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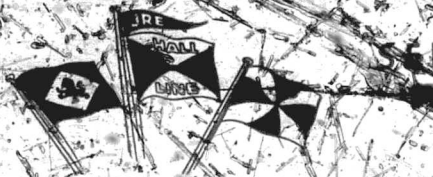
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CONTENTS		Page
Matters of Moment		807
Notes By The Author		808
Mr. E. A. Vasey's Address		809
Book Reviews		810
Commons Debate on Fanzibar		813
Trainings for Leadership		815
Kenya's Political Development Plan		818
B. A. Vasey's Contribution to the Political Development Plan		821

Founders and Editors:
 F. Vasey
 J. Reason

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1960 No. 1633 30s. (Yearly Post Free)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya, said bluntly last week when addressing the Royal African Society that African representation in the Legislative Council of that country is inadequate, and that those Europeans who claim to be leaders ought to take the initiative in offering increased African representation, which should apply in particular to those areas which have loyally supported the Government during the Mau-Mau rebellion. This is not the first time that this proposal has been publicly made by Mr. Vasey, and a renewed appeal for action by the European non-official community ought not to go unheeded. As he pointed out—and as this newspaper has emphasized on many occasions—the time for a liberal and wise gesture is running very short. It is, certainly not statesmanlike merely to say, as a minority of reactionaries in the Colony do, that the Lyttelton Plan provides for a political standstill until 1960, and that it is therefore unnecessary to make any move for another two or three years. Such unimaginative stonewalling would inevitably encourage African extremists to tell their followers that the Europeans would make no concessions until action was forced upon them; that nothing would be granted except to clamour, and that the sooner they started a campaign the better. Bitterness and tension would thus be created and spread, and when an increase in African membership was at last granted, it would not merely be accepted without thanks, but with a determination to press for still further concessions as soon as possible.

The alternative policy, which the Minister of Finance emphatically supports, is that the political leaders of all the races in Kenya

should meet now for the special purpose of seeking agreement on what he terms a Political Development Plan, a political development plan, one which would encourage all the members of the Legislature, irrespective of their race, to work for the good of Kenya as a whole, not each for the advantage of his own community, thereby providing for the cessation of competing claims and offering the country that period of political stability which is so essential to Kenya must anticipate events, not wait to be overtaken by them, and it is important to plan politically and economically. Mr. Vasey argued. That is an opinion which has been repeatedly expressed in these columns, for it seems to us self-evident that if a wise initiative is not shown by those Europeans who bear the responsibility of leadership, Kenya will experience the organized disharmony which has been manufactured in other territories by the African National Congresses—which prefer propaganda and anything else that will be accepted as a denial of fair play to Africa.

The non-official European community in Kenya should surely say at the most opportune moment. Throughout the Kenyan revolt the other tribes have splendidly demonstrated their loyalty to the Crown. Europeans should take the initiative. The back of the Mau Mau rebellion having been broken, we consider that their loyalty should be recognized by increasing the African representation in the Legislature. We therefore gladly waive the provision of the Lyttelton Plan for a constitutional standstill until 1960. We propose that the Government should raise the number of African members by two at the forthcoming

election, so that the Kamba and the Nandi may have their own representatives, and if that step be taken we shall not ask for any increase in numbers of European pledged members. A friendly and generous gesture of that kind would be politically and psychologically wise, and it would create an admirable atmosphere for the inter-racial talks proposed by Mr. Vasey, from whom they could be made a statutory duty. Africans and Asians repose an exceptional measure

of trust in him, an advantage which it would be foolish to forgo in negotiations which would best be treated as such. The outcome of the discussions would depend primarily on the circumstances, and particularly on the spirit of the negotiators, who would naturally tend to elect the chairman at crucial stages. That prospect postulates the need for one who is especially accessible to the non-European members of the Legislature, a description which points straight at Mr. Vasey.

Notes By The Way

Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs

DR. M. B. WEST, Chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia and head of the African Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia Railways, told me before he left London for Bulawayo that the Welfare Societies have changed their name to that of the Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs, a much more appropriate title. Since his arrival here Christmas he has had discussions with many influential friends of the Rhodesias about the Percy Hobson Memorial Fund, which is to be devoted mainly, though not entirely, to bursaries for promising Africans so that they may be educated within their own country at secondary and technical schools, and at the university college which is to be opened in Salisbury next year. "We shall find a great deal of money if we are to do for our own people in Central Africa something comparable to even a small local scheme like the Rhodes scholarship," Dr. West said, and that is clearly his aim.

Ibbotson Scholarships

POSTER USE COULD HARDLY BE MADE of a fund raised in honour of a man who devoted himself so selflessly to African advancement. Mr. Ibbotson, a passion who was chairman of the African Affairs Board of the Federal Parliament at the time of his death, was very practical in word and deed, and several talks with him about African students in England when he was here some three years ago left me in no doubt of his conviction that Africans should take courses in their own country, the best of them coming here for their graduate study. The fund has an exceptional group of trustees in Sir Robert Tredgold (Chief Justice of the Federation), Sir Henry Low, Sir John Moffat, Sir William Murphy, and Mr. Keith Acutt. Their names should guarantee wise use of all the monies entrusted to them and encourage generous donations for an excellent purpose. It is in Rhodesia, of course, that a firm base must be created. Not until that has been achieved should I expect an appeal in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Walter Elliot

A HIGH COMPLIMENT has been paid to Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., by his appointment as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for he is only the third commoner since 1928 to hold an office, which has been occupied by the late King (with the Duke of York), the Duke of Gloucester, and for the past three years the Duke of Hamilton. Mr. Elliot, who has paid a number of visits to East

Central and West Africa, has been a Conservative M.P. for 30 years, an elder of the parish church of Hobkirk, and a man of many parts—a doctor of medicine, a doctor of science, a Fellow of the Royal Society, the holder of the M.C. degree, a fluent speaker, an able debater, a free and hearty broadcaster, and an erudite and a contributor to the Press. He has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Secretary of State for Scotland, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Minister of Health. Lord Paolone might have exercised so strong an attraction for him, he might have been one of the leading journalists in the country, for he has an abiding interest in all aspects of the nation's life and a habit of expressing his always interesting opinions.

Nilish or Nilian?

I MADE A MILD PROTEST against the use by the poet laureate of "Africa" instead of the customary abbreviation "Africa." Now I have received from Uganda a cutting from a local newspaper containing an African's objection to continuing the use of the term "Uganda" and proposing that it be "Protectorate," because the title is so important in its geographical use, should be called the East African States or Nilian States for short. There was some to come, the suggestion that the inhabitants of the name should be called "the Nilish or Nilian" was taken home in Kenya (see July 1965) such "to be" people in Uganda would assuredly have said "I am sorry that I have done this thing." That the authorship should be Nilish or Nilian, makes it no less atrocious. There is no need for a true, but a designation for the name of the most attractive country: "Ugandans" is not as odious as "Ugandaites" is worse; and both have now been seen in print more frequently towards a satisfactory though they be. I cannot imagine that anyone would prefer the residents to be known as Nilish or Nilishes. W. S. Gilbert could have done much for with the name.

How Many Bottles?

INITIALS have become words in this busy, omnivorous, minded age. People talk of O.N.O., not of the O.N.O. Nations; of Nato, not of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; of Unesco, not of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and of C.O.L.A., not of a coast of living alligators. When a Member of Parliament recently in Kenya was told that an African was paid 100s. a month plus C.O.L.A., she promptly asked: "How many bottles?"

Mr. Vasey on Economic and Political Trends in Kenya

KENYA: PATHWAY OF DEVELOPMENT has shaped in its early years by accident rather than design.

Development really began when the British Government decided to build a railway for Uganda. Native State, to assist in the administration of that territory and break the slave trading life at that time. The railway happened to pass through Kenya. The people who worked in the building of that railway, the Europeans who brought the technical knowledge and the Asians who came as artisans and labourers found an African people primitive in the economic and political sense, poor in the real sense of the word, tribes warring amongst themselves for grazing, cattle and women.

In the greater part of the country no system of currency existed other than cattle, which were used to purchase brides or in payment of penalties for transgression against the tribal laws. No system of private ownership of land seemed to exist, no sense of employment, none of those things on which to build an economic system or the social structure of civilization as we know it.

The African woman had been the worker in the gardens, the African man the hunter, the warrior, the protector. Polygamy was practised largely for economic reasons, for it was through a system of multi-marriage that the richer African provided himself with a sufficient labour force. The African had no system of agriculture in the modern sense; he grazed and grew crops where he was, and moved on when he had exhausted a piece of land.

Importance of European Initiative

With the coming of the railways Europeans asked their skill to prove what could be done by proper farming on the higher grounds. They faced many setbacks, the nature of the soil and the diseases that crops and cattle must face were unknown. But within a few years a steady influx of white agriculturalists had started. By example, slowly, very slowly, they began to influence some Africans to follow their farming practices.

Assisted greatly by missionary endeavour, the Government began to bring services. The small hospitals were boycotted by the African population, who were afraid of what the white man intended to do, but later they were to be filled to overflowing as confidence grew and results in the way of recovery and health became evident. Agricultural officers went out to try and improve the farming methods of the Africans, to persuade them not to overstock their land and ruin the soil, to inoculate their cattle against disease. They found in many cases bitter opposition from a people who did not understand their objectives and were afraid of their aims. That struggle still goes on in some areas. Ignorance is the most difficult thing to overcome and to combat economically.

Schools started largely through missionary effort, had to be built and developed. Here again the struggle was to help the African despite himself, for to many of the parents a boy herding cattle was performing a useful function, but they saw no useful purpose being served by a boy learning to read and write. Now the desire for education amongst the African people has grown into a factor of prime social and spiritual importance. They regard it as one of the chief roads to their material and economic advancement, and to

Being an abbreviated report of an address in London last Thursday to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya.

Political Development Plan

Our European population, with all its efforts, money, would not have been available to pay for even the limited services we have been able to provide. Those European naturalists wanted their children educated at the best, they had been used to in Europe, for all parents, they did not want their children hampered in life through lack of knowledge, but wanted them to be equipped to compete for jobs in any country where they should find a home.

Our Asian population, mainly artisans and traders, had largely provided the distributive and commercial sectors of our economy. They had a social structure and religious beliefs and customs different from our European population, but they were making their homes in Kenya, and wanted their children educated at the highest possible standard. Their home languages, their cultures were Asian, and at first they naturally desired their education to be based on those facts. Uncertain probably of their future in Kenya, they wanted their children to be equipped for working in their own countries overseas. Only a few years ago we were encouraged to accept the teaching of English from the very beginning in their schools as the aim of educational policy, maintaining their own languages as a second, or cultural, flexibility.

Our economic structure therefore developed incidentally in three horizontal layers, with the African providing the unskilled labourer, as the broad base; the Asian, the artisans and traders, as the middle layer; the European, with a few Asians, the executives and the administrators, the top layer. This is changing with Africans and Asians pushing into the upper layers.

