

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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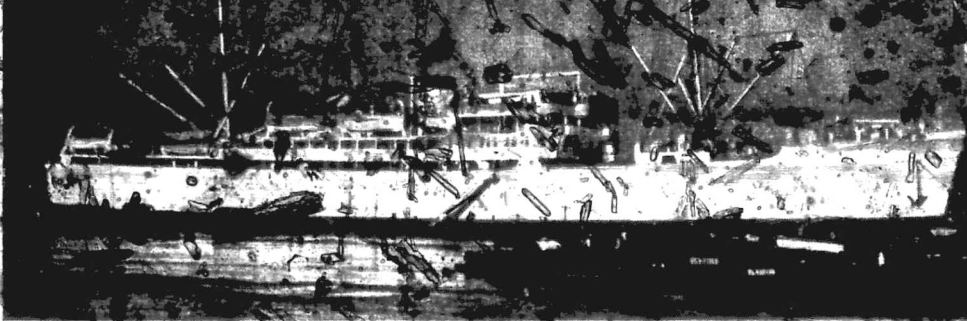
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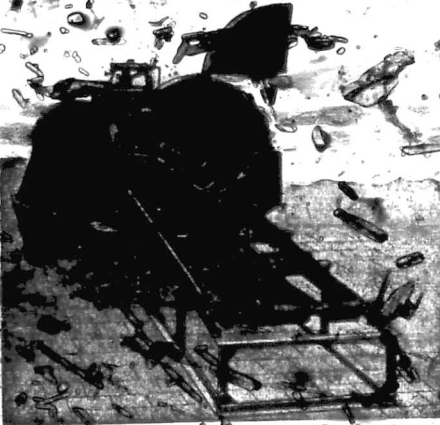
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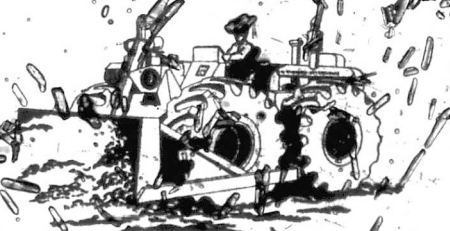
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documents until long after they had reached our own office. Mr. McKenzie may have been unaware of these and other facts, but his comments make it necessary to publish enough to indicate that criticism should not be directed within Kenya and to official and non-official quarters alike. We have no hesitation in asserting that the blame for shortcomings in the East African Office (of which successive Commissioners have been fully aware (and about which they doubtless made appropriate submissions) rests primarily upon the authorities in Africa.

In recent years the London Office has been dealt two heavy blows by the decision of the Government of Kenya to have its own public relations office outside the East African Office, and **Who should be Blamed?** decision to establish representation for Uganda in a separate building. Both steps we regarded and still regard as most unfortunate. Uganda's action was dictated by purely political considerations in plain words, to resolve to appease the African nationalists in that territory who wanted to weaken the East Africa High Commission, to which the London Office is responsible. As to Kenya's action, when the Likuyu rebellion broke out five years ago there was a case for the appointment of someone who could explain the background to journalists in the United Kingdom, but it was certainly neither necessary nor desirable to provide that service outside the East African Office, which should have had its own public relations officer years earlier, but is still denied a member of the staff for that essential duty. To say that the Office is not of much use to Kenya from the publicity standpoint when it has never had such an official is to put the responsibility in the wrong place. Censure should have been addressed to the Government and the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Rhodesia House might well be taken as East Africa model; and as the High Commissioner for the Federation is Sir Robert Rennie, who was for some years Kenya's devoted Chief Rhodesia House Secretary and Member for Reconstruction, he could be counted upon to give all possible help with a civility. East Africa does not, of course, require such extensive services and staff as the Federation, but until the territories have in their London Office a carefully chosen

public relations officer, they cannot expect to get that attention in the newspapers of Great Britain, which an able, experienced, alert, hard-working, and respected expert could soon obtain. Southern Rhodesia neglected the question of publicity for many years, but when at long last the error was recognized and a competent and keen man attached to the High Commissioner, the situation quickly changed. Southern Rhodesia, and now the Federation, thereafter took this matter seriously, and their public relations attaches (for they have been increased in number and deservedly raised to that rank) have won and held the confidence and regard of those who are in close touch with them and their work. Journalists of many nationalities in London have frequent proof that they thoroughly understand Press problems and requirements, that they are promptly briefed from Africa on all important issues, that they give candid replies to any questions put to them, and that they often anticipate the needs of newspapers. In short, they have made themselves of real value to the countries they serve, to Rhodesia House, and through the Press to the public in this and other countries.

The tragic contrast with what has not been done, and for East Africa has been known for years to the official and non-official leaders of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Other sources of **Long Tale Of Neglect.** information apart, we ourselves have emphasized these facts on scores of occasions. Many of the official and non-official leaders with whom we have discussed these matters have expressed the intention of demanding appropriate action, but nothing has resulted. Two of the probable reasons are that the Legislatures have never taken the question of public relations seriously, and that inter-territorial relations have never been as satisfactory as they could and should have been made. The assumption of a common approach through the High Commission has often been reduced to mere pretence because a Governor of one or other territory could, and often did, frustrate what ought to have been common policy, and sometimes what had been formally agreed, and at no time have non-official members of the three Legislatures co-operated to defeat such obstructionism. They must therefore share the responsibility for what has remained undone. As to the narrower matter of publicity for Kenya, let it not be forgotten that one of the most fatuous reports ever accepted by that Colony's Legislature was on the subject of information.

Notes By The Way

Lord Altham

THE EDITOR has frequent proof of the tendency of the public to misjudge as a result of reading brief extracts which do not fairly present the longer article from which they are taken. Lord Altham, who spent some years in the East when his father, then Sir Edward Grigg, was Governor of Kenya, must have reflected recently on this risk, especially as he past forthrightly continually has been heard from many parts of the world in connection with statements about the Congo, which he has made in the current issue of the *Nation* and in the *Review*, which he edited. Although the article contains grossly discourteous remarks, it is not a slur on a republican, and will have been assumed by many people who have read only more excerpts in popular newspapers and some of the more vigorous protests at the offensive personal and to Her Majesty. Those who have seen the full article will recognize that the letter is a somewhat fair and it is not fair to make that clear, or a few readers of this paper are likely to see the five-page statement which has caused the furor.

Audience and Impertinence

THE WORDS do not, of course, imply condonation of the arrogance and impertinence of a part of the realm in references to his sovereign. Some of his remarks would be inadvisable to written about any person. Lord Altham's audience is aggravated by his own recognition of his error before he sent what he had written to the printers. The article contains these words: "The foregoing remarks may have struck some readers as intolerably disrespectful—a plain case of *lese majesté*. I am quite repentant." This 33-year-old peer, who declines to take his seat in the House of Lords because he disapproves of hereditary titles, but nevertheless uses the title day by day—will not quickly be forgiven for his unchivalrous comments. Had he not written down his title it is extremely unlikely that any particular notice would have been taken of his article, even in Fleet Street's so-called silly season.

Tanganyika's Legislature

MR. JUNIUS NYERERE's appointment to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika by the Governor who, I think, have been generally approved by Europeans in the Territory, if only on the good East African principle of electing a trouble-free member to the club committee of clubs, that he may have to justify his words among those who know rather more about the question than the complainant. T.A.N.U. has, in fact, received two nominations; the second being that of Mr. Emmanuel. That makes it the more regrettable that Mr. Emmanuel should have been dropped, especially as he has done and is doing most useful and self-sacrificing work for the United Tanganyika Party, the only body which has carried opposition to T.A.N.U. into the countryside. Its supporters will now claim that T.A.N.U. has gained greatly at the expense of the U.T.P. It will also be widely believed that Mr. Emmanuel has not been re-nominated because he made blunt and telling criticisms of the Medical and Public Works Departments some months ago. While I do not suggest that his omission from the new Council results from either of these causes, it does seem to be unfortunate on both counts, and also because the large and influential Hellenic com-

munity is deprived of a member whom universal confidence, respect, and love have surrounded. Mr. Emmanuel has done a good deal for the well-being of Tanganyika, of which he has shown himself a most public-spirited citizen; and his disappearance from the Legislature is greatly to be regretted.

Strange Seas

IT IS REFERRED to a London daily newspaper which is edited by the late Mrs. Junia Lait, in Tanganyika, does not seem to admit too often of operations between Europeans, Africans and Asians in Tanganyika and its freedom from riots mainly to Mr. Nyerere and his followers, and to describe their behaviour as dignified, restrained, and marked by a standard of discipline which Europeans and Asians should be proud to imitate. It is a pity that the newspaper should have been difficult to read and it is therefore most fortunate that Mr. Nyerere's letter should have been given such prominence in a publication which has a world audience. The Government of Tanganyika has treated Mr. Nyerere and his organization with as pushing tolerance, but it had at last to forbid its meetings and to imprison a number of T.A.N.U. officials precisely because they lacked restraint and discipline and stirred up trouble which they need to put in Mrs. Lait's knowledge of T.A.N.U. is manifestly defective. The findings of the courts are more reliable. It is some of the African leaders in Tanganyika, not Europeans and Asians, who need to give proof of the qualities mentioned in a very strange letter.

Generosity Unrequited

AN ARTISAN employed by one of the mining companies in Northern Rhodesia, who not long ago earned rather more than £200 a month invites my sympathy with the demand of the union for an increase of 15% in the basic rate of pay by telling me that, in consequence of the drastic reduction in the copper bonus, his pay is not now much over the £100 mark. What he does not say is that if he had been employed by a company outside the mining industry he would have received throughout approximately his present rate of pay. Nor does he mention that he and his wife have had all sorts of advantages at the cost of the employers, in particular, a good house for about £4 monthly, when similar accommodation in the free market would have cost about ten times that token figure. What reciprocity have the members of the union shown for the generosity with which they have been treated? The answer is that there have been no fewer than thirteen strikes since the beginning of this year.

Interested in the Federation

A LEADING HOTEL chain in the United Kingdom, Trust Houses, Ltd., took power at the recent annual general meeting of the company to operate outside the United Kingdom if and when the directors deem that course to be wise. Since I happen to know that representatives of the board have recently visited Southern Rhodesia, it seems to me probable that this change in the articles of association has been made because there is a possibility of this well-known hotel enterprise extending its interests to the Federation.

Objective of British Policy in Kenya Should be Refined

Statement by Mr. Mboya Before His Departure From London

MR. POM MBOYA, leader of the African Elected Members in the Legislative Council in Kenya, told journalists before he left London last Friday to fly back to Nairobi that he and his colleague, Mr. Ronald Ngala, had seen the Secretary of State for the Colonies on three occasions, and Mr. Njumbo, Asian Minister of the Colonies, who had reiterated Asian support for the African demand for increased representation in the Legislative Council. There had been no formal or informal contacts with the European political leaders from Kenya who had been in London at the same time.

H.M. Government had been asked for a clear statement of the ultimate objective for Kenya. That was urgently necessary, because there could otherwise be no hope of reaching agreement in the talks in which the Secretary of State would participate when he flew to Kenya in October.

Objects to Military Base

Recent statements in Kenya by two of the European Elected Members, Mr. Humphrey Slade, their vice-chairman, and Mr. Shirley Cooke, who had resigned from the European Elected Members' Organization in protest against its reactionary attitude, showed that it was the European leaders who were the stumbling-blocks, not the Africans. The Europeans were not united and were not agreed about policy. How could Africans feel encouraged to negotiate with European leaders who talked about liberalism in their own time? Nevertheless, the African Elected Members would do their best to try to secure a solution.

Because of the political implications they still objected to the establishment of a military base in Kenya. Cyprus had shown that the existence of a military base could make the strategic interests of Britain dominant when considering local affairs. Moreover, a base would affect the local political and racial situation by tending to strengthen the claim of the Europeans to a dominant position. When Africans had a effective say in the Government of Kenya they would raise the question of a base on its merits.

