibility of making a substantial saving in capital cost by making co-operation between the board and the electricity supply boards in Kenya regarding future supplies of electricity in the two territories.

Saving of £10m.

Following the ordinary procedure a memorandum prepared by the board and consulting engineers in connection with the Kenya Electricity Board pointed out that a approximate saving of £10m. in capital would be achieved if further dams on the Nile were constructed and a transmission line erected between Jinja and Nairobi. That allowed £12.5m. for a transmission line between Jinja and Nairobi which would take care of the effective output of the projected power plants 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 made by the U.E.B.

On March 31 a meeting in Kampala between the chairman of the board and the company the U.E.B. suggested discussions between their consulting engineers to make sure that the capital costs of the various schemes were on the same basis and that both parties were therefore thinking on the same lines. That offer was accepted.

The new dam on the Nile was likely to give some miles below Owen Falls. Borings had already been made and the experience gained in building a dam and power station at any mile away would be invaluable and save time. With the large services in the world behind them, and nearly 50 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, but direct from overseas. — Mr. Christopher Melmoth, Minister of Finance in Kampala.

British Leprosy Relief Association £27,000 Raised by Television Appeal

AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING in London, last week, the British Leprosy Relief Association decided to drop from its title "British Leprosy Relief Association" but to retain the abbreviation "B.L.R.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 Muir for his splendid work as the medical secretary and for his resignation since 1945, and announced the resignation of Dr. Ross Innes as general secretary for seven years. The council also elected to the honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Ayle, who had been in Northern Rhodesia a district commissioner and police magistrate for 12 years, a managing secretary on Teesdale and Dunfermline of the National Council of Social Service for three years, and then for 20 years an administrative officer of the civil defence training division of the Home Office.

£27,000 from T.V. Appeal

It was the wonderful result of a television appeal, which had yielded £27,000, that had been financially successful and it had been possible to make further grants to the leprosy research centre at Harare, which had been fostered by the Government. The suggestion of Benja Innes had given a capital grant of £18,500 and a contribution of £4,000 for five years, and £10,000 annually to cover the cost of electricity at the centre for the purchase of power which would be supplied from the power plants in Uganda.

Dr. Ross Innes paid the great work for leprosy of Sir Leonard Keen and Dr. Ernest Muir, paid a special tribute to the district commissioners in Africa who were so often quick to assist in social projects for the relief of leprosy, and denounced undue reliance on the sulphone drugs.

Leprosy, he insisted, was not a disease to be conquered by using part only of the treatment; there must be integrated use of all public health measures, from leprosan to teaching, 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 full-time workers.

Pulp Mill for Kenya

MR. DENZIL BEUNING, Minister 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 £1m., 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.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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Somali and Protectorate Legislative Council

Inaugural Meeting in Hargeisa

THE GOVERNOR OF SOMALILAND, SIR T. G. B. M.G. opened the first meeting of the Somali and Protectorate Legislative Council on May 21. During the opening ceremony 14 members, six of whom are nominated, non-official members, took the oath and then Mr. Abdulrahman Abdi Farah (Administrative Officer) and Mrs. Richard Darlington (Education Officer) received M.B.E.s and Sgt. Mohamed Hassan of the former Haud Constabulary received a B.E.M.

At the beginning of his address he thanked the Governor for the honor of the messages of congratulations and good will from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and from the Kenya and Ugandan Legislative Councils.

On the second day of the meeting he presided before the Council. The Hon. Michael Mangoch M.B.E. asked if Government would make arrangements for the school which had been finally approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, what arrangements and by whom the authorities either in Kenya or Uganda. The speaker then moved to the Civil Service. He said that in the course of his visit to the Protectorate he conveyed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the President and members of the Aden Legislative Council, the speaker and members of the Aden Legislative Council and all others who have sent messages on this occasion, their full thanks for the message of good will and good wishes on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Council. The second motion concerned the setting up of a subsidiary branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Two motions were received from Mr. M. M. M. The first asked that Government should make to make its inquiries about the possibility of the special officer appointed as Chairman of the Committee on the Administration of the Civil Service in Aden being invited to visit the Somaliland Protectorate for the purpose of advising the Government on

the question of accelerating the participation of Somalis in the public service.
The second motion presented by Mr. Michael Mangoch was that the Protectorate should have an advisory Board consisting of two members of the Protectorate Department and three non-official Somalis under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner for Somali Affairs to set up to advise on the scope and contents of the broadcasts put out by Radio Somali.
The first three motions were passed with an alteration but the third was amended to change the membership of the advisory board which is now to consist of the Commissioner for Somali Affairs as chairman, the Director of Education and one other member of Department and three other members being persons not holding office of emolument under the Crown.
The meeting ended on 22nd May.

