

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 19, 1956

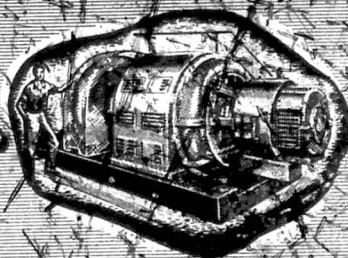
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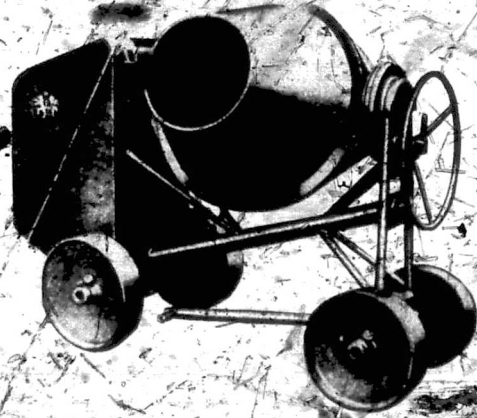
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Founder and Editor: S. Nielsen

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1976 Vol. 32 No. 1632 30¢ year (post free)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOMALI RESENTMENT is so acute at the transfer to Ethiopia some months ago of about one-third of the area which has been used since time immemorial by the tribes of what has become **Rav. Deal for The Somalis?** British, Somali and the determination to press the question at the United Nations in order to have it referred to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. Though they are still well aware that the Great Powers and Ethiopia want to hear no more of the matter, several States in the Middle East and Latin America have undertaken to ask for the case to be debated by the General Assembly at its next session. The truth is that the Foreign Office has blundered at the expense of the Somalis. When Emperor Haile Selassie was restored by British force to his throne, or on several occasions thereafter, he should have been persuaded to withdraw his claims on areas that have never been effectively occupied. In Ethiopia there for generations been the grazing grounds of Somali nomads, hundreds of thousands of whom have always spent the greater part of the year in the Haud and the so-called Reserve Area. Because the Foreign Office neglected its clear duty to secure amendment of a treaty which had remained operative since its signature in 1897, the Prime Minister responsible for that negligence was Sir Anthony Eden. Somali interests have been most seriously jeopardized.

Protest will be magnified, as shown by the statements on another page, by a Franco who maintains his good humour through all provocation and frustration, insists that the independence of the country should be referred to the International Court of Justice. The protest will be magnified further because the

land within the Commonwealth. That wish of the majority of members for the Senate in the Republic has been recorded, however, the Her Majesty's Government continue to obstruct the very reasonable appeal for admission by the International Court of Justice. Naturally, the Somalis feel that they are being given a raw deal. The right course, we say again, is for the British Government to announce that they would welcome an independent judgement and will therefore support the application to the United Nations. Any injustice done ought to be rectified; and no injustice has been done. A reaction to the case from the Hague will surely mean more than the protestations of either party to the treaty. The best course would be for Great Britain and Ethiopia to join in supporting the Somali appeal, but if Ethiopia will not agree to such action, the United Kingdom should take it alone and so deal constructively with Somali sentiment. Otherwise the loyalists must be weakened and the irresponsible agitators encouraged and strengthened, with the certainty of bloodshed at no very distant date.

MR. AZHARI, the Prime Minister of Sudan, spoke most ungenerously to a great crowd in Khartoum when he announced that the Sudan had become an independent democratic republic. He referred to "the disasters of colonization," to the country having "liberty, independence, and sovereignty from the teeth of colonization," to "colonization having brought a calamity of this kind for 67 years." He had no doubt that if rabble-rousing had been such a remedy, it will doubtless have been tried. The speech was a travesty of the history of the last six decades and a proof

that emotion, not respect for the truth at times dominates the mind of the British Ministers. If there has been one colony in Africa in which British rule has borne a recognizable resemblance to "colonization" has been the Sudan. Long before the word "trusteeship" was first applied to British administration in Africa that policy was in active operation in the Sudan. The "past" preceded British rule; though that of course was not what Mr. Amari implied. The only tyrannies were those inflicted by Sudanese and Egyptians before the pale of

Umdurman brought peace, order, law, education, medicine, better agriculture and animal husbandry, the establishment of cotton growing; and all the other common standards of the *The Britanni*. I do not think that truth should have been "buried" so shabbily on such an occasion by a man who had the opportunity of expressing the real feelings of the Sudanese. He spoke for a tiny minority of extremist politicians, not for the great mass of the people who have laboured their British administrators, masters, and friends.

Notes By The Way

Kenya's Policy Up to Date

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT of the activities of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies has been given in London by Mr. R. L. Prain, the chairman, who emphasized the responsibility of such a group of interests in agricultural and industrial projects on the Federation as a contribution to the correction of the imbalance created by the dynamic development of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. As he acknowledged the responsibility of another which was outside the normal commitments of a mining company, however generous, I thought of the wide vision of Cecil Rhodes. Almost any great scheme for the good of my north applied to Rhodesia. Now a Rhodesian mining group stands committed to a very similar policy.

Advantages of Mining

ONE OF THE FIRST of the mining schemes may locate on land which is now of little use, one of the largest wheat-growing projects in the Serengeti area. For some years the group has sought improved social and industrial relations between Europeans and Africans, and it is now ready to provide finance for the development of power resources, communications, and industry. So is the other great copper mining group, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. These two immense enterprises exercise immeasurable impetus on the progress of the Federation. The Africans, encouraged by unbalanced means, agitate for national unity of the mine. A more responsible step could possibly be taken. On the contrary any Government would wish the mining companies optimistic for their profits, and that policy will attract new capital, create new industries, stimulate immigration, and generally strengthen the Rhodesias and Westland. If only rich mineral occurrences could be located in accessible areas of all the East African mainland territories, including the German and Italian ones, which are now held by trustees. More mining, unless would be of public benefit.

Belated Ban

THE BELATED BAN (Minister) of Buganda has informed the county chiefs in that kingdom that public meetings may not now be held without prior permission. I wonder why this decision was delayed for months after the return of the Kabaka, during which period there have been many public assemblies for the expression of unanimous loyal chiefs. Can it be that the Kabaka's Government has imposed this very biased restriction to ease ministers of the recently created Buganda Appointments Board fear that the people

might get together to justify their dissatisfaction with some of the chiefs appointed to replace the former who were forced to resign as a direct consequence of their loyal fulfilment of the instructions which they received from the British administration?

Credit to Buganda

WEEKS WERE ALLOWED TO PASS without any action by the Buganda Association chiefs to the issue of law and order in the state of which a number of chiefs were physically and legally one having been almost severed. While public assemblies were deliberately organized for such purposes, Mr. Kintu and his colleagues remained inactive or ineffective. It is significant that the public meetings should follow the traditional pattern of experienced chiefs to men whom nobody considers to be anything like so capable a quartette, and it is also significant that it should follow a *malaface* by the Upartia National Congress, which has now suggested through the action of some of its leaders at least that attacks on loyalists should cease, whereas a desired having been followed the procedure is unaccounted for.

Room for Improvement

IT IS TO BE HOPED for a more satisfactory record of the proceedings in the Legislative Council of Kenya. The Hansards are now produced with creditable speed, but the backlogs continue of omitting the name of the Minister who addresses the House. How many Kenya readers to this paragraph I wonder can state offhand the identity of, for instance, the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, or that of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing? The House of Commons follows the creditable practice of giving the name as well as the office of the speaker, as a special report credits a special to the Kenya Minister (Sir Anthony Eden) of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Peter Amery, Lord). The practices of the Mother of Parliaments might surely be followed in Kenya.

Caution, Time for Theorists

PIPE DREAMERS who indeed think that they know for about Africa, and that all we have to do is modern aids and tools for agriculture in the hands of the African, are well advised to take heed of the Director of Agriculture in the Kenya Government, who recently adding, "I would like to think my point is telling a true story of an African farmer who was shown on his own farm that the application of phosphate doubled the yields. Yes, he had a lot of good things next year he needed a ton of phosphate."

Government because if something like this could be arranged it would go some way towards redressing the imbalance which I have mentioned.

We have formed a company called Rhodesian Selection Trusts Exploration for the purpose of examining mineral propositions throughout the Federation. It is not necessarily connected with copper and in some ways connected with the major prospecting programmes which we are carrying out near the Copperbelt. This is done on a basis aimed at trying to balance up the Federation, and of course in self-interest.

Gray: Social Imbalance

There is a grave social imbalance in the territories, particularly in Northern Rhodesia, an imbalance for which we are largely responsible. The Copperbelt, with all its present prosperity and modern amenities, is growing to be a major source of attraction for Africans all over the territory, with the result that we are losing to many people their Copperbelt and to our people the rural districts.

The consequences of this migration can easily be seen in the large number of Africans in the townships, a large number of uneducated, unskilled, and untrained people, juvenile delinquents, and so on, while in the rural areas there is a grave shortage of man-power and consequently a great falling off in the production of foodstuffs. This is essentially the result of raising a large number of an unskilled and untrained population in the middle of an unskilled territory, and we fully recognize the problem that we are faced to create.

We recognize that there is a responsibility on us to help in trying to solve this problem, and we accept this responsibility, though we do not necessarily fully understand how exactly the problem would best be solved. These questions are referred to locally under the unattractive name of "planning" and "stabilization".

In the field of race relations we have our part to play, and this is to be done and is being done as far as we can. Since we are obliged to invest our energies in this particular field, we have been devoted to trying to do something about the housing problem in the townships of the Copperbelt.

The Federation requires very large sums indeed of capital for the development of its human resources and its roads, its ports, its airports, various forms of communications, and its development generally. We take just the amount of money for electric power and railroads in both of which we are vitally interested, which are extremely large sums are required.

Gray: Main Source of Wealth

We regard it as inevitable that our companies, and the others in the Federation, should be expected to help in financing these developments. We are the main source of wealth at present in the Federation, and we are possibly the greatest source of anyone in the development of these facilities to enable our industry not only to grow but even to maintain itself in the years to come.

Management in Central Africa is faced with a task and responsibilities far beyond those which normally face the management of a mining enterprise. For these reasons we decided to locate our head offices in Salisbury, the capital of the Federation. Here we are at the focal point of the great enterprise of building a new country, and in my view we should be concerned for as far ahead as one can see not only in the development of a mining industry, but in the political, industrial, economic and social development of a multi-racial country.

I have brought this point to you because I think it is most important. That the shareholders should realize that they are owning not only a mining business but to some extent an emerging country. They have not only a financial stake in the mining industry, but also a political and social responsibility towards the territory in which that industry is situated. The prosperity of the country and of the country are indivisible, and our companies cannot stand on the sidelines and be content to prosper if the rest of the country is not so fortunate.

The ideal would be to develop new industries, new agricultural opportunities and to create all these public utilities which will maintain the growth of a country. I am confident that these things will come in the years to be but I believe are realistic in looking into the immediate future, such as the help of the Copper companies in general, about this state of affairs.

Production at the mines has continued normally and has been free from any interruptions, but the coal position is a cause for anxiety. Our companies can continue normal production up to the end of this month, but that is as far as we can see. In our position on the Copperbelt remains normal.

Selling Copper at Fixed Price

In reply to questions Mr. Pratt said that the group would be selling copper at a fixed price, believing that to be in the best interests of themselves, of fabricators and of the general public. Based on selling at the world price, the group had disregarded London Metal Exchange quotations. In October, incidentally, the fixed price had been above the L.M.E. level, and that might occur again. The main shareholders fully supported the price of fixed prices, in which case of the seven largest producing groups in the world were agreed.

There is no wish to harm the London Metal Exchange. Indeed, since it reopened in 1953 the group had been the biggest supplier of copper other than blister. Since 1939 blister copper had been deliverable on the standard contract, but since then it had not been deliverable even at a discount. That meant that the group could not sell through the exchange even at a wishful price only about one-sixth of its production was in the form of blister copper. The fixed price policy had directly involved long-term obligations to fabricators in the amount of £100 million.

A competition from other sources of copper had already lost sight of when would never be developed and for the purpose of copper so essential that it is fully for the state. The price of copper rose further. These were however, a general and not a specific purpose to buy the raw materials. Large tonnages were involved and an international committee examining the whole situation. It was highly important to extend the position of copper from that standpoint, especially as large new quantities would come on the market in the next few years.

By Mase

The Chamber of Mines there would be a delay of about six months in bringing the mine into operation. It was not expected that completion would be reached in early April. Meantime ore would be mined and dumped on the surface. Since expenditure on the mine was limited to £600,000, it was estimated that the United States Government — the police and the army — everything on a scale of a few minutes and a few days. These reserves were now conservatively estimated at 100,000 tons and might be five years before more drilling could be done to prove the extent of the strike.

The Buluba and Chaminu mines could not be worked well, mainly because there was no present assurance that power would be available for them. Nobody could yet tell when the hydro electric station at Kariba would be completed, and the power would be already at hand, would be needed by 1958-60, the present rail transport position would be needed to be improved.

Buluba plant produced only 20,000 tons a month, might be a small production level at the present time. The price of copper was expected to develop the strike to a point where operations, and more particularly when technically before decisions could be made.

Four prospecting companies were investigating some 1,500 acres mainly by the most modern methods, and the programme might take 18 years to complete. I.S.T. Exploration was one of the companies, for a large number of positions from prospecting and mining companies were in the Federation. Even outside the capital had recently been investigated. The investigation was being conducted by the Chamber of Mines, asbestos and tungsten occurrence. The main prospecting areas were those of the African Minerals Union in Northern Rhodesia and the plan for the advancement of African miners in the union had done so far as to ask for reconsideration of the rates of pay proposed for the local jobs. Negotiations were taking their normal course through the Chamber of Mines.

Statements Worth Noting

"It appears to me now that you are in a most difficult time, of which I shall convey to the Government of the United Kingdom and to the people of the world, well you are behaving." — Mr. James Johnson, in a broadcast message to Somalis from Harare.

"Nyasaaland experienced in 1955 the greatest period of development in her history." — Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry.