Declaring that the Capricorn Africa Society had no right to claim a large following among Africans in Kenya, Mr. Mboya said that not one of the eight Africans who had been elected to the Legislative Council had ever been a member of the society or sympathized with its doctrines.

Qualitative Franchise Unacceptable

"I do not accept its idea that the vote is a responsibility, not a right," Mr. Mboya continued. "I believe that all people in a community must have the right to vote and must be treated as equals within the State and Society. There can be no grading according to wealth, education, or social standing.

"We will not accept a qualitative franchise. We want a universal franchise. For the next election, when we get increased representation, we might as a matter of convenience accept the present qualitative franchise, but we shall demand a universal franchise for the election after that."

MR. NGALA said that he endorsed all that his colleague had said.

When asked if he was not the only African member of the Legislature with personal experience of a multi-racial local government body which was generally understood to have worked satisfactorily, he replied that the Mombasa Municipal Board was not satisfactory, and that the African Advisory Council in Mombasa had recently lodged complaints with the responsible Minister, as he himself had also done.

European, Indians, Asians, and Arabs lived in all the eight wards in Mombasa, and he thought that all categories of all races should have equal voting rights, and that each ward should vote for candidates for the board without regard to race. Mr. Ngala denied that that would mean domination by Africans, but declined to indicate the probable racial composition of the board if effect were given to his ideas.

A statement in the following terms issued by Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ngala was distributed to Press representatives:

"We have met Members of Parliament, Ministers, and addressed several meetings. We have also had three meetings with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, one of which was attended by the Governor of Kenya. We are satisfied that we have fully explained the African case for increased representation and fully interpreted the African attitude in the present constitutional crisis.

Visit Worth While

"We are also satisfied and convinced that this visit was both necessary and justified, and that on the whole it was worth while. In general, everyone we have met is in agreement with us that a case exists for increased African representation, and many M.P.s. and other people agree with us that a declaration of the ultimate objective of British policy in Kenya should be made immediately.

"Our talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies were friendly and encouraging, and we are glad that he has decided to pay a visit to Kenya and to be able to participate and help in the discussions on the Constitution. This is a step in the right direction, and we shall look forward to his visit, hoping that, in the light of our discussions, no effort shall be spared to reach a solution. We have fully emphasized the urgency of the situation, and we are convinced that this point is acknowledged.

"With regard to the present crisis, the following statements made in the last few days are worth noting. Mr. Shirley Cooke, European Member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Coast, has no longer resigned from the European Elected Members' Organization and condemned the European Members' statement issued on July 5, but has been reported to have called the organization 'the mischievous and reactionary European Members' organization.' He said that 'a reactionary caucus controlled the organization, which was full of intrigue and political maneuvering, but objected to other races behaving in the same way.' Mr. Cooke at a meeting in Mombasa called for an immediate increase of seven African Members.

"Liberal In Our Own Time"

Mr. Humphrey Slade, another European Elected Member, for the Mau constituency, speaking in Gilgil a few days ago, referring to the African demand for increased representation and refusal to participate in the Council of Ministers under the Lyttelton constitution, said: 'We see no reason to be stampeded by any so-called demand. Liberalism is too often misunderstood for defeatism, and, not being defeatist, we (Europeans) prefer to be liberal in our own time.'

"Referring further to the possibility of constitutional discussions, Mr. Slade said: 'So far as I am concerned, we shall not finally agree to any constitutional changes (other than those already agreed) without first telling you (the European electorate) and being assured of your majority.'

"These statements reveal beyond doubt that the stumbling-block in the Kenya situation is the European community. So far it is evident that they are neither united nor of the same opinion. It is also evident that whatever liberal talk European leaders may engage in in London is negative and ineffective so long as they intend to act in the manner suggested in Mr. Slade's statement.

"There can be no question, therefore, of blaming the African Elected Members for the present situation. The African Members' readiness to discuss has been repeated and emphasized. The European Members want to lay down conditions even before the discussions have started. This is very

...inacceptable to the other parties. The Lyttelton Constitution included an escape clause which in the present circumstances, and if the Europeans insist in their current attitude and confusion, the Secretary of State should also be called upon to invoke. The African case is supported by the African and the Asian groups.

White Highlands An Anathema

The White Highlands.—A few weeks ago Mr. Blundell stated in the Legislature that in a decade there may be Africans fit to farm 20, 30, or 40 acre plots in the White Highlands. This has been interpreted as a sign of a change toward a greater liberal opinion of the Europeans. Let there be no illusion that the White Highlands remain the bone of contention in Kenya politics. This anathema must be removed without compromise and immediately.

Mr. Blundell's statement is farious and illogical since he, Minister for Agriculture, has been known publicly to praise African farmers and agriculturists in Kenya for their efficient and effective farming on larger plots than he suggests for them a decade hence. To the best of our knowledge, there is no prospect for any European settlers coming to Kenya to farm either a certificate or qualification, or of just experience in farming. It is disappointing that the Kenya Government is still engaging in recruiting white settlers in the White Highlands.

State of Emergency.—The conditions which justified the declaration of the state of emergency, namely to combat Mau Mau terrorism, do not any longer exist. There is the danger that the conditions of the state of emergency may lead to the exploitation of emergency regulations in an otherwise normal situation. A declaration bringing the state of emergency should

be made forthwith. There is an urgent need to remove the situation as regards pass regulations for the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen. It is urgent that a review of the position of all people in detention camps and under restriction orders should be made immediately.

Public Meetings.—Government restrictions on Kenya limit freedom of association and freedom of assembly by denying Africans the right to organize on a Colony-wide basis and also to address open-air meetings. The African Elected Members demand that these restrictions be lifted. The requirement to take recordings of African leaders' speeches is also abolished, especially when a copy of such a speech recording is left with the speaker and the explanation given as to what use would be made of such recordings. These restrictions are discriminatory, since they apply only to African leaders' speeches and organizations.

Capital and Skill from Outside Kenya

Need for Capital.—The African Elected Members are conscious of the need for the economic and social development of Kenya and of the fact that there are limitations as to the capital resources available to the country. The African Members are aware that the speedy development of Kenya is dependent on outside capital and on imported technical staff and skill. They do not, however, support the continuing and indiscriminate European settler immigration. Increased African representation in the Legislative Council is part and parcel of their desire to see greater economic and social development among the African people, since it is only with an effective say in the affairs of the country that the Africans can participate fully and effectively in the formulation of policies and programmes and the implementation of same.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's Kenya Report

Powerful and Disruptive Influence of Racial Extremists

THE LYTTLETON PLAN, which amended the Constitution so as to include European, Asian, and African Members from the non-official side (in the proportion 3:2:1) has now been accepted as an interim working arrangement by all groups and is functioning satisfactorily. Since the Lyttelton Plan came into being in April, 1954, the figures in the Legislative Council have been 33 on the Government side and 19 on the non-official (or opposition) side.

Last November 1956 it was agreed to increase the non-official side by two African Members and two other nominated Members and that the Government should be increased by a further two Ministers, one European and one African. The position will thus be 37 on the Government side and 21 on the non-official side. It is hoped to correct the disparity between these numbers by arranging for extra seats on the non-official side, including one for an additional Arab member.

Improved Relations Between All Races

It was heartening to encounter the improved relations which exist in Kenya between all races, particularly at the end of an Emergency which might have been expected to result in bitterness and explosive racialism. Instead we found that progressive thought and energy are being displayed in tackling the difficulties of the country, whether economic, social, or political. In spite of the barriers of race, colour, religion, and education, the moderate elements from each community work well together and understand each other's point of view.

This general impression was strongly reinforced in private conversations. We formed the opinion that men of good will in all races are more anxious to work together towards a common ideal to secure the highest

development of the country, than they are able to express publicly. This is probably due to the fact that in the political arena there is little or no common ground on which those whose interests transcend racial barriers can base themselves.

One reason why such men express themselves as citizens of Kenya first rather than as representatives of a particular race when discussing matters of private and difficulty in carrying their ideas into the public forum is perhaps the constraint of the racial or communal franchise.

Certainly this may be regarded as one reason for the accentuation of the difficulties, which are in any case serious, in progressing beyond the communal approach to common problems and interests. At the same time the negative and reactionary influence exerted by racial extremists on the political scene, even though they are relatively few in number, is powerful and disruptive.

One of the fears which underlies the reluctance of minorities to approach this question with an open mind is that a rapid transition might be undertaken on the basis of "one man, one vote" thus eliminating the influence of the minority groups at a stroke, and creating insecurity and instability at a time when security and stability are the twin foundations of development and progress, not least for the African people.

Warning About Communal Representation

There is, however, a great difference between adopting a universal franchise in a country which is immature and undeveloped and the rigid maintenance of the racial or communal franchise which helps to intensify racial political antagonisms. We do not believe that the present system is in the interests of the minority communities, outnumbered as they are by something like 100 to one, or indeed of the country as a whole.

It is because we have been so impressed by the capacity of the moderate people in each community to work together that we feel, as friends of the people of Kenya, we can do, no less than emphasizing the dangers of adhering for too long to a purely communal structure of representation.

We suggest to the leaders of each community that the opportunity to create additional seats in the Legislative Council offers the opportunity for a fresh examination of these problems; this should, in our view, be regarded as a matter of urgency. It may be that upon reflection and discussion they could agree upon such an examination, with the object

*These passages are taken from the report of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's all-party mission to Kenya.

... suggesting a... which, avoiding the Scylla of a general election... the Charybdis of the existing constitutional rolls, would... together the moderate elements of all races in Kenya... The examination, if it... and the fear of the African that it might be... to hold him back... useful in suggesting a... and protected... a super-structure of a... common roll seats in the Legislative Council. If successful... an experiment would provide a political outlet and common ground for some of the best elements in... non-racial basis. This in itself... an invaluable contribution to the social stability and future... of the country, and we sincerely hope that our suggestion will merit and receive the serious consideration of our friends in Kenya.

African Political Apathy

During our visit there was already considerable African political activity in preparation for the African elections to be held in March, the first to be held in Kenya. Whatever the shortcomings of the first electoral rolls, we have no doubt our the experience gained will lead to amendment and improvement between this election and the general election to be held in 1960. It is to an efficient procedure in the future that we should be directed about the present, and our attention should be directed... Nevertheless, we were disappointed to discover that registra-

... time, which had... allowed... so now. The... indifference... Africa... to... before... One is the... and... the... Another... of... will have... appeared... particularly... otherwise... social importance... complete... In the meantime... the... but not be... in... other... electoral... raised.

... Adequate... of... is... another... applied... has... to... reinforced... also seems... that... due... by... of... These... and... structure... from... country... upon... of... similar... in... They... for... and... more... the... by... this... by... leaders... believe... in... in... focus... direct... of... the... local... of... London... market...

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Delegations to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

A DELEGATION OF THE United Kingdom will visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the end of August at the invitation of the local branches. Biographical details of the delegates selected by the Speakers Committee are given below.

BIRDWOOD, LORD, M.V.O., son of Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood, whom he succeeded in 1961, educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, he served in France in the 1914-18 war and on the North-West Frontier of India in 1919-20 and 1936-7, retiring from the Indian Army in 1945. For a time he was with the British Red Cross in Germany.

An active member of the Conservative Commonwealth Council and of the councils of the East India Association, the Royal Central Asian Society, and the Anglo-Arab Association. Interested in international affairs, particularly the Middle East.

Labour's "Shadow" Colonial Secretary

CALLAGHAN, J., Labour Member for Cardiff South-East since 1950 and for Cardiff South, 1945-50. Recently appointed to take charge of colonial matters in the Labour "Shadow Cabinet". Son of a chief petty officer in the Royal Navy, he was educated at elementary and secondary schools in Portsmouth. A member, and subsequently assistant secretary, of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation since 1929, he joined the Labour Party in 1931.