Kenyan Rifles

CHANGES IN THE DESIGNATION of battalions of the King's African Rifles are announced. The territorial designation has been dropped, but the Uganda Battalion will be known as the 4th Battalion (the Uganda Rifles) owing to 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 2nd Battalion, the second fourth, and the 7th (Kenya) Battalion will now be called the 11th Battalion. At the end of the 1939-45 war it was decided to keep the regular battalions in addition to their existence in 1939. The new battalion was called the 2nd and received a considerable number of officers and men who formed it were from 11th K.A.R. when disbanded.

This battalion changed its title in 1952 to 7th K.A.R. It now reverts back to 11th K.A.R. which is the true name. This battalion served with the 11th East African Division from its formation at Mushi in 1943 until its return to East Africa in 1946. It was the first battalion engaged in action with the Japanese, when it was at Jambou Hill. The designation is finally cleared up the confusion that has existed in many people's minds between the 7th (Kenya) Battalion and the 7th (Uganda Protectorate) 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 African) 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 Mlake, of Kwale district of the Coast Province. Principal of the Government adult school at the Gedi settlement in the Kilifi district.
- Mr. Isaiiah 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 Mukeny, of the Tiriki location of N. Nyanza district. Secretary of the Tiriki Traders' Association and chairman of the Coffee-Growers' Association.
- Mr. Jason Kiruti, 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 Mutuku 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 Githu, from the Fort Hall district where he has a large farm. Chief of location 3. One of the leaders of the A.C.C. Church and Schools movement.



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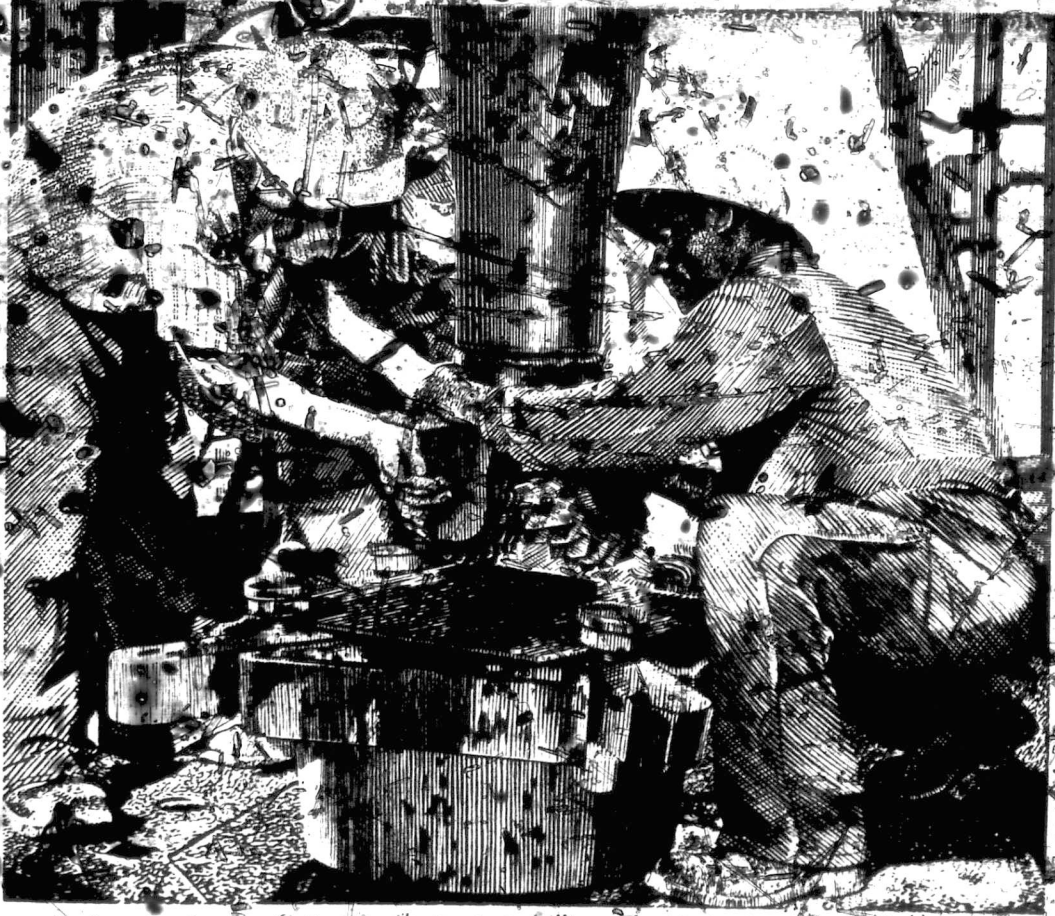
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Fixed Prices in Uganda