"Probably the wart-hog is the most courageous animal in the world." — Kenya Game report.

Points System Voting for Africans in Kenya

Mr. W. H. G. Woods Concerned at Damage Done by Demagogues and Agitators

THE DECISION of the Government of Kenya on Mr. W. H. G. Woods' recommendation for the introduction of a qualified franchise for Africans was reported in East Africa and East Africa last week and contained a lengthy extract from a sessional paper on the subject which was laid before the Legislature.

Hereunder are extracts from the report submitted on August 26 last to the Governor by the Commissioner who had been instructed "to investigate and advise on the best system to be adopted in choosing African representative members for the Legislative Council of Kenya, bearing in mind the differences that may exist between the various areas." Mr. Woods wrote, inter alia:

By far the greatest concern was expressed by all witnesses regarding the paucity of African members of the Legislative Council, and that Africans were inaccurately represented. The points made by every witness who appeared before me all over the colony, and seemed to have greater weight in the minds of the Africans than the method of selecting such representatives, although this in itself is important.

Secret Ballot Wanted

In all 220 memoranda were received and considered. 1520 witnesses gave oral evidence. At least two prominent African sat with me in each district, and also the non-official African member for the constituency concerned. In the evidence received I was practically everywhere African as to direct voting by secret ballot.

The African Non-official members' Organization in Nairobi in the country issued a pamphlet which advocated universal adult franchise. This pamphlet was distributed widely and in most cases the evidence was given it was obvious that witnesses had been influenced by what had been set out as the aims of the organization.

The claim for universal adult franchise is based on a feeling that all races should be treated alike. It is noticeable that the demand was not accompanied by a statement of the responsibilities in personal taxation which should accompany such a wide grant of political powers. Nowhere was the request for Equal political treatment accompanied by a request that the African should pay the same personal taxes as the other communities.

Universal Adult Franchise Unrealistic

I am in full sympathy with the request of the African Members' Organization for the same form of election as the European and Asians, and the demand for universal adult franchise, although logical, is not realistic.

Theory of the man-one vote also connotes the value, Kenya constituency of approximately the same size as others, and the persons of the same cultural development. This cannot be said of present conditions in Kenya, and recently some doubt has been expressed about the application of these principles to societies such as one with which we are dealing, and possibly even to Great Britain. Universal adult franchise came fully to Britain only in 1928. The step in the development of the political institutions of a people from a form of election to one of approximately six elections.

"I have been told by Africans that the main reason why they wish to have universal adult franchise is

that only so do the Europeans and the Asians, such a method of election has been introduced into India, Ceylon, the Gold Coast and the Sudan.

In regard to the latter the dependents are not well up in their factors in the Sudan approximately four quarters of the constituencies require their candidates to be of an electoral college. In the other three countries are largely homogeneous and are no difficult for the development of Government which cater for the differing aspirations of three distinct and widely indigenous peoples of all three enjoy generally speaking of much higher standard of education and cultural attainments. Pakistan has decided to abandon direct universal franchise for indirect election. In East Africa, in considering the position in East Africa, felt by the West Africa machinery its procedure for election of members. He argued that any system of universal adult franchise would result for a long time in an African voting as a bloc and no other concept is well possible.

Calibre and Character

As the evidence which was given to me throughout the colony it was apparent that Africans had misgivings about whether the system of universal adult franchise would return candidates of the calibre and character would most usefully represent their constituents. This is the most important point of all. It was quite clearly brought home by the following quotations from memoranda received:

"It is good that to some the selection of the right person will be a matter of chance. With the widespread power of the right to vote, the Africans using it to return the societies, often the most extreme, and usually the most extreme pseudo-politicians. One wonders what good such politicians can do for Kenya if the right to vote had been granted to us by 1952 it is difficult to see how the Kikuyu could have done Kenya out of the Legislative Council.

It is therefore suggested that a better method of election which is recommended should be one that takes into account the present status of African development and the possible wishes of the new powers.

It is considered that the representative must be a person of understanding, equipped with political conscience of good character and integrity. Generally a person who exercises no bias and will truly and faithfully represent the community. A method which will qualify the best and worthwhile representative is of vital importance.

The danger would be great for the electors would be at the risk of being misled by irresponsible agitators who by their fallacious promises would be able to deceive the ignorant for the ends of their own pecuniary advantage, etc.

Careful Selection of Candidates

The majority of witnesses either asked for a very careful selection of candidates before voting takes place or a restricted franchise of some kind, either by voting powers, for males only or indirect elections. They stressed over and over again that the candidate must be of good character, of standing, and must have done something which connotes service in the community.

On being asked how this was to be achieved the general line taken was that some form of limitation tribunal should be set up, but this varied in many places, the simplest form being a list drawn from the district commissioner comes from the list. In other words, the African population then by and large, were anxious to be granted the right of direct voting but were not prepared to allow stand any candidates.

Probably one of the best examples was that proposed by the Municipal Educational Council in North Nyanja, who suggested that five members of each national council in the district should meet each year, and being presented with the names of those who would stand as candidates for the constituency should have full powers to go through that list and delete the names of those who were considered to be unsatisfactory. After having left two or three people, who would then in all probability be unopposedly

suitable, the population would then vote on them by secret ballot.

"I cannot recommend the introduction of universal adult suffrage into Kenya at present for the following reasons:-

"Universal adult franchise was evolved for a specific set of people and for a specific society over a great many years in Britain. It followed universal education, 'one man one vote' also connoted 'one value' which is lacking in East Africa so far, it has been used in Great Britain for approximately six elections only and therefore, a lesser period and one effect of the system used in Britain is, in a society where elements are at every stage from the humblest to the graduate a qualification for present electoral systems must be related to the social system within which they operate. Africans in Kenya have definite misgivings about the system's ability to produce a candidate who will usefully represent their views.

One Vote for Women

"Africa as a whole have an elective principle which in this sense long before the European came to this Colony and it was generally based on a highly selective system. In this connexion I think it is worth noting that in those systems which they adopted, the females on the whole were not allowed to take part. Indeed, this feeling of conservatism still runs very largely through the Luo tribe and many other of the smaller tribes in the Colony.

"So far, no tribe has allowed women to take part in their elections for the African district councils. Some women are members of the A.D.C.s by virtue of the fact that their husbands are nominated there, but this in no means the same as admitting voting and elective rights to women to local government. It seems to me therefore that those who are in a position to advocate the inclusion of all the women at this stage are impeded by racial and political fears rather than by reasons of principle.

"For the information of those Africans who insist that there must be a form of election no different from other countries, I must point out that women's suffrage has not yet been granted in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Brazil, Argentina, Belgium, Greece, Yugoslavia, South Africa or Japan, despite the fact that in almost every country the population are more, to a much more highly cultured, educated, and, for that matter, politically conscious, than East Africa at present.

"I think that a form of multiple voting should be introduced whereby any person can earn a point in addition to the three basic ones necessary for nomination will receive an additional vote or votes.

"The object of introducing such a system is to try and weight the voting power in the hands of those Africans who by age, commonsense, achievement or other reasons will have the necessary background in order to ensure that the candidate who will usefully represent his constituents will be chosen out of the numbers that will undoubtedly present themselves. This should meet the African's own wish that agitators and demagogues be excluded, and also their further desire for as wide a franchise as possible.

Multiple Voting

"In addition to the North Nyanza African District Council, a highly intelligent African in Central Nyanza, the Njorwa Okeke in Meru, and two or three meetings in Central Province which wholeheartedly supported the idea in principle, one meeting of Africans in the Kangundo location of the Machakos district actually asked for a form of multiple voting and recorded their wishes as follows:-

"The votes will be counted as follows:- (a) all persons who have completed Form III up to university education will get four votes each; (b) all the recognized farmers who are certified by the Agricultural Department, or are in prison, army and police sergeants up to the rank of sergeant, an African can get labour inspector, etc. will get three votes each; (c) any person who has been to school and completed standard I up to Form II education will have qualifications as in paragraph (a) will get two votes each; to all the other people having not any of the other qualifications of this paragraph will only get one vote each.

"My main objection to the Kangundo proposals is that too great emphasis is placed on literacy and education.

"It will be said that such a system has never been tried. I do not consider this to be a valid reason for not trying it now.

"It will be said that it causes discrimination. In fact, there are already considerable gradations in African society, and whereas men may all be born equal, the quality because of many varying talents has become very thin by the age of 21. This is fully appreciated by the African, who indeed insists to a large extent on there being distinctions in his social

state. Not only do they exist between persons but between tribes.

"It can be said that it will deny representation to some people. It cannot be said that all Africans are represented now, nor if universal adult franchise were introduced, with the present numbers of Africans (say, i.e. six, for approximately six million inhabitants) could it be said that all Africans will be properly represented.

"The system gives a reasonably wide franchise to the African, thereby meeting the demand in this matter, and it can be uniformly applied so that the Africans in backward areas as they progress can achieve more and more voting power.

"It weights the voting in favour of age, commonsense, and those who have done something for the community.

"It allows women to participate in elections on an equal footing with men.

"It allows for extreme adaptability as, if necessary, the initial qualifications can be widened or restricted at will by stating, for instance, that three or more than three points are required for the initial vote. At a later stage the points can be reduced to one, if necessary, which is equivalent to universal adult franchise, but with multiple voting, as a safeguard, once more against the agitator. Even the multiple vote could be abolished at a later date if it was thought necessary when standards have equalized throughout the Colony, i.e. to the one value.

Communal Rolls

"All races can continue to vote on communal rolls, but wide qualifications such as those which I have suggested coupled with multiple voting might better provide an experience on which a non-racial roll of high quality might be founded in the future than the present and property qualifications used for instance in Southern Rhodesia, which do not favour the claims of Africans whose character and achievements far outweigh their wealth, and whom to be on such a roll.

"It has been represented to me by some Africans that the qualifications of candidates must be thoroughly high and that this is the greatest objection to the scheme and once again Africans have stressed the fact that it is not only in their own interests but in the interests of the Colony as a whole that the scheme should be returned to the Legislative Council.

"In view of this it was usually suggested that candidates should be tested by a committee of some kind. This test should be for English, orally, and also for the standard of education or experience which the candidate has gained.

"Africans suggested to me that probably the best answer would be to form a central committee with the speaker of the Legislative Council as chairman, one member of the Education Department and two Africans to be selected by their Excellency. I felt that such a committee should not only travel throughout the country in order to interview candidates rather than the candidates should come to them.

"As I am pleased that it would not be constitutions for the Speaker to take part in such a determination, I recommend that the Education Department with African members carry out these duties.

Property Qualifications

"All persons holding a university degree or a Makerere professional diploma or previous members of the Legislative Council should be exempted from the test.

"I consider that the property qualification of the candidate should be higher than that laid down in the points qualifications for the franchise (an income of £120 or the property of £500). Most Africans thought that the property qualification of a candidate should be reasonably high, i.e. that a property qualification of an income of not less than £240 or alternatively movable or immovable property amounting in the aggregate to the value of £700 would be reasonable for a candidate.

"As regards the previous history of the candidate, there was considerable discussion regarding whether a candidate should have been imprisoned or not. There was a general feeling in the African mind that most Africans at some time or another might have suffered a spell of imprisonment, possibly purely accidentally. The majority of Africans, however, felt that they should be allowed a certain amount of latitude in this matter.

"I tried to point out that this was not a matter in which Africans would be elected to the Executive Council and thought that in the first instance, if any race, those who had a clean record would probably be able to do so. I saw African interests without regard to other persons, and therefore with better effect. Africans' desirability to be spread amongst Africans as a whole that the best 5% should be allowed to have had imprisonment up to the least 5% would be considered that he should never have been imprisoned. I later on, as ever, turned towards a freer choice, perhaps this point

could be relieved and the six months bar laid down by Section 13 (2) (d) of Cap. 38 be introduced.

Most Africans take the view that those who serve the Government either directly as civil servants or in local government are probably some of their best potential candidates. There was a very strong plea, therefore, that such people should be allowed to stand for election. If they were successful when they should resign, if they were unsuccessful they would then be allowed to return to work.

European Standards Must Be Paramount in Kenya

Dealing With Racial Emotionalism Will Be Difficult, Says Mr. Blundell

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, said, when addressing his constituents in Njoro on Saturday:

"This will be a year of momentous decision for all communities in this country, centring round whether we move forward together towards a greater state in the responsibilities of government or retreat once more to the old responsibilities and policies built round opposition which will never be called upon to carry out the policies advocates.

"The only way to real responsibility is through the electorate themselves endorsing policies which can be carried out, electing men to see this done, and judging them by results and not by their capacity to shout 'wool-wool' the whole time. I trust that the majority in all communities will unhesitatingly say that they wish to advance (however cautiously) and slowly towards greater responsibility in the actual government of the country. That being so, I put before you the principles to which I shall stand in seeking re-election.

"First, I believe firmly in the continuance of our own ideas and influence in this country, secondly, in the gradual development of a partnership between the races, and lastly, in a mounting insistence upon the economic development of the country.

Danger of regression

It is essential to stand for the continuance of our own ideas and influence in this country. Without it the country would inevitably revert to the fractured jigsaw puzzle and tribal patchwork of the past.

"It is likely that we shall have a difficult time in dealing with an increasing flow of racial emotionalism — and I think this word is better than nationalism — among the African people. Unless wisely guided and controlled, it will carry within it the power to put back much that we have achieved here. Part of our task is therefore to provide policies and opportunities which will capture the rising thoughts of the African people themselves.

"We must maintain our own standards and ideals. I see these flowing from the heritage of the British people and moulded to fit local conditions and times by ourselves, the Europeans of this country. We must have some man-power, financial help, and technical skills from Great Britain, but I wish to see this help and the ideas of the British people to which we are all heirs moulded and influenced by our own people here to suit the often stark and raw conditions of Africa.

"It follows that I want to continue the progress towards responsible government by increasing the participation in the government of this country of our own leaders and townsmen. This cannot be done without wise policies which will enlist the support of all races. We so often claim leadership, and as we see it to achieve a greater share here in government we must become leaders for all and not only for ourselves, creating better conditions and looking after not only the blisters on our own feet but those of everyone else in the difficult march ahead.