This process of change is inevitable, it is a process and strains which seem unavoidable in the building of a nation. It is my belief that to some extent our Mau Mau trouble is an expression of the fears felt by some of our Africans at having to face the challenge and demands of a Western economic civilization, rather than remain in his blind security of their own primitive tribal systems.

In 1922 Kenya was declared a Crown Colony, and from that time until the declaration of the Emergency in 1952 was financially self-supporting, with the exception of grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Pressure for Political Power

The European, coming from countries of democratic practice, was the first to press for political power, to ask for more and more direction of his own affairs, with greater freedom from the paternal control of the Government in Great Britain, particularly a view of his economic and financial contribution to the development of the country. In this, as in other spheres, he set an example and a pattern which the other communities followed or now desire to follow.

The British Government, however, carried the ultimate financial, economic, and political responsibility of the Colony, has always had great regard to holding a watching brief on behalf of the less developed communities, with the need to see that the way was kept open for their greater participation in the direction of the country's affairs when they were fit to play their part.

In 1945, when I was first elected to the Legislative Council, there was only one African member, to say there are eight African members in the Council — two of them in the Government, one as a Minister and one as a Parliamentary Secretary. There are two other African Parliamentary Secretaries who at present do not sit in the Council.

We have now two Asians in the Council of Ministers, which is responsible for the formulation and execution of policy. We have five local Europeans in the Council of Ministers and six European Civil Service Ministers, who may be regarded as holding the balance until the time comes to consider the next constitutional development. All the Ministers in practice carry full responsibility for their portfolios, subject to the fact that the ultimate power and responsibility for decision rest in the hands of the Governor appointed by the United Kingdom Government.

This process of ministerial responsibility being granted to local people began in 1945 with the appointment of Major Cavendish-Bond as Member for Agriculture, and was extended in 1946 with my own appointment as Member for Health and Local Government, and later for Education.

The Africans elected will be able clearly to claim that they represent the opinions of the African people. Some points still seem to be to be left untouched. In drawing what has come to be known as the Lyttelton Plan there was an agreed standstill on any further constitutional change until 1961, unless by agreement of the representatives of the various racial groups. I know that that standstill was an essential part of obtaining agreement to the plan, but we would not claim that the present members of African members of Legislative Council of the non-Government side are adequate representation for the African peoples.

Challenge to Leadership

I think that those of us who claim to be leaders in the country should take the initiative in offering to the Africans increased representation. In order that they should feel that their point of view is adequately put forward, the Legislative Council of the country, and the increased representation should apply in particular to those areas where the peoples who have so loyally supported the Government during the past few difficult years.

There is another point to which we should give thought and that is unity. We first gave thought to the European. The danger of teaching people to think primarily of the interests of their community, and in the past we had a people used to the democratic process and to exercising the power of election with a sense of responsibility. We then gave the Asian community the right to vote. Now we are giving the Africans the right to vote for African community representatives.

The danger is obvious of teaching Africans in Kenya to think primarily as Africans. If this process continues for long without some element or basis of common thought or common responsibility between communities being established, then the situation in Kenya will be fraught with difficulty in this regard and an atmosphere of peace and stability becomes more difficult of attainment.

That is why I believe that now, when we are giving the Africans as for all other communities, some proportion of direct community representation through elected members, over and above that, the possibility of a common citizenship and a common citizenship — and that is what we are all possible of its acceptance by the various communities is lost.

Some people in Kenya seem to think that there is time to achieve that they can wait on events. I believe the political climate of Kenya will also be in the next few years as the system of African representation is full swing. We must make certain that there is no racial dividing — and widening — through which our best men, European, Asian and African, can represent and act for the interests of the people as a whole. The need for the creation of a common national consciousness is restricted to a basis for the future now very prominent. It is not that many have therefore the habit of forming an artificial racial basis, but a deeply ingrained one, easily changed.

It would be a good idea for the leaders of all communities, that plan to be visualized by increasing participation of the African in the discussion and decision vital to us all, and in the respect that the plan liberal in its ideas. We can get along with the desire of increasing participation from the African side, but we must agree on a political stability for the future. We have I think, in an immense variety of all races today, a possibility.

If it could be achieved in that atmosphere of unity, it could go forward with economic planning on a basis which would bring benefit to the country as a whole and to the people as individuals. The present system of government, including as it does representatives of all peoples, has been a first step in that direction. If the more discussion of many of our problems, possible in that atmosphere of reason and conciliation.

Kenya Must Anticipate Events

We in Kenya cannot wait on time. It is the duty of those who lead to anticipate events, to be ready to offer opportunities, not wait to make concessions to political opponents, as well as economically.

If we do that, we may achieve that peace and economic stability so much needed. What is more, Kenya will gain time to deal for that economic strength of which we know is capable and from which every citizen of Kenya can gain so much.

(Editorial comment appears in the "Matters of Moment")

The Kikuyu Who Have Fought Mau Mau

Mr. Anthony Lavers's Story of the Kikuyu Cause

THOSE WHO STILL IMAGINE that Mau Mau was a genuine "liberation movement" — to use the jargon of the people — should denounce a colonialism which they do not understand — ought to read "The Kikuyu Who Fight Mau Mau," a little book in English and Swahili written by Mr. Anthony Lavers, and published at 18, by the Eagle Press, Nairobi.

It is the story of the Kikuyu Cause, the fighting wing of those Kikuyu tribesmen who refuse to surrender to the barbarism which Mau Mau. In its ranks are chiefs and headmen, traders, artisans, and teachers, but most of the members are simple peasant farmers. Numbering more than 22,000 men (out of a tribe of about 400,000), they have lost more than 450 in action. But they have themselves killed more than 1,000 gangsters, of a fifth of the total claimed by all branches of the security forces, including the Army, including Kenya.

Mau Mau made a determined effort to crush these opponents. They overran scores of guard posts in the early days of their existence and destroyed every living being inside, but the loyalist movement was kept alive by chiefs and headmen inspired by British administrative officers, missionaries, and settlers. Some guard posts had to be reconstructed four or five times, sometimes because Mau Mau had built up a fifth column within the guard. But still the treasury was soon overcome, the guard being reorganized and strengthened by the attachment of young Europeans drawn largely from the farming community.

There have been many African heroes in Kenya in the past three years. Consider, for instance, these cases described in the book:

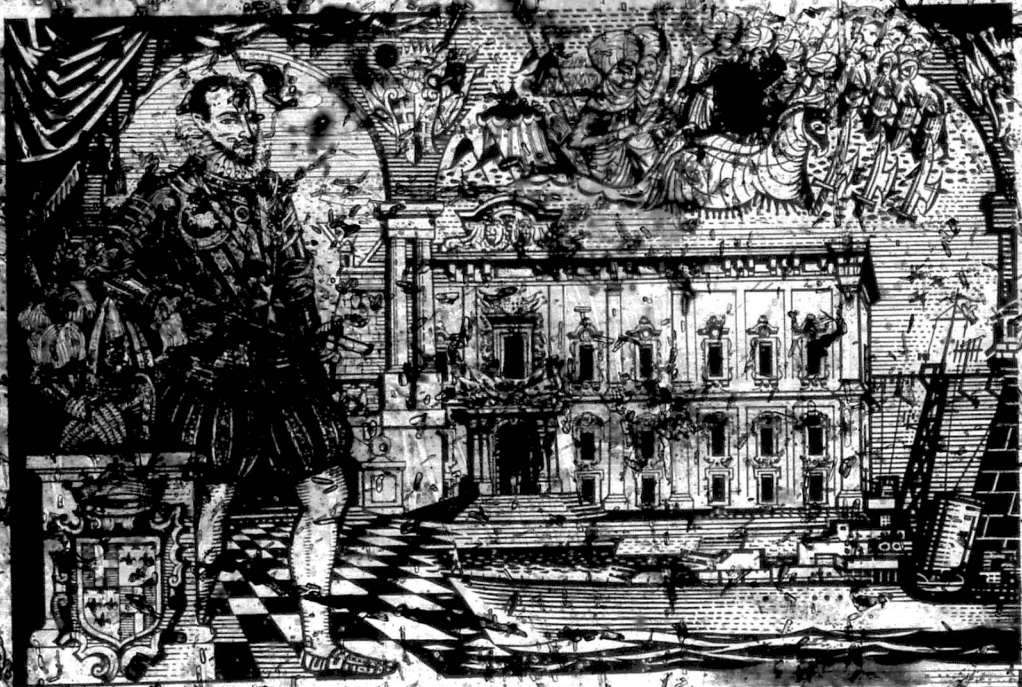
Samuel Githu was the mainstay of the guard movement in his area from the beginning. His leadership has been officially described as brilliant. He led the local Christian Churches and schools together in the worst days of terror and gave heart to his people in times of despair.

Before the emergency, Samuel, now a Assistant district officer, was a small-scale trader and farmer. He denounced terrorism as soon as the troubles began, and immediately set about organizing local loyalist families into a secret group. Ever since then he has devoted all his energies to defeating terrorism.

For his bravery during a gang attack on a guard post, he was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. More recently he received the George Medal for his courage during an action in the Aberdare district when, by standing fast in the face of withering fire from a terrorist ambush, he saved the life of a European Special Police officer, Mr. Stanley Davidson, who had been seriously wounded.

Senior Chief Njiru of Fort Hall, an intomitable man of some 70 years, marched up to the forest at the same time that the Aberdare mountains held more terrorists than any other part of the country. He had a party of 100 men then, and he himself a head of 100 men sent to him for the biggest Mau Mau. He was sent and killed to a 60-foot flagstaff. There he symbol of loyalty and defiance fluttered under the noose of a gang during the reserve's darkest days, and still flies today.

There is the story of Njiru's home area of Kikuyu. It is the only place where the whole of the Kikuyu tribes (the Meru reserves) are not a single member of the



VALLETTA, capital of Malta, G.C., was founded in 1566 by Jean de la Vallée, Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1565, Malta withstood a furious siege by the magnificent—the last great effort of the Turks to break into the West. The Turkish defeat was received with relief and jubilation and money and gifts poured in to make Malta safe against further attacks. The victory made possible the foundation of Valletta and the construction of the massive ramparts and bastions which have remained to this day a symbol of strength and courage. During the second world war Valletta was subjected to severe and prolonged attacks from the air—the fortitude of the Maltese, with universal admiration and admiration, was awarded the George Cross. The strategic importance and commercial value of its harbours and airport have raised the economy of Malta to outstrip its natural resources and periodically every commodity has to be imported. Its 1954 imports amounted to over £26 millions, the United Kingdom being the main source of supplies. Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Malta are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Up-to-date reports from our fourteen branches in Malta and Gozo, are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Training Kenya's Future Leaders

Importance of Integrity and Tolerance

THE CURRENT ESTABLISHMENT of the Prince of Wales College, Nairobi, pays warm tributes to Lieut. Colonel R. Forrest, who served the school for 27 years, and to Mr. E. C. Wilkinson, who served for 40 years, latterly as its principal.