A **FIXED MINIMUM PRICE** for cotton in Uganda of 20 cents a shading per lb. has been fixed for next season, two cents higher than last season. Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of the Uganda Cotton Marketing Board, said the Government has not had the time to discuss the matter in detail but has been possible to promise maintenance of this price in the year.

The decision is in opposition to the suggestion made by African politicians that growers should receive 1.50s per lb. for the cotton. To maintain this price, however, would not only have required Government assistance but would have cost the Government £2m. When the Government is for cotton to be increased to 25 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 reached as to the necessity of close co-operation between the two neighbouring sister-countries in all political and economic matters affecting common interests. It was further agreed to study existing commercial and economic relations with a view to providing yet greater development and security of trade between the countries."

"Mindful that the close friendship, collaboration and understanding of the two neighbouring sister-countries are of paramount importance to the peace, stability and prosperity in Central and Eastern Africa, the Governments have pledged themselves to work together in harmony and understanding for the benefit of the peoples of both countries."

Of Companies and Concerns

The **Anglo-Sudan Bank**, Ltd. has called a meeting of the holders of 22,000 shares for June 11, 1957, to discuss proposals concerning the capital of the bank. It is proposed to reduce it from £2m. to £1.5m. The shares of £1 each (all issued and £1 paid) and 700 shares of £2 each (all issued and £1 paid) fully paid up to £12m. will be cancelled and replaced by 1,200,000 shares of £1, by extinguishing the liability of the cancelled capital on the 22 shares and reducing their original amount to £1. The capital would then be increased again by the creation of 1,000,000 shares of £1.

Operations in the Sudan are expected to be in operation before the end of the year. The Government is to be once again the £2m. of an authorized capital of £5m. Sayed Mekki el Marazi, lately Chief of Survey, is expected to be the first managing director. A private analyst is to be appointed.

No success has been made in an attempt by the Tanganyika Government to raise capital in other sterling areas following the failure of East African Railways and Harbours Administration to raise £3m. for the construction of a branch line in connection with the proposed Kilombero Valley sugar scheme.

British Registrar, Cambridge, cables, Ltd., a company greatly interested in Africa, where it has undertaken projects in connection with the Kafue and Owen Falls hydro-electric schemes, made a group profit in 1956 of £1,300,000 after providing nearly £3m. for taxation. The company, under the name of Kakuzi Fibres, Ltd., reported a net profit of £1,300,000 for the year ended February 28 last before income tax of £1,300,000. A final dividend of 25% makes a 40% for the year against 35% of the company's net profit. A new mixed firm for £52,500.

The **Sudan Electric Board** generated 12,454,008 units in April, compared with 4,400 units in the same month last year. Output for the first four months of this year at 46,408,834 units was 56.8% above last year's.

In the first 7 weeks of the Rhodesian tobacco auction season just over 58m. lb. of tobacco has been sold for £9,556,219, an average of 39.52d. per lb. In most all grades, prices are rather above last year's average.

Industrial relations in the main 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 31st. March 1957.

The **turnover of East African Railways and Harbours** for the first four months of this year were £1,175,000, (£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 Park House, Stanley Avenue.

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

The **Northern Rhodesian Government** has sold 24,000 pounds of ivory in 1956 for £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 extremely 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 the group's profits, and is endeavouring to extend its range of agencies."

British and Commonwealth Shipping

THE **BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD.**, reported group profits of £2,891,000 (£2,973,000 after tax) of £4,556,000 (£2,887,000 for the calendar year 1956). The final dividend is 11%, making 17% for the year. The directors recommend the capitalization of the sum of £321,500 out of the share premium account and the application of this sum in paying up in full 643,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each and the distribution thereof amongst ordinary stockholders in the proportion of one new ordinary share of 10s. (which will be converted into ordinary stock) for every 10 ordinary stock units held.