"There is a small minority here who often cry leadership when they really mean domination. I see no object in being a leader if when you turn round no one is following. For this reason I advocate a coalition with the other races in the government of this country. Only in this way do I think we shall allay our fears and suspicions of each other and

in this I have no sympathy as I feel that to insist upon a civil servant resigning before taking part in any African election is putting such a financial risk upon him as virtually to deter him from standing. In the circumstances I feel that the holding of office by any public officer should not be a disqualification for a candidate and that Government should seriously consider allowing civil servants to stand and giving them leave, with or without pay, if they wish to contest an election.

separating the problems which affect and the hopes which inspire us.

"As long, however, as our entry into Government is based on racialism as it is today, I do not think that the present system can be greatly extended nor much departure made from the present racial proportions in the Government. As the people of this country move more closely together and the mantle of civilization falls further across the land it will be possible for them to assume more responsibilities.

"The great issues before us, a small majority like a flare-path on the vast heath of the African continent, in what will be our relations with the African and Asian people in this country in 25 years. That is not a very long time. Indeed, young children of today will scarcely be adults by then, and in 50 years they will still have much of life ahead of them. Can these relations really be built on the foundations of separation, racialism, hatred, or fear? I do not think so. They must be built on the willing partnership and friendship of all men as they become more civilized and our own citizens from Great Britain pour out through our own influence, their own moulding them to our way of life.

"I am distressed when I see, for instance, the serious questions recently put forward by the anonymous and hooded one of the so-called Referendum Committee, stating that the Asian shall have all executive responsibilities in government, or when I hear the cry of 'I am tomorrow, never-fame today for the sake of you' for our children in a quarter of a century. Is it a policy which will move the other races to follow us? We are here, the other races are here, and our task is to find a constructive way of living together and securing their support.

"Participation of tribal groups in the government must be limited, partly because of the differences in standards and background between us, and partly because it is based on racialism. For instance, as long as the standards of many Asian people and their education remain as at present, any extension of their present position would weaken the first principle for which I stand, but I believe it to be folly to deny those who have been here for many generations and who have moulded our way of life, hopes and loyalties, which are here in the government candidate.

Coalition of Nationalism

Many people seem to fear that we are rushing helter-skelter to some form of alien government. I should resist any such ideas but let us try and meet at the thought of African leaders. They have to make up their minds and see whether a coalition and an outright demand for a Government based on African emotionalism. If we are to offer an alternative to emotionalism through some form of partnership, we must see that Africans feel that these ideas and views are adequately expressed so that they too can support our policies.

"Provided we can agree that there is a limit to racialism in the Government, that because there are so many common objectives, and provided British ideas and influence are not weakened, I think we can easily meet this desire of theirs. The alternative is to force these into demands for a money, outright nationalism which cannot unite the country and must disrupt what we have created.

"I see the present period as a transitional stage, a difficult one in which we are learning to move gradually from the all-embracing Colonial Office system to the management of sharing out the managing of our own affairs.

"The immediate objective of which we must be aware is the strong concrete development of this country. Everything in Kenya has their own political slogans and their own parables for our difficulties. Our real problem is to try and unite the people behind a common goal designed to better everyone. We are far too inclined to imagine that this can be done by constitutional development designed to protect this and that interest, it can far better be done by

bring the people together on common problems in the general development of the country.

The new spirit of African fervor which is emerging has not only the problems, difficulties, anxieties, and hopes of European farmers, but much of this emotional feeling in the mind of the African can be diverted to useful purpose uniting it with ours behind the development of agriculture and industry. The leaders thus produced will have learned the responsibility of common action and working together with us, and will then be all the more fitted to take part effectively with us in the government of the country.

Common Interests

The work which Mr. Will Evans has done in speaking about the Kenya National Farmers' Union and attracting African interest in the problems of agriculture common to every farmer at Kericho which was followed by the vivid interest of the farmers at Elgeyo, and the support of the Kenya Farmers' Association and the great educational authority boards in bringing Africans into the various committees, is half the energies poured into the Medium Committee into a single piece of paper has been put towards solving common approaches and common interests with Africans around us we should be ten times better off. Just as we learnt in the emergency that a common Christian faith gave Africans and ourselves a unity in dealing with Mau Mau.

"I want to see a lively and energetic European community here, but I cannot do without a sound economic foundation to provide the expanding revenue for the policies and the

opportunities of advance which we must create through our leadership; nor shall we be able to create the stability and control necessary for this expansion without concentrating on economic development.

"It is therefore essential to accept the principle that the taxation structure encourages investment, and that we put major emphasis on economic development rather than constantly harping on constitutional problems. I hope that in the period up to 1960 we can really settle down and get on with the planning which is necessary in every sphere to create the economy upon which alone our own community can be strengthened and opportunities extended to others.

"I do not think that in Kenya we shall avoid for many years the impact of racialism. To pretend that it does not exist and to think that there are no vital differences between us in skills, backgrounds, and culture is just plain stupid. We have our heritage and our pride in coming from British stock, and we hope to extend that heritage and pride to other people.

"Every time anyone in this country, where he is white, black or brown, undermines race he merely puts back the clock of advancement. We have to accept race and try and create conditions where we can get on with our problems, and realize that we are different but not allowing it to disturb our work or fill us with fear.

"I do not want to see fear, suspicion, and hatred here. I want to see the creation of a British country, the people gradually moving together behind our own ideas and traditions; and finally the building up of ideas which put Kenya first and racial differences second."

Federal Information Department

Interesting annual report

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has presented his report for the year ended December 31, 1955 to the Federal Assembly.

It was the first Federal department to be formed, coming into being about two months before the legal inauguration of the Federal Government, with Mr. W. V. Brelsford, then Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, as director and Mr. B. Arnold and Mr. J. F. G. Anthony as press officers. By the end of 1955 there were eight information officers, five having been transferred from the territorial Governments and three being recruits to Government service.

"The greatest care has been taken to maintain unimpaired the right of access of the Press to Ministers and senior officials," says the report. "The Press has always been taken that the primary function of the department is to assist the Press and not to obstruct it. This situation has been both well understood and appreciated by the Press, who realize that the growing complexity of the modern governmental machine calls for an effective liaison between Press and Government.

"That is in essence the main responsibility of the department to the Press. On the one hand, it has the duty of assisting Government departments to gain the widest currency for factual reports of their activities; on the other hand, it is no less concerned to help the Press to carry out their work.

"In the general analysis," Mr. Brelsford continues, "an efficient Information Department must depend on having the confidence of the Government and of other departments. Unless it is in the picture itself it cannot help either the Government or the Press at all. It should be satisfactory to record that, in the brief and short period of its existence, the department has been shown an encouraging measure of this confidence.

The report, which runs to 18 closely printed foolscap pages, described in detail the work of the department in the Federation and in London, where there are now two Press attachés. Among other matters, they deal with the inquiries of impending emigrants to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In 1955 there were more than 6,000 inquiries of the kind, and 1,000 persons were interviewed.

The Central African Film Unit, which began its work in September 1954 with instructions to make educational films

for African audiences, films about Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for overseas showing, and films for European audiences in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had made 86 pictures installing 231 reels when it was reorganized to cover the three territories and provide adequate coverage of newsreel and magazine items.

"Rhodesian Spotlight," then introduced, met with such immediate success that every subsequent edition has had one or more items taken for television in the United Kingdom, and sometimes for television in the U.S.A. also, the main newsreel companies in America, and some Continental countries also use "Spotlight" material.

The Federation participates with the U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon in a new Commonwealth television programme, the arrangement being that the Federation should be featured in seven of the 12 programmes during the year.

No fewer than 258 prints of "Spotlight" and other material have been sold (for £4,760), the largest sale (143 prints) being to commercial organizations, and the next (43) to the Government of the Belgian Congo.

Broadcasting

Much interesting detail is given about broadcasting within the Federation. During a sample week 64% of the time was given to light music, 17% to concert music, 10% to B.B.C. and S.A.P.A. news, 8% to light requests (Silver Lining and Lucky Dip), 5% to magazine programmes (including Radio Newsreel from the B.B.C.), 4% to plays and broadcasts to schools; 4% to Voice of Rhodesia; 3% to religious broadcasts; 2% to sports; 2% to B.B.C. transcriptions and their General Overseas Service; 1% to talks; and the balance to miscellaneous items.

A movie cinema officer in Southern Rhodesia is quoted as having written:—

"The cinema officers' monthly reports have simply testified to the direct and often startling results achieved by the showing of the department's instructional film, 'The Wives of Nandi', which has now been screened in every centre of this unit's circuit, was pre-eminent in its direct and unequivocal effect in persuading Africans, especially women, with added pressure from their now educated husbands, to establish women's clubs for the raising of general living conditions. In most sections this was done at the expense of the cinema, as I have already told that the women's clubs which now meet are a direct result of the showing of the film.

"The agricultural pictures have also converted many of the old co-herds. Over and over again the officer, once assured by enthusiastic agricultural demonstrators of an awakened interest in the advantages of the new methods of farming through the seeing of the films. After a showing the demonstrators of the area would usually have requests for practical demonstration of the lesson taught in a film, and from people who have never co-operated before."

Report on Uganda Medical Services

Abolition of Free Treatment Advised

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN UGANDA are the subject of a report laid before the Legislative Council of Uganda last week.

It contains the unanimous recommendations of the committee under the chairmanship of Dr. A. C. Frazer, Professor of Pharmacology at Birmingham University, which, appointed by the Governor in August, concluded its work at the end of November, having held 259 meetings, travelled 914 miles by air and 3,528 miles by road, granted 134 interviews, received 139 memoranda, and visited every district hospital in the Protectorate and many other hospitals, dispensaries, and leprosy settlements.

The deputy chairman was Dr. S. J. Scrimgeour, and the other members were Mr. H. J. Croot (Professor of Surgery at Makerere College), Mrs. Florence Lubega, Dr. J. K. Májugo, Mr. A. G. Mehta, Captain H. M. Naylor, and Dr. Cicely D. Williams.

They are of the opinion that the Medical Department has carried out its work conscientiously and ably within the limits of available finance and personnel, but that the staff needs to be increased, and that special efforts should be made to train more Africans in medicine at Makerere College and for auxiliary staff duties.

The Government is recommended to abolish the system of free medical treatment and introduce a small charge, perhaps of 5s. per outpatient. Revenue in 1954 from that token charge would have exceeded £120,000.

It is also suggested that Government and mission hospitals should have a statutory scale of fees for in-patients.

Radical Changes Proposed

The report contains the following passages: "In Britain it costs some £100 a year to provide the hospital services alone for the million people; this takes no account of the extensive general practitioner and public health services which are also available. For the five million people who live in Uganda the amount available for the whole of the medical and health services is about £14m. The total revenue of the Protectorate does not amount to £20m. It is therefore unrealistic to imagine that anything resembling the medical or health services in Britain can be reproduced here.

"We visited many dispensaries and spent a considerable time working with the medical assistants and senior nursing officials in charge. It is not easy to deal rapidly with a large number of out-patients of all ages and both sexes with widely differing problems. We are satisfied that those in charge of these units are doing their best, and some of them do very well. We consider that radical changes are required in the training of medical assistants.

"Another matter that seemed to be important was the social amount of visiting by medical officers. An important reason for this is the limitation of mileage allowance. We consider that a medical officer should visit each dispensary once a week if possible, and never less frequently than once a month. On these visits, the medical officer should run out-patient clinics with the medical assistant as well as examine the in-patients. We recommend that the mileage allowance to medical officers in districts should be increased to allow a weekly visit to all dispensaries and a fortnightly visit to all sub-dispensaries.

"The basic hospital unit in the districts hospital. In addition to Mulago Hospital, 23 Government general hospitals, primarily concerned with the treatment of the African community, provide 2,045 beds. In 1954 there were 5,073 in-patients and 6,706 new out-patients.

"Little appears to have been done to plan a hospital unit suited to local conditions and using the maximum facilities for supervision with the minimum administrative difficulties. Lack of adequate supervision is a cause of many of the troubles now met with, including the loss of stores and equipment. Staff quarters are unattractive and set a bad example to people attending the hospitals.

"Laundries are for the most part quite inadequate. Most hospital laundry is done in cold water, and few hospitals have facilities for boiling dirty linen. Kitchens are frequently unsatisfactory, smoke causing discomfort to those using them. Equipment is of an elementary kind, and much might be done to improve the diet if better facilities were available.

"Pressure lamping is used in most hospitals for both operating and maternity work. Better lighting arrangements are desirable. Water is usually obtained from standpipes in the compound, but operating theatres and some wards have running water. Practically no wards have adequate sluicing arrangements.

"There is no X-ray equipment in most hospitals, and this limits certain fields of clinical work. Articles sent to the medical stores for repair may not be returned for months. Apart from surgical instruments, no exchange system is worked.

"Plans should be implemented with the aim of providing electric light and X-ray units within approximately five years in all district hospitals. Laundries should be properly equipped and adequate sluices installed.

Medical and Nursing Staff Inadequate

"The number of medical and nursing staff is inadequate for the services they are supposed to carry out. The establishment of doctors in the districts is 63, and the actual strength on September 1, 1955, was 57. The establishment of nursing sisters in the districts is 21. It has only been possible to maintain the strength of nursing sisters in the districts by engaging several on temporary contract terms.

"The management of the patients and their diseases from the medical aspect is usually good, but this can hardly be said of the patients' personal and communal hygiene. Many wear their own dirty clothing in bed and are only too obviously in need of a bath. This is, despite the fact that washing facilities are readily available and there is an ample supply of bed gowns.

"The nursing staff in some cases state that they have great difficulty in persuading the patients to adopt clean habits, and in other cases they themselves do not appear to be conscious of the lack of cleanliness amongst the patients. Attention to detail in the nursing care of the patients is often faulty, and this is due to overcrowding and confusion resulting from shortage of senior nursing staff.