Served in the R.N.V.R. during the war as a seaman, and later with a commission. Was a member of the Parliamentary delegation to West Africa in 1943 and a delegate to the Strasbourg European Assembly in 1949 and 1950. Chairman of the Defence and Services Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, 1945-47. Visited Russia, 1945-46.

Parliamentary private secretary, Dominions Office, 1945; Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, 1950; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 1947-50.

HARRISON, COLONEL J. HARWOOD, T.D., Conservative Member for the Eye Division of Suffolk since 1951, Assistant Whip, 1954; P.P.S. to Mr. Harold Macmillan when he was Minister of Housing and Local Government, 1953-54.

... prudence... through... 46... Council... Takes... Sines... worker... Association... Northern Area... since... of Mahor... land-owner... Buxbrooke, Northampton, where his... director... of... Haverhill (Freetown) Panels Ltd. formerly... Harrison (Ipswich), Ltd.,... Also a director of a number of other private concerns.

COLEMAN, R. E. P., Labour member for Wiltshire since 1950. Born... educated at Seabrook School, Balliol College, Oxford, and Chicago University. Commonwealth Fund Fellow, 1937-38, and called to the bar in 1943. Served in local government for many years and was Mayor of Paddington, 1946-47.

Research Assistant, Political and Economic Planning Trust, 1947-48; chairman's panel, London University Course on Planning, 1948-50; New Towns Corporation, 1947-50; member of... operating Societies. Author of books on local government.

FRIGGOTT, C. A. D.L., Labour member for Southall since 1950 and for Spelthorne from 1945-50. An engineer, born in 1897 and educated at Towcester Grammar School. Councilor and member of the Southall branch of the Labour group of Middlesex County Council, 1946-47. Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. Member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union for over 40 years. Has served on Parliamentary delegations to Germany and Finland.

Conservative Committee's Chairmen

WALL MAJOR PATRICK, M.C., Conservative member for Halesworth since 1954; Parliamentary private secretary to Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Born 1916, educated at Downside, and commissioned in the Royal Marines, 1935, specializing in naval gunnery. During the war served with R.M. Commandos and U.S. Navy; C.O. 47 Commando R.N.V.R. since 1951. Commissioner for London Sea Scouts and C.O. Westminster and Sea Cadet Corps since 1950.

Chairman of Central African sub-committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Commonwealth Affairs Committee, and an active member of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

WATSON, RICHARD, Conservative member for Bridlington since 1950; was P.P.S. to Minister of Research, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

and educated at the British Empire School of the Ministry of the Army, then at the Ministry of the Navy, and finally at the Ministry of the Air Force. He was a member of the Royal Air Force and served in the Middle East during the war. He was a member of the Royal Air Force and served in the Middle East during the war. He was a member of the Royal Air Force and served in the Middle East during the war.

Born 1909, and educated at Streatham Grammar School and London University. Won scholarship to Prague University. Member of Fabian Society since 1933. During the war was in the Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Supply, latterly as assistant director of medical supplies. Appointed to the Ministry of Pensions, 1945-47. Member of Parliamentary Commission for East Africa 1948 and U.S.A. 1949, specialising in the Colonial Development and Finance (C.D.F.) and Home Affairs. Member of the Labour Party since 1935, elected to the Education Committee, 1955. Member of the Council of the East Africa and Rhodesia Association since 1919. Member of Mansfield County Council and of Nottingham County Council for 1949-50. P.P.S. to Mansfield, 1950-51. Member of the Parliamentary Commission for East Africa and Rhodesia, 1948-49. Member of the East Africa and Rhodesia Association since 1955. Member of the East Africa and Rhodesia Association since 1955. Member of the East Africa and Rhodesia Association since 1955.

U.K. Financial Contribution to Commonwealth Development

"Something of Which Country Can Be Proud," Says White Paper

THE UNITED KINGDOM'S financial contribution to the development of the Sterling Commonwealth has been about £150m. a year, of which some £125m. has been in the form of grants and loans from U.K. Exchequer funds and something under £30m. in the form of grants from the same source. In addition, investment in Canada has averaged over £50m. a year. The figures for the Sterling Commonwealth are not, of course, the sum of the totals of U.K. private investment and loans and grants from public funds given in the previous paragraphs. The figures of private investment are balance of payments estimates and inevitably subject to a margin of error, whereas the figures for public funds are of disbursements over financial years.

As some measure of the U.K. effort it is possible to reach an approximate total from these figures of average investment in the whole Commonwealth over the years 1952-56 plus the special assistance to various Colonial territories referred to earlier. This total is nearly £200m. a year.

11% of Gross National Product

Set against the average of the gross national product in that period this represents some 11%. Put another way, it represents between 7% and 8% of our gross fixed investment at home.

It has been unofficially estimated that in the 10 years 1946-55, 70% of the external capital invested in the Sterling Commonwealth came from the U.K., by contrast with 45% from the United States, 10% from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and 5% from other sources.

The Government will be prepared to make appropriate arrangements for technical assistance to newly-independent countries to the extent that they are not covered by any existing schemes or by broadly equivalent arrangements planned before independence. The U.K. Government hopes that other Commonwealth

Governments will make similar arrangements for their own resources, and that financial assistance with newly-independent territories will be a feature of the Commonwealth.

The provision of administrative functions of the Colonial Office, which is responsible for guiding the Colonies in all aspects of development — political, economic and social — is the most important of these functions. It is the function of permanent staff of all kinds and of the staff of H.M. Overseas Civil Service, who are on contract.

In addition to the normal functions of an administrative staff, which include a great deal of advisory work, the Colonial Office has a large number of specialist staff on its staff: dealing with such subjects as tropical agriculture (including animal health, fisheries, forestry, etc.), education, health, labour, social welfare, co-operative societies, housing, and engineering. The advisory staff provide expert guidance on the formulation and execution of policy in their respective fields.

The Colonial Office has a large number of advisory bodies, two of these occupy a somewhat special position, namely the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science, and Technology, in that they are concerned with autonomous institutions of higher education in the Colonial territories and operate with a large measure of independence from the Colonial Office. Their services will still be available to the institutions with which they are respectively concerned after the territories in which these institutions are situated become independent.

Colonial Students

Among the valuable non-Governmental services which the U.K. provides, often through the Colonial Office or the representatives in London of Colonial Governments, is the placing of students in universities, technical colleges, and other training centres in this country. The authorities concerned have shown their realization of the importance of the matter by making available an ever-increasing number of places for Colonial students.

The number of students in the U.K. doubled between 1952 and 1956 and is now about 12,000, the two largest groups being nurses (over 3,000) and engineering students (1,295). These services are essential to the development of the Colonial territories.

Continued services of the kind provided by the Colonial Office will be required for many of the territories of dependent territories. The Government will make available, if they so desire, to newly-independent countries

These concluding passages are taken from Cmd. 237, entitled "The United Kingdom's Role in Commonwealth Development." The White Paper was the subject of a leading article in last week's issue.

advisory services of the sort which they have provided in the past. In providing such assistance the U.K. Government has drawn upon a wide variety of experience from its departments, nationalized corporations, scientific and professional institutions and private enterprises.

Atomic energy will play an increasingly important part in the economic development of the Commonwealth, and in this field the U.K. is better qualified than any other country to give assistance. A number of Commonwealth countries are already obtaining advice and technical aid from the U.K. under bilateral arrangements in accordance with the needs and various stages of development in their own fields. These facilities are available within the limits of the assistance that the U.K. Government can provide. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Commonwealth Commission should be able to provide the important assistance from the U.K. to the Commonwealth countries.

Nuclear Power

In Central and East Africa the Atomic Energy Authority has set up office to examine prospects for uranium and other atomic energy materials. Experts from the U.K. and from the U.K. Geological Survey have also visited several of the Commonwealth and Colonial territories to survey possible deposits of uranium, and scientific equipment has been lent. Radio isotopes needed for medical, agricultural and industrial purposes have been supplied to Commonwealth and Colonial territories requiring them. Doctors and research workers from Colonial territories have attended courses at the authority's Isotope School and Colonial Governments are all kept informed of the trend of developments in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Atomic energy can find a practical application at an early stage in most Commonwealth countries through the use of radioactive isotopes for which the necessary skills can be acquired fairly quickly, and little heavy expenditure on installations or equipment is needed. Radio isotopes have wide spread application in the treatment and diagnosis of disease where they supplement or supplant X-rays, in industry, and in the improvement of agriculture through new research techniques and in other ways.

The immediate need for nuclear power as an economic alternative to coal, oil, or hydro-electric power in most Commonwealth countries is however limited. At present, because of the high capital cost of installation, nuclear power is competitive only in industrial and urban areas. Reactor designs for small-scale electrical power generation have not yet been fully tested under commercial conditions, but work is proceeding on certain systems when other prospects of commercial application where the costs of conventional power are relatively high.

H.M. Government will be part of its contribution in the field of technical assistance, give all possible assistance to other Commonwealth countries, including the Colonial territories, in developing atomic energy to meet their individual requirements.

No Commonwealth Development Agency

Proposals were made in the House of Commons on November 30, 1956, that there might be a Commonwealth Development Agency and that each representative of all independent Commonwealth countries. These ideas have been considered carefully by H.M. Government and other independent Commonwealth Governments. In general all the Governments, while recognizing the need for more capital for development, and while sympathetic to the motives which have inspired these suggestions, are doubtful of their practical value.

Since the U.K. is the only Commonwealth country which is a net long-term investor abroad, the Commonwealth Bank could do nothing to increase the total availability of capital for investment. A Commonwealth Development Agency which would lay down priorities for the Commonwealth as a whole would present insuperable difficulties for many Commonwealth Governments of both a political and a practical nature. The allocation of priorities in this way does not appear to be feasible.

McLurey has been in existence for many years for the purpose of exchanging information and discussing policies on economic matters. Apart from the normal channels for correspondence between Governments, operating through High Commissioners, there are regular meetings on economic matters held in London attended by officials from Commonwealth High Commissioners staffs. These exchanges are supplemented by frequent visits between officials and other Commonwealth capitals by both Ministers and officials and by close contact among Commonwealth delegations at meetings of international economic organizations.

It has also become customary for Commonwealth Finance Ministers to take advantage of the annual meetings of the International Bank and of the International Monetary Fund to meet together informally for general discussion. At the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers it was

decided at the suggestion of the Prime Minister, to be held at the meeting in September 1957. A group of 15 held in London. This will give a further opportunity for discussion of economic co-operation among Commonwealth countries.

The Commonwealth Economic Committee, whose office is in London, was established in 1925 and consists of senior Commonwealth representatives. Its functions are to provide economic and financial services, to submit advisory comments on economic legislation and trade, as well as to report on any economic questions which member Governments refer to it. It is a valuable organization for the exchange and dissemination of economic information useful to Commonwealth countries. The nature of this Committee is considered in more detail in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. The Committee should be viewed as a permanent body which should be kept informed of developments in the Commonwealth of the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom's contribution to the Commonwealth development is something of which we are proud. We intend that it should be well-considered and that it should be based on well-tried principles and methods for the betterment of the Commonwealth. We have found effective in the past and we intend to continue to do so.

We place particular emphasis upon the provision of technical aid. This form of help is of special significance today when scientific and industrial ideas are developing so quickly. In this field H.M. Government is determined to do everything possible to meet the increasing requirements of the expanding Commonwealth.

The problems which the Commonwealth Governments are facing in financing their respective development programmes were frankly recognized in the final *communiqué* of the Prime Ministers' Conference, 1957.

In their general review of economic questions, the Commonwealth Ministers gave special attention to the impact of the major programmes of development on which many of their countries are now engaged. These programmes call for high levels of domestic saving which can only be secured by sound internal policies. But they also call for conditions favourable to investment from other countries.