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News Items Brief

An economic survey is to be made in the Somaliland Protectorate next year.

A bill to increase the size of the Somaliland Protectorate Parliament from 15 to 59 members has been introduced.

Exceptionally heavy rain in the Somaliland Protectorate has caused damage in Hararisa and Odweina.

A Kenyan polo team recently visited Rhodesia.

Polio patients in Kenya include those of the following types: African, one Asian.

The Kenyan Farmers' Union has asked the Government to accept membership.

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

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

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

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

Proposed by the Meru County Council, Meru Territory, provision for a membership of 21, of whom 10 would be officials and 11 non-officials, nine of the latter being elected and six nominated.

Tomorrow's nomination day will be followed by election of the 15th Western electoral district of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. W. Wrotte who was minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources. Polling day will close on Monday.

Welfare

...are to receive some 100 years arrears of pension payments ranging from about £12 12s. to £90. Recently the Federal Government, now responsible for these matters, raised the basic pension rates for those of Southern Rhodesia back to the rates in force in June 1949. The Northern Rhodesian Government has decided to pay the arrears between the two pension rates from January 10, 1944, to June 30, 1954. Major J. H. ... series vice-president and chairman of the African section of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League, said when he announced this news: "This unexpected and generous action of the Government is without parallel in the history of war disability pensions throughout any whole world and justifies the stand taken by the League in the matter." More than 200 ex-Askaris are benefit. The minimum annual pension rate has been raised from ...

League in Meru

Mr. W. B. Havocock, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, told the annual meeting of the League in Meru, Nairobi, last evening that the Colony could afford a full municipal council service. He went on to say that it would be right to establish it; he stated that a health service developed by charitable organizations and individual to a Government of Meru. Mrs. H. E. Lambert, who was elected president, spoke of steadily mounting expenses and the need for more publicity for the league's activities.

"Too much of our resources are collected with regard to ability to pay," said Mr. Christopher Mellish, Minister of Finance in Uganda.

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Debate on the Dow Report

(Continued from page 1348)

... doctrine is sometimes modified. There are doubts as to the merits of the commission whether there are any... regulations to prevent excessive... which they want to be extended in...
 "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 racialism, racism, and separation, and the fact that they have profoundly that discrimination ought to go and that somehow or other the structure of society should be such that economically and socially people can fully co-operate to whatever community they belong."

... had been an extraordinary development in land settlement schemes. But we must not simply outstrip 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."

... Commission was rather incoherent in its approach towards the wards and guaranteed prices of food could be raised, but the agricultural price of the Colonies... resulted from those areas it would be fatal if they disappeared.

... report states that it would be desirable to... land in the European Highlands. Because of the intense bitterness and resentment felt among Africans 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 a really important political fact that this problem should be tackled without delay."

Mr. 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 commissioner thought that it should be treated as an economic and agricultural problem, not a political one. He said 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 or community was to be prepared in the interest of development to throw open its land to other tribes or communities. To force the pace would cause discontent everywhere.

The main recommendation on land tenure was that... should be to assist the emergence of individual... where conditions were suitable, bringing such dealing under a statutory... 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 true 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 sub-economic. What is to happen to these people? First, there will be opportunities of work on consolidated land. Secondly, there will be opportunities for diversified labour as 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. Lastly, there will be a chance to work outside the reserves. There is a misconception of the fears of some 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. MURPHY: "Do you mean the some people who lose their right of tenancy?"

Mr. Profumo: "That is true. Good progress has also been made in working out the legal position and the form of future title. The working party foreshadowed in my earlier 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, as recommended in the report, has ensured speed. There is now every hope that

preparation of the necessary legislation... long delayed, although even now it is likely that the matter of a few months.

Mr. Williams referred to the people's loss of confidence in Uganda... land tenure. The matters really... but I am sure that the unfinished African... the Ministry for Land Tenure, Mr. Munyonyo... wisdom and experience, develop a policy in the... will be attended to African feeling throughout Uganda.

The Royal Commission was opposed to the... on terms of... to establish of village settlements scattered in... the High Commission and acquired by the Government... means of which would work... labour... means. For... reason... Kenya Commission... not feel able to agree... commendations... they believe that the squatter... may well have been suitable in the circumstances... of the... in the... have... expected...
 ... Assessment of Problems.