The issue also contains the speech made on Queen's Day, by the headmaster, Mr. Fletcher, and the Deputy Governor of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford.

Mr. Fletcher said, *inter alia*:

"The old temptations are as strong as ever. Who can deny that we need to guard ourselves against dishonesty in thinking, self-dishonesty, over modesty against the wrong use of sex amongst students, the desire for popularity, promotion, or respect, which may lead us to take the easy way out, instead of the hard, right one?"

"These difficulties are universal. To them in this fair land of Kenya are added yet others—the bias, fear, and suspicion which must be rooted out if three races are to live side by side in peace and unity."

"It is more desperately important than ever before that boys should leave school as young men of vision and understanding, with characters built on the only true Rock. Our chapel must be visible proof that we and many others have cared for the things that matter. With God's help it must be a dedicated tool, not only for building in ourselves and the young whom we love those qualities of character, of understanding, of love which we all heed."

Barriers of Fear

Sir Frederick Crawford said in the course of his speech:

"Kenya's most important task is to break down the barriers of fear which make it difficult for our various communities to live side by side in peace and understanding, to chuck overboard all prejudice, hatred, or mistrust. The future development and prosperity of this land depend largely on complete co-operation between races. This can be achieved only by a good measure of tolerance and care and take on all sides, coupled with a sincere desire to understand the other man's difficulties and aspirations."

"To begin to do that successfully you must be able to trust the other man, be disposed to let him try to help him if he is stuck or in adversity, and in turn feel able to rely on his help in similar circumstances. You must feel able to do things together, to compete with one another, and, not least important, crack a joke together."

"Trouble and adversity are great levelers, and from wars of bitter strife surprising but lasting friendships. An example of this has been the excellent relations which have been established during the last three years between those Africans and young Europeans, young men of this country in the Administration and the Kenya Regiment, who have jointly and side by side fought the dark forces of Mau Mau. They have gained a knowledge of and respect for each other. The African back in his reserve and the European back on his farm or in his office will remember their comradeship in arms and think the better of each other. We must try to ensure that this process continues and increases in times of peace."

"May I end with a word about your school chapel? There is the worship of God and in learning His way of life, you will acquire a faith and receive ideas and ideals that will enable you to do the highest service in whatever walk of life, to your country and your Queen."

The headmaster described Colonel Forrest as "a scold who is not afraid to bark, a team-mate willingly pulling in double harness with his headmaster." The tribute to him in the magazine contains these words:

"The genius for organization Jack Forrest added to his remarkable personality, unswerving loyalty, and complete lack of ambition. The Prince of Wales owes everything to him

for his unswerving dedication and few academic qualifications, but an universal respect and admiration, for his most learned colleagues, his teaching was clear, logical, and directed by discipline, effort."

"He instilled the tradition of arduous hard work from Captain Nicholson, and the two succeeding headmasters found him invaluable. His loyalty to them did not stop him from being harshly critical of what he disapproved, but with faith both carried out the heavy load given. To this day, as he was set aside, he just felt them that he thought of them."

"The stories about him are many and remarkable. To work 27 years as one school's headmaster and the reward is thousands of pounds. He was always single-minded in his beliefs, and in the world and their marriage was blessed with lasting and well-deserved happiness. Jack would be the first to say how much he owes to his wife."

"Captain Nicholson pointed the way the school was to go, it was Fletcher who, with unflinching perseverance, made work for humanity possible, it was those boys. His work was an inspiration to most people outside the school, but the men who worked for him and the boys who worked for him will never forget him. Some obits will never be paid; Jack will never truly have great fun days. He is the true modest, well-loved, bold and faithful servant."

Africa Must Solve Its Own Problems

Interventions Might hinder Progress

THE GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENTS OF AFRICA are those best qualified to work out their destiny, and outside intervention without the concurrence of those Governments; however well intentioned, might hinder rather than promote peaceful progress and evolution, said Lord Malvern, the Federal Prime Minister, when he addressed a meeting in Salisbury of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara. He continued:

"The rest of the world should think carefully before it seeks to impose on Africa solutions of problems of which it knows little. We in this part of Africa are very conscious of the vital importance of Africa on the world stage for the next few decades. The very fact that our three territories have been linked together in a Federation shows recognition that the problems of this great continent can no longer be dealt with in isolation—whether it be the isolation of one territory from another within the continent or the continent itself from the rest of the world."

Responsibility to the World

Nor can the Governments which are responsible for territories in Africa remain responsible to themselves alone, whether we like it or not, we are responsible to the world at large, and cannot deny its legitimate interests in a continent on which so much may depend for the future peace of the world."

"We do, however, believe that we who live in Africa, and, having four homes here, have such a large stake in its future, together with the European Powers which have had long experience of administration in Africa, are those best qualified to work out its destiny."

Lord Malvern said that science and technology were of fundamental importance in the development of the African continent, and that, in comparison with the rest of the world, politics should not be ignored, but the measure of political responsibility of any people must depend upon such factors as their background and physical standards of education and physical and mental wellbeing.

Mr. P. M. Meehan, head of the French delegation, said that his own eyes had been open to conditions and problems in Africa, and that the countries responsible on this continent should be invited to study these vast problems, and seek solutions in common.

Delegates from Belgium, Portugal, South Africa, France, the United Kingdom, and the Federation attended the session. The agenda of items covered health, social welfare, mining, education, forestry, geology, fisheries, animal husbandry, and other matters.

To Oppose Mr. Blundell

Mr. J. G. Roberts, president of the Federal Independent Party of Kenya, has decided to contest the 21st constituency in the general election this year. He is opposing the sitting member, Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Government.

Payment with a Grunt

Mr. P. Mvoro, of Ntundwa, is reported in Press Digest from Nyasaland to have written a "cheque" for £12 due for income tax on the flank of a pig which he sent in a crate to a bank. There a 2d. stamp was added and the instructions to make payment to the Income Tax Department were accepted. At least one newspaper in this country headed the news story "Payment with a Grunt".

Works of Reference

THE UNION-CASTLE YEAR BOOKS and Guides to East Africa and Southern Africa are, as always, splendid value at 7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. respectively and they can be warmly recommended to all interested in the territories covered. The smaller volume deals with Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa, and less fully with the Belgian Congo, Somalia, the Somaliland Protectorate, French Somaliland, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar. The Southern African volume covers the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, South West Africa, and Angola. There are atlases in colour of 16 and 48 pages respectively.

East and Central Africa Lodge

A petition has been submitted to the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England for the formation in London of a Masonic lodge to be called the East and Central Africa Lodge.

Sebakwe B.C. Election

Dr. M. L. Hirsch, a former Mayor of Oudtshoorn, is the Federal Party candidate for the Sebakwe by-election caused by the elevation to the Southern Rhodesian Bench of Mr. J. N. Denderburg, the former Confederate Party leader. Another candidate is Mr. R. Williamson, Independent Member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, who is expected to have the support of the Rhodesian Party-Confederate Alliance.

Baganda Warders Sentenced

A SENTENCE of three years imprisonment with hard labour has been passed on a Baganda, a head warder at Mengo prison in Uganda, on a charge of causing serious bodily harm to prisoners after an attempted escape on October 17, the day of the Kabaka's return. Four other warders received sentences ranging from two years to 30 months on similar charges. Mr. M. T. Malone, the Kampala magistrate, said that prisoners had been savagely beaten with sticks and iron bars; one prisoner had died, two had had fractured skulls and one a broken jaw. He praised Inspector W. R. T. Steadren, of the Ugandan police, who had had to threaten the warders with a gun in order to restore order.

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PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF CLARENDON left £2,000 net (duty and £9,907).

MR. C. P. NICHOLS has joined the board of Bancroft Milk Ltd.

MR. E. VASEY will leave London Airport on Sunday for Nairobi.

MR. J. C. EKSTEER has been elected a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

MR. G. C. RUD has been elected president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

THE EMPEROR and EMPRESS of ETHIOPIA have recently spent a month in Eritrea.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, SCOTT TRENCHARD, O.M. was on last Friday.

MR. F. G. BIRBE has been elected a deputy chairman of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

DR. and MRS. B. WORTHINGTON are outward-bound for the Cape in the *M.V. BLOEMHOUTER CASTLE*. DR. and MRS. E. M. B. WEST sailed in the *ARUNDEL CASTLE* last week for the Cape on their way back to Zululand.

LORD and LADY G. GOULD, Governor of the Federation, and Miss McLELLIN, will visit Nyasaland next week.

SIR EVELYN BARKER, Governor of Kenya, flew to Sofia, Africa last Saturday for a month's mountaineering holiday.

MR. STUTHERTELL, director of the National Research Building Institute of South Africa, is due in Kenya this week for a short visit.

DR. J. V. GOWLES has been married in Nakuru to Miss EILEEN FISHER, daughter of Lieut. Colonel M. M. HARTIGAN and the late Mrs. HARTIGAN.

MR. A. LANDAU, president of the Southern Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, and Mrs. LANDAU flew back to Salisbury last week from London.

MR. WALTER E. MAUNDER, chairman of Siemens Mauser (Eva), Ltd., has flown back to Southern Rhodesia after a short business visit to London.

MR. J. H. S. TRAFFER, a director of Messrs. Wigginsworth & Co., Ltd., is to revisit East Africa from the middle of this month until about the end of March.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING left London Airport on Monday for Cairo and Nairobi on his way back to Salisbury. He expects to return to London next month.

MISS DIANA LIVINGSTONE-BRUCE, a great-grand daughter of David Livingstone, has given £10,000 for a church for the African people of Harare Town, Salisbury.

GENERAL SIR CLIVE LIDDELL and LADY LIDDELL are making the round-Africa voyage in the RHODESIA CASTLE, to arrive G. WILLIAMS, M.P. for Tonbridge, and Mrs. WILLIAMS.

MRS. HUGH SAUNDERS, who will resign the secretaryship of Unilever, Ltd., at the end of this month, is to join the board of the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd. The new secretary of Unilever will be Mr. P. A. MACRODY.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party. He polled 141 votes against 113 cast for MR. ANDURIN BEVAN.

MR. H. V. DUGMORE, managing director in Africa of the Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and Mrs. DUGMORE arrived last Thursday in the ARUNDEL CASTLE, in which LADY LIESCHING and Miss M. LIESCHING were also passengers.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, who was elected a director of Metal Industries, Ltd., only a few weeks ago, accepted the invitation of the colonial Government to be the vice-chairman of the Uganda Esports Association, and was chairman of the Uganda Esports Association.

Before leaving Lagos last week THE QUEEN invested Sir JAMES RICHMOND, Governor-General of Nigeria, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Sir James was a member of the Civil Service from 1923 to 1953, largely in Civil Secretary.

Among visitors to this country from Rhodesia are MR. P. H. J. FARROW, MR. S. G. HENNING, MR. E. SUTHERLAND, R. E. SUTHERLAND, Dr. J. D. TROTT, MR. A. H. FINCH, MR. P. J. LAMONT, MR. J. W. MARRI, MR. J. E. G. PARKER, MR. G. L. PAIRIE, MR. J. T. RICHMOND, and Mrs. C. de S. TOTT.