The U.K. will continue to play its leading rôle in furthering economic development in the countries of the Commonwealth, and important contributions are also being made by other Commonwealth members. But in view of the continued need for capital investment, it is also important to encourage investment from other sources on suitable conditions.

Acute Capital Shortage

The present is a period of acute capital shortage in almost every country. This will call for policies designed to make investment in the Commonwealth from outside as attractive as possible.

Whatever funds may be forthcoming from outside, nothing can provide an effective substitute for the efforts of Commonwealth countries themselves, and if the U.K. is to play a leading part in this field it must shape its policies accordingly. This means that as a country and as individuals we must save more.

We must modernize our industry and extend our resources of power. We must produce more at prices which are competitive. We must sell more abroad. We must be unremitting in our determination to create a suitable economic climate which will not only enable the U.K. to undertake its share in Commonwealth development but will also attract support from elsewhere. All this will not be achieved easily or in a short period of time, but upon our ultimate success largely depends our own future and that of the Commonwealth as a major force in world affairs.

[A critical leading article on the White Paper appeared in last week's issue. — Ed.]

Baton Charge in Nairobi

AFTER A MEETING held by Mr. Tom Mboya, M.P.C., and Mr. Ronald Ngala, M.L.C., on their return to Nairobi from London, police had to make a baton charge to break up an unruly crowd.

Britain and the Commonwealth

Britain's Claim to Full Membership

ASSOCIATION OF ADULT BRITISH NATIONS in a Commonwealth was in many of the greatest value to the security of the West, but was also of immense practical value to its member countries, said Sir Ross Welford, in a recent address to the House of Commons on Commerce and Industry.

Britain's a word and air was to keep the colonies until maturity and full membership of the Commonwealth was assured, and the way was wide and free evolution of the Commonwealth was to be a balanced development of politics and economics of the extent of political manipulation without the accomplishment of economic maturity.

This is of the utmost importance to us because the very basis of our claim to full independence and full membership of the Commonwealth is that we insist that progress in politics must be matched by progress in the economic and social fields. Full independence is going to be pressed with the utmost vigour — and as early as possible. The Federation scheme on the very things we have gone to make the Commonwealth great, and which in my mind must be preserved in the Commonwealth structure if that structure itself is not to disintegrate.

High Standards

First there is the high standard of justice and of administration under which Britain set in her Empire from the earliest days, under which corruption and graft were outlawed. Secondly, there is the wisdom which Britain has shown in maintaining an elasticity of thought towards the affairs of the several Dominions and Colonies, particularly in regard to the path which the development of each takes and to the pace at which it goes. Thirdly, there has been an insistence on efficiency, not only in commerce and industry, but in administration, such on the whole has been achieved, and which, certainly, on a comparison with any other country outside the Iron Curtain. The last of these factors is perhaps the most difficult to define, but it can be summed up by a reference to the high standards which Britain sets in the home, to the value attached to truth, to the insistence on the value of schooling and training, to probity in political life, and to that much prized phrase 'fair play', which I confess I like.

I may speak in behalf of the Federation to these standards and principles. They were brought to this country when civilization came here. They are established here, and they are to be preserved here, and it is the duty of the civilized population to see that they are carried into the lives of the more backward regions of the community, to become established there. We must not let them go by the board, and we will in no circumstances let them be lowered for the sake of political expediency, or in response to the pressure of the extremists. They must be at stake here — and, for that matter, too much so as to be in the future development of the Commonwealth.

What happens to the Federation in the coming years, the way events shape in this part of Africa, will have an important influence, not only on other African countries, but also on almost every Commonwealth country, where the problems of multi-racialism are encountered.

The franchise is the test of whether civilization is to remain in the Federation, just as it is the test of our good faith towards millions of African people in our country whose advancement has just started. Therefore we must make sure, and I believe the Federal Government has done, that the law, which will give the vote to the people of the country, both firm in its determination to ensure high standards and also generous in its opportunity for all to reach the standards set.

Is the Dominion Party Wins Elections

Franchise Legislation to be Repealed

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P., was re-elected Federal president of the Dominion Party at its annual congress in Bulawayo. The vice-president, Mr. Kreer Payne, of Lusaka, was also re-elected, defeating the Northern Rhodesian leader of the party, Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.A., also of Lusaka.

Over 50 resolutions, many dealing with major political issues, were discussed. The question of franchise legislation was, at the main suggestion, referred to a study group. The principle of establishing a unitary party was accepted. Five contentious proposals, mainly on party affairs and Africa, were accepted. The text of one resolution reads: "That this congress affirm that the Dominion Party, when returned as a Government, will repeal the franchise legislation passed by and the other legislation in the Federation which has not been approved by the electorate and which is in conflict with the party's principles and policy."

The Field ward delegates that the next government of the Federation would probably be a coalition government of firmness and that it would be impossible to make progress if it might be impossible to fulfil.

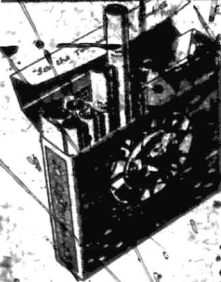
First Rate

THE BANK OF RHODESIA AND NORTHERN ZAMBIA published its bank rate for the first time on August 14. This is the rate (currently 4 1/2%) at which the bank will rediscount fine commercial bills on behalf of the banks of accepting houses. The bank will also discount Treasury and statutory commission bills. The bank has moved into new premises in one of Salisbury's multi-storey buildings.



Eurafrikan Leader Joins Federal Party

MR. N. ASEROTT, president and chairman of the Eurafrikan Federation of Central Africa, has decided to join the Nyasaland Federal Party and hopes to stand in next year's Federal elections. Eurafrikan, Asians, and Coloureds are, he hopes, not directly represented in Parliament, and it is these communities in particular that he wishes to represent. A multi-racial Federation could be achieved, he insisted, without the aid of the Inter-Racial Association or that of the Capricorn Society. Mr. Aserott is a farmer.



Player's
Please



PERSONALIA

MR. D. M. LAWMAN is to return to Rhodesia from London. MR. JAMES TURNER has joined the board of Lloyd's Bank.

SIR STAR BEDDARD has returned to London Airport on Monday for Nairobi.

LORD TWENTYSEVEN has been appointed a director of Bovril Ltd.

BROGDON and B. L. JONES, R.C. Central, have returned to Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN and MRS. J. RICHIE have arrived in England from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. R. AUSTON, of Salisbury have arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. J. MICKING are on their way back to Nyasaland by sea.

MR. I. CONFORZI has celebrated the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Nyasaland.

MR. and MRS. A. B. JONES, of Salisbury, are visiting the United Kingdom.

MR. C. WALKER has resigned from the board of Nigel and Ryff Reefs Co., Ltd.

SIR EDWARD HITCHCOCK has left London on his way back to Tanganyika Territory.

SIR JOHN CRAWFORD BURNS has been elected a director of James Finlay & Co., Ltd.

LORD HARLECH has resigned from the board of Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank.

MR. FRED MARLEY is now branch manager for the Kenya Farmers' Association in Hoey's Bridge.

THE LADY KHAN, who is visiting Pakistan and India, is expected to return to London via East Africa.

BURTON S. K. THORBURY has been elected a director of Merchants Industrial Corporation, Ltd.

MR. MAJ. WHITFIELD, a well-known American athlete, has spent several days in Kenya coaching local athletes.

MR. E. W. BECHERVAISE, general manager of the Electricity Supply Commission of Nyasaland, has retired.

MR. B. VAN LINGEN, manager of the Bulawayo branch of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa, is in London.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNELL visited the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Scouts at the Jacobite at Sutton Coldfield.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, and MRS. VASEY have left London for a holiday on the Continent.

MR. HARRY DAY, president of the Rhodesian Cricket Union, who has been visiting London, will shortly return to Bulawayo.

COLONEL J. CONNOR has been elected president of the newly formed Masai Hockey Association, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. E. KIVINDI, of Karwanika of Buganda, has flown to the United Kingdom to attend a World Assembly of Moral Re-Armament.

MR. and MRS. C. WYNDALE-BROCOE, of Southern Rhodesia, are revisiting this country for the first time in rather more than a decade.

MR. J. WATTS, D.C., of Mchakos, has unveiled a clock tower erected to commemorate the visit of PRINCESS MARGARET last October.

SIR CUTHBERT ACKROYD has been elected chairman of the Victoria League on the conclusion of ADMIRAL Sir Cecil HARCOURT's term of office.

MR. RICHARD TODD, the film maker, has flown to East Africa for about five weeks in connexion with a film which requires crocodile scenes.

MR. R. CLAREN and MR. J. L. LEVYEN have been elected to the board of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., from which MR. C. E. HILNEY has resigned.

THE HON. J. G. DUMSDAY, M.P., has been married in Bickley, Kent, on Monday.

MR. NEIL INNES, who has been in the newly created Foreign Ministry of Lusaka and Oman, was for one year in the Sudan National Service.

MR. J. G. DUMSDAY, director of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has returned to London from his visit to Southern Africa.

MR. DAVID BROATCH has been re-elected president of Ngora Settlers' Association, Kenya, and MR. H. BOUWOOD has been re-elected vice-president.

MR. CECIL TAIT, C.M.S., European Regional manager at Rhoikana, and MRS. CURTIS have left Northern Rhodesia for the United Kingdom.

MR. MICHAEL NEWMAN, Assistant Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. NEWMAN are on a motoring holiday on the Continent.

MR. J. E. YOUNG, of the staff of the Education Department of Kenya, has been posted to Nakuru to foster adult literacy among Africans in the Rift Valley Province.

MR. GEORGE TREMPER is touring Africa to study fauna and is a fellowships of the New York Zoological Society. He has recently been in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. N. MEHTA has been elected president of the Uganda Oilmillers' Association, of which MR. RAMBHAI Z. PATEL is vice-president and MR. H. S. JONES hon. secretary.

THE HON. RICHARD JOHN DIGHTON ANNESLEY, of Banket, Southern Rhodesia, only son of Viscount and Countess VALENTIA, and MISS ANITA JOY have been married in Suva.

MR. J. F. R. HILL, lately Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning in Tanganyika Territory, has left for the Bahamas with MRS. HILL to take up a new appointment.

DR. A. L. GRIFFITH, silviculturist of the East Africa Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Mbuga, Kenya, is attending the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Australia.

SIR MARGARET DORMAN, Governor of Sierra Leone, who was for some years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory, and LADY DORMAN are in this country on leave from West Africa.

MR. D. R. SCOTT, a director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., is making a market survey in Angola. For several years he was managing director of the East African company.

MR. C. S. CREE, Conservator of Forests in British Honduras, has been appointed Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika. He succeeds MR. W. E. M. LOGAN, who has been transferred to Uganda.

MR. E. W. BARLTROP, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, is at present in Tanganyika Territory. He will go on to Nyasaland and then attend the fifth Inter-African Labour Conference in Lusaka next month.

COLONEL H. B. EVERARD is to join the board of Rhodesia Railways on his retirement next January from the office of general manager, in which he will be succeeded by MR. J. W. S. PEGG, now deputy general manager.

MR. J. W. S. PEGG, now deputy general manager, will be succeeded by MR. J. W. S. PEGG, now deputy general manager.

WIMBORNE HALL SCHOOL, Wimborne, near Bournemouth, West Sussex, independent boarding and day school for boys and girls from five to 13 with a senior department where pupils may stay to complete their school careers, or continue in the senior department on one or two holidays. For further information desired, prospectuses sent on application to the Secretary, Wimborne. The Lord Bishop of Chichester, Principal. The Rev. Dr. G. H. Gibson, M.A., Ph.D., Secretary.