The Commission recommended that the East African... The... matter of urgency... assessment of the problems which arise in the urban areas... territories and frame policies accordingly. We have had issued recently a fascinating and... provoking study by the East African Institute of Social and Economic Research... of the often unimproved... institutions... on a regional basis in East Africa which serve... the territories with devotion and economic... explain... they get. We have had a study of peri-urban conditions in Kampala, which raises many social issues... importance.

With a similar recognition of the importance of this question, the Government of Tanganyika detached... 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... Mr. Molohani has now submitted a report to his Government.

These researches and other similar material 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. ... and others referred to the regional approach to East African problems. The commissioners' recommendations regarding a regional approach to these problems present some 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 a coordinated economic strategy. Given time of proper education and publicity, there is every hope that the... of the commission's economic assessment must emerge, but that the practical and political difficulties of further organic East African co-operation for economic purposes must have full weight.

... that there was no intention of imposing public... on East Africa. I do not think I need do more than remind the House of a declaration on this matter... a very broad declaration in these terms—made by H.M. Government in November, 1952, which seems to me fully to meet the... matters have stressed. We will stick by that.

Capital and Loans

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 really be determined. The Governors concluded that over the five years 1953-57, about £420m. would be needed in external loans... essential projects undertaken in line with the commission's report... about £250m. for the gross cost of... governmental works during the same period.

... in loan finance. All these various factors have... been re-assessed by the East African Governments, 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 1953-57 would be about £100m. to finance a programme of... the High Commission... for... three Governments... the High Commission... between them to raise internal and external loans amounting to £150m. H.M. Government will be... they can help the East African Governments to raise...

much of this money as the... other... sources... however, he... try... suppose... it will be... more than... small... proportion of this...

There is one misconception I would like to... Mr. Robinson and others condemned... primitive man in East... economies have been talked about... Adam Smith... I think they have been rather... misrepresented.

They were not suggesting that the easiest way... some of the tensions and frustrations of East... remove all the checks to the... operation... forces and let the weaker go under... they were... was to... but that... as elsewhere one cannot have...

If an individual wants to... his... as an... in influencing his Government... with his fellows he must be prepared... producing and consuming as an... and he must be helped and encouraged to do so... escaping the simple economic truth that... the best enhanced productivity.

It would be a tragic commentary on the blinding of many to this fundamental truth, which is the prime lesson of... if those Africans in Kenya who are more generous in advancing their claims to political equality and social opportunity were to continue trying to sabotage the efforts of Government to bring the African into the modern economy... 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... 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 (Labi) said he was in Uganda when

The... were there... by... in which... their tasks... Africans in Uganda... had... from... and from appreciating the significance of... developments... Kabaka had been allowed... African farmers were now playing a full part in economic... proving that when political conditions are... are prepared to co-operate.

The African trading community was now... play much more important part in the consumer trade in Uganda. He regretted however, that the development of co-operative... had been shelved. The... was... available.

If finance is not available... the Uganda... administration... out of the... price... to... their own purposes... money... directly... the pockets of the farmer... promised that... funds would be used solely to... fair prices for their own commodities?

White Highlands

In Kenya, we had... long... African community that development will help them. Many believed that... would... the rich richer and the poor comparatively poorer. Europeans should ensure that the... from economic development were shared... Agricultural... in the White Highlands were far too low, although the... were... some profits. Only one... of the White Highlands were... and he... to the Kenya Government to open... for African farming with suitable safeguards, thus bringing the races together in agricultural co-operation.

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

If The Money Were Our Own
Sir Arthur Kirby's Test

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, General Manager of the East African Railway 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 ensure 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 criteria 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 least possible cost. Each of us can become salaried 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, 1956, it is not satisfied that it has yet reached the stage where an increase in salaries is justified. Nevertheless, the position is being watched and perhaps you would send to my office details and facts supporting your contention that an adjustment is called for. I promise you that the utmost consideration will be given to each case. Like you, I am most apprehensive of the result if we start the spiral once more.

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Union Minière du Haut-Katanga Importance of Capital Expenditure Programme

REVIEW OF 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 ending December 31, 1956. The profit less amount for 1956 amounted to the shareholders, showed a gross profit of F 6,579,082,305. Taking in to account the amortization of the year, the provision for taxation on profits, and the steady charges, the available profit balance, including the amount brought forward, totalled F 4,632,219,794.