"Little provision is made for Europeans or Asians. Some accommodation is set aside for Asians in a number of hospitals, but it is usually inadequate and of poor standard, so that it is used only in an emergency. Food is rarely provided, but in some cases there are indifferent cooking facilities.

"With the exception of one or two of the larger centres, there are no European hospital facilities, although an emergency bed may be available in the house of the nursing sister in some cases. There is an unobvious need to provide a few European hospital and day-care out-patient facilities in the Protectorate and in appropriate hospitals in the territories.

"Mulago Hospital, the largest hospital in the Protectorate, has 624 beds divided between medical, surgical, gynaecological and obstetrical, paediatric and psychiatric departments. There were 12,000 in-patients and 12,000 out-patients.

"The number of beds is insufficient, and patients have to be discharged unduly early, and extra patients have to lie on mattresses on the floor. Extensions have been made to the hospital to meet the increasing needs over a period of years, but the result has been a haphazardly related units are separated. However, the extensions have been made in recent years as a result of a survey hospital is proposed.

"The present theatre suite is at a considerable distance from the surgical wards, with no covered way connecting them. It is badly planned, and alterations now in progress, which will include the addition of a third operating theatre, will improve the position. The lack of covered ways between the various departments causes much inconvenience to patients and staff. There is a small chemical laboratory in the hospital, but the main pathological laboratory to which most of the work is sent is 100 yds. away, an appreciable distance.

"The out-patients department is too small for the number of patients treated. Its design does not permit an easy flow of patients, with the result that there is much confusion, delay, and overcrowding. The present unsatisfactory kitchen and laundry are to be moved into new premises in the near future.

"Staff quarters for both nurses and nurses are good. The nurses are particularly well catered for in the new nurses' hostel. This provides ample accommodation for study and recreation and should do much to facilitate proper supervision. Staff accommodation is extremely unsatisfactory.

factory, and improvements are long overdue.
 It is proposed to build the new hospital on a site adjoining the present institution, and plans have been prepared by the Protectorate Government's chief architect, with the advice of a committee of specialists. This hospital will probably cost more than the present one and would seem to require a family-based plan of administration, with an advisory council of specialists for the different departments. It is impossible to plan such a hospital for the future needs of the Kampala European and Asian Hospital, the principal hospital for Europeans and Asians in the Protectorate. The structure, based on deeply seated traditions, and the views have been repeatedly enlarged. The original structure is imposing, and it is planned on nursing home lines for the capital cities. There are 30 general and eight maternity wards for Europeans and 43 general and 12 maternity for Asians.
 It is a busy hospital, but, as there are recent regulations limiting out-patients, the numbers attending are relatively small. In 1954 there were 1,422 in-patients and 6,710 out-patients. The theatre is large but badly designed, with a small anaesthetic room that has to be used by the surgeon for his out-patient work. The out-patient department is small with inadequate consulting rooms.

Central Medical Planning Authority

"Except for one eight-bedded Asian ward, the general wards contain one, two, or four beds. The maternity accommodation consists entirely of single and double rooms. Additions being made will provide approximately 12 extra beds and a new physiotherapy department. A diagnostic X-ray unit is in a separate block and, although good. Nursing staff, although not generous in numbers for the work done. There are four medical officers, one of whom does domiciliary work.
 We recommend that there should be a Central Medical Planning Authority to advise the Minister of Social Services with regard to the planning and development of hospital and peripheral services throughout the Protectorate.
 This body should be under the chairmanship of the Director of Medical Services and should include the provincial medical officers and representatives of the Mulago Hospital, Kampala European and Asian Hospital, the Municipality of Kampala, the Buganda Government, the missions, and other voluntary agencies. A representative of the private practitioners might also be a member."

"The European and Asian communities are poorly served outside the larger towns. We recommend that each district hospital should have accommodation of the size and character being determined by the needs of the area, which should be run as a paying ward in which satisfactory charges are made.

"It is proposed that this ward should be available for all sections of the community, so that it would not only provide facilities for European and Asian patients but also for Africans.

"There are 92 private general practitioners in Uganda — 79 Asian, nine African and four European. This number is far too small to provide anything resembling an effective general practitioner service for the country as a whole; indeed, the majority are concentrated in Kampala and Jijja. The prospect of any considerable increase in the near future is slight.

Resignations of African Medical Officers

"One of the most depressing features of the Medical Department records of the last 10 years is the loss of African medical officers from Government service. The losses were six in 1947, two in 1949, three in 1950, four in 1951, and in the four following years six, six, three, and three.

"Taken in relation to the poor output from Makerere, this has resulted in a steady decrease of the total number of African medical officers — from 55 in 1950 to 45 in 1955. Only 16 African doctors entered the service during the same period. Some of the losses were due to retirement or dismissal, but by far the greater number were resignations, which can be attributed to poor conditions of service, poor prospects, and lack of security on leaving Government service."

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PERSONALIA

SAYED SEBEL YAZUL is the new Egyptian Ambassador in the Sudan.

CANON and MRS. W. J. KAMPLEY have arrived back in England from Kenya.

LADY SARAH WRIGHT gave birth to a son in Nairobi at the beginning of this week.

PRESIDENT TITO arrived back in Yugoslavia last week after his visit to Ethiopia and Egypt.

MR. GERALD SCHIFFER is about to visit East Africa. He will be away from London for a month.

PRINCE YULKA GALITZINE will leave London in February for a visit to Central and East Africa of about a month.

MR. D. P. WOLFFERSTAN, Colonial Office adviser on broadcasting, will visit the Somaliland Protectorate from January 22 to 26.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA, the MOST REV. DR. E. S. PAGET, and MRS. PAGET, are visiting Nyasaland for about three weeks.

DR. E. M. B. WEST, chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia, is in England until the end of this month.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, LADY BENSON and their daughter paid a four-day visit to Nyasaland last week.

MR. F. M. BENNETT, M.P., has been re-elected a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., and LADY ANN HOLLAND-MARTIN have been visiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

SAYED MUBARAK ZAROUK, Leader of the House of Representatives, and Minister of Communications and Public Works in the Sudan, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MESSRS. H. S. BASTARD, W. H. GUNSON, and F. S. HOWDEN have been appointed chairmen of the local man-power committees of Solih, Nakuru, and Machago respectively in Kenya.

MR. GEORGE WHATE, since its inception in 1950 principal of the Sigataga Technical and Trades School in the Nyanza Province of Kenya, is retiring after 26 years' service in the Colony.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. WALLACE will sail in the STIRLING CASTLE today to revisit the Rhodesias. They will return by air at about Easter.

MR. JUSTICE DIPLOCK took the judicial oath in the Court of the Lord Chief Justice last week, following his elevation to the Bench. In recent months Mr. Diplock had been professionally concerned with Buganda affairs.

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is in Canada as a member of a United Kingdom team of business men who are discussing with Canadians methods of increasing Britain's trade with Canada.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, will leave London Airport tomorrow for visits to East Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa. He will be away for about 10 weeks.

THE RT. REV. OBEADIAH KARIUKI, Assistant Bishop of Mombasa, ARCHDEACON K. E. STOVOLD, and LADY BROCKE-POPHAM addressed friends of and from Kenya at a meeting at C.M.S. House, London, on Tuesday afternoon. Means of collecting funds for the Kikuyu Memorial Church at Fort Hall were considered. £8,500 is still required.

MR. B. A. JOHANGA, Minister of Broadcasting and Community Development in Kenya, has described the Government's proposals for a franchise for Africans as representing a speedy and progressive measure. He said that he considered acceptance of the principle of the multiple vote to be an essential feature in the country's progress.

The five members of the Council of Sovereignty in the Sudan are SAYED AHMED MOHAMED SALEH, SAYED AHMED, MOHAMED YASIN, SAYED DARDIRI MOHAMED OSMAN, SAYED ABDEL FATTAH EL MASHABI, and SAYED SIRICIO IRO. The chairmanship is to be rotated month by month. The first chairman is SAYED ABDEL FATTAH EL MASHABI.

MR. A. M. HARRISON, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, presided at a conference in Kampala last week of Directors of Medical Services, which was followed by a scientific conference lasting three days, and this week he took the chair at the first meeting of the East African Medical Research Scientific Advisory Committee.

SIR WILLIAM LAWRIER, a former president of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain and of the Trades Union Congress, who has paid several visits to Northern Rhodesia, is one of a five-member committee appointed by the Government of the Gold Coast to report on the mining industry of that Colony. Sir William and the two other members from the United Kingdom left London by air on Monday.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include: MESSRS. J. P. ATTERBOROUGH, Member for Social Services, Tanganyika; DR. E. H. MURCOTT, Director of Medical Services, and L. A. C. BUCHANAN, Deputy Director of Education, Nyasaland; G. B. CARTLAND, Minister of Social Services, and P. C. MINNS, Commissioner for Community Development, Uganda; and A. T. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. AIDAN CRAWLEY, former Socialist M.P. for Buckingham, who was Parliamentary private secretary to successive Socialist Secretaries of State for the Colonies between 1945 and 1947, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Africa in 1950-51, last week resigned the post of editor-in-chief of the Independent Television News Company. Before joining I.T.N. he had done a great deal of broadcasting and news work for the B.B.C.

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Obituary

Sir Geoffrey Peto Services to East Africa

SIR GEOFFREY KELSALL PETO, K.B.E., who died at his home in London last week at the age of 77, was a man of courage, wit, and charm, whose modesty disguised his capability and whose insistence on declaring the truth as he saw it interfered with his political career during the interwar years of appeasement. He was one of the small band of Conservative M.P.s who recognized the German danger and irritated his leaders by refusing to refrain from public and private reference to it. For many years he took a deep interest in East and Central African affairs.

A son of W. H. Peto, of Dún De Éirín, he was educated at Eton and then went into business, becoming a director of the Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., at the age of 25 and remaining on the board until he was 70. He served in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry before and during the 1914-18 war, during part of which he was Deputy Controller of Contracts in the Ministry of Munitions.

He sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Frome from 1924 to 1928 and then for the Bilston division of Wolverhampton for four years from 1931. He was Parliamentary private secretary in succession to the Secretary for Mines, the Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton), and Mr. Walter Runciman when he was President of the Board of Trade. He presided over the International Copyright Committee in 1935 and was a member of many Government and other commissions and committees, including the Runciman mission to Czechoslovakia in 1938.

Made K.B.E. in 1939, he was appointed Deputy Regional Commissioner for South-East England soon after the outbreak of war and Regional Controller of the Ministry of Supply for Southern England from 1941 until the end of the war.

Resigned Chairmanship of Joint Board

A shrewd judge of men and affairs, and a quick worker, he chafed at the cumbrous machinery and time-wasting routine of the departments, and did his best (not very successfully, as he confessed wryly to his friends) to smash bottlenecks and to refuse to turn stones or explore avenues. A solace for his frustration was the constant need to travel, for he deeply loved the country.

He had visited Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Rhodesia and Nyasaland more than once, and was for years a valued member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board, always taking an open-minded and often a critical attitude to public affairs.

Elected chairman of the board in 1935, one of his first actions was to form a small panel of M.P.s interested in East Africa. He did not hold the office long because he held, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did at the time, that Kenya's settler leaders were misguided in organizing strong opposition to the introduction of income tax. When constituent organizations in the Colony called upon the Joint Board to support their protests, Peto resigned the chairmanship rather than compromise with his convictions. He continued to sit on the executive council, however, for he was deeply interested in the territories and always anxious to give them any help in his power.

He married in 1903 Pauline, daughter of William Querin, of Boston, U.S.A., and after her death, Edna, daughter of the late Edward B. Hilton, of Paris and New York, and widow of Captain Sir Dennis Cope, Bt.

Mrs. C. E. J. Price

Mrs. C. E. J. PRICE, M.B.E., a former chairman of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury. A trained nurse, she left this country in 1911 to marry and live in Southern Rhodesia, first on the Shumba mission and then on a farm in the same district. She took up women's institute work in the early days of the movement. During the war she joined the Southern Rhodesia Women's Auxiliary Air Service, of which she later became commandant, retiring in 1947. She was prominent in the National Savings Movement, represented women on the Agricultural Advisory Board from 1947 to 1951, and was until her death a member of the regional advisory committee of the National Building and Housing Board.

Sir Felix Pole

SIR FELIX POLE, who has died at the age of 78, became general manager of the Great Western Railway at the age of 44, and on the day following his retirement in 1929 he was appointed chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. He was first asked to visit the Sudan and report on the Government Railways and Steamers in 1923, and thereafter he made a number of visits for the same purpose, conceiving a great liking for the Sudan and its people, and continuing to take a great interest in their affairs. He was for some years a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

MR. JOHN RAJSTEIN, M.B.E., has died at the age of 73 in Bulawayo, where he founded Rajstein Home for Aged Men. He subscribed generously to many charities, helped many in need, and named the Clarence Rajstein Memorial Education Fund to assist young people anxious to take up a medical career. Born in Lithuania, he went into business in Rhodesia shortly after the South African War.

COMMANDER PHILIP WOODRIDGE, RA (Retd.), has died in Njira, Kenya. He survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. VIOLET GRACE DURRAN, widow of Walter R. Durrant, has died in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. THOMAS DAVID BYRNESON has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia.

Reception for New Directors

SIR JOHN MACTAGGART and his colleagues on the boards of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., gave a reception at the Savoy Hotel, London, last week for their new directors: Sir Ralph Stevenson, Mr. Edgar R. Wilkinson, and Mr. R. H. R. McGill. Among those present with East and Central African interests were:

Mr. P. de V. Allen, Mr. W. A. Anderson, Mr. N. J. Babington Smith, Mr. D. M. Balfour, Mr. J. Re Beard, Mr. J. G. Beevor, Mr. E. M. Bergstrom, Mr. C. L. Blackburn, Mr. G. Boex, Mr. C. O. Boyse, Mr. D. C. Brook, Lord Chandon, Mr. R. L. Chastrell, Mr. A. S. Chapman, the Hon. Geoffrey Chapple, Sir John Duncanson, Sir Francis Glynn, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mrs. C. H. Crist, Mr. J. D. Gwynn, Sir Kenneth Hague, Mr. R. T. Hawes, Mr. C. E. Hill, Dr. C. S. Hitchen, Mr. J. N. Hogg, Mr. F. J. Jones, Sir John Higgins, Mr. J. N. Hume, Major G. H. Humphreys, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Norman Knowles, Gilbert bathwaite, Lord Latyger, Sir Percy Latyger, H. McFazean, Mr. R. W. A. McKichan, Mr. J. E. McNeil, Mr. H. G. Nelson.