Obituary

Dr. A. S. HALLETT, a busy doctor, has joined the Health Department of the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. BERNARD WILKIN, chief chemist of the Southern Rhodesia Metallurgical Laboratory, is shortly to visit the United States, under an International Co-operative Administration auspices, for a six months' study of latest mineral extraction methods.

MRS. FRANK WHIDAS has been re-elected president of the Longwe Women's Association. MRS. JOAN COLWELL is vice-president. MRS. LILIAN PALMERS, secretary, and Mrs. M. H. HARRIS, treasurer. Mrs. Ellis is the additional member of the committee.

Mr. J. O. BLAIR-CUNNINGHAM, who was chief personnel officer of British Overseas Airways Corporation from 1948 to 1953, when he became director-general of staff to the National Coal Board, has been appointed a full-time member of that State Corporation.

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will pay short visits to Stralsund, Brunei, North Borneo, and Singapore, after attending the independence celebrations in Malaya. He is accompanied by Lady Perth and Mrs. J. N. A. ARMITAGE-SMITH, his private secretary.

LORD SQUIBURN has resigned the conveyorship of the Central Africa Sub-Group of the Commonwealth Commonwealth Council owing to increasing business commitments. The new holder of the office is Mr. R. GORDON DASHWOOD. LORD SQUIBURN is now chairman of the council.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON, who represents the Lancashire Steel Corporation on the company recently formed to acquire the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, sailed last Thursday for the PRETORIA office for Capetown on his way to Salisbury. He is accompanied by Lady DUNCANSON.

MR. R. E. GEWMAN, Postmaster-General of East Africa, has been appointed chairman of Makerere College Council from September 1, when Sir Joseph HUTCHINSON, the present chairman, will leave East Africa to take up the appointment of professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University.

MR. J. FLETCHER COOKE, Minister for Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika, said on his return to Dar es Salaam from a visit to New York, that the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations had been very impressed by the reasonable, moderate, and statesmanlike address of Chief Mwaile, paramount chief of the Chagga tribe.

MR. ARCHIE EVANS, Special Officer in Kenya, who has spent a week in the United States at the invitation of the State Department and the International Recreation Association, said in a B.B.C. broadcast to East Africa that he thought some new games which are popular in America, including softball, might be introduced into Kenya.

When Mr. A. T. LENNON BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, visits East Africa, probably in October or November, he hopes to be able to attend a meeting of the East African High Commission for general discussions with the three East African Governors and the British Resident in Zanzibar. He intends to visit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, East Africa, and that his visit had made him want to experiment with playgrounds at each of the new Kikuyu villages.

THE EARL OF DUNDON, who has been appointed chairman of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute, is the eleventh holder of that Scottish peerage, which was created in 1660. As Mr. H. J. Scrymgeour-Woodburn, he was Conservative M.P. for Western Wiltshire from 1931 to 1945, during which period he has for three years Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, and later an additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Scottish Office. At Oxford, he was president of the Union.

MR. BASIL REEL, who has died in Dar es Salaam, aged 66, played a prominent part in the campaign to check the spread of rinderpest in Tanganyika. Joining the Veterinary Department in 1940 as a temporary rinderpest observer attached to the special Rinderpest Control Organization, he was soon promoted senior game observer. He and his staff had the task of following the spread of rinderpest southwards, which they did so successfully that contact has never lost, though its course was plotted through hundreds of miles of uninhabited bush. In later years Mr. Reel investigated nearly all outbreaks of disease reported in game in almost every part of Tanganyika. He was a member of the I.C.T.U. in 1954.

MR. JOHN WAIN LYKES, president of Lykes Bros. Ltd. and Lykes Brothers Insurance Agency, and a director of the Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, which provides a regular service between East African and North American ports (and many other parts of the world), has died in hospital in Tampa, Florida, in his 91st year. He was one of seven brothers who began business together in shipping, cattle raising, and citrus growing. Only one now survives, Mr. Joseph T. Lykes, a man of the organization bearing the family name.

THE VERY REV. FATHER J. MINDEROP, M.B.E., of the Mill Hill Mission, has died in Mbale, Uganda, at the age of 81. He walked up to Kampala from Nairobi in January, 1900. During the absence in Europe of Bishop Reeside in 1947 he administered the Vicariate of the Upper Nile. Father Minderop had represented his mission on a number of public bodies in Uganda, including the local branch of the Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and he had been a visitor to Mulago Mental Hospital.

MR. WALTER KERR, C.A., a director of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., has died suddenly in London, aged 59. Born in Scotland, he served in the Royal Artillery during the first world war, and joined the B.I. as an assistant in the accounts department in 1923. He became assistant secretary in 1938 and secretary in 1946, and was elected to the board last January. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MR. OSSIAN DONNER, first Finnish Minister to the Court of St. James's, who died at his home in Hampshire last week at the age of 91, was the father of Sir PATRICK DONNER, Conservative M.P. for Basingstoke from 1935 to 1955, and for almost the whole of that period a member of the executive committee of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. F. H. NENLEY, who has died in Kenya at the age of 54, had farmed at Molo for many years, and was at one time chairman of the district association and the district production board. He had been a director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

THE EARL OF CARRICK, who died in hospital at Pinehurst, North Carolina, U.S.A., last week at the age of 54, was at one time a director of a mining company operating in the Kakemaga district of Kenya.

MR. BERTRAM ROBERT NELSON BLOY, for many years a teacher at Milton Senior School, Bulawayo, has died aged 67. He was a direct descendant of Admiral Lord Nelson.

MR. LIONEL MYERS, one of Northern Rhodesia's pioneers, has died at his home in Kitwe, aged 77. He was well known as a journalist and photographer.

MR. WALTER DIVONSHIRE ELLIS, who died in Paignton at the age of 86, served in the Colonial Office from 1895 until 1931.

MRS. FLORA WIVIEN PERCYVAL, wife of Mrs. Philip Percyval of Mchakos, has died in Kenya.

Letter to the Editor

Capricorn Society and Political Parties Views of the Earl of March

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Your editorial comment on the participation by members of the Capricorn Africa Society in the formation of new political parties in Kenya and the Federation will not, I trust, be regarded by members of the society as yet another effort to tempt the society to sacrifice its principles for the sake of immediate political tactics.

Every Capricorn movement to make common cause with the European political leaders in Kenya and the Federal Parliament would mean much more than merely to reap a few detailed recommendations such as the qualifications for the vote in the appendix to the society's contract. It would mean rejecting one of the basic objectives to which the society is irrevocably committed—the common voters' roll.

It is, I am sure, certainly not the intention of the society to create splits in the so-called "liberal front", but it would assuredly be a far worse of its supporters through compromising its principles than it ever would through the participation of a number of its members in the formation of these new political parties.

Yours faithfully,
EARL OF MARCH

Goodwood,
Whichester.

The paragraph in a recent leading article in which the Earl of March remarks contained no suggestion that anyone should sacrifice principles to political tactics and the honour to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, as all regular readers will know, for we have repeatedly criticized the failure of Governments, parties, and individuals to stand by the principles they had professed.

Our correspondent's second paragraph implies that political leaders in Kenya and the Federation are almost all of one mind, and that the general policy for which they stand is incompatible with the ideas of the Capricorn Africa Society. In fact, opinions vary enormously in the territories on racial issues. Our suggestion was that whereas the forces of liberalism need to be strengthened, they may be dangerously weakened by what is planned by adherents of our society. We did not advise that the Capricornists who wish to take part in political life should refrain from that step, but that they should "make common cause with the leaders who are now already striving for better relations between the races", adding, "to lose sight of that essential factor or give it less consideration than the society's own ideas of a multiple franchise (based on qualifications which have not commended themselves either to the Federal Government or the Southern Rhodesian Government) would be tragic".

The society's dilemma springs from the fact that it committed itself—in our opinion at the time prematurely and imprudently—to a particular form of multiple franchise before the inquiry which the Government of Southern Rhodesia was known to be contemplating had been undertaken, and when it was also known that the Federal Government was engaged in examining the same crucial question. The society was, for obvious reasons, urged by wise advisers not to publish its own ideas until the report of the Seligson Commission had been available. It needed the Seligson Commission in detail, and later found that the Seligson Commission had recommended a franchise which the Government could not accept, the qualifications for the franchise on which the Government of Southern Rhodesia had insisted, and which differed little from those recommended by the Seligson Commission. Federal and territorial Ministers were, of course, sincere in the views to which they have given expression, and as the plan of neither was a desirable one, the Capricorn Society's "contract" has clearly no chance of being accepted federally or territorially.

Readers who have not followed the discussions about the franchise might be misled by one sentence in the above letter into the assumption that the society alone stands for the common voters' roll. That is not the case. Indeed, a few Europeans in both East and Central Africa were advocating an inter-racial electoral roll before the society was founded, and gradual evolution towards a non-racial roll (admittedly with qualifications, but) the Capricorn Society wisely stands for

qualified roll) is implicit in the Federal and Southern Rhodesian schemes.

It may not be the intention to join the liberal front, but that would be the inevitable result of the formation of new parties by members of the Capricorn Society. Many members, because they recognize the danger, strongly support the idea of the new parties, and we have been told by office-bearers of the society in Africa that they have given notice that they will resign from the society if the step now contemplated is taken.

Scholarships for Tanganyikans

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS have recently been offered to students in Tanganyika. The first, an archdiocese of Dublin's, is restricted to Roman Catholic candidates, is worth £300 a year, and is tenable at University College, Dublin. The second, offered by Arthur Guinness, Sons & Co., is also for Africans, has a value of £100 a year for four years, and is tenable at Trinity College, Dublin. The Government of Tanganyika has received £10,000 from the Yusuf M. Hamani Charitable Trust, and this income is to be used to provide bursaries in scientific subjects for students from Tanganyika, preference being given to Africans.

Direct Elections in Uganda

UNLIMITED support was given in the Legislative Council of Uganda last week to a motion asking His Government to introduce direct elections next year for the African Representative Members' seats in the House of Representatives, which has also to nominate African members together making up the House of 60. The Administrative Secretary said that under the qualifications proposed, three or four adult African males and one adult African woman in five would become eligible to vote. The Government's aim is to introduce a common electoral roll in 1960 or 1961.



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Duty of Leadership in Kenya - Government Warning to Africans

Mr. Slade on the Non-Racial Approach

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, Elected Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Aberdare constituency, said when recently speaking in Gilgil:

"Kenya has been developed, and must continue to be developed, on the foundation of loyalty to the British Commonwealth and to British traditions, standards and ideals. No country can develop with prosperity without a common standard of living. Here we stand and we must be the best of our kind, the best of our civilization."

"This means that we European settlers of Kenya, the white Africans, carry a tremendous responsibility, all the greater because we are comparatively few. We are the leaders and teachers of other races. We have taken that responsibility upon ourselves in East Africa for the past 100 years, though it is only in the last 30 years that our efforts have been anything more than that of a handful of brave missionaries, explorers, administrators, and pioneer settlers. Looking back on what other races have gained in these years in security, health, prosperity and cultural development, we have no reason to be ashamed."

"Now we face the real challenges. Some of those whom we have taught and led are growing up; and, if we are to justify a continuing claim to be leaders and teachers, we must adapt ourselves to change. Those of us who cannot face this process of adaptation will no longer be worthy leaders in Kenya; but those who can, must and will stay, and will continue to lead."

Leadership Not Discrimination

"In the interests of all the people of this Colony, we cannot separate that responsibility, and we require, other races here to accept the fact that we must for the foreseeable future continue to be their teachers and leaders. That, of course, differs from domination by Europeans, just as much as it differs from other racial distinctions."

"The acceptance of our leadership, by constitution and otherwise, is not continuing to be justified by performance. For that there is only one way, the non-racial approach, by which we mean impartial help, encouragement, and recognition of every individual, according to his personal merit and regardless of race."