Out of this balance, F 228,576,219 — and F 2,353,643 — have been allocated respectively to the reserve fund and the special reserve and contingencies fund, a sum of F 72,607,681 — was carried forward. The amount available for distribution was accordingly F 4,403,643.

The net dividend for the year 1956 was F 2,300 — per share (or F 230 — per tenth of share). Taking into account the two interim dividends of F 700 — each paid in December, 1956, and in February, 1957, this entails a complementary dividend amounting to F 900 — net per share, or F 90 — net per tenth of share.

The chairman informed the meeting that MM. H. Van Bree and Van Bree had resigned their offices as directors of the date of this meeting. The meeting conferred on Mr. Büttenbach the title of honorary director. Mr. Van Bree was confirmed in his title of chairman which he held since the date of the company's chairmanship.

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

Mr. Sengier's Comment

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, in order 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 227,600 tons. The characteristic figures of the accounts are 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 625 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 special reserve and contingencies fund 750 millions.

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

The year 1955 and 1956 were in 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 con-

sequence of an increased production and a lessening of consumption.

During this period, the copper quotation registered strong fluctuations unknown in the past, varying in New York from 34 to 46 cents in 1955 and from 32 to 50 cents in 1956. The average price in 1956 was 45 cents; the average of 53 cents in March, 1957, is a record; the recent levels approximating 40 cents, quotations as high as these reached toward the end of 1956 and the beginning of 1957, according to Mr. Sengier, are prejudicial to the interests of producers and consumers by encouraging the closing up of mines with questionable rentability and by stimulating the use of substitute products. On the other hand, due to the exaggerated determination of quotations for certain products, the market is at a loss.

It would be imprudent, added Mr. Sengier, to make forecasts regarding consumption and production 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 in fact 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 Director's Report

The capital of the company was raised from 5 to 8 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 a new peak in 1956, reaching 247,452 metric tons against 196,677 tons in 1955. Cobalt output amounted to 9,682 metric tons, against 8,567 tons in 1955.

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

Important quantities of over-burden were removed at the Kamoto copper-coniferous deposit, and the opening up of the Kambove-West mine, the exploitation of which was decided with a view to compensate the future reduction of production at the Kinshasa deposit, is in progress.

The producing capacity of the Shituru electrolysis plant was brought to 100,000 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 addition,

The action of this organization over the commercial... the fixing of the... of the metal...

The export of uranium... with the existing agreement... the... power station was put into service...

The supply of electric power to Northern Rhodesia began on October 1, 1956, after the completion of the 220,000 volts...

...Northern Rhodesia... commissioning of the... at...

A total of 293 million kWh has been produced by the four power stations... Die... Commission...

...social centres for... workers have been opened in the big cities.

A programme of medico-social action in the hinterland of... centres has been initiated with the... of the go...

Company Report

Rhodesian Corporation Limited

Dividend Maintained

MR. F. R. PETERS' REVIEW

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., was held on May 10th at the Chartered Insurance Institute, London, E.C.

The Chairman said: "The balance on the profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1956, amounts to £1,270,128, or £8.71 per share, as against £1,020,000 in 1955. This increase is due to less revenue from operations... for the year ended September 30, 1956, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year."

"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 of dividend warrants were posted on April 2 last; the dividend is the same as for 1955. I shall now proceed to say the... for the current year up to the date of the... from the corporation's various enterprises, including sales of... have... maintained, without taking into account...

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 my view lends itself only to special development of a residential nature, and while regarding the disposal of any assets the directors are of the opinion that the rate for purchase was unattractive and not likely to recur."

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

Gold and Platinum Mines.
During the first seven months of the current financial year, from 35,100 tons milled 5,820 ounces of fine gold were recovered, and the working profit for this period was £5,582.

Investments.
Income from dividends and interest... 1955. This increase is partly accounted for by income from the Nigerian Consolidated Mines, Limited, portfolio... over by the corporation in January 1956, and therefore the benefit of that account was only effective for the last 84 months of the financial year. Two of the corporation's major investments are, as you are aware, represented in Falcon Mines, Limited, and the Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Co., Ltd.

FALCON 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 £115,747 from which the

dividends totalling 10% absorbed £79,747, the balance being appropriated to £35,999 against £26,747 brought forward.

"As regards the current year on which I have just reported a dividend of 10% was declared, the dividend being paid at the same rate as the dividend declared in 1955."