Sir Harry Railing, Lord Reith, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Mr. V. A. M. Robertson, Mr. Peter A. Scott, Mr. E. V. Small, Sir Victor H. Tait, Sir George Turner, Mr. E. A. Yasey, Colonel G. H. Vaughan-Lee, Sir Charles Westlake, and Mr. O. M. White.

Commonwealth Parliamentarians

General Council to Meet in Jamaica

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which opened in Jamaica by the Governor next week, will continue through the rest of the week. The council will approve its annual report to the 66 branches of the Legislatures of the Commonwealth and consider matters arising from the rapid development of the association and its activities.

Since it met in Nairobi in September 1954, eight new branches have been formed in the West Indies, six in India and the regional legislatures in Nigeria, and 12 more branches are now being formed.

Mr. Shri G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, will be formally elected chairman, but as his health will not permit him to attend the Jamaica meeting the vice-president, Mr. J. W. Saggerty, of the Union of South Africa, will preside.

The U.K. delegation will consist of Lord Mather, Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, deputizing for Mr. James Griffiths. Mr. E. A. Vasey, Kenya's Minister of Finance and Development, will represent East Africa. The Federation is sending Mr. R. C. Bucquet, one of Nyasaland's members of the Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

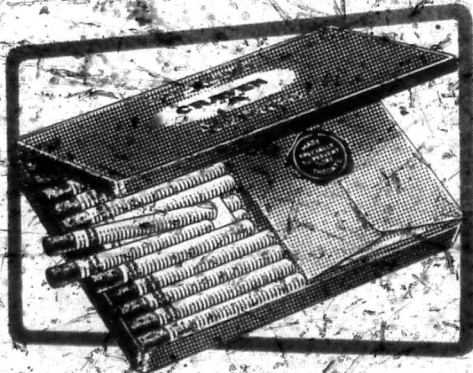
Talks the Language

"SIR ROY WELENSKY was extremely frank. He talked the language which an American understands. The lot of a public man who is subject to the control of voters is always difficult. With this in mind, I was much impressed by his ambitions for the future of the seven million inhabitants of the Federation." — Mr. Mason Sears, President of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, who recently visited the Federation.

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East African Section of London Chamber

And 12 Months Delay in Shipping from U.K.

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been set up as a department of the London Chamber's East African Office.

Last week at a meeting, Mr. Sorvel, who is the East African representative to the Chamber, said the East African Office had improved considerably since its formation, but was still perturbing to both the representatives of the firms returning from East Africa and the Chamber. He considered that the harbour was under-graded. While it was impossible for all the cargo to be shipped all the time, he thought the cargo could be shipped in one month to another insufficiently to enable the port to maintain an efficient efficiency. Mr. V. G. Mason, the East African Commissioner in London, who was on his way out, had therefore been asked, if convened by the Mombasa Phasing Committee, to interview the section that the figure should be increased. They welcomed the decision of the harbour authority to introduce penal storage charges in order to prevent the transfer sheds being used by local merchants for storage purposes.

The shipping regulations were quite unrealistic level, although the shipping companies were doing their best, and the waiting period had increased during the past year from 11 or 12 months to 17 or 18 months.

Shipping Position

Shipments of general cargo to Mombasa during November had totalled 38,354 tons and to Dar es Salaam, 8,788 tons. The position in the U.K. register for shipments to Mombasa on December 15 was 446,700 tons and to Dar es Salaam 3,900 tons. Turnages passing through Tanganyika ports in November were as follows: Dar es Salaam: imports, 40,335; exports, 30,306; bulk oil, 361; total, 85,380; Tanga: imports, 19,879; exports, 13,812; transshipment, 1, total, 33,695; Lindi: imports, 1,124; exports, 1, total, 2,125; Mtwara: imports, 1,970; exports, 200; bulk oil, 150; transshipment, 21; total, 6,047.

The basic phased tonnage for Mombasa during 1955 had been as follows: January, 49,000; February, 35,000; March, 42,000; April, 45,000; May, 34,000; June, 32,000; July, 35,000; August, 40,000; September, 55,000; October, 60,000; November, 60,000; December, 55,000.

Bookings on the U.K. register for Mombasa in the middle of each month from February had been 310,300 tons, 335,900 tons, 359,100 tons, 378,000 tons, 472,950 tons, 451,500 tons, 447,150 tons, 460,650 tons, 468,860 tons, 469,900 tons, and 446,700.

In the case of Dar es Salaam the year had started with a backlog of about 41,000 tons and ended with a decrease to 3,000 tons.

Messrs. A. Dent, W. A. de Buisson, R. P. Ellis, and R. A. Wades were elected to the Shippers' Committee, and Commander S. T. T. Parsons was re-elected as the Section's representative on the Transportation Committee of the Chamber.

Messrs. W. A. du Buisson, B. E. Petitpierre, and B. Tranter are studying Part III of the findings of the Royal Commission on East Africa, dealing with conditions for social and economic development.

Nairobi Community Centre Opened

THE FIRST OF FIVE COMMUNITY CENTRES being built in Nairobi for Africans by the joint efforts of the Kenya Government, the Christian Churches, and the City Council has been opened at Bahati by the Rev. Canon Beetham, the Secretary of the Methodist Church Society in London, who is visiting the Colony. Jointly by the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church of East Africa, the £13,000 centre stands next to a Scottish church. Nearly 900 persons attended the opening, including Mr. T. G. Askwith, Commissioner for Community Development, and Mr. F. Soman, Mayor of Nairobi.

Birth of the Sudanese Republic

Full Text of Prime Minister's Speech

THE PRIME MINISTER'S speech in Khartoum on January 7, the day of the birth of the Sudanese Independent Republic, this noon, was broadcast from the Arabic and English radio stations. And, according to the official text from the Arabic:

"I thank the Almighty God. He has bestowed upon us the blessing of freedom and independence. May He grant us the ability to preserve and preserve the independence by constant and hard work for the welfare of the people and the happiness of humanity as a whole, and the establishment of peace for all parts of the world.

"By the grace of God, and by means of struggle, consciousness, and co-operation of the people, the flag of the free independent Sudan has today flown high, to be greeted with sincerity and loyalty by all the people, for it is the symbol of their hard struggle and the title of their ancient glory.

Dream Come True

Today is a grand day for the Sudanese. They have stood to salute their victorious flag, for which they have struggled for many long years with determination, sacrifice, and faith in God and the fatherland, bearing the disasters of colonization in order to see the dawn of this day and enjoy its light and warmth spreading out happiness and prosperity.

A few years ago this day was a happy dream or even impossible in the view of the colonizers who saw it far, depending on his authority and force, but we saw a man for we depended on ourselves, God and the strength, consciousness, good comprehension, and confidence of the nation in their right for dignity and prestige.

Dear compatriots, as we stand today on the threshold of liberty, turning back a gloomy past and welcoming a bright future, we must review in brief the past years of the book and derive from them lesson and force, because the peculiarities which enabled this unarmed nation to defeat the powerful colonization should be looked after as a safeguarding shield to protect and preserve this independence.

It will be a great pride for this nation for many long years to come, that it was able by wisdom, firmness, and good faith to extract its liberty, independence, and sovereignty from the teeth of colonization by the shortest and easiest means without having to resort to other nations' do — to heavy bloodshed in order to achieve their freedom and untie the shackles of slavery.

Unarmed Combat

Colonization has been set upon this land for 30 years, tyrannizing over its potentialities, destroying its peculiarities, and spreading hatred and separation between its people in order to gain a long stay and unarmaged as we were, we continued our struggle until we achieved victory.

By being able to quell the revolt of 1924, the colonizer thought it was the end, but the vigilance of the nation does not retreat. Only a few years later the people reconsolidated their lines and started the Graduates' Congress move, continuing their struggle from field to field, until by their strong youthful arms they were able today to hoist in the flag announcing the birth of the new State, and signifying the dawn of freedom and prestige.

Dear compatriots, as we stand between two days, the day of the past and the day of a bright future, we should be bound to forget our past differences and face the future

with determination and faith for a common independence. It is surrounded by dangers and threats, but we should be prepared also in the past, to meet them. The nation will stand firm, and will not allow the world to turn its back on it, and will continue to struggle for its independence.

Dear compatriots, you should not lose the essence of freedom, and extricate your minds from the chains of ignorance of slavery. It is not the hoisting of flags or the signature of documents, but is a faith and dignity dwelling in the souls of the nation.

Duty of Liberty

Dear compatriots, today your independence is complete, and you enter the door of liberty as a national, a glorious step in which you stand in line with other nations of the world, to carry out your full share of duty towards the progress of humanity and the establishment of world peace. This nation's potentialities are unequalled, and your land, with one million square miles of arable lands, fertile, suitable, and lively, is a source of affluence, happiness, and prosperity for millions of human beings. We shall not be selfish towards you, but will extend our hands to our neighbours and other peace-loving nations of the world.

You have covered a distance for freedom, but you still have long distances to cover in the field of development. Everyone of you should be happy, henceforth, that every effort which he expends and every trouble which he takes in for the dear nation. So let us always be more united.

Dear compatriots, thank you for your dear confidence placed in us, for after God we depend upon it. It was our firmament in our struggle, and by its virtue we have been able to secure in two years your freedom and independence.

"We pledge at this historic moment not to betray the trust or break the promise that we shall not bind you with any treaties or alliances, but shall protect our independence from anything that may reduce it. We shall always remain generous to our guests, and faithful to our neighbours in cordiality and friendship.

Dear compatriots, I proud that you are today masters of your land, and that you do not feel disheartened for God will reward you with the reward for your deeds. We shall go ahead depending on the Almighty and on your support. So rejoice with your independence and enjoy your freedom, and may victory be always with you."

Britain Welcomes Decision

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who had arrived on the previous day as the official representative of H.M. Government, said at a Press Conference:

"I served in the Sudan for nearly 10 years and, like all my fellow-countrymen who have devoted themselves to the service of the Sudan, I feel bound to this country by strong ties of affection.

"We have always hoped that the Sudan should advance to statehood. It has throughout been the desire of H.M. Government to fall in with Sudanese wishes over the final constitutional processes.

"We welcome the decision of the Sudanese Parliament in favour of complete independence, and we are glad to see the Sudan entering the comity of nations. It is our hope that the Sudan will become a member of the United Nations, and H.M. Government will do all they can to support this end."

"The Sudan has achieved independence. She now faces the heavy responsibilities of a sovereign State. In greeting the Government and people of the Sudan, I should like on behalf of H.M. Government to assure them that they can count upon our assistance and friendship."

Committee Made in Matters of

Against the threat of the breakdown of British colonialism, the Church finds itself drawn into the position of having to counteract a measure of paternalism and other forms of racial discrimination in Africa. — Canon D. J. Collins, Professor of Bible Teaching in the Cathedral on Sunday.

British Press on the Courts Report

Vol. of Africans' Rights

THE DECISIONS of the Courts Report have been widely discussed in a number of leading British newspapers.

Messenger and *Guardian* have both been complimentary in their comments on the report. The *Observer* has also been complimentary, but has pointed out that the report is not a blueprint for action.

The *Observer* also points out that the report is not a blueprint for action and that the report is not a blueprint for action. The *Observer* also points out that the report is not a blueprint for action.

It is a mistake to think that the African vote is the question; rather whether it is practicable to assess quality and character by regulation or whether in the long run the electors must be left to judge for themselves which is big enough or good enough to represent them. In organizing an electoral system what matters most is that the men elected really represent the people they purport to represent. It is an awkward man to whom his constituents will listen than a pliable man who cuts no ice with them.

Another charge excludes anyone who has been in prison. That keeps out all politicals of the Mau Mau offences. But where should we be without Mr. de Vries, Mr. Nehru, and Dr. Nkrumah — not to speak of Mr. Herbert Morrison? One must not make too much of these points. The Courts Report is a practical man who sees that he has to get his resolutions adopted in an atmosphere with tens of thousands of Africans in emergency. He may feel the anxiety of the Mau Mau Africans, he cannot leave out of account the anxieties of the Europeans of Asiatic Africa, as the tension does not come of these restrictions will do which is.

The judgement of *The Times* was favourable, except on the multiple vote.

The *Daily Telegraph* found the proposals generally satisfactory, and commented:

Apart from the special cases of tribal areas and Meru tribes, the most interesting group of proposals is that which gives up to three votes to specially qualified voters. Education, experience of public life, stable property ownership, and a mature age are among the qualitative assets which, it is suggested, should confer more than one vote.

That the step envisaged is somewhat more dubious than the principle of one man one vote must be admitted. But African standards vary from Kenya to the north to the south. It would be preferable to raise the initial qualification higher rather than keep the initial qualification low and fight the basic issue of men and women — the latter is yet unappreciated — who are considered really responsible, in the sense that they understand the issues, to be given the vote.

Fancy Franchise

The opinion of the *Economist* was expressed under the heading "Half a Plan for Kenya". The note said:

The fancy franchise would enable Kenya to elect their own representatives to the Legislative Council, without but by a vote of 100. Citizens and modified by the Government is not open to any deal of opposition. The new multiple vote, points for merit, limited franchise, could be a way forward for multi-racial communities if it were used intelligently. A vote of merit system for Africans has also been under discussion in the Rhodesia Nyaland Federation.

The first misfortune is that the operation of the new franchise has not been immediately accompanied by an announcement that the number of African members in the Legislative Council is to be increased for the 1960 elections — preferably by two, but at least by two. Africans in Kenya feel that they are grossly under-represented. They have only 20 nominated members and 10 official members or eight African faces in an assembly of 56. One is a Minister and two are Under-Secretaries. Negotiations are still in progress for increasing their number, but it is clear that the Kenya Government is afraid to settle upon a franchise if it does not give a concession which would not take the European position substantially and might win more African support.