"The non-racial approach, if honestly and sincerely applied, is inevitably a slow approach. Just as it demands adaptability on the part of Europeans, so it demands patience on the part of other races — long patience."

"At the present stage of development in Kenya it is of vital importance to all races that we preserve the purity of a nucleus of British standards and ideals, and of the less importance that we preserve a sense of security for other races and the best of their tribal traditions and ideals."

"We have many individuals of other races who, by character and education, have outgrown the masses. These are the leaders and teachers, or potential leaders and teachers, of their own races. They must be judged by merit and ability alone, each according to his deserts."

"The non-racial approach demands, on the one side, that individuals of other races must be judged by our own standards, without allowance for race (as exemplified recently by an African leader being struck off the rolls of advocates); but, on the other side, that we must encourage, help, and recognize who truly measure up to our standards."

"That is my creed. It depends mainly upon the quality of the Europeans of Kenya as leaders and teachers. I have the utmost faith in them — not lessened by their performance during the past five years of rebellion and Satanism. Yet this creed will be worth no more than a trader's curse unless it be applied by a great majority of Europeans with complete sincerity."

Neglect of Good Opportunities

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, said when he was installed as visitor to Makerere College:

"It is of the utmost importance that more and more qualified Africans should enter Government Service and ensure that when Uganda attains self-government it has a Civil Service predominantly staffed by local men who have gained their initial experience in co-operation and collaboration with their British colleagues."

"There is a constant cry in Uganda for Africans in the Civil Service, but how are we to get this if only a handful of those who have the benefits of higher education at this stage are entering Government service? In this predominantly agricultural country, improve our agricultural production, and it will be improved, if at this university college where there is a fine Faculty of Agriculture, only two Uganda students enter in the agricultural course each year and for this year."

How to?

ACCORDING TO THE KENYA HANSARD, Mr. T. Mangat, C.M.S., said in the Legislative Council, Nairobi City Council is a veritable pigernaut and requires a very stout rope to pull it, and here the Government is introducing so many rogues in the cordage that it will not stand the strain."

"The hand is older than the hand, and the nose of the hand can very often be put to bring the brain to its own." — The Earl of Portsmouth addressing the Kenya Legislature



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Kenya Church Association

THE KENYA CHURCH ASSOCIATION in the United Kingdom has sent £250 to the building fund for Centenary Memorial Church, and in order to raise further funds a sale is to be held in London on Wednesday, November 13. Gifts should be sent to Miss A. Brooke Anderson, 22, Farley Road, South Croydon, Surrey.

Two Views of Race in Tanganyika Union of Labour

...respondent of the *Daily Telegraph* Dar es Salaam: "I am sure that the majority of Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, I can find no other word than 'racism' to describe the aims of that body. Other groups and other persons may see the more importance of a multi-racial code to the economic future of Tanganyika. I rank and file of I.A.N.U. see privilege and power, the official car and the residence with the refrigerator, that kept out of their grasp. I am very impatient about it. It is in the slogan 'Africa for the Africans'. Mr. Nyerere, a slim, loquacious, Voltairian figure, carrying a hand-made walking-stick, has a large following in Dar es Salaam."

Education is still scarce in Tanganyika. For the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, the Government's decision to bring the top Africans to the Government is a step in the right direction.

The twin movements of labour and nationalism in Tanganyika have been big-brothered by three. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labour.

JUNE 15th. The Union of Tanga however, sees the situation differently. In a letter to *The Times* last Friday she writes:

"To-night lorry-loads of Africans passed my window singing and cheering, carrying banners with the name of Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika. These people are celebrating the lifting of a ban imposed in February on Mr. Nyerere's addressing public meetings and his nomination as representative African member for Dar es Salaam in the Legislative Council.

"Tanganyika has lately been an uncomfortable place for liberal-minded people, and these will thank the Government for an action which has in one stroke removed a great deal of racial tension and mistrust. But I hope that in their attitude they will not overlook that most of the credit for Tanganyika's continued peacefulness and freedom from riots, and the remarkable degree of co-operation between Europeans, Asians, and Africans that has been maintained, should go to Mr. Nyerere and his followers.

"The behaviour of these people, many ill-educated and extremely poor in face of treatment perhaps unnecessarily repressive, has been unified and restrained; and augurs well for the stability of this nascent African democracy, on which the future of Central and East Africa may well turn. If Tanganyika's Asians and Europeans can live up to these high standards of discipline, Tanganyika may well become the happiest country in Africa, where racial tensions do not exist."

[Continued in Notes By The Way. — Ed.]

Need for Middle Class Africans

MR. HENRY OPPENHEIMER, Member of the South African Parliament and a director of some of the leading mining companies in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he addressed the Witwatersrand Council of the United Party of South Africa last week that the colour policy of the Nationalist Party was a policy of despair, a policy of refusing to face facts. Stability could come only by adapting institutions to necessary changes and by creating, respecting African middle class, which would be the best guarantee against lawlessness and Communist agitation. The fear of white workers that masses of uneducated peasants would take over their work at infinitely lower wages was understandable, and the policy must be to raise and guarantee the standards of the whites while permitting and encouraging Africans to develop a middle class in the community.

Coffee Industry in Uganda

Terms of Reference of Commission

MR. FREDERICK N. BUTCHER, Q.C., has been appointed chairman of a commission of inquiry into the coffee price structure in Uganda, with the following terms of reference: "To inquire into and review within the existing framework of the controlled coffee industry and the legislation relating thereto:

- A.—The present formula for ascertaining the price to be paid by the coffee industry board as intended to bring works and licensed scheduled fulleries for: (a) whether fixed and to what extent, and regarding: (i) whether there should be any change in the formula, and, if so, what change; (b) the details of the items of cost which should be included in any price formula; and (c) the manner in which to cope with the cost of power in a price formula should be varied in accordance with varying coffee processing costs;

The present quality incentive scheme operated by the Coffee Industry Board, and to make recommendations as to any way by which it could be improved;

C.—The method of purchase of coffee by the Coffee Industry Board, and to recommend whether any change should be made in the form of contract entered into by the board with licensed curing works and licensed scheduled fulleries for the purchase of such coffee for them;

D.—The manner in which the Coffee Industry Board sells processed coffee, and to recommend whether any change in the system of selling should be made."

The Commission began its sittings in Kampala last Thursday.

The other members of the commission are Mr. Edward R. Greene, late Director of Coffee, Ministry of Food; Mr. S. M. Duffcap, C.A., and Mr. T. M. Boothroyd (Secretary).

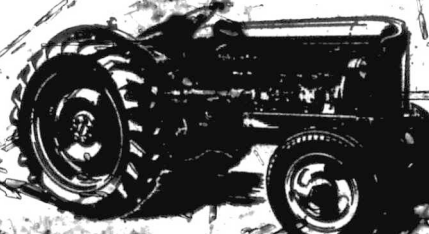
It has been agreed in principle that an African should be elected to the aldermanic bench of Nairobi.

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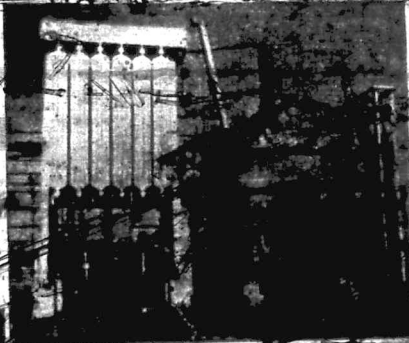
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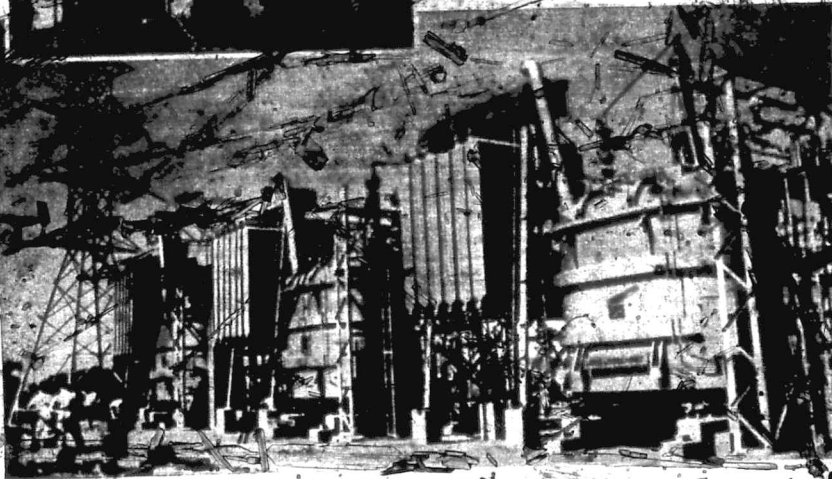


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American Investment in the Federation Conditions Favourable, Says Adviser

CONDITIONS IN THE FEDERATION are of a becoming, basically favourable to extensive commercial and industrial development, states Mr. G. Spaulding, the American representative, in his final report to the Federal Government. His assignment was to interest companies, particularly American concerns, in the industrial projects of the Federation.

Mr. Spaulding believes that in cases in which output and quality of work can be readily tested, there will soon be approximately equal pay for Africans and Europeans for equal work.

He considers that an industrial development corporation or investment trust should be set up to help finance small businesses that several small industries can be started when iron, tin and steel is produced at the Que; and that there is a conspicuous opening for a feasible and integrated textile manufacturing business. To attract more American private capital, the industrial firm would be difficult, however, until the Federation can provide a market able to absorb the output of a plant some where else. The "optimum" industrial factor tending to impede the flow of American capital is lack of information, few Americans having any knowledge of recent growth, present economic strength, and the future possibilities of industrial and commercial development. This situation could be remedied by the Federation's representatives now stationed in Washington.

Fear of Racial Trouble

Fear of eventual racial troubles must be some impediment to investment, but he has not yet encountered that obstacle so far as the Federation is concerned. It has been estimated that more than £25m. had been invested in the Federation up to 1956, practically all in mining.

Industries which might attract American funds include a plant for ammonia and other chemicals, the operation of a telephone and telegraph system, a bank, plantations, chrome processing, fibre glass, food processing, plastics, and construction contracts, secondary iron and steel industries, shopping centres, and an integrated textile manufacturing business.

The report says if the directors of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in New York approved a legal representative of the company would probably be sent to the Federation to present and discuss a proposal to acquire and operate the telephone and telegraph system. Mr. Spaulding writes: "I had two meetings in New York with the vice-president in charge of operations and development as a result of which he suggested that the president of the Federal Government write a letter to the president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation inviting him to send over a team to make an investigation". Following an exchange of letters with the Minister of Finance, the mission was arranged and spent three weeks in the Federation in March. It recommended the formation of the company that a definite proposal be drafted and presented to the Government.

Nitrogen Plant Premature

The Chemical and Dye Corporation has rejected a proposal to invest in a nitrogen products manufacturing plant in the Federation. Three of its specialists visited the Federation and made a thorough examination of the present uses of nitrogenous products for fertilizers and explosives. They forecast a probable demand in 1960 of 27,000 tons. Cost figures for construction and operation of a 20,000-ton plant were prepared and it was decided that a small plant for home consumption would be a better investment. Moreover, the output would be considerably increased if the plant produced a smaller quantity could not be reduced below the cost of importing them.

Mr. Spaulding describes the use of wattle and reed pulp for pulping as a "natural thought". The amount of white wood available after 1959 should be over 100,000 tons annually from 60,000 acres. Odzi has been tentatively selected as a logical site for a mill. If the foregoing reports by the chief engineer of Smit Viscoosa, the Belgian manufacturer of rayon and paper pulp, was favourable, the task of financing the project would begin, but that should not be difficult. Smit Viscoosa was willing to accept a major participation.