"It has to be noted that the report and accounts for 1956, the chairman reported that development results were... in the... of the same country... encouraging... of... received at September 30, 1956, will show a further increase. It is also noted that... of the satisfactory development results... the... of the... to be increased from 11,000 to 20,000 tons monthly by modifications... some... could be effected. If... plant... will be completed and available during the... half of the this year. The chairman summed up the prospects at the Deby Mine as being favourable and we can look forward to an increased scale of operations and profit."

"The board of Rhodesian Mines, Limited, is making application for the company's shares to be quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange."

RHODESIAN BRICK & POTTERY CO., LTD.— A dividend of 10% has been paid for 1956, following the maiden dividend of 7 1/2% for 1955. The company showed a net profit for 1956 of £65,948 after taxation, net payment of the dividend and the interests of £2,009, the total reserve which now stands at £1,000,000. The provision of an interest contribution of £1010 to the company's staff pension fund, the amount of which was £10,170, and £17,032 brought in.

"In this review which accompanied the report and accounts, the chairman reported that the company's production was good during throughout the year and the output of the... was ready sold. He also stated that production at both Bulawayo and Salisbury works showed a satisfactory increase as against the previous year. In his summary, 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 39d. per lb. The crop for the current season is estimated at 312,230 lb. from 12,000 acres planted, the average yield of 0.022 lb. per acre being a considerable improvement over last year's average of 0.018 lb. per acre."

Township Developments.
"At the date there is no further progress to report regarding the township development on the... Estate in the vicinity of Bulawayo. The report and accounts were adopted."

Company Report

Thoroughby's Consolidated

Recorded profit and dividends

HIGHFIELD AND BURNBURN'S SPEECH

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1955, AT 10.30 AM, AT THE ROYAL EXHIBITION CENTRE, LONDON. P.M.

Mr. Highfield said that the company's performance during the year had been very satisfactory. The profit after tax for this year is shown at £20,150, as against £29,000 last year, but the figures are strictly comparable owing to the cattle being written down in the year 1955 to a standard rate in conformity with the valuation made for tax purposes in Southern Rhodesia. The same basis has now been adopted by the Inland Revenue authorities in the United Kingdom, and fluctuations should occur in future.

The cattle sales for 1955 were 6,282 head and realized £12,010 - an average of £19.10de per head, while for the year under review we have sold 5,330 head, which realized £12,300 - an average of £20.15de per head.

Chrome Royalty

The chrome royalty is down by £4,500 but this is always a fluctuating figure depending on the price of the mine and the possibility of obtaining licences to move the chrome. During the year the Government of Southern Rhodesia advised us that in the last years 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 had 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 in stock rose from £10,620 to £14,000.

The shares in Malwayo was sold for £45,000 and the surplus of £35,910 realized was the figure at which it stood in our books but, as we have been taken to credit reserve account.

Your directors propose an increase in the dividend from 7 1/2% to 8 1/2% and after payment of this dividend the balance carried forward will remain at approximately the same figure as on September 30, 1955.

Production Progress

I should like to say 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 supplying the water supplies and putting up the paddocks has continued and we must realize that we are very fortunate in not having a drought during the last five years when this policy was being implemented.

Your directors are confident that we are now going like a veteran to drought as we were and we hope that our 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 cull stock for the 1955 season was up by nearly 1,000 calves showing a big rise in fertility. The sales so far this year have

reached 225 per head as against £20 15s 10d. last year and I hope this average may improve as we still have some of our best stock to sell.

We have during this year made a big advance in the supervision of our ranching units and are gradually getting better special section management and more of them. Our fodder bank is gradually being built up and I think we can look to the future with complete confidence.

Mr. Burnburn said that the Hon. Mr. J. G. Hoffmann's advice was of the utmost value and he has promised to visit us again next year and help us to carry out breeding policies of step farming. Wherever our 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 Bonsman, which have a higher fertility rate and a higher weight at eight months than any other breed which I know of in any part of the world. We have great hopes that we may obtain two bulls from him which will be 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 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 excellent director, Major General Shand, and all his staff over the past year. They are enthusiastic, devoted and loyal and I am glad to say I am very happy they are proud of the company and the progress that it is making - and on this optimistic note I ask you to pass the reports and accounts.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A subsequent extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed altering the Articles dealing with the remuneration of the board, and the meeting terminated with our thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

General Limited

(Incorporated in Rhodesia)

Substantially Increased Turnover

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF GENERAL LIMITED, was held on 11th April 1956, in the presence of 10 shareholders (Chairman).