Another criticism is that the report has not indicated the multiple vote system to open the door to a franchise which

is not a franchise for an African. It is not a franchise for an African. It is not a franchise for an African.

There is much to be said for countries where there are wide differences in education and social background. A plural system of plural voting which spreads the vote without putting all power into hands that might prove irresponsible. Such a system might achieve a situation in which minorities, according to their principles and not according to the colour of their skin.

In the *Sunday Times* Mr. Philip Wood has wrote:

There is much to be said for countries where there are wide differences in education and social background. A plural system of plural voting which spreads the vote without putting all power into hands that might prove irresponsible. Such a system might achieve a situation in which minorities, according to their principles and not according to the colour of their skin.

But this can happen only if it is the same franchise for all. The Courts was limited to Africans by his terms of reference. His system, however, can hardly have a long life as long as it does not meet the African point that they want nothing second best for Africans only.

Transitional Stage

The *Caribbean Africa Society* is also in favour of a plural or multiple vote. Its strength lies in its foundations in Africa and in the discussion of its principles by citizenship committees in which Europeans, Asians, and Africans are represented. If a large enough support from those who feel time is passing in their hands — as Africans do in Southern Rhodesia — it will require very serious consideration.

The surest way to ensure that Africans will accept something is to make it something suitable for Europeans. The solution must be forced or none; and if for all, it can be only as a transitional stage.

The Observer

The proposal to provide an electoral system that will induce racial co-operation. Since Europeans and Asians are entitled to exercise direct vote, it is only fair that Africans should have the same right. What is questionable is the proposal to allow suitably qualified Africans to have up to three votes. This device to give more weight to the votes of those who are better qualified to integrate voters with different cultural standards into a single electoral roll. It advantages and less objection to Africans as voters only for Africans.

Nevertheless, the desire to grant direct elections to Africans will change the face of Kenya's politics, it opens the way for serious electioneering, and this is bound to intensify racial conflict, especially so long as the six million Africans are entitled to elect only six members to the Legislative Council, as compared with 20 members elected by 100,000 Asians and Europeans. That is the nub of Kenya's electoral problem and the best proposals should be given it.

The *New Statesman and Nation* was likewise critical. It said:

The proposal represents a retreat from democratic principle. Only a few political Africans would be allowed to elect their representatives. It would not been better to accept the principle of universal suffrage. To encourage all Africans to take an interest in the selection of those who have done much to improve Kenya's political health. The qualifications for candidates are also very dubious. They must be maintained in circumstances like those of Kenya that many of the best in prison are not eligible. It is not surprising that many have an income over £100 a year. This exclusion made urban leaders from the constituencies candidates? It would be a million Africans as being in six constituencies with only six members. This kind of representation would tend to inhibit the scheme to drive African politicians into a political party which would postpone the coming of a common electoral roll which is the one basis for democracy.

The opinion of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was given in a leading article last week.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland House of Representatives

Mr. J. G. Macintyre, leader of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be in London on Sunday, having been invited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to go to Cape Town to visit the main industrial centres of that country in order to tell the story of the development of secondary industry in the Colony and to interest industrialists in the idea of establishing themselves in the Federation.

The Federation of British Industries and the National Union of Manufacturers have undertaken to distribute a specially prepared brochure to their members and Mr. Macintyre has with him a photographic documentation and all the facts and figures which financial houses and industrialists will require.

During his travels in Southern Rhodesia eight years ago he has made a special study of industrial affairs, and he is particularly qualified to advise on comparative prices of labour and other local conditions, industrial legislation, customs tariffs and present and prospective supplies of raw materials.

Contact may be made with him at Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Rhodesian Rhodes Scholars

THE RHODESIAN RHODES SCHOLARS for this year are Mr. R. C. Catworthy and Mr. J. N. Glatworthy, from Southern Rhodesia and Mr. G. Phillips from Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Catworthy, who was educated at Michaelhouse, Natal, and Rhodes University, where he took his B.A. in 1954, will read for a B.C. in Oxford, and then for a year in chambers in London before returning to Salisbury, where he hopes to practice as a barrister. Mr. Glatworthy's (Plumtree School, and University of Natal) a Best bursary; B.Sc. (Agri.) is the son of a farmer and hopes to take an M.Sc. degree in agriculture at Oxford. Mr. Phillips (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, Rhodes, University, B.A. in history and economics) is the son of a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia; he proposes to read history at Oxford for the H.A. final honours examination. He hopes to join the Federal Civil Service.

Agriculture in Nyasaland

FEDERALIZATION OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE, as proposed by the Nyasaland Farmers' Union, is not acceptable to the Nyasaland Government, which has stated that conditions are entirely dissimilar from those in Northern Rhodesia, which recently accepted federalization. Northern Rhodesia has eight times the land area of Nyasaland and no congestion of population, and European agriculture there is concentrated mainly on the fine of rail where 10,000 European farmers own nearly 41m. acres. In Nyasaland, however, European farms are inextricably confused with African "trust land". The Government has emphasized that research on the effect of tobacco had been taken over by the Federal Government at the invitation of Nyasaland, that a Federal Research Advisory Committee examines other agricultural problems affecting both territories, and that the Federal Government has provided a special fund for a central agricultural marketing in Nyasaland.

Federal Bill


The Bill for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in addition to the "Open Jack" has now been formally approved. It is in the form of a Statute Enactment bearing the shield with the federal coat of arms.

Building Boom in Southern Rhodesia

MORTGAGE BONDS on buildings registered in Southern Rhodesia in the third quarter of 1955 were £7.6m. compared with £5.7m. in the same period of 1954. Building Society loans jumped from £5.3m. in the third quarter, 1954 to £9.3m. in the three months of 1955. Savings investing in building societies in Southern Rhodesia rose by £7.6m. to £11.3m. These figures were given by Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister, who addressed the Bulawayo Sales Managers' Association. They should be brought to the notice of the "Cash Finance" who shook their heads over the Federation. "Finance," he said, "Rhodesia was the third largest contributor to the dollar and the first currency pool. Although it had a large stock of dollar it had an even larger surplus on its dollar account and had a large favourable trade balance. When the new Federal hire-purchase law was framed, territorial laws were now being worked out, commerce would be invited to advise. On 'Navy' welfare, Mr. Macintyre said, "Nobody realizes more than I do the need for housing, but we must also remember that the money needed for European housing and other social services is essential to the whole population."

Federal Exports

EXPORTS FROM THE FEDERATION in the first nine months of 1955 totalled £126,429,000, more than £22m. higher than in the same period in the previous year. The increase, says the Federal Statistical Digest, was attributable mainly to improved receipts from copper and was achieved despite the severe setback caused by Copperbelt labour troubles.



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Economic Survey of the Belgian Congo

Facts about Ruanda-Urundi Also

THE FIFTH ANNUAL ECONOMIC SURVEY of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, published by the Department of Economic Studies, Statistics and Documentation of the Belgian Ministry of Colonies, is a comprehensive document of 422 pages, divided into five parts covering (1) population, production and transport, (2) external finance and investment, (3) prices and wages, (4) development, and (5) foreign economic relations.

The Native population of the Belgian Congo at the end of 1954 was estimated at 27,326,000, an increase of 2.4% on the previous year. Figures of the Ruanda-Urundi population in 1954 were not available, but the estimate for 1953 was 2,668,888, an increase of 0.24% in the year. The native population of Ruanda-Urundi in 1954, compared with 1,093,000 in 1953.

The population of Ruanda-Urundi consists of 460,000 Africans, 35,589 Europeans, 2,471 Asians, and 41,000 others at the end of the year, showing increases of 2.8%, 2.8%, and 0.5% respectively. The number of workers rose from 24,195 in 1953 to 27,115 in 1954.

Company operations numbered 126 during the year, with a total payroll of 1,367,021,000 francs, of which 70% were accounted for by 1,211,000 francs against 1,140,000 francs in 1953. These figures include both foreign and local companies.

The income of the Belgian Congo in 1954 was 10,363,000 francs, an expenditure of 7,733,000 francs, a surplus of 2,630,000 francs. The estimates for 1954 were respectively 7,800,000 francs and 5,000,000 francs. For Ruanda-Urundi in 1954 the respective figures were 944m, 672m, and a deficit of 272m francs.

Offer for Nyassa Plantations

MR. STACEY HOOKER, chairman of Nyassa Plantations, Ltd., has informed shareholders that in the event of a voluntary liquidation of the fettered preference shareholders would be about 1s. 2 1/2d. and to ordinary shareholders about 1 1/2s. per share. The board has circulated an offer to an independent purchaser of 2 1/2d. per ordinary share and 1s. 4 1/2d. per preference share. Mr. Hooker advises acceptance of the offer.

Nyasaland T.U.C.

FOUR TRADE UNIONS in Nyasaland will shortly meet to approve a constitution and elect officials for a Nyasaland Trades Union Congress, which is to apply for registration. They are the African Railway Workers' Union, the Asian Railway Workers' Union, the African Commercial Workers' Union, and the African Motor Workers' Union.

Dividends and Profits

Braithwaite & Co., Ltd. directors for the year which ends at Kilindini Harbour, Kenya, have declared an interim dividend of 4% for the year ending March 31, 1956, of £450,000, as doubled by a special dividend against 5% on old capital. It is hoped that trading results will enable a final dividend of 4% to be declared, making 8% against 6% on the former capital.

The Chartered Investment Trust, Ltd., a company with headquarters in Central Africa, after providing £69,460 for taxation, earned a profit of £89,754 in the year ended November 30, 1955, against £77,290 in the previous year. Dividends total the 10% return £48,360, leaving a carry-forward of £17,782 against £11,724 brought in.

Central Ltd. 25th Estates, Ltd., announce a distribution of 10d. per 10s. share, not subject to income tax, payable out of capital profits for the year to June 30 last at 6s. per share. Considerable net profit before taxation £195,38 (£33,501) was transferred from the appropriation, accounting £1,350 (nil). Tax £1,622 (£13,650).

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd., which has substantial Rhodesian interests, has declared an interim dividend of 4 1/2% on the £3m. of ordinary capital, compared with an interim of 3% on £2,000,000 in the two or seven cents issue.

Charles T. Frank and Company's 5000 ordinary stockholders of 150,000 ordinary £1 shares at 33s. has been over-subscribed.

Of Commercial Concern

An explosion which went off like a 1,000 lb. bomb recently wrecked the banana ripening plant at the factory of Pines Bros., Ltd., Bulawayo, and killed wholesalers. One African was killed and another seriously injured. Mr. E. B. Everey, the manager and a white African, both escaped, although they were only a few feet from the centre of the explosion, which is believed to have been caused by acetylene gas.

In November 1955 companies were incorporated in Southern Rhodesia. They included three internal companies, one of which, The London County Freehold of Leasehold Properties, Ltd., has a nominal capital of £3m. Of the total companies, 27 were registered in Salisbury, 27 in Bulawayo, and 26 in other districts of the Colony. In September 64 companies were incorporated in October 80.

A major effort of the Southern Rhodesian Forestry Commission is to clear a road which will be at least £1m. to clear 800-mile stretch clear of obstructions. It is from 280 to 440 yards wide and to be cleared to an approximate cost of £100 per acre. It would take three or four years to complete.

Rateable Property in Nyasaland

Rateable property in Blantyre assessable at £224,000 for valuation and £144,723 for land tax was reported, showing an increase of £19,117 in the year. Figures for other districts are not yet available. The total valuation of buildings, commercial buildings, and 157,575 sq. ft. of land for taxation has increased since the year from £679,908 to £5,285,000.

Two luxury air-conditioned coaches, specially designed for long distance touring will be in service of the operation by Eastern Motor Co., Ltd., the newly head of a 4000 sq. ft. terminal at the airport. The coaches would include trips to the Victoria Falls, Zimabwe, the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia, and the Wankie Reserve.

Tenders have been invited for a road, earth and surficial work and to supply secondary fuel, to the value of £800,000, to be carried out by about 40 miles north of Bulawayo. The work will be provided by the Public Works Department, which started in March.

Revenue earned at ports administered by the East African Railways and Harbour Administration in October was £360,076, a gain of 24% on October 1955. General cargo imports totalled 161,000 tons and exports 115,078 tons, representing an increase of 10% and 14,500 tons respectively.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is reducing the limits on houses qualifying for its 80% loan guarantee from £6,000 to £4,000. Mr. Eilmer Brown, Minister of Housing, said that the Government was not concerned to provide a large number of low-cost houses, but a few expensive ones.

Import Arrangements

Mr. J. C. Gerrens, who visited East and Central Africa some time ago, has been appointed export manager of Storey & Co., Ltd., Great Britain, and folding of the manufacturing of Rayon, a job for whom Mr. Charles E. H. works of Salisbury, is the agent in Central Africa.

An international taxi service between the Federation and the United Kingdom has been introduced. The charge is 6s. per minute, with a minimum of £3. The Federation is the second Commonwealth country to introduce this service, following South Africa's example.

At last week's auctions in London 2,932 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 5.60d. per lb., compared with 2,740 packages averaging 3s. 7.27d. in the previous week. The highest price reached 4s. 11d. for a constant number of packages.

The possibility of establishing a trading facilities in Northern Rhodesia is being investigated by a company now being formed to distribute firecrackers produce throughout the Protectorate.

England and the Union have signed a new agreement, which will allow the Union to buy cotton, wool, and export machinery, spare parts, and other goods.

Plans for a Northern Rhodesian Association since 1957 are being considered by the Rhodesian Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Salisbury City Council will spend £200,000 on expanding its sewer and electricity supplies.

Salisbury Hotel, Blantyre, is to spend about £30,000 on alterations and extensions.