MR. J. G. BARKER, managing director of the Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation, is being released to undertake preliminary work on the International Finance Corporation, which the World Bank proposes to establish. Mrs. BARKER, 146 St. Paul's Churchyard, has been appointed managing director.

DR. K. A. F. O'NEILL, officer in charge of Omani Pesticides Research, and Mrs. J. W. WINGG, secretary of the World Health Organization's expert committee on insecticides, are due in East Africa in the middle of the month. They will spend a few days each in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika before flying to Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR D. DAUNCEY, of the Welsh Borderers, has arrived in the Federation to take command of the 1st Bn. The King's African Rifles, Nyasaland. His last appointment was as second-in-command of the 5th Bn. in Kenya. He is taking over from Lieut. Colonel W. H. HYDE, M.C., who will leave early in February to join the British Joint Services Mission in Washington.

DUNHORN, MIDHURST, SUSSEX

The former home of Richard Cobden, a pleasant country house in lovely surroundings near the foot of the South Downs, fully modernized three years ago, is being developed as a meeting place for groups of various sizes and as a centre of thought on African problems. Individual visitors of all races are also welcome for short periods. Amenities include central heating, warden conservatory, extensive gardens and woodlands, good cuisine. Details from the secretary.

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Farm for Sale - Kenya

KENYA. — SALE, valuable coffee, general farm, due to owner's death. In fact order, 2000 stone house, 200 acres, water piped to coffee. *Hamilia F.* Farm, Midhurst, Sussex.

Position Wanted

EXPERIENCED Economic Planner (36) good references, expert planning ability in Africa. Prepared to act or accept asst. job. Good linguist. Box No. 616, East Africa and Rhodesia, Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

THE Rt. Rev. YOHANN OMAH, Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, the first African bishop in the Territory, arrived in Trinidad last week for a three-month tour under the auspices of the British Council. He will visit Winchester, Southampton, Cambridge, Bristol, Exeter and Truro, but much of his time will be spent in London. Bishop Omah speaks seven African languages fluently.

MRS. JANEY LACEY, director of the Inter Church Aid and Refugee Service, Department of the British Council, will leave London on February 17 for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia on her way to the law. These she will see rehabilitation work being done by the Christian Council, for whose support the department raised £15,000 last year and hopes to raise £20,000 this year.

LEON CHANDOS, president of the Institute of Directors, has a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir ROBERT FREDRICK, vice-chairman of the institute and a director of Power, Securities Corporation and the East African Power and Lighting Company, London board, and Mr. H. C. BRAYTON, chairman of the Mitchell-Cotts group of companies, will be three of the five representatives of the institute in a deputation which is to be received tomorrow by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. MACMILLAN, who was at that time Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Obituary

Tribute to Sir Malcolm Watson

SIR MALCOLM WATSON has written in a tribute in *The Times* to Sir Malcolm Watson, of whom a memoir appeared in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* on January 5.

"If Malcolm Watson desired to boast he could have claimed to have saved more lives than any other physician in history.

"In over half a century I never saw Malcolm Watson run away from a case or a problem. His outstanding attribute was courage. As a junior he forged methods highly original upon seniors very far from sympathetic towards them. A little later he resigned public service to secure scope for greater freedom of action.

"Over and over again in later years he quarrelled with his bread and butter, and in some of these recurrent crises in his private life did his material advantage receive more than cursory consideration. He never ceased to be the physician, and sympathy with suffering never failed in his personal relations. He had a natural love for animals, particularly horses, dogs and birds.

"If I were asked to range a second quality alongside that of courage as eminently characteristic of Watson, it would be kindness. Kindly, humorous, essentially humble, he was completely at ease with young people, whether Asian, African, or European. In his home he was a keenly domestic parent, and as his family grew up each of them in turn was admitted into a relationship of close intimacy with him.

Dispute in the Printing Industry

This issue, like one of last week, has had to be reduced in size in consequence of the dispute in the printing industry. Until normal working is resumed we must ask for an indulgence of your readers.

Major Gerry White

MAJOR FRANCIS FREDERICK WHITE, whose death in Uganda was briefly reported last week, was very well known in Tanganyika in the twenties and thirties, and he was many friends of all races in that Territory, Kenya and Uganda.

He was educated at Bedford School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery, with which he served in France during the First World War. Then he applied to be seconded to the King's African Rifles, and was for several years with the 6th Battalion in Tanganyika. He retired from the Army to go into business in Dar es Salaam, but he soon left that town to take up white hunting with Mr. George Huxley. Later he was in partnership with Mr. Alan Montague in prospecting and mining ventures.

As soon as war broke out in 1939 he was appointed second in command of the first East African Light Battery, then being named under Major A. W. Mackinnon. Its non-commissioned officers and other ranks were all young Kenyans, and the battery played a gallant part in the withdrawal from British Somaliland in the face of overwhelming Italian forces.

Gerry White then married a sister of Mr. R. Farnham, then of Tanganyika Railways and now general manager of the Sudan Railways. About six years ago he joined the Public Works Department of Uganda, with which he was serving when he died in hospital from pneumonia.

PROFESSOR F. S. COOPER, who was born in Australia at the age of 52, was Government anthropologist in the Sudan from 1938 to 1941 and lecturer in anthropology at the London School of Economics in 1946-47, and was then appointed to Durham University in a similar capacity. After serving in North Africa during the last war he became Deputy Chief Secretary in the British Military Administration in Tripolitania. Since 1950 he had been Professor of Anthropology in the Australian National University in Canberra. He had written much of his work among the Nuba and allied peoples in the Sudan. He was born and educated in Vienna, and then at the Universities of Cambridge and London.

MR. S. DE PEROU, a prominent Endeldoon farmer, who has died aged 70, had been in Rhodesia for 39 years. He had been chairman of the local Intensive Conservators Association since its inception.

MR. J. A. F. POSLINSKI has died at the age of 73. A memoir will appear next week.

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Somaliland Border Clashes Efforts to Secure Peaceful Settlement

A STATEMENT of the recent British Somaliland border disturbances was made in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. I. Enoch Boyd.

Replying to Mr. D. J. Jones, Labour member for Huddersfield, the Minister said that, despite many attempts to maintain peace by negotiation and settlement, there had been fighting south of the Protectorate border between the Habr Yuba and Habr Tolwala. The British liaison officer's attempts to stop the fighting had been hampered by the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, under which only a small force of tribal police could operate outside the Protectorate.

The Ethiopian police did not intervene in the fighting, nor were Ethiopian subjects involved. Following these fights, the tribes moved back into the Protectorate, where Government security forces were patrolling. After an inquiry a fine of 50,000 shillings was imposed on each tribe, but before it could be collected a short but fierce engagement took place on November 24 within the Protectorate.

The presence of large security forces against this fight to be broken up rapidly, and continued patrolling has been able to prevent further clashes. Continued attempts are being made to effect a peaceful settlement. The number of men engaged in the fighting has varied between 300 and 500 on either side, and the time. The number killed since the beginning of October is 142.

Replying to Mr. Creech Jones, the Minister said that no proposal was put before the General Assembly of the United Nations relating to the Somali petition on its agenda. The matter was therefore not discussed.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce Credit Too Freely Granted in London

THE LONDON GOVERNING HOUSES in London did not grant undue credit to importers of commodities in East Africa, and no financial assistance could be claimed to get immediate benefit of East African traders, Mr. M. J. W. Nealon, vice-president of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, at its annual meeting, over which he presided in the absence of Mr. W. Morton.

Some local traders had, he said, been induced by an excess of optimism to speculate heavily in some lines of merchandise, with the consequence that large stocks had still to be worked off. A few failures had caused comparatively heavy losses in Kenya and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Nealon thought that all traders should be cautious in present circumstances, bearing in mind the improvement in the world situation, the unexpected delay in seasonal demand from Uganda, and the market price trends in cotton, coffee, sisal, and other export commodities.

The new president, Mr. R. P. Cleash, Mr. R. W. Day, was elected vice-president, and Mr. Norman W. Smith, honorary treasurer. The other members of the management committee are Mr. J. A. Grovold, Mr. W. Henry, Mr. Jafferall Merall, Mr. L. W. Nealon, and Mr. G. Wallace.

Terrorists' Escape

NINE DANGEROUS MAU MAU CONVICTS serving long sentences escaped from the maximum security camp on Mageda Island in Lake Victoria. They attacked an African, stole his canoe, and crossed the three-mile strip of water to the mainland, where they attacked two other Africans and stole their clothing. It was only when they reported to the police that the escape of the convicts became known. Search for the men is continuing.

Authority to issue detention orders against persons arrested by the security forces in Kenya is now vested in the Governor and the Deputy Governor only. For nearly two years this power had been exercised by provincial and district commissioners. In exceptional circumstances detention orders for a period limited to one month may still be issued by provincial commissioners, but they will be reviewed by the Governor and his committee in the third period of office.

In Karatina, 100 cases of surgically-treated and of hardened Mau Mau criminals who on release from prison and Special in various adherence to Mau Mau, despite the rehabilitation process applied to them, says the Government's statement; "district and provincial commissioners will still have power to issue detention orders."

Small works camps are described as having been the most successful organs in rehabilitation.

East Africa's Largest Hospital

SIR ERIC PRIDE, chief medical officer at the Colonial Office, who is spending two months in East Africa, was shown at King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, a new bone-grafting technique which halves the time of treatment for tuberculosis of the spine. He saw a young African who had been in hospital for only five months, with the length of the ward, before the new treatment was discovered he would have had to remain in hospital at least nine months. Nine young medical graduates from the United Kingdom are now doing a year's pre-registration work at the hospital, the largest in East Africa, which has received a grant of £52,000 from the United Kingdom Foreign Operations Administration for the building of laboratories, lecture theatres, and three stores dormitory blocks. The hospital's training centre now has 237 students, mainly from the East African women.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice, information, and assistance. Its offices are in Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Killingbird Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

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Shirani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

Hilddring St. (opposite the terminal)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON, the Association's new Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 76-77, Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Palace House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Impressions of Uganda

Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka

MR. ROGER FAIR, who recently visited Uganda, South Africa, and West Africa, has written in the course of an article in *The Spectator*:

Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor of Uganda, is a rugged, dedicated man without a trace of infirmity or appeal. Yet with a massive integrity, which irradiates his conversation and presence. The Kabaka is such a elegant, gently spoken. He possesses that irresistible amalgam of attraction (he has far more than his fair share of charm) and indiscipline which properly belongs to addressees and some actors. These two men live and work and play 20 miles from each other. Having talked to both on the same day, I am the more impressed by the effort each seems to be making to wipe out two depressing years of Uganda's history.