The Chairman, Mr. J. H. van der Merwe, presented the statement for 1956.

As a result of our substantially increased turnover the consolidated trading profit for the year amounted to £3061.0.0, compared with £433.0.0 in respect of 1955, excluding in 1956 the exceptional profit of £397,000 before tax arising from the increase in tobacco duties. After the 1956 Budget, Income-tax and the higher rates of profits on both distributed and undistributed assets (also imposed in the 1956 Budget) absorb a materially higher proportion of our trading profit in 1956 than in 1955. Consequently out of an increased trading profit of £282,000, all except £183,500 is taken away in taxes. The heavy burden of taxation of which the above is a good illustration, is making expansion in industry increasingly difficult.

We are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 2 1/2%—making with the interim distribution already made, a total of 12% for the year.

Subsidiary Companies

All the Company's Subsidiaries have contributed to the successful year the Group has enjoyed. In the last quarter of the year our Engineering subsidiary acquired by the issue of Capital foraminum Ltd., Limited, a company engaged in the manufacture of machinery for the rubber manufacturing industry. This part of the Group has had another good year and we are satisfied with its progress.

General Matters

Last year I informed you that a factory we had purchased in the Mafeking area in 1955 was being adapted for cigarette manufacture. This work has now started steadily 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 Southern Rhodesia. This project is being proceeded according to plan and the early stage of the development should be ready for production in the early months of 1958 and the final stage towards the end of 1958. Overall our manufacturing capacity will be substantially increased. However, the new factories will not provide an increase in manufacturing capacity proportional to the increase in new buildings and machinery because the new buildings are required partly to replace a factory which has now become uneconomic to maintain for manufacturing purposes and partly to enable us to have some reserve of our existing factories in the considerable extra time is being worked. Consequently the cost of manufacturing cost to the Group in spite of the benefits to be derived from the use of new buildings and equipment.

Because of the increased demand for leaf tobacco which we now need to carry in our own bond stores with a capacity of £20,000,000 at present being erected adjacent to our existing bond store, we have had to make arrangements for the storage of our tobacco leaf stock in the States.

The turnover of our brands— notably "Senior" "Holloway" "Palm Drive" "Cigarettes" and "Old Holloway" has not suffered in many manufacturing problems and despite all our efforts we were unable during two periods of 1956 fully to meet the demand for "Senior" and "Palm Drive" during the summer holidays and in the month of December.

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

Leaf of Supply

In all we have made a satisfactory choice of leaf for the 1956 crop. Since the close of the final year we have been able to purchase an additional quantity of African tobacco—sellings as a result of negotiations recently conducted between the Rhodesia and the United States Government. The purchase improves our stock position but because of the increased usage we have a lower duration of leaf tobacco than we consider desirable. We are therefore required to purchase not only a full 12 months usage in the African market which will open up the end of July, but, if we require additional leaf to make our stock duration of our other tobacco stocks as a reasonably good duration.

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 in other areas.

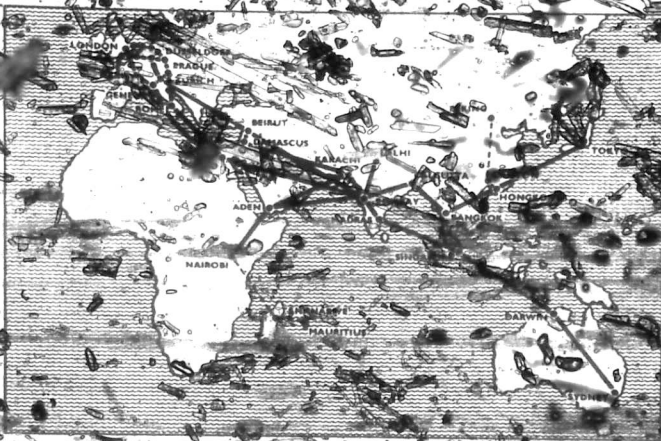
The steady increase over the years in the cost of many materials and matter which we use in our products is a matter which we are watching closely.

Output

From what I have already said you will realize that we are just about to face higher costs from a number of different causes. Higher prices for some leaf tobacco, the recent increase in the cost of some additional factors, reduced working time 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 mentioned above which will affect our present margins. It would not be reasonable to expect anything like the same rate of increase in output as we have shown in recent years.

The report and accounts were adopted.



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