Routes of Progress

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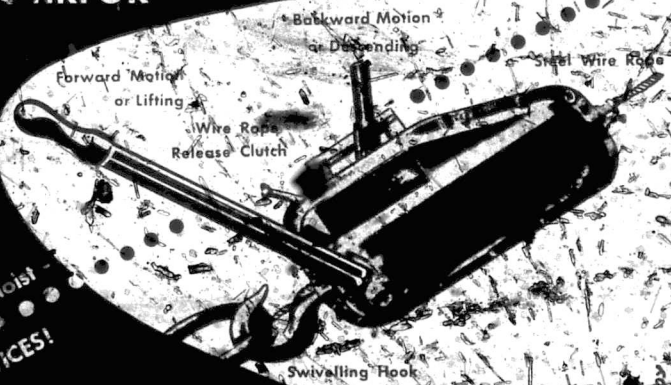
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Economic Development Institute

Staff College for Government Officials

A COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING of senior Government officials in underdeveloped countries has been opened in Washington. This Economic Development Institute is under the direction of Professor A. K. Cairncross, Professor of Applied Economics and director of the Department of Social and Economic Research, at Glasgow University, which has granted him a year's leave of absence.

The institute, supported by the International Bank and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, has the purpose of increasing the number of administrators skilled in dealing with questions of economic policy and the planning and administration of development programmes.

Alternative to Dictatorial Methods

The first 14 officials to begin a six months course have been nominated by British/African territories, Latin America, South-East Asia, Yugoslavia, India, Egypt and Japan. There is one woman from the Philippines.

At the inaugural meeting, Professor Cairncross explained that the functions of the institute were "to find an alternative to the violent and dictatorial methods of economic advance and to convey to relatively backward peoples a sense of movement, purpose and participation."

He hoped that the course would help in giving a clearer view of priorities. While it could not be said whether schools should be raised above power stations or factories above roads, it could be indicated what room there was for manoeuvre between alternative lines of policy or what neglect or postponement of action in any particular area of policy might cost.

A new Clan liner, the CLAN ROSS, was launched at Greenock last week. She has a deadweight capacity of about 10,000 tons and a service speed of 17 knots.

Ranching Scheme in Uganda

EVERYONE WAS CAMPAIGNING FOR THE GOVERNMENT for Uganda, said Mr. C. B. Magezi, an African member of the Legislative Council, but were they striving equally hard for economic development of the Protectorate? Politics, he added, would not get them very far without sound economic planning. He was addressing Bunyoro District Council in support of a ranching scheme on an area of 140,000 acres in the district, on which it was proposed to establish a herd of 2,000 female cattle — which number would be increased to 5,000 after seven years and ultimately to 10,000 or 15,000 head. A special company is to be formed by Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation, to operate the scheme, in which the Bunyoro Native Government will be shareholders. The land, which had been cleared of tsetse fly, will be leased to the company for 49 years, and the rent which the Native Government will receive will be ploughed back into the company in the form of equity shares. The Native Government will have two seats on the board. The council approved the proposal.

Kenya Coffee Exports

EXPORTS OF KENYA COFFEE in the year ended September 30 last totalled 268,289 cwt., compared with 257,616 cwt. in the previous year. The respective values were £6,300,402 and £6,807,720. Sierra Leone was the largest buyer with 92,952 cwt., valued at £2,502,789 (£3,022,591 in the previous year), followed by the U.K. with 53,011 cwt., at £1,193,467 (£1,757,506) and the U.S.A. with 44,145 cwt., at £868,495 (£835,096). Canada's share fell from £520,133 to £192,530. Australia's from £381,639 to £232,176. France from £48,172 to £83,465. New Zealand's from £172,992 to £157,701, and Transjordan's from £59,211 to £48,000. Increases were recorded for Italy from £132,223 to £169,955; Netherlands from £26,981 to £19,726; N.W. Europe from £76,007 to £182,330; and Sweden from £26,545 to £109,964.

Prosperous African Co-operative

A PROFIT OF MORE THAN £30,000 has been earned in its first year by the first African-operated co-operative coffee manufacturing in Uganda. The output was 1,205 tons of full-grade coffee and 115½ tons of under-grade. Mr. W. G. Handley, senior co-operative officer, has described the enterprise of the Masaka District Growers Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Nkoba za Mbojo Farmers' Co-operative Association, Ltd. as a good example of what could be achieved by an African co-operative which was willing to accept advice. The manager is Mr. M. J. ...

National Income Inquiry

MR. ALAN T. PEACOCK, Reader in Public Finance in the University of London, who is conducting an inquiry into the national income of Tanganyika, is spending five weeks in the Territory and will return for a further period of six weeks in July and August. His colleague, Mr. Douglas Foster, Assistant Lecturer in Economic Statistics in the University of Sheffield, will be responsible for the collection of statistics and will remain in the Territory for eight months. Their report should be published about the middle of next year. The inquiry is financed mainly from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

A profit of about £1,000 was made by the recent Agricultural and Trade Show held in Kampala, Uganda.

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MINING

Labour Legislation

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union has recommended that the Federal Government should become responsible for labour legislation, and has expressed "grave concern" about the trade testing policy of the territorial Government, feeling that it perpetuates an inferior type of artisan and presents a threat of cheap labour exploitation. The council considers that the Apprenticeship Ordinance should be amended to embrace people of all races.

Copperbelt Coal Supplies

THE POSSIBILITY of the FEDERATION making greater use of the Lobito Bay line has been discussed by Sir Roy Wefensky, Federal Minister of Transport, and Lord Selborne, a director of the Benguela Railway Company. Only last week Sir Ulick Alexander, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. (of which the Benguela Railway is a subsidiary), called for clarification of the Federal Government's policy towards the Lobito route.

Jimfa Smelter

FROISHER, LTD., have announced in Montreal that the first copper from the Kilemba mine, Uganda, should be smelted in Jimfa in September or October, and that the monthly output from the smelter should quickly reach a value of about 1m. dollars. Some of the copper will come from the Mcalder mine in the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

Minerals in the Sudan

FOUR BELGIAN MINING ENGINEERS have arrived in the Sudan at the invitation of the Government to investigate mineral resources. Their salaries are being paid by Belgium, but their living and other expenses by the Sudan Government.

Tanzania

TANZANIA GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, LTD. is issuing 500,000 shares of 1s. each in the proportion of two for every share held.

Company Progress Reports

De Beers Consolidated Mines.—Sales of diamonds through the central selling organization on behalf of South African and other producers in 1955 were valued at £74,288,695, against £62,153,125 in the previous year. Of last year's total £50,253,946 were for gem diamonds and £24,034,749 (£23,892,069) for industrial diamonds. Total sales for the December quarter were £18,187,136, of which £11,675,034 were gem diamonds.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—4,000 tons of lead and 6,975 tons of zinc were produced in the December quarter, compared with 4,500 tons and 6,857 tons, respectively, in the September quarter.

Mining Personalia

MR. A. J. M. CLESHAM, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, and is on holiday in Ireland.

MR. J. SELWYN DAVIES, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has been seconded from Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, to Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

MR. C. S. GRIFFITHS, MINST. M.M., has left Tororo, Uganda, for Kitale, Kenya.

MR. H. J. E. HAGGARD, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Uganda and is now in this country.

Gold Fields, Rhodesian

THE OFFER by Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. for the shares of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., has been accepted in respect of more than 90% of the shares.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first 31 months of last year were valued at £4,534,030, against £3,999,141 for the corresponding period of 1954. November exports were £360,050 (£183,383).

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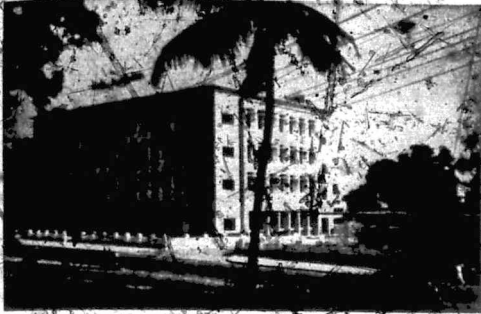
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Mr. Blundell's Confused Speech on Kenya



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one range plans which are acceptable to all of good will. In all the races are not made and put progressively into operation in the early future there will be no chance to correct the blunder later. It is far easier to postulate a quarter of a century for Kenya when Uganda, one of the neighbours, is already entering towards what will euphemistically be called 'sovereignty' while another smaller has been promised independence in 1960. Although everyone knows that the famous undertaking of the United Nations Committee envisages the essential for Kenya in political advancement could be realization of all these cases, of course, but it is not easy to see that the capability and responsibility as understood in all countries in which a small group of educated and intelligent men must daily be responsible for government.

So is the idea of putting major emphasis on economic development rather than constantly harping on constitutional problems, and Mr. Blundell's plea for the reversal of disconcerting trends a number of highly **Politics and Economics** essential factors. In the Great Britain and Africa have instead of putting politics first and have thereby impelled Africa to make up to do the same. Even in the post-war period when hundreds of millions of pounds have been paid by United Kingdom, largely through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the Colonial Development Corporation, the Overseas Trade Corporation, and the Treasury for the benefit of the Colonies, the world (including the Mother Country and the Colonies) has seen more emphasis laid on new and untried constructions than on British achievements in improving standards of living and raising in her Dependencies in developing their education and economic situation, and in making revolutionary changes in race relations in almost every Colonial territory. In theory it would be excellent if all concerned could agree a modicum on a limited controversy in Kenya while all energies were concentrated on repairing the damage done to the economy by the Kenya rebellion. That the theory is hopelessly impractical is admitted, however, perhaps unintentionally, by the members of the left valley for he coupled his suggestion of pushing politics into the background with a demand for more political power for the European community. African leaders must make a similar claim for those whom they represent. Neither will be and

Keep economies first in the list of priorities which ought to exist but does not.

It is to attract the heavy investment of private capital required for large-scale development of her agriculture and industry she must quickly create in the City of London a much greater **Kenya Must Build Faith** measure of confidence in the political capability and prospects.

For another five years so the Colony can count upon several million pounds annually from the British Treasury in grants or loans as a contribution to the rehabilitation and reconstruction schemes necessitated by Mau Mau. Much of the money will be devoted to the betterment of African farming and animal husbandry, but very little to the promotion of agriculture, the development of which must depend mainly on the introduction of private funds. So must the establishment of new industries. In other words, concentration on economic projects under the private management and control of Europeans will remain new money and new men, mainly from Britain, which can be expected to supply them only if there is adequate faith in Kenya's general policy. It would be idle to pretend that such a feeling is widespread today. Lack of confidence, far more than anxiety about Mau Mau, has in the recent past caused the City of London to withhold substantial amounts which would otherwise have been invested in Kenya's advancement. That statement is not an accusation; it is based on information considered as a number of occasions by independent financial leaders. Their anxiety stems from many other responsible persons, and it is to be satisfied before Kenya can expect material investment in settlement and industry.

Mr. Blundell expects the requisite they be desired to Kenya by a taxation structure. It would be surprising to find that optimistic opinion held by the members of Finance and Development, Kenya's Need Mr. Carey, who has a **Of A Policy** fought shrewdly, valiantly, and successfully against prejudicial charges for he must have shared some of the confidences given to be and must know that the most lenient structure imaginable (even if were paid) is all wise, which it would not be, could offer no substitute for a policy which offers the promise of inter-racial trust and co-operation. He has shown forethought, ability, courage, and perhaps a little tenacity. Ke

how he believes that she should act in her grave difficulties, and when he speaks in London next week to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies (on the day of his return from Jamaica and New York) he may express himself candidly on some aspects of this most important subject. Frankness would doubtless annoy some people, but it would challenge many more to thought and action. Many uncomfortable

things have to be said and done if Kenya is to be given a new chance and they may be outlined next Thursday to the influential London audience which is certain to assemble to hear a Minister who has won general respect in Whitehall, Westminster, the City, and Fleet Street. However that may be, it is safe to prophesy that Mr. Vasey will not be equivocal or contradictory and will be constructive.

Notes By The Way

Tribute from the Left

ALL TOO seldom does a Socialist front-bencher pay forthright tribute to the Empire, and it is with especial pleasure, therefore, that I call attention to a few words in an article contributed to the Press by Mr. Herbert Morrison. True, when they appeared he had ceased to be deputy leader of his party, but, being a Privy Counsellor, he is still entitled to sit on the Opposition front bench. He wrote: "Britain and the British Commonwealth are great institutions in the world. Let Labour be fundamentally proud of Britain and the British people, and never be afraid to say so." If only that policy had operated since the end of the war, how different the whole international scene would have been!

Socialists and the Empire

BECAUSE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS of people in Africa, Asia, and not least America, believed that a large majority of British Socialists were not proud of the Empire, a little company of men with a bitter anti-colonial complex have succeeded in doing immense and irremediable damage to it. Many of the Socialist leaders moreover have made public statements which contributed enormously to the weakening of Imperial solidarity. I do not recall that Mr. Morrison made noticeable efforts to persuade his colleagues to adopt a more sensible and patriotic attitude, but if he will now use his greatest wit to articulate more sensible views, he will do a service to the Commonwealth as a whole. And to his party, which contains many faithful adherents of some Imperial purposes.

No Credit to Buganda

IN A NOTE LAST WEEK attention was called to the fact that the authorities in Buganda had for months taken no action, or no effective action, against inciters to breaches of law and order. In the course of which a number of chiefs were physically assaulted, and that, the very belated decision to forbid public assemblies might stem from the realization of Ministers and the recently-created Buganda Appointments Board that the people might get together to testify their dissatisfaction with some of the chiefs appointed to replace the four who were forced to resign as a direct consequence of their loyal fulfilment of the instructions they had received from the British administration. By a regrettable typographical oversight the paragraph was headed "Credit to Buganda". It should, of course, have carried the title "No Credit to Buganda". Ever since the return of the Kabaka there have been highly discreditable happenings in his kingdom, though a firm

word from him at any time would have ended demonstrations, intimidation, attacks on persons and property, and a general state of affairs which has constituted a gross breach of the undertakings, or at any rate the implications, inherent in the decision of Her Majesty's Government that he should return. What has since happened is certainly not to the credit of Buganda.