To draw Uganda into an East African Federation of any closer character than that guaranteed by the present East Africa High Commission arrangements would be politically impossible. Uganda is an African country, and will surely have to develop along purely African lines. As it is, the presence of over 50,000 industrious Asians complicates the issue; it is a further proof of good intentions that with fairly little fuss, a most excellent and patriotic man, Mr. Maini, the Indian former Mayor of Kampala, has become a Minister and is generally acceptable all over the Protectorate.

Earlier in the year I went to Nairobi by air from Kampala. With due respect to the great work the white settlers have done in Kenya, and to the size of their investment there, the fact that no land is settled by the whites in Uganda is, no put it mildly, a political relief.

Dreary Display of Dreary Merchandise

Consumer goods — not trashy, wasteful stuff, but goods that are useful and beneficial — are the exception rather than the rule in Uganda, and I am struck by the unimagined way in which British manufacturers receive a market which is an immense dividend. It is the same old story everywhere — drearily packed and displayed goods, merchandise which, except for a few examples, which are expected to lure a purchase out of the extractor, is not expected to respond to a wider variety of more enthusiastic approach.

It is an object lesson to go to Abidjan on the French Ivory Coast to observe the way the French do this question: the bright stores, rows of them in attractive, paved streets, many white salesmen and saleswomen behind the counters, an infinite variety of goods. What a contrast to East African retailing procedures!

Southern Africa (I once had the chance) is one of the loveliest countries in the world. A day's air traveller to produce a more exciting experience than that wonderful five minutes when the B.O.A.C. jetliner glides gently around Victoria Falls.

Livingstone's smoke that thunders was on this occasion not thundering very much because the Zambezi was pretty empty. But what made the scene more thrilling, when the treat chest appeared in all its exposed splendour. Some Italians sitting near me gazed at the wonder of the *Escata* — a far more evocative word than "Falls".

Liaison with Public Bodies

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS ORGANIZATION OF UGANDA has arranged for the Representative Members of the Legislative Council to act in liaison with recognized public bodies. It follows: *Uganda Cotton Association*, Mr. G. K. Patel and Mr. Y. S. Banurta; *Uganda Chamber of Commerce*, Mr. B. V. S. Verjee and Mr. V. S. Gaud; *Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce*, Mr. A. S. Adeshoy; *Mulale Chamber of Commerce*, Mr. P. C. Ojwondo; *Uganda African Chamber of Commerce*, Mr. B. N. Kunupka; *Uganda Tea Association*, Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon and Mr. J. M. Mwambi; *Uganda Planters' Association*, Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon and Mr. J. M. Mwambi; *Kampala Police Exchange*, Mr. Y. S. Banurta and Mr. J. H. Gault; *Kampala Students' Association*, Mr. J. H. Gault; *Uganda Teachers' Association*, Mr. G. B. Kauli.

U.S. Talk about the Empire Rights of British Dependencies

SIR ANTHONY EDEN, the Prime Minister, in his address to the Senate of the United States last week said:

"We can neither hold Communism nor beat it back by force of arms alone. We invite nations to share our free way of life. We must not allow them to tear out company nor hold themselves in force once they have done so. That is the difference between our approach to the right of nations and the Communist denial of them.

"The contrast cannot be more sharply shown than in our Commonwealth community. Its older members — Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa — have for generations played their free and individual parts in world affairs and made their distinctive contributions. More lately they have been joined by the new partners in Asia — India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.

"I would not like you to think that the process has stopped there, or can do so. It is a continuing development. Everywhere through our Commonwealth and Empire nations are growing up. This places a heavy responsibility upon the parent. He has to be sure that patience is shown, that guidance is given, that experience is passed — as a warning but not as a command.

At this moment Her Majesty the Queen is in Nigeria, where dwell more than 30 millions of her people, with elected legislatures and African Ministers, and the spontaneous enthusiasm of her welcome.

"I have noticed you this scene because you will see how different it is from the view of a Soviet leader who recently told us that he could not understand why people should go into other countries except to pump out their wealth."

Mr. Loew, Minister for External Affairs in South Africa, notified the Russian Consul-General in Pretoria last week that all Soviet consulates in the Union must be closed by the end of this month because, in breach of the law, they had been used to disseminate communist propaganda, especially to Africans.



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Nairobi Town Hall Extensions

Building for City Last Year Reached Climax

SIR EVELYN BARRING, Governor of Kenya, has laid the foundation stone of extensions to Nairobi Town Hall costing £15,000.

The building has an assembly hall with a capacity of 800, a dinner hall equipped for 500 people, five floors of offices, three committee rooms and a magistrate's court and offices. A feature of the assembly hall will be four-language simultaneous interpretation equipment for use at international gatherings.

The Governor said in the course of his speech the design for the extensions was put out to competition, which resulted in 79 entries from all parts of the world. I congratulate the architects Messrs Lovick, Coffin and Croft of Durban who plan was awarded first prize.

"In the main provision has been made for parking some 70 cars in the basement of the building. The city's traffic problems have increased until they have become a serious handicap to the smooth flow of the day-to-day life of residents and visitors. Provision has been made to develop interior courtyards and gardens and catering facilities have not been forgotten so that staff and visitors may refresh themselves.

"The provision of an assembly hall together with adequate facilities for interpretation, will undoubtedly increase the attraction Nairobi has as a venue for international conferences. This will without doubt result in knowledge of Kenya being spread far and wide — a trend which we should do everything to encourage."

City Council Building Programme

The speed of Nairobi's development since the war has surprised even the most optimistic. The value of private building development, excluding Government, High Commission and City Council's own building, has risen from £24 million to a programme involving £8m. in 1952. Kenya can be secure and prosperous only with developing employment and production. Much of this is now and will always be concentrated in the central mercantile Nairobi's successful development affects the whole country.

"I welcome the extension of the Town Hall, but it is not on administrative buildings that a city, as is on the condition of its people, or of all its people. Nairobi's population has grown from 19,000 in 1948 to an estimated 194,000 at the end of 1955.

"It is a great European city. It is also a great Asian city, with a large Asian population. It is also a city where the African population has risen. The standard of the housing and the amenities of the people of all communities, rich and poor, are the true test of Nairobi, as of other cities. If in the future this fine new building stands in a city with fine new housing and good conditions for its citizens, all will be well. If it does not, then its very solidity and dignity will serve only to draw attention to what is lacking."

The Mayor, Mr. I. Somerville, said that his council had tried in planning the city's development to visualize far ahead of present needs. The new assembly hall would have foyer, a stage, dressing rooms, and a projection room. A second hall was designed for such functions as dinners, balls, and exhibitions, and was equipped with kitchens and storage space. A terrace garden for 60 people would overlook the formal garden.

East African Bishops' Conference

Statement After Dar es Salaam Meeting

THE ANGLICAN BISHOPS OF EAST AFRICA, who recently met in Dar es Salaam for their biennial conference, said in the course of a *communiqué* issued at its conclusion:

"The bishops expressed themselves as very grateful for the hospitality and generous kindness shown them by the people of Dar es Salaam; to the Governor, who returned specially from Lushoto to receive the bishops at Government House and worship with them; to the Mayor and Municipal Council, who gave a civic lunch; to Rotary, who gave characteristic hospitality; and to very many others who invited the bishops to their homes or helped in other ways, or attended the daily services in St. Alban's, thus assuring them of their interest and support.

"Six years ago, when the conference last met in Tanganyika, there was only one African American bishop in East Africa. Today there are six, four of whom were present throughout the conference. This is but one example of the rapid growth of African leadership with the Church.

No Constitutional Authority

The Bishops' Conference has no legislative or constitutional authority, over the various dioceses in East Africa, but, like the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops from all over the world is purely consultative and can only publish and recommend to the church at large measures which it regards themselves as useful and important for the wellbeing of the Church and the advancement of its work.

"This conference has been engaged in the preparation of canon laws concerning baptism, confirmation, and marriage. These laws lay down the Church's attitude to many important problems, which arise between Christian standards and the pressures of social and economic factors in people's lives in the confused world of today. They set a standard for the discipline of the Anglican Church, which will apply to all, without respect of race, if they are accepted and approved by the various diocesan synods and synods, to which they will now be presented all over East Africa.

"The rapid growth of urban areas presents an urgent challenge to the Church of large and influential sections of the population, and it is showing the relevance of the Christian way of life and helps to work out its implications in a new and exciting world."

"Another matter which the bishops discussed was the provision of more and better literature for the Church, both for the instruction of its members and to reach the outsider with a vigorous and balanced presentation of Christianity."

The bishops who attended the conference were: The Bishop of the Upper Nile (Uganda) who was chairman; the Bishop of Zanzibar, vice-chairman; the Bishop of South West Tanganyika; the Bishop of Mombasa (secretary); and the Bishop of Uganda. The assistant bishops present were the Rt. Revs. Stephen Tomusange (Upper Nile), Festo Iyalla (Mombasa) and John Omari (Central Tanganyika), and Keith Russell (Upper Nile).

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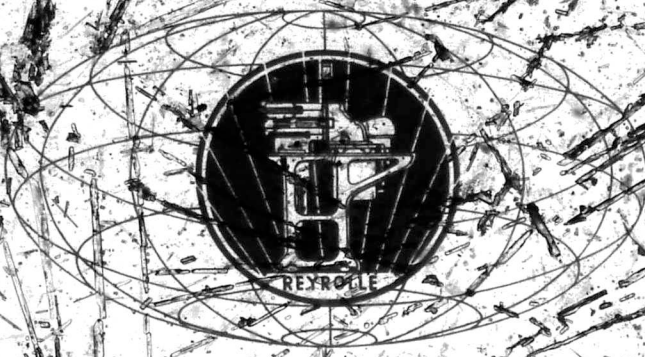
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Threats to Kenya's Wild Life Film Companies Invariably Break Law

THE PEOPLE OF ALL RACES, says the annual report of the Kenya Game Department, do not regard offences against the game laws as involving any moral turpitude, and among some tribes, the Kamba among them, the carrying of poisoned arrows is "nearly as universal as lipstick in the handbags of European ladies."

From the report the following passages are taken:—Commercialism is what destroys wild life. Africans who hunt merely to fill their stomachs never made great broods in the population of wild animals.

Every African is a poacher, and these days must be included among the Masai, who formerly lived in harmony with the wild beasts around him, killing only the bad lion which attacked his flocks and herds.

A great menace are the traps set by Africans, especially those who work on European farms or live along the edge of the forests. Many animals normally difficult to approach are easy victims when dogs are used. This especially applies to forest bongos.

High Prices for Game Trophies

It is really marvellous how wild life survives, harried by hunters whether poachers or licensed, continually driven from its old haunts by the ever-spreading and increasing human and confined to smaller and often inadequate areas. During the period under review bombing from the skies has been added to all this. Mankind may have a different account to render in due course to the Creator for all things.

The price of game trophies is very high. Leopard skins fetch up to £225, the market price of ivory remains steady around about £100 lb. and rhino horn fetches up to 70s. per lb. There is always a ready sale for trophies in town and country. The profit from this trade is made by the Indian trader, who is very difficult to catch. The African is the one who gets caught, either in the act of hunting or conveying the spoil by bus or train.