Lord Hudson's Estate

VISCOUNT HUDSON, who died in February at the age of 70, left property in the United Kingdom of a net value of £57,221, including his 1,300-acre farm near Pewsey, Wiltshire. Soon after the end of the last war he, the Marquess of Salisbury, and Earl De La Warr became partners in the 50,000-acre Charter estate in Southern Rhodesia, and Lord Hudson also had property in Salisbury, which is estimated to be worth between £25,000 and £50,000. When his father, Mr. R. W. Hudson, the soap manufacturer, died in 1937 he was understood to have left his heir about £2m. Death duty on Lord Hudson's estate amounted to £13,539, half the residue is left on trust to Lady Hudson during widowhood and the balance on trust for his son and heir, the second viscount.

Of 2,483 persons entering the Federation in May 1957 were British, 1,238 being U.K.-born and 805 South African-born. European aliens numbered 222; there were 78 Italians, 40 Hollanders, 40 Portuguese, 14 Greeks, and 12 Germans. The total capital declared was £353,448.

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Federation of Commonwealth Exports Decline Due to Lower Copper Prices

THE FEDERATION'S EXPORTS to the Commonwealth in the first quarter of the year at £22,966,000 showed a fall of £2,468,000 on the corresponding figures for 1956. The drop was almost entirely due to lower copper prices, says the Central African Statistical Office.

Exports of merchandise for foreign markets rose from £11,723,000 in January-March last year to £14,880,000. Shipments to the United States and the German Federal Republic were a third higher in each case. Sales to the Netherlands largely copper and tobacco, expanded more than four-fold and there were heavier exports to Belgium, mainly of copper, asbestos, and tobacco. Smaller copper consignments were responsible for a substantial decline in trade with Italy, Sweden, France and Denmark.

Imports from South Africa during the quarter rose by over 50% to £13.3m. and purchases from the U.K. dropped from £16,447,000 for 4Q 56 to £15,973,000, or 40.2%. The share of the Commonwealth fell from 82.2% to 81.3%, although total imports from such sources were over 10% higher at £32,267,000.

Foreign countries supplied goods worth £43,000, £6,632,000, the United States share being £2,822,000, largely in machinery, vehicles and chemicals. Shipments from Italy, mainly of machinery, rose by nearly 50% to £3,400,000. Other countries showing increases included the German Federal Republic, Belgium, and Sweden.

There was a marked decline in Belgian Congo imports, due to smaller purchases of palm and palm kernel oil and animal foodstuffs.

Kenya Millan Advocate Suspended

MR. SHRI RAM GAUTAMA, a 40-year-old advocate in Mombasa, has been ordered by the High Court of Kenya not to practise for two years because of his professional misconduct. He was struck off the roll of advocates in 1942 but readmitted five years ago. The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Connell heard the case, which was submitted for the Advocates Committee by Mr. J. H. S. Todd. He said that Gautama had bargained with a client for a price of an increased award made by the Government for land which it had acquired compulsorily, that at the time of such bargaining, Gautama knew the higher figure which the Government was prepared to pay, but he did not pass on the information to his client for another five months, and then he told the client that several other people for whom he was acting in similar cases had all agreed to give him a third of any higher sum which he could obtain for them. Gautama admitted his wrongdoing but pleaded for mercy on the ground of age.

Emergency Incidents

DURING JULY three Mau Mau terrorists surrendered and three were captured in Kenya. Six guns and 264 rounds of ammunition were recovered. The capture of a terrorist by a police patrol in the Embu area led to the surrender of his leader and the two remaining members of the gang to a prison warder at Kerugoya, near Embu. They stated that they were "fed up" with gangster life and did not want to remain a long time in the Nanyuki area, four cows were killed by terrorists and two were slashed during the month.

K.A.R. Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Kenya Royal Air Force Officers' Dining Club will be held at the House of Commons on Friday, November 8. Particulars may be obtained from Lieut. Colonel H. Moyes Bartlett, 2 Froggnal Gardens, London N.W.3.

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News Items in Brief

A new out-patient department of the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, built at a cost of £69,000, will open on Monday. Nineteen cases of poliomyelitis, two European and 17 African, were notified during the week ended July 20. Members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika Territory spent a day in Uganda last week to see Makerere College.

On his arrival in Kharطوم, Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, was greeted by the largest crowd in the town since Independence Day.

Rehabilitation of Miss Maudslayi was featured in the British "Vanity" magazine from "Behind the Headlines" on Monday evening.

News at Whippsand last night was that a footballer had been injured in a fight in which two other footballers and a referee were involved.

The first stage of the arrival of a company of The King's Shropshire Light Infantry from Kenya to the Persian Gulf was last week when 37 officers and men left Nairobi.

A "clarion call" to men of all ages in Tanganyika who are of the quality of leadership to help develop the Swahili movement has been made by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory.

Three Kilnaya tribesmen have been sentenced to three-year hard labour each for arson, arising out of the slaying of the David Phillips, a Church of Scotland missionary at Mutumu, Kenya.

The welcome Trustees have promised the Government of Kenya a grant of up to £20,000 towards the cost of building and equipping a special establishment for research on foot and mouth disease.

Central African Airways will be the first airline to operate turbo-prop V8 scout aircraft on its coach class service between the Federation and London. Vikings are now used. Fares will remain unchanged.

Shots for a film entitled "The Naked Earth" are being taken in the Murchison Falls National Park and elsewhere in Uganda. Among the stars are Miss Juliette Greco, Mr. Richard Todd, and Mr. Orlando Martins.

Playing in the Kenyan Compton Cup cricket match for the county XI, Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, took four wickets for 24 runs against the town XI. He was the best bowling analysis of the match.

Women wearing trousers on short and men improperly dressed are forbidden entry to the Legislative Council of Nyasaland while it is in session by order of the British Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of the Protectorate.

A day chairman Albert Mchiri in Southern Rhodesia has been rejected. The Prime Minister told a delegation that he was "sympathetic" that they were "willing" to meet the claim, but that the scales were not weighed when possible.

Expulsion of 15 members of the Federal M.P.s. from membership of the Nyasaland African Congress was unanimously approved by the annual conference, which decided to vote £100,000 to fund a fund taking him to six months of medical treatment in order to undertake "national reconstruction".

Five cadets from the Federation are at Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, on a six weeks course before entering Sandhurst in September. Two are from Salisbury, Mr. J. Robertson-Glasgow and Mr. J. Castle, one from Fitz-Victoria, E. M. Sells, one from Umfali, I. Hunter, and one from the N. K. Windsor.

Opening the ninth session of the International Ecology Council in Dar-es-Salaam, Mr. A. E. Trotman, Minister for Natural Resources in Tanganyika, said that the area had not been since the 1940s and created the red locust had been kept effectively under control.

Seven chiefs and district commissioners from Tanganyika arrived in England last week on a six weeks tour, especially connected with local government, social services, agriculture, development, education, and industry. They are now in Edinburgh. They will also visit Liverpool, Cardiff, London, and surrounding areas.

The nine members of the Federal Parliament who voted against the Constitution Amendment Bill were the three members of the Independent Party, the Independent member for Lusaka, the two special representatives European members representing African interests in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the three special representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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Loan to Ethiopia

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK for Reconstruction and Development has recently started to have a loan of \$150 million for the extension and improvement of its highway system. It is now known that the First National Bank of New York is participating in the loan to the extent of \$149 million without any guarantee from the World Bank, which says that the roads will open up areas with large potential for economic development. It is estimated that an increase in exports will be worth about 2.5 U.S. dollars annually. The total cost of the highway program is \$173.8 million. The loan is to cover foreign exchange costs and those of survey and design. Contracts will be awarded on the basis of international competitive bidding. The loan is for 20 years and bears interest at 5 1/2%.

Growth of Sudan Airways

SUDAN AIRWAYS, which has now completed its first 10 years, plans to buy Viscount aircraft to operate services to Europe and perhaps also to India. There are already external services to Yate, Beirut, Jordan, Asmara and Aden. More than 5000 passengers were carried in each of the last two years in which the amount of cargo transported was 399,000 and 425,000 kilos, respectively. The first general manager was Mr. E. J. Dawes. His successor is Sayed Abdel Fagi Mohammed.

New Union-Castle Mailship

THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO. LTD. announced yesterday that it had been reserved at John Brown & Company, Clydebank yard for the construction of a passenger and cargo vessel for the mail service with Southern Africa. It is probable date of delivery is early 1962.

Diesels for East Africa

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS has plans to have decided not to buy more steam locomotives. Mr. W. E. Hulman, assistant chief mechanical engineer, said in Nairobi on Monday that the decision was due to increasing difficulties about water supply and haulage of heavier train loads at high speeds over mountainous routes. The introduction of diesel locomotives will increase efficiency and economy and avoid capital expenditure on strengthening bridges for the heavier steam trains and on building longer sidings. The 2000 class Garratt steam engine, second in East Africa, the most powerful and heaviest animal engine locomotive in the world, represented "a worthy finale to steam."

Clan Malcolm

CLAN MALCOLM, a 7,500-ton steam screw cargo freighter, The Clan Line Steamship Co. Ltd., successfully completed her trials on the Clyde on Monday. The ship has a speed of about 10 knots in service and weight tonnage of 7,700 and cargo capacity of 10,000 cubic feet. She is 465 feet long, 66 1/2 feet broad and just under 40 feet in depth. She is the first vessel of a new type built for the line which has ordered two similar vessels from the same builders, the Greenock Dockyard Co. Ltd.

Dwa Plantations

SHAREHOLDERS of Dwa Plantations, Ltd. voted at last week's reported annual general meeting overwhelmingly in favour of the adoption of the report and accounts and of the re-election of Mr. S. R. Hogg, the chairman, as a director. Votes were 133,293 votes in favour of the adoption of the report and accounts and 12,002 against. The still larger majority supported the re-election of Mr. Hogg to the figure of 133,705 against 11,816.

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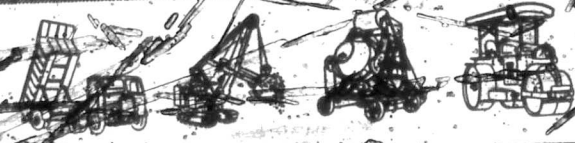
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MINING

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Shareholders Advised to Reject Offer

SIR JOSEPH BULL, chairman of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., has sent the following circular letter to the stockholders:

You have received a circular letter from Glazer Brothers of Johannesburg containing a conditional offer to purchase 51% of the stock units in the capital of this company at 13s. 3d. per unit and an interim dividend of 10% on the board advising against accepting the offer. The reasons given for giving this advice are as follows:

(1) The opinion of the directors of the stock units is that the offer is not offered for 51% only of the stock units but for a close knowledge of the facts in question supported by calculations based on a conservative basis by the company's accounting staff confirms their view that the value of the net assets of the company, without allowing for future appreciation, is in excess of the minimum offer of 13s. 3d. each for the 400 stock units in issue.

(2) The directors take the view that the potential profit-earning capacity of the company is such that increasing profits and dividends may be expected in the not far distant future. This situation is largely attributable to the fact that an intensive development programme of the company's ranches has already been approved and introduced, and is the opinion of your directors and of their technical advisers, that profits from this source are likely to increase from the present figure of some £27,000 per annum to a figure in excess of £200,000 in 1966. An annual ranching profit of this latter amount would alone increase the net earnings of the company, before taxation, to an annual rate of £270,000, as compared with £146,000 earned in the year to June 30, 1956.

(3) As a result of the progressive policy adopted by your present board during recent years, it has been possible to increase the dividends from 3% during the 12 years preceding 1951 to 6% for the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, to 7½% for 1954, and to 10% for each of the last two years.

When the 1957 Finance Bill becomes law the board expect that it should be possible to have of certain of the company's activities with a view to obtaining the tax concessions applicable to overseas trade corporations.