Pioneers

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD said when opening Kileleshwa Air Show that the air pioneers of East Africa whose names stuck in the memory where Florence Wilson, Campbell Black, Jane Wynne-Eyton, Lynx Soltau, Francombe, and Mostert. I was sorry that he did not include "Tony" Gifford among them all, Lady Markham, Lord Carbery (who later preferred to be known as Mr. Carbery), Mrs. Carbery, Denis Finch-Hatton, Glen Kidston, and General Lewin (who was well over 60 when he learnt to fly, who nearly won the King's Air Race round Great Britain soon afterwards, who made a number of solo flights between Kenya and England, and who was still flying during the last war), in the twenties and thirties of this century Kenya had a number of remarkable airmen and airwomen, who mixed competence and gaiety so well that they quickly developed among their friends a reliance on air transport which was in advance of sentiment in Europe. Twenty years ago when air travel had already become commonplace in East and Central Africa, many millions of people in Great Britain still considered it a recklessly risky means of transit. And East African Airways and Central African Airways (which began as East African Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways) have safety records which cannot be beaten anywhere in the world.

Editor for 19 Years

CANON A. G. BLOOD, who has been editor of the monthly magazine of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa for the past 19 years, has resigned in order to have more time to write a new history of the mission, which it is hoped to publish for its centenary next year. Having been a reader of *Central Africa* for many years, I can testify to Canon Blood's able discharge of his duties. He has kept the little journal newsy, and encouraged the members of the mission to write candidly, he has evidently exercised an editor's right to abbreviate, and, as a reward for these qualities, he has raised the circulation to some 15,000 copies. His successor is Mr. John Pearson, education secretary of the mission, who has the assistance of an editorial board and the Rev. I. C. Souter.

Pleas for Greater Imperial Co-Operation in Trade Matters

G.A.T.T. Prevents Fair Development of the Commonwealth and Empire

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE, for the past five years chairman of the Empire Industries Association and British Empire League, has been elected president, the vacancy being created by the death of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, who had held the office since the formation of the organization 24 years ago. Mr. Maurice Petherick, M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth from 1931 to 1945, and Financial Secretary to the War Office for a short while in the Conservative Government of 1945, has been elected chairman. Lord Balfour had held that office for five years. His predecessors were Lord Lyle of Westbourne and Brigadier-General Lord Croft.

Sir Patrick Hannon and Lord Rotherwick are the vice-presidents, Mr. Leslie Gamage and Mr. H. W. Ely the joint hon. treasurers, and Sir Victor Raikes, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary committee.

The other members of the executive committee are: Mr. W. Aitken, M.P., Mr. Julian Amery, M.P., Mr. J. Biggs-Davison, M.P., Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Mr. G. Beresford Craddock, M.P., Sir John Howard, Sir Peter Macdonald, M.P., Lord McGowan, Lord Milverton, Colonel Sir Charles Ponsonby, Brigadier R. Rayner, Mr. H. W. L. Reddish, Mr. R. S. Russell, M.P., Colonel E. T. R. Wickham, and Mr. Paul Williams, M.P.

New Chairman's Message

Until his recent appointment as Minister of State at the Colonial Office, Mr. John Hare, M.P., was also a member of the committee.

In a message on assuming the chairmanship Mr. Petherick wrote:

"I was brought up to believe that the main hope of our prosperity as a Kingdom and as an Empire lay in a powerful protective system combined with Imperial Preference in its widest sense, consisting not only of trade preferences but also of measures of Imperial co-operation in finance, shipping, agriculture, and migration. Sometimes children, when they constantly have heard strong political or other convictions expressed by their parents, proceed when they reach years of discretion, or it may be indiscretion, in precisely the opposite direction. As I grew older my reason told me that the policies, which had so wisely been inculcated into me were the right ones, and the circumstances of our country were up to the present have confirmed me more strongly than ever in those beliefs."

"After all, it was for a comparatively short space of time only that Britain abandoned the old protective policy and adopted that of Free Trade. The damage done did not clearly show for several decades owing to the great rise that we then had as a result of the industrial revolution, but at the beginning of this century and since it has become obvious. Our position as a country in trade and in financial reserves must remain vulnerable and precarious unless a strong policy be adopted such as that in which we believe, in conjunction with the Commonwealth and Empire overseas."

"This should in no way interfere with our political and military alliances with our friends, France and the United States of America, in the world. But in these days of great and dangerous concentrations of power it is necessary not only to be militarily ready, but to build up financially and economically a strong Imperial concentration, not only to provide not only for our own safety but to contribute to the world security."

Sir Patrick Hannon said at the recent annual meeting:

"We stick to the old principle of an Empire policy. No policy can be conceived and developed in Europe which could take the place of the influence which the British Empire, organized, developed, expanded, and supported by all its peoples, could add to the well-being and security of mankind."

"This organization has a right to private enterprise, against nationalization, for the dignity of the individual in his home, for the family as a unit of cultural life. We have maintained our economic outlook in a competitive world in which nations which have been subjected to all the destruction and embarrassment of war and defeat are rising again and replacing us by powerful instruments of infiltration and

propaganda in the markets of the world. The movement is much concerned with the continuing increase in our export trade, not merely of course, to our own Dominions and Colonial Empire."

"Let us stick to the Empire. As a polite phrase, covering in some cases a multitude of irregularities, 'Commonwealth' can be used, but let us make 'the Empire' our objective."

The monthly journal of the organization has again criticized H.M. Government for its obsession with G.A.T.T., despite the damage done to Imperial interests by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the first paragraph of which prohibits the development of Imperial Preference.

Dice Loaded against Great Britain

The article says, *inter alia*:

"A set of uniform rules for international trade is desirable, provided only that they are observed by all parties and that the dice are not loaded against one of them. As everyone knows, the spirit of the agreement is constantly ignored and the dice are heavily loaded against Great Britain."

These two points did not find a place in the speech of Mr. Low, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, when he addressed Birmingham Rotary Club on the subject of G.A.T.T. In fact, he went out of his way to show that in respect of Commonwealth trade G.A.T.T. was an advantage. In doing so he was not as frank as he might have been.

"He did not mention that Britain is gradually losing her share of world markets; that the United Kingdom proportion of manufactured exports fell between 1950 and March, 1955, from 28.8% to 28.3%; that the Commonwealth share of world trade in exports fell from 30% in 1951 to 28.4% in 1954; and that the proportion of Commonwealth to world trade in imports fell from 32.7% in the former year to 30.1% in the latter."

Mr. Low pleaded that we now draw just under half of our imports from the Commonwealth and send about half our exports to the Commonwealth, whereas before the war the percentage was in the neighbourhood of 40% in each case. But G.A.T.T. did not come into operation until 1948 and most of the rise took place before that year.

Trade with the Commonwealth

"In 1948 the percentage of imports which we drew from the Commonwealth was 45.4; in the first 10 months of 1955 it was 46.5. The percentage of exports sent to Commonwealth countries was 48 in 1948, and rose to 49 in the first 10 months of 1955."

Over two-thirds of our trade is done with the Commonwealth and countries who are not members of G.A.T.T. The named countries who are members account for only one-third of our total exports. It is these last-named countries who would seek to bar any change in Article I which might give us the power to foster Commonwealth trade by preference.

"Thus the Government apparently thinks it worthwhile to keep a precarious hold on this one-third rather than seek to maintain and extend the other two-thirds."

"One of the objects aimed at by G.A.T.T. is to keep tariffs from being raised, and agreements are entered into at intervals that certain tariffs shall be bound. One would think that the binding of a tariff would mean that it is bound, but apparently it does not, for Mr. Low explained that where a country increased a bound tariff it is expected to pay compensation in the form of reduction in other tariffs. This seems directly contrary to the spirit of G.A.T.T."

"It is poor consolation to an industry which has promised a bound tariff to be told that it is raised and that compensation take the form of reduction in tariffs in some other industry."

"Great Britain is the only country which is unable to increase any tariff bound or unbound, compensation or no compensation, except where very restricted waters operate. This is the reason of the combined action of the O.T.A. Agreements and G.A.T.T."

"The U.S.A. could and did increase the tariff on British bicycles. Could Great Britain impose an increase duty on

American motor-cars? She could not; that is absolutely barred.

Great Britain is forbidden to increase her Commonwealth trade by means of preference, and the various wavers which have been granted take special care to see that Britain's trade shall not benefit. Yet the Dominions are able to upset Commonwealth markets by competitive distribution of their surplus commodities, which they have accumulated.

Great Britain has expensive commitments all over the world which must be paid for by British industry. Germany and Japan have none. Thus are the dice loaded against Great Britain and the Commonwealth. And all this is done in the sacred name of non-discrimination.

We are not maintaining a system of preference. We are merely keeping a precarious hold on rates of preference the majority of which were fixed 23 years ago, and thus making the absurd admission that these meet the requirements of 1956.

As to Mr. Low's statement that the majority of Commonwealth countries do not consider it desirable or feasible to alter Article I, we suggest that this is due more than anything else to the hesitating approach to this subject on the part of Governments of the United Kingdom. Had they been prepared to lead instead of vacillate it might have been very

different. This point was put succinctly by Lord Bruce of Melbourne when he said in the House of Lords:

We have suffered severely in the past from inhibitions of the part of the United Kingdom Government that they must never make any proposal to the Dominions because the Dominions would resent it. They will not resent it. On the contrary, they would like a little more leadership and more control from the United Kingdom Government.

The Commonwealth is not and cannot be an exclusive trade area. It never was, and nobody of responsibility has even suggested that it should be; but the preferential system as applied in 1932 so increased Commonwealth trade that it was able to increase world trade at the same time. G.A.T.T. has put an effective brake upon the trade of an area which permitted all its members, including Great Britain, so to increase their production that they were able to compete in world markets.

Our world trade depends upon a successful Commonwealth trade, which in turn depends upon a preferential system. Destroy one and you destroy both. All present indications are that our capacity for competition is seriously declining as a consequence of the trade policy of the past 70 years.

These points seem to have escaped the notice of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Lennox-Short's Report on the Federation

Southern Africa Settlement Association's Campaign

MR. ALAN LENNOX-SHORT, the general manager of the Southern Africa Settlement Association (1820 Memorial Settlers' Association), spoke in London last week on Africa's "New State—the Federation".

Mr. Lennox-Short's mission is to stimulate emigration to the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Over 60 meetings have been arranged for him in all parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Addressing the English Speaking Union, Mr. Lennox-Short said that if Cecil Rhodes, resting in lonely splendour in the Matopos Hills, were aware of the Federation, he would be well-content. The Federation, near the heart of Africa, had perpetuated a characteristic of the British system, it gave new strength to Britain, the Commonwealth and the western world.

Africa, the giant, which had given the world so many surprises, triumphs and disasters, so much wealth and poverty, had now given the world a new country. Yet only a century ago it was a dark, unknown country; 70 years ago it was in a turmoil. But from chaos came order, from collision, unity. "This new birth, this greater cohesiveness, is a happy symbol for the Commonwealth and Empire, one of whose great contributions to a disrupted world has been to show how much can be achieved through co-operation."

Half A Million Square Miles

The Federation, continued Mr. Lennox-Short, was a country of far horizons, a country of breadth and of spaciousness, where little was thought of travelling by air to spend a weekend visiting friends, or of motoring 300 miles for a business discussion. The Federation covered an area rivaling that of Spain and France together—almost half a million square miles.

In Rhodesia you would not find yourself far from Britain. Among the Europeans' dialects are not so strongly marked, there is not so great a variation of face and body, but the men are basically British and the women, though paler, often have the clear-cut faces of Britain. Of the total population of over seven million, just over 230,000 are Europeans, the bulk of them springing originally from Britain.

Even the Orkneys are perpetuated in Southern Rhodesia through the town of Mafsetter, home of the Moodie family, who first settled in the Cape and later trekked a thousand miles from the Orange Free State to Southern Rhodesia. Everywhere you will see the

Union Jack flying. Everywhere, apart from the multiplicity of African tongues, you will hear English spoken, and the manners and customs are those of a British community suitably adapted to a different climate and a different geography.

Rural and Urban Africans

"Among the Africans there is not only a tribal, but a marked economic variation. There is the primitive Native living in his hut, as his forefathers did before him. Cattle are his wealth and for them he will discard even the soil erosion that has been caused by his work with cattle. One can get wives, and wives, because they do most of the work and are more comfortable for men."

But there were Africans who had broken with tribal life. Working in the towns, they were caught between strange new ways of living and the traditional life of their ancestors. There was also a growing, affluent, urban African middle class, including the professional group. The African who remained on the land, however, was not neglected. In his very own mind, he was the one who could only be helped by the new methods, was devoting his hand to grow and market his crops properly, and to order his affairs through his own people.

Discussing immigration, Mr. Lennox-Short said that it was not often that a country such as the Federation could say that it had doubled its permanent European population in nine years. In 1947 the European population of the three territories which comprise the Federation was 57,000; in 1955, two years after Federation, it was estimated at 226,000!

"Immigration, however, means an influx of new skills, new brains, new energy, and this must necessarily mean commercial and industrial and social development. Immigration is, in fact, an advantage for the African if his development is to be speeded, for, if he is to progress, he cannot rely on the land. Nor could the cities contain Africans adequately unless there were more economic outlets for them, especially as the beneficence of medicine had more than doubled their numbers. The newcomers from overseas were helping to solve this problem by expanding the country's economy through their skills and experience and through the creation of new industries, all of which employed Africans and thereby raised their living standards."

But if immigration means that such a situation is normally inevitable, it is also being consciously encouraged by the State. If one wants men and women, one must offer them work, and if there is to be work, there must be the capital that creates jobs, and there must be markets that can absorb the products resulting from the fertilizing of capital. I think I am right in saying that the object of the Federal Government is to emphasize and to attract international attention to the economic opportunities of Rhodesia.

Thus the local advantages of immigration are so obvious, that I need do no more than again point a finger at them: the growth of human skills, and financial resilience of industrial and agricultural output on the one hand, and, on the other hand, of consumers for the industrial and the farm.