Film companies continue to visit Kenya, but their activities are always a source of worry to the Game Department. They

always want action pictures of stampeding animals, and they invariably break the law in this respect. But Mr. and Mrs. Milotte, of Walt Disney Studios, have concluded their two-year visit to recording wild life, and it is certain that they have some unique and beautiful pictures of wild animals undisturbed. May they return again and continue the wonderful and patient recording of African fauna.

Attempts to establish a zoo near Nairobi have failed, though some promoters have been experienced people. The doubt that such a zoo, if the inmates were selected, would be very popular and of great educational value to Mr. C. De Hill has experienced by encountering objections in Nairobi, and as might be expected, the experiment was fraught with difficulties, but he is undeterred and hopes to try Hungarian bridges next year.

Education in Uganda

THE PART PLAYED BY THE MISSIONS in African education in Uganda is stressed in the annual report of the Education Department.

There has been little or no change, writes Mr. D. S. Miller, the Director, "from the situation in previous years, under which 99% of the schools provided for Africans have been managed and staffed by voluntary agencies, but with an ever-increasing measure of control, financial and otherwise, by central and of late years, local governments."

Three members of the De Bunsen Committee in a minority report did urge that the reconstituted local education authorities should be encouraged to set up non-denominational schools. It may be that in the future such schools will be established to an increasing degree, but there is no evidence at present to suggest that the average local education authority is not quite happy with the present denominational schools, provided that they are allowed to assume an increasing measure of control over them, and provided that where there is a real desire on their part to establish a school of their own, no steps are taken to prevent them from doing so.

In the Protectorate 237,070 boys and 142,290 girls were undergoing primary education, 5,666 boys and 3,738 girls attending secondary schools, and 187 boys and 35 girls at post-secondary schools.

Tanganyika Wild Life Society

MR. C. W. JOHNSON has been elected chairman of the newly formed Tanganyika Wild Life Society, of which Mr. C. A. Woodland is vice-chairman, Mr. J. R. MacEwan hon. secretary, and Mr. H. Bucher hon. treasurer. The other members of the committee are Miss Somers, and Messrs. W. de Beer, J. M. Hunter, B. Mungai and D. W. L. Read, G. Rushby.

Lieut. Colonel H. E. Weston's motion at the inaugural meeting, asking Government for a statement in regard to the boundaries of the Serengeti Park was carried unanimously. A motion pressing for increased staff and means for the Game Department, proposed by Mr. Onido, was also passed.

Ripon Falls Disappear

THE RIPON FALLS in Uganda and Speke Rock, with its tablet recording the explorer's discovery, in 1858, have disappeared with the rise in the water level at the Owen Falls Dam to that of Lake Victoria. The new Speke memorial is to be erected on the bank nearby. The raising of the water level was carried out at the rate of an inch every four days, but a delay was caused by the need to strengthen the bridge carrying the railway over the river above the dam.

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VIOLOL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

S Rhodesia's Fundamental Policy No Place for Imported Nationalism

"WE WANT TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT OF THE country in the hands of civilized people, but this does not necessarily mean white people," said Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, when recently discussing Southern Rhodesia's fundamental policy.

There was no need to be stressed, for any form of imported nationalism. About 30% of the European population considered that there should be segregation instead of partnership. "These people feel that the future of Southern Rhodesia is being threatened by our present policy, but we are not really worried, as they are in the minority." Any country in Africa that kept its civilization strictly to the white section was heading for serious trouble.

"We have a common electoral roll, but the roll does not bring about civilization, as it should. The qualifications for the common roll do not create civilization in the proper way, and we have to find something that does create civilization, but not on the principles of the colour bar."

Finances of the Seychelles

Balances Equal Only Four Months Revenue

THE SEYCHELLES BUDGET, introduced in the Legislative Council by Mr. Salome Mathiot, estimated revenue for 1956 at Rs. 3,778,801 and expenditure at an additional Rs. 1,97,949. He attributed the deficit to expenditure on an anti-venereal campaign and work by the World Health Organization.

By the end of 1956 the surplus balances would, he said, amount only to Rs. 1,25,344, or about one-third of the amount of 1955. The increase in recurrent ex-

penditure year after year was disturbing, and revenue must be increased "by all means" in order to build up reserves.

The budget raises the duty on petrol, reduces export duty on cinchona bark, patchouli oil and leavel, and vanilla, and introduces an export duty of 10% on cashew.

A leading article in *Le Seychelles* commented that no nominated or elected member had criticized the budget. The right response, it felt, was not to increase taxation but to reduce official salaries and expenditure generally, dispense with redundant staff, and abolish cost-of-living allowances to civil servants who were adequately paid.

Coalition Government in the Sudan

Sayed El Azhari Remains Prime Minister

A NEW COALITION CABINET has been formed in the Sudan. Representation of the Cabinet is equally divided between eight members of the National Unionist Party which formed the previous Government, and four members of the Umma and other Opposition parties.

Sayed El Azhari remains Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. Said Ibrahim is Minister for External Affairs and Justice. Sayed Ibrahim is Minister for Trade, Industry and Supply. Sayed Ali Abdel-Rahman, Education; Sayed Mohamed Pawing, Communications; Sayed Amin El Sayed, Health; Sayed Buti Dae, Animal Resources; Sayed Samia Dae, Transport and Equipment; Sayed Abdullah Khalil, Defence; Sayed Ibrahim El Sayed, Finance; Sayed Mohamed El Sayed, Natural Resources; Sayed Mirghani Ibrahim, Agriculture; Sayed Mohamed Nur El Din, Local Government; Sayed Stanislaus Abdulla Payasasa, Mechanical Transport; and Sayed Wada Arbab, Social Affairs.

C.I.O. Appointments

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed Miss J. M. D'Arcy to be his assistant private secretary, and Mr. G. H. Lambwhite permanent Under-Secretary of State. He has appointed Mr. E. Vines to be his private secretary, and Commander Noble, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, has appointed Mr. M. K. Ewans to be his private secretary.

Franchise in Buganda

A COMMITTEE of five has set up in Buganda at the beginning of the week to recommend methods of direct election for representatives of that kingdom in the Legislative Council of Uganda. Mr. A. K. Sempa, now Minister of Education, the Buganda Government is to preside. His colleagues are Mr. T. K. Musingu, president of the Uganda National Congress, and a member of the Uganda Legislature, Mr. Y. S. Nambala, a non-official member of the Lukiko, and Dr. Bagebulindi, chief judge in the principal court of Buganda; and Mr. J. L. Zake, a barrister.

Witchcraft in Buganda

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA said when addressing the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church in Uganda last Saturday that the Church had been the strong pillar of support during his exile, and throughout that difficult time we were sustained by your prayers and guidance. "He expressed concern at the return by some Buganda to paganism and witchcraft, and urged away from Christians who had been in the 'dark days' of his exile. The King of Buganda made witchcraft illegal, and he hoped that such evil things would soon end."

The theme which holds the book 'Inside Africa' together is the rise of nationalism from one end of Africa to the other." — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley.



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Of Commercial Concern

We recently reported that the British Electrical Traction Co. Ltd. had acquired control of a group of road transport companies in East and Central Africa. B.E.T. is a substantial concern and will retain the control of Rhodesian United Transport Co. Ltd., Salisbury, and African Transport Co. Ltd. of Nairobi—the two holding companies which control the major road transport operating companies in Central and East Africa. Control rests with United Transport Co. Ltd. of Newcastle and London.

Mr. C. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. reports that the total production of sisal in Tanganyika last year was 176,499 tons, a decrease of 1,571 tons on 1954. It is that the output of 38,598 tons in Kenya and Uganda represented an increase of 6,369 tons over the previous year. No. 1 grade is now quoted with U.K. at £90 per ton, A at £89, B at £88, No. 2 at £85 and top-grade tow at £75.

Mr. P. C. Aldridge, director of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, spoke last week in London to members of the Federation of British Industries. He has been seconded to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for three months for the purpose of attending the United Kingdom industrialists and financial institutions to investment in that Colony and the Federation generally.

The Portuguese Board of Kenya estimates this year's crop in the Colony at about 2,800 tons, worth £m. If the expectation there is for about 2,000 acres under pyrethrum in the East African territories, with 600 registered growers. Last year's aggregate production was 2,200 tons worth about £1,100,000.

The First Permanent Building Society has established an office in Simba House, Nairobi, with Mr. H. H. Warratt as manager. As soon as impending legislation has been passed plans for this building will be made available. Many European, African, and Asiatic have opened savings accounts and bought investment shares.

The best estimate of the Sudan cotton crop puts production of Sakel at 1,743,716 kantars, against 1,547,402 kantars last season, and of American-type at 127,558 (330,275) kantars. The estimated average yields per feddan are 4.28 (4.0) and 1.28 (1.3) kantars.

Kenya's coffee crop this year is expected to sell for about £10m. a figure never reached. The Coffee Board estimates the crop at 22,000 tons, compared with 18,195-19 crop of 12,000 tons.

Nyasaland Veterinary Department has ordered 20,000 doses of vaccine from Onderstepoort Veterinary Factory, Pretoria, to combat an outbreak of Newcastle disease in its Lilangwe and Baka areas.

B.P. and C. (Kenya) Ltd. announced final dividends of 10% making 35% (10% since 1951) for the year to the 30 last. Net profit was £198,515 (£217,920) Tanganyika tax of £47,500 (£42,500).

At last week's auction in London both prices of African teas were up on an average price of 1s 1.43d. per lb., compared with 1s 1.25d. per lb. on average 243d. for lb. in the previous week.

Work on Liggins' new fruit-canning and jam factory in Southern Rhodesia is well advanced. Mr. C. Brinton, resident director of the company, has announced.

First supplies of power to the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia from the Portuguese East African Beve hydro-electric scheme are expected in May of next year.

Foreign banks may now do business in Ethiopia. Messages from Addis Ababa say that British, American, Italian, and Indian banks are likely to open branches shortly.

Only three ships were awaiting berth in Kilindini harbour on February 1, as which day there were 2,065 tons of imports and 15,900 tons of exports in the port area.

Electric power consumption in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1954 was 27% above that in the previous year.

Duty on housing has been reduced by the Federal Government from 6d. to 5d. per square yard.

Sisal Outputs for January

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. — 592 tons of fibre, making 542.3 tons for 10 months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 160 tons of fibre, making 142.5 tons for seven months.

Birdsall Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 1,499 tons of fibre compared with 1,421 tons in January 1954.

Edwin Plantations, Ltd. — 91 tons of fibre, compared with 127 tons in January 1954.