(4) In the circumstances detailed above, members will not be surprised to learn that neither their directors nor certain associated companies who have substantial holdings in your company have any intention of selling at the price of 13s. 3d. per stock unit which Glazer Brothers have offered conditionally. Indeed, the directors have been advised that certain of these associates are continuing their policy of buying the company's stock at current market prices.

(5) The offer made is conditional upon the receipt by Glazer Brothers of acceptances of not less than 2,040 stock units, the equivalent of 51% of the issued capital, and your directors nevertheless reserve the right to accept a lesser number of stock units. In the opinion of your directors it is very far from certain, therefore, that Glazer Brothers would necessarily elect to acquire your holdings at the price stated, even if you accepted the conditional offer which they have made.

Your directors recommend you not to take any action whatsoever on the offer made by Glazer Brothers. With their circular was a form of acceptance of their offer, headed in bold type 'London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Co., Ltd.'. The form was, of course, issued without the approval of the board, and it is this document which you are particularly advised not to sign.

Eileen Laidlaw Mining

THE EILEEN LAIDLAW MINING CO., LTD., which has 276 mining claims in the Katolona area of Southern Rhodesia, after paying £1,264 for taxation, earned a profit of £717 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £2,441 in the previous year. The carry-forward is £12,377, against £205 brought forward. The issued capital consists of 105,442 ordinary shares of 1s. each, and £51,000 in debenture shares of £124,700 in liabilities, and at £5,266 fixed assets appear at £124,700. The current assets at £49,838, including £320 in cash. The directors are Messrs. C. W. White (chairman), R. G. Clayton, and G. H. White. The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 2.

Search for Oil

SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CO. (EAST AFRICA), LTD., has engaged on an intensive drilling programme for oil in Tanganyika.

Wentworth Consolidated Copper Mines

Profit of £8m. After £5.7m. Tax

WENTWORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., after payment for taxation, earned a profit of £8,000,000 for the year ended March 31, compared with £7,200,000 in the previous year. £2½m. is allocated to capital expenditure and dividends falling £1½m. for unit requirements, leaving £954,200 to be carried forward, against £925,445 brought in.

The issued capital is £7m. in units of £1. Share premium account stands at just over £2m., profits appropriated for capital expenditure at £16m., reserve reserves at £41m., loans at £3,619,440 and current liabilities at £10m. Fixed assets valued at £23m., stock at £10m., and Government securities at £20,000, and total assets at £18,238,568, including £1m. in cash.

The quantity milled during the year was 2,136,300 short tons of a grade of 4.9% copper, compared with 3,221,500 tons of 4.84% in the previous year. Copper production amounted to 23,143 short tons of blister, 62,104 tons of anodes, and 41,030 tons of cathodes from the leach plant, a total of 126,337 tons, against 127,976 tons in the previous year.

The directors are Sir Felix Oppenheimer (chairman), Sir Charles Cummings, and Messrs. C. Aquino, J. B. B. (chairman), R. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall, Clerk, J. G. B. (chairman), D. A. Oppenheimer, R. Richardson, and H. A. (chairman), D. A. Ethéredge, E. F. Harrington, E. J. G. (chairman), G. G. Nicholas, J. M. F. Hamilton, and A. B. Watson, all of whom are directors, and the London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Barrin, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on August 29. Extracts from the chairman's address appear in other columns.

Progress Reports for July

Falcon.—At the Dalby mine 15,700 tons of ore were treated for 2,610 oz. gold and a working profit of £7,389 (£8,219 in June); the corresponding figures for the Sunnyside mine were 1,404 tons, 422 oz., and £904 (£1,268); and for the Bay Horse mine 1,565 tons, 232 oz., and £518 (£769).

Coronation Syndicate.—At the Arcurus mine 2,091 tons of gold were recovered from milling 7,442 tons of ore. The working profit was £10,080. The corresponding figures for the Murrumbidgee mine were 1,795 oz., 4,077 tons, and £10,002.

Gam and Motor.—23,000 tons of ore were treated for 8,545 oz. gold and a working profit of £36,480. The corresponding figures for the Pickstone mine were 6,980 tons, 1,147 oz., and £4,000.

Globe and Phenix.—8,428 oz. gold were recovered from milling 6,376 tons of ore. The working profit was £20,352 (£21,336 in June).

Morgan Consolidated.—A working profit of £3,505 was earned in crushing 2,308 tons of ore for 895 oz. gold.

Kenan.—3,683 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 23,700 tons of ore for a working profit of £5.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal production totalled 333,979 tons, and coke, 22,365 tons.

Price of Copper

ON THE LONDON MARKET copper went below £240 a ton last Thursday, the lowest price since the market was reopened four years ago. In March of last year it reached the all-time peak of £437. Expecting still further falls, the purchasers are buying sparingly. On Monday the Rhodesian Selection Trust group cut its basic price to U.K. consumers from £220 to £210 per ton. That day there was a further fall in the Metal Exchange quotation to a closing price of £208 12s. 6d.

Uruwira Minerals

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., report that 57,261 metric tons of ore were treated in the June quarter and 1,890 tons of concentrates produced, of which the metal content (based on fine weights and assays) was 41.47% lead, 11.49% copper, 1.79% silver, and 20.5 gms. per ton of gold. The estimated loss of working (before charging depreciation and interest on loans) was £16,634. After these deductions the estimated loss was £91,434.

Rosterman Gold

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., at an extraordinary general meeting in London on Monday, unanimously approved the proposal to purchase the issued capital of the Staffex Co., Ltd., and the appointment to the board of Messrs. S. E. Morgan, and Harold Rose. At a meeting on August 20 a resolution to change the name of the company to Staffex Interlinings, Ltd., will be considered.

Company Report

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Favourable Outlook in Spite of Reduction in Profits

SIR ERNEST CRISTENHEIMER'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED will be held on August 29 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, Sir Ernest Cristenheimer, which has been circulated in the usual report and accounts.

"The company's year which ended on March 31, 1957 has been one of considerable activity. There has been a most satisfactory increase in the productive potential of the mine and in the ore reserves, and the technical progress made has been impressive.

Open-pit Ore and Orebodies

The expansion of the ore-treatment plant to handle 360,000 tons per month is being carried out simultaneously with measures to open up a very large ore deposit known as the Nchanga Orebodies by open-cast methods. Stripping of the overburden to expose the orebody has been satisfactorily accomplished, and ore from this deposit, which is of lower grade than the underground Nchanga West Orebodies, will soon be fed to the enlarged metallurgical plant.

Second Open Pit

"During the year the consulting engineers recommended that the Chingora Orebodies, a comparatively small, shallow deposit of high-grade copper, should be exploited. Stripping of the overburden covering this deposit should be completed by the end of 1957 and ore from this second open pit is expected to be available for treatment early in the new year.

More Flexible Production Policy

"The immediate purpose of these developments is not to increase the output of copper — although this will now be possible should market conditions alter in such a way as to make this desirable at any time in the future — but rather to allow a more flexible production policy than has hitherto been possible.

"With three sources of ore to draw from, it will be possible to supply ore to the plant on a more balanced basis and to adjust the grade and composition to suit metallurgical requirements, and thus achieve the most economical production of copper.

"The total ore reserves at the end of the year in the two open-cast orebodies and the Nchanga West Orebodies are estimated at 164 million tons, which under present circumstances indicate a mining life of nearly 30 years. These estimated reserves are likely to be increased as further exploration and development work is completed.

Capital Expenditure Programmes

"I am pleased that during the past few years of exceptional prosperity much of the capital required for opening up the Nchanga Orebodies and for expanding the plant has already been provided from profits. Further large sums will still be needed to complete the and other capital expenditure programmes, and,

although most of this money will have to be spent in the immediate future, we propose to meet our commitments by appropriations from profits over several years and not necessarily in the year in which the money is spent. The extent to which this can be carried out will depend on the profits available in any one year and upon the cash position of the company, but this policy would enable us to cushion the effects on future dividend distributions of lower copper prices should these persist.

"It is also proposed to use the general reserve of £1,500,000, which was created by appropriations from profits last year, to meet the major portion of the company's remaining commitment to provide about £5,000,000 of loans to the Federal Treasury over the next four years. These loans are being made to assist in the financing of the Cariba hydro-electric scheme, railways and other essential development projects in the Federation.

Price of Copper

"The price of copper, which so materially affects the level of profits of our company, has fluctuated within wide limits with a pronounced movement downwards during the year. The London Metal Exchange price fell from £375 a ton in April 1956 to £240 a ton at the end of the company's year, March 1957, and at the end of June stood at £218 a ton.

"Last year I expressed a view that the very high prices obtained for copper in the early months of 1956 could not be expected to recur and that the price would in due course settle down at a lower level. Although there has developed an excess of supplies over the immediate demand for copper, it does seem that the price has fallen lower than the overall market conditions warrant.

"Provided there are no industrial setbacks in America and Europe during the current year, there are good reasons to expect that the demand for copper will once again expand and restore more stable conditions in the markets for the metal.

Company's Sound Position

"The marked decline in the world price of copper caused a corresponding fall in the company's profits. The net profit at £9,528,798 is some £7,500,000 lower than in the previous year. Nevertheless, our company's position remains very sound, and its prospects continue to be favourable, even though profits may not again reach the levels to which they had been raised through the high price of copper in the previous year.

"The report and accounts have been posted to all stockholders. Other persons who are interested may obtain copies from the head office of the company, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, or from the transfer office at 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, or 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.



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SEED COTTON OPENERS

Seed cotton openers are ideal for loosening and opening before ginning, all grades of woolly seed cottons. These machines disentangle and straighten the fibres of each seed, thus enabling the ginning roller to take hold of them more readily. This increases considerably the production of ginned cotton.

Alongside is illustrated a ball and roller bearing, double cylinder seed cotton opener (No. 3 hopper type), driven by individual electric motor and arranged for automatic, automatic feeding.

The conveyance and feeding of seed cotton into the opener is entirely automatic and this system will handle up to 3,000 lb. per hour per machine. It can be equally successfully applied to the No. 2 type opener with horizontal feed rollers.

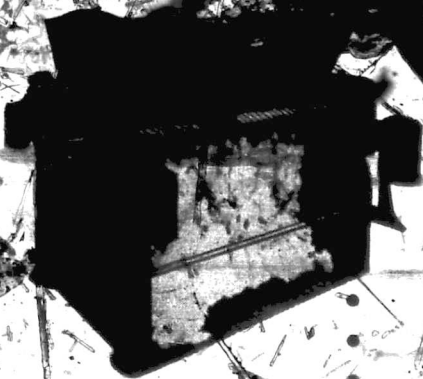
THE UGANDA CO (COTTON) LTD

P.O. BOX 1 KAMPALA UGANDA



Modernisation of Ginneries

PLATTS ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIN



Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

OUTPUT: Has a net output of 90-140 lb. per hour

LINT DELIVERY: The machine can be arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton from both rollers to be collected from any one side of the machine, as desired.

BEARINGS: All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.

DRIVING: Either by flat or V-belt, as required. Recommended h.p. for driving gin is 4 h.p.

ADAPTABILITY: Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance

Further details of this machine, or descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platt's cotton gin machinery, is readily available on request.

Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd., and The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd. will be glad to assist all ginners in bringing their ginneries into line with specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of the Cotton Ordinance, 1957.

**THE UGANDA
CO. (COTTON) LTD**
P.O. BOX 1
KAMPALA, UGANDA

expanding economy

The Corporation aims at the encouragement of industry and agriculture in Uganda.

With an issued capital of over five million pounds, it offers a service to industrialists and others who are interested in the many possibilities offered in this rapidly developing country.

Information on any aspect of the commercial life of Uganda can be provided and particular technical points investigated by the Corporation's Research Division.

Consideration will be given to the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

P.O. Box 442
Kampala.

27 Regent Street,
London, S.W.1