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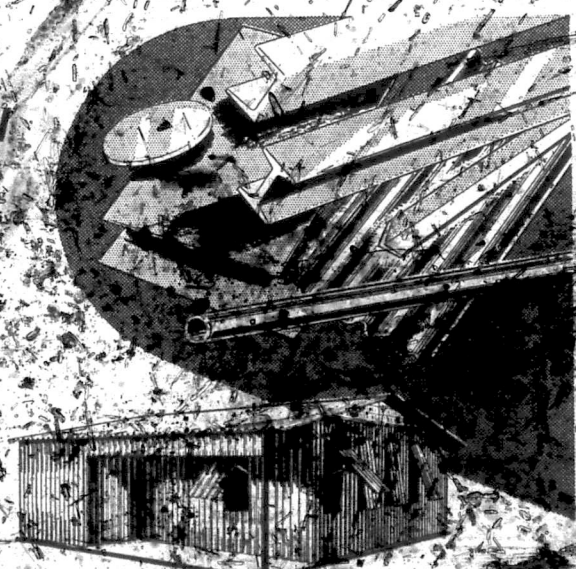
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Northern Rhodesian Copper Results

ROY ANTILOPE COPPER MINES LTD. report that in six months ended December 31 last production totaled 43,830 long tons of master copper, against 40,107 (39,222) tons for the previous year, and sales of 40,107 (39,222) tons for £11,074,000 (£9,571,000) respectively, and administrative expenditure was £1,287,000 (£5,915,000) and after adding £1,172,000 for difference in value of stocks and deducting £27,000 for replacement of obsolescent and loan interest, the estimated profit for 1955 was £4,332,000 (for 1954 £4,332,000) before taxation.

Production of refined copper for the same period amounted to 38,000 tons of primary copper of 99.358 (97.170) long tons and 5,830 (5,650) tons of secondary, for £5,079,000 (£4,109,500). Operating and administrative expenditure was £1,287,000 (£5,500,000) and provision for replacements, obsolescence and loan interest £1,172,000. Difference in the value of stocks added £634,000 (making an estimated profit of £3,913,000 (£5,233,000) after taxation.

Globe and Phoenix

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING LTD. report on reserves on December 31 at 247,300 tons containing 218,170 oz. gold, average value 17.64 dwt.; blocks 192,100 tons containing 222,600 oz. pillars 54,200 tons containing 5,500 oz. Reserves at the end of 1955 were 243,900 tons containing 214,400 oz.

Managense Deal

AMERICAN METAL CO. LTD. is reported to have acquired control of the managense deposit of Western Minerals Ltd. 10 miles west of Fort Rovers, Northern Rhodesia, from the Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation, Ltd. for a sum of about 1m. dollars.

Messina Rhodesian Interests

MR. B. F. P. O'NEILL, chairman of Messina Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd. is revising his contract with the Government in addition to developing the Molybdenum mine, the company is reported to be drilling the Copper King and Queen mines near Simoia, which were closed in the twenties.

Ngel Van Ryn Reels Report

NGEL VAN RYN MINES LTD. after paying 1m. 21s. 7d. taxation, earned a profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £900,000 in the previous year. The year's results included a profit of £1,000,000 from the sale of 40,000 shares. The company's reserves received £1,000,000 investment value for 1955. The company's dividend of 400 shares less tax required £12,000 less than a carry-forward of £14,332 against £5,874 brought forward.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 and shares of 5s. Reserves stand at £9,074, and current liabilities at £1,102. Quoted investments stand at £250,300 (market value £31,000) and current assets at £85,222, including £24,700 in cash.

The company has interests in East and Central Africa. The directors are Messrs. Sir John F. Ennis, Bt., O.B.E., Chairman, and Messrs. J. R. Jeffers (managing director), B. G. Marshalls, M.A., J. A. M. M. (also secretary), and Walker.

The annual general meeting will be held in London (March 2).

Progress Reports for January

Cam & Moin - 200 tons of ore were treated at the 225 gold and a working profit of £3,902 (1955 £2,220).

Maroc Consolidated - 2,800 oz. gold were recovered from the millings of 2,600 tons of ore. The working profit was £1,900.

Vankie Colliery - 2,393 tons of coal and 12,175 tons of ore were sold, against 3,087 tons and 17,556 tons respectively in December.

Falcon - 1,500 tons of ore were treated at the Albany mine for 2,745 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,000 (the corresponding figures for the same mine were 2,760 tons, 375 oz. and £260) and from the Bass Hill mine 986 tons, 259 oz. and £262.

Coronation Syndicate - At the Lebokwe mine 3,350 tons of ore were treated for 734 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,265 (December £5,732). The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 3,539 tons, 4,175 oz. and £10,619 (£10,706); and for the Muriel mine 1,115 tons, 715 oz. and £5,310 (£5,170).

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	Page	Page	Page
Matters of Moment	837	By The Way	845
By The Way	837	General Comments	846
General Comments	839	Economic Notes	854
Economic Notes	841	Sudan (The High Dam)	863
Sudan (The High Dam)	841	Latest Ministry News	863
		Company Reports	864

Founder and Editor
 S. Djelso

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1956

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MAITERS OF MOMENT

THE SUDANESE have every reason to be angry at the way in which foreign Powers have openly discussed finance for the High Dam in the Aswan region of Egypt despite the fundamental fact that the Sudanese are not justifiably angry. The Egyptian Government has not received the consent of the Sudan to a project which would involve flooding a great area of that country and the resettlement of some sixty thousand Sudanese who would have to be moved from the Wadi Halfa district and provided with new homes elsewhere. Sudanese political leaders and not they alone naturally feel that this is the height of impudence for other people to proceed with arrangements for a great scheme which closely concerns the Sudan when its Government has said plainly that the suggestions received from Cairo are wholly inadequate and therefore unacceptable. A claim on which the Sudanese very reasonably insist is that Egypt must first agree to a division of the water of the Nile which will adequately protect the present and future interests of the Sudan, which desires, again most reasonably, to be bound no longer by a formula established almost thirty years ago. The Egyptian Government has admittedly suggested some addition to the share to be allocated to the Sudan, but the adjustments proposed have been so ungenerous that its Ministry in Khartoum could take them seriously.

Moreover, the bad impression created by the selfish attitude of Cairo is aggravated by its abrupt withdrawal from discussions in April of last year. Several undertakings have since been premature moves by the British and American Egyptians would make reverse proposals, but, instead of keeping those

promises, Colonel Nasser, the Egyptian Minister of Egypt, has openly solicited funds from Europe and America. One of his spectacular ways of bringing pressure to bear upon the Governments of the free world was to give maximum publicity to an offer said to have been made by Soviet Russia to finance the whole of the work. A little later the press was told that there was no question of any monopoly and that the Communists might participate with other nations in the work. The trick worked. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America promptly exhibited a willingness to provide substantial sums, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was equally quick to announce its interest. Representatives of the British and American Governments and the bank began a series of discussions for which remarkable publicity was obtained, and early this month the president of the bank flew to Cairo, whence it was announced that an agreement in principle has been reached on the terms of a loan from the bank to help finance the High Dam.

If these happenings have given the Egyptian politician a new sense of exultation as they certainly have, they have simultaneously increased the sense of disquiet and displeasure in the Sudan. Her relatively powerful northern neighbour has interfered outrageously in the domestic concerns of the Sudan during the past year, and it is not now open to the Sudanese that Egypt, by the reinforcement of British and American promises that Sudan shall be built up at this stage, the country can have done more than give very general indications of willingness to assist under a whole series of conditions, but that is not the construction which the Sudanese

can be repeated to put upon the events of recent weeks. They are situated in a feeling of national unity and no other national organization should have been willing to conduct these matters in the Egypt until the Sudan had consented at least in principle to the creation of the dam. The business was made up of the fact that opponents were in better ways of controlling the works of the Nile. They have

inartfulness indicated their readiness to allow the plan to proceed in the interests of their country and Europe protected in advance. It is a pity that the British and American Governments did not refrain from negotiations concerning the dam until the Sudan Government had consented to the construction.

Notes By The Way

Fantastic Allegation

AN ANONYMOUS WRITER in the journal of the Anti-Slavery Society has made the astonishing suggestion that the Kabaka's exile from Baganda was terminated as a result of the success of Mau Mau terrorism. His words are as follows: "An African cable army has fought a British army and the Kenya Government and settlers for three years and through the fearful influence of that rabble movement the Kabaka has been restored to the throne from which he was ousted as a traitor to imperial rule. A more reckless and mendacious statement it would have been difficult for the Society to admit to a journal. It is absurd, as everyone does who reads the Daily Press, that the H.M. Government should be blind about the Kabaka for 'legions of readers' and for the cause 'this ground for banishment was admitted and reconsideration to have been made' and 'not from any 'fearsome influence' of the Mau Mau terrorism in the Cabinet. That notion is fantastic but it may obtain credence in some quarters because it has been given currency by the Anti-Slavery Society, which ought therefore to confess its error and unequivocally withdraw the allegation."

Thanks to the Mother Country

THE IMPORTANCE of the London money markets to the advancement of the British East African Central African territories is too often underestimated by political speakers who frequently suggest that their own territory could manage quite well with its own funds. That is a complete misconception. The extent of the error is now shown by the price list of the loans raised on the London market since the war by Colonial Dependencies. Between 1946 and 1955 the total was just under £181m. for the benefit of the Colonial Empire — and the share of East and Central Africa totalled £85.9m. The East Africa High Commission raised £32.7m., Kenya £20.4m., Northern Rhodesia £13.1m., Uganda £12.6m., Tanganyika Territory £7.2m., and Basaland just over £2m. To those substantial figures must be added the large grants and loans made to Kenya in connection with the Mau Mau rebellion and its consequences. And the further large sums spent in the territories through the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, the Colonial Development Corporation, and the Overseas Food Corporation for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika. Without the aid of the City of London and the hundreds of British taxpayers the present development of British Africa would have been unrecognizable.

Expert Opinion

WHEN THE LONDON COMMITTEE of the Voice of Africa decided to appoint lecturers to put the case for that country carefully and persuasively, Mr. C. L. James was one of their first selections, and he has since been one of the most successful on both counts. He has been invited to lecture at the Universities of London, Birmingham, and Reading, and has asked him to conduct a series of courses in the evening public sphere. At the first course in Reading he had a large map of Africa in his hand. He is a first member of the Institute of African Studies and has made a number of important contributions to the literature of Africa as presented.

Baganda Prefer Isolation

MR. H. M. N. N. Minister of Education in the Government of Baganda announced in London last Thursday that he had returned to Kampala. He had completed negotiations for the acquisition of a house in Bayswater, for the use of Uganda students in London, who met Baganda in not less than the Baganda Government intended to send as many students as possible to Great Britain. The building is a school for civil service and training such other developments may be added to the colony as a whole. Months ago, when the negotiations for a Baganda hostel in London suggested in this country that a similar policy was being pursued. The hostel is now under construction at a working distance of 15 miles from the Government of East Africa, which is used for the goods of many Baganda and other students. It is considered most desirable that the students should be kept away from tribalism among Africans and that they should be supervised by a staff authority in East Africa. More and constant contact with other East Africans would certainly be much better for young Africans from Baganda than isolation in a building catering solely for persons from that Protectorate.

Geographical Eccentricities

MANY YEARS AGO I saw in the *Times* a perverted sense of humour in a letter of mine to a friend in Mombasa in an envelope which bore the direction: Mombasa, Kenya, Zanzibar, East Africa, South Africa, and not until the cover was returned by my correspondent with some rather confusing and I know anything of the blunder which was ostensibly mine. Since then I have judged leniently reports of geographical eccentricities. I talk in the *Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland's Programme* of the I.B.C., Mr. Michael Newman has mentioned two recent cases. In one a well known traveller in this country asked the Rhodesia House to let him know the third class fare from Bulawayo to Sunn. The reply was that Rhodesia Railway stop at Niola, merely 3000 miles from the destination, leaving that considerable gap to be covered by air. The second case was of confusion between Rhodesia and Nigeria. In the weeks before the Queen's departure for West Africa, Rhodesia House received numerous telephone calls which indicated that the inquirers drew no distinction between Nigeria and Nyasaland, and more than one newspaper in the United Kingdom has published news about the Federation of Nigeria and Nyasaland.

Paradise

THE *Times* has published an account by the circulation of Rhodesia news which is well organized in Buganda that a new standard appears to be launched several times a month. A kind of little table can be made to serve the purpose for some intelligent persons would promptly dismiss as absurd is followed by many unsophisticated. The Baganda are now being told that the people of the country are to be changed from the Eastern and Northern Provinces. Baganda into Kenya, and at least one of the vernacular newspapers, instead of dismissing such an idea as nonsensical, is treating it seriously, and has suggested that evidence must be given to the report because industrial development at Jinja is proceeding on one

side of the river only! I wonder what proof of accuracy is that some European Ministers from Kenya recently attended a meeting in Entebbe with some of the African Ministers and Mr. W. A. C. Marnleson, head of the East African section of the Colonial Office, to discuss matters which have not been publicly disclosed. The fact is that there are not much more frequent discussions between representatives of the East African Governments, not to plan the shuffling of frontiers, of course, but to increase co-operation, co-ordination and prosperity within the natural economic union of East Africa — which the Baganda extremists lose no opportunity of traducing.

Misinformation

IN KENYA the law-makers are toying with notions for a weighted franchise, giving several votes to different categories of Europeans, some votes to some selected Africans, and no votes at all to other Africans. Thus did *New Times* and *Ethiopia News* misinform its readers about the decisions of the Government of Kenya on the Courts Report. The truth is that no proposal whatever has been made to give any Europeans more than one vote. Indeed, Mr. Courts was precluded by his terms of reference from concerning himself in any way with the European electorate. As for the reference to some votes to some selected Africans and no votes at all to other Africans, would anyone understand it to mean, as the fact that the Government estimates that between 60% and 70% of adult Africans in Kenya will become entitled to the franchise?

When the history of the development of Uganda during recent years comes to be written, I do not believe it will be held that anyone has made a greater contribution than the late Minister of Natural Resources and Mr. Andrew Cohen, who said that Uganda could have had a more efficient, more approachable, or more humane Commission of Enquiry than Mr. Deegan. Mr. Andrew Cohen, Governor of Eastern speaking in the Legislative Council.

Pluralism an Alternative to Communism for Africa

Plural Voting Preferable to High Qualification Franchise, Says Mr. Mason

MR. PHILIP MASON spoke in the Third Programme of the I.B.C. last Saturday on the political aspirations of Africans, especially in Kenya and Rhodesia. He said, *mer abia*—

"I am a handful of intellectuals think today the peasant will vote for tomorrow. What the African nation that everywhere south of the Sahara wants is a higher standard of living, an opportunity for education, the chance of progress, a chance to run the country in his own way, and finally the country his own way will outweigh everything else in one territory or tribe this is not true today, it will be tomorrow.

"Tell him that if he runs the country the standard of living will rise and may even fall, tell him there will be no foreign investment, tell him there will be shocking corruption, and he will shrug his shoulders. He would rather run the country his own way. In Asia today this view is almost universal. Ten years ago it was confined to a handful of intellectuals.

"With this ambitious hope for self-determination goes the crying need for every territory in Africa for capital and technical help; and while nobody in Africa wants wait 100 years to get the good things these will bring, no one can wait the rest of the world around to wait

for what Africa might produce.

"Russia in 1914 was a backward country with only a handful of scientists or technicians; today Russia is a world leader in science and technology. Russia claims to show how the kind of thing Africa wants can be done, how to get quick, cheap, universal education, rapid industrialization, and a immensely increased agricultural output. These claims the African has no means of checking. Their attractiveness to Asia is obvious. Why should he approve any less enticement to Africa? Make no mistake, this will attract unless we can offer an alternative.

Developing Skill and Capital without Hostility

The problem is to devise some means by which the West can provide skill and capital without creating hostility.

These considerations apply to all underdeveloped countries, but they take on an extra pungency where there are European settlers. England learnt in the words of Virginia in the 18th Century that if English colonists overseas are not given their heads there will be trouble. We applied that lesson in Canada and went on a bygone; it has already shown in widely varying degrees of transferred power — on the Chinese case influence — to the European settlers in the two Rhodesias and Kenya.

Line Out the Economic Facts in East Africa

High Commission Organization of Statistics Not Working Satisfactorily

THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF STATISTICS under the East African High Commission is not working satisfactorily from the point of view of Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory, in the opinion of Professor F.A. G. Robinson, Professor of Economics in the University of Cambridge, whose "Report on the Needs for Economic Research and Investigation in East Africa" has just been published by the Government Printer, Uganda (1s. 6d.).

He was invited by the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to investigate that subject in the light of the development programmes of the Governments and the general economic situation of the territories. In the course of a recent mission report he writes:

"The Statistical Office, though located at Nairobi, is considerable distance from the main Government offices in all three territories, and the segregation has been partly overcome by giving the East African Director of Statistics a second office in the Kenya territory so that he may for part of his time be readily accessible to Ministers and officials. It does not work satisfactorily in Entebbe and Dar es Salaam."

Difficulties of Remote Control

The fact that these offices are controlled from Nairobi means in practice, as I set out, that their work is much less closely than they should be by other departments of the two territories concerned, and that their operations are less flexible and that they are more consulted and used than they should be. They are not likely to be regarded as a branch of the High Commission, to be brought into any discussion on a daily basis, rather than as a useful instrument of day-by-day operation. This segregation has been increased by the fact that in recent months either in Entebbe or in Dar es Salaam of a more senior statistician and the inevitable centralization of the direction of these offices in Nairobi.

I do not think that these difficulties of remote control and the present segregation of the general statistical work from the ordinary processes of government can be eliminated merely by giving a little more autonomy to the local offices and trying to secure that the work is rather more closely in future with other departments. The essential point is that in these three territories there are three Governments requiring advice, there are three budgets to be framed, three development programmes to be worked out, three often divergent economic policies to be implemented.

Territorial Facts Preferred

Each of the three territories needs its own group of statisticians and economists, close to its own operations. There are very obvious needs for closer operation in some things, and for joint consideration of certain common problems. But in my view the need for each territory to have economic statistics and advice closely integrated into its own government machinery is of the first importance.

I have stressed the need to have not only an organization to produce statistics but also some arrangements for interpreting the information that is so produced or which becomes available from other sources, and for giving such economic advice of a more general character as may be useful to the Government at an intermediate level of operation. In the United Kingdom it has been thought best to separate the Central Statistical Office from the Economic Section. That there are real advantages in such a separation is undeniable, but in East Africa I think there is a danger of building up a too

heavy organization, out of scale with the other branches of the three Governments.

For the time being, at least, it seems to be best that the head of the Statistical Office of each territory should be chosen for his qualifications as an economist as well as for his qualifications as a statistician. In recent years an increasing proportion of the more competent economists trained out by the universities have received a post-graduate training in statistics.

What Work Should Be Centralized

It is decided as a general principle, to centralize statistics, and to distribute the statistical functions over the three territories, it becomes necessary to ask what statistical work, if any, should remain centralized and what should be distributed.

Certain sources of statistical information, not only the present High Commission Statistical Office but also the information to which it has access, will still remain in Nairobi, preserving the customs lines of Mombasa for the Kenya and the railways administration in Nairobi. It is assumed that the Kenya administration will continue to obtain and provide statistical information for the Kenya Government.

Another source of economic statistics, the collection and analysis of its own statistics, should be available to many statisticians of the High Commission in the field. Economic statistics is expensive, and it is difficult to staff, maintain and analyze it. This would be a very big economy if the same organization should cover the three territories. I do not think that co-operation for this purpose could be best provided by having a separate statistical office, under the High Commission, to deal with the work of the censuses and the improvement of the vital statistics. If the three countries were started on a programme of preparation, census taking, and analysis, to keep a small team of statisticians.

One of the major lacunae in East African statistics is inadequate and unimprovable knowledge of population trends. So that to depend on expenditure of large amounts of very uncertainly, the accuracy of rates of population growth is the same additional expenditure of population statistics is not only justified but also a very necessary prerequisite for a more adequate knowledge of the situation. It is thought to be a sensitive question, but the population work be centralized in Nairobi, and the Kenya statistics office.

Organization by Discussion

I think when discussing statistical functions are best distributed between the three territories. I realize that it will remain important that there should be enough collaboration and co-ordination to ensure that statistics produced by the three territories are comparable and capable of being added together, whereas the statistical work of each territory, whatever its political frontiers in East Africa, will remain a single market for many purposes. I suggest that this co-ordination be best achieved through regular and frequent meetings of the heads of the three statistical offices, and by an attempt at central control.

"In certain particular fields co-operation will be especially desirable. East Africa is at present very deficient in national payments statistics. It has been suggested to me that this would be best prepared on an East African basis. With this suggestion I do not fully agree. I am convinced that for common purposes, both of policy-making and of economic and statistical analysis, it is necessary to have statistics of the balances of the separate territories and of their payments to one another.

There is every reason to expect that a major part of the economic development of East Africa will be related to the growth of inter-territorial markets. The study of the potential size of the African markets is a very necessary background to all development planning. Such work is necessary in many cases, not only on an East African scale, assuming free movement of goods across the territorial frontiers, but the development of the trade, for example, of the whole Lake Victoria basin, and of the East African continent.

In East Africa a great deal of almost completely routine work is done by professional statisticians. While this may be found in many professions, it is necessary immediately, it is a task of skilled man-power, and a professionally trained statistician can very easily become bored by the substitution of the routine task.

"Since I believe that a considerable expansion of statistical work is desirable, I think that the staff of these offices could be strengthened and made more dependable. I fully realize that the recruitment and maintenance of competent subordinate staff is a common problem of all Governments, industrial and commercial. East Africa is no exception. Nevertheless, I think that the problem of statistics depends more on the improvement of recruitment and training of subordinate staff than on any other factor."

"There are already small numbers of African subordinate staff who have shown a competence and responsibility that is not easy to say with confidence when the national magnitude of the necessary standard is considered. This must depend in part on the prospects and the need which they see before them. But I do not wish to suggest that they should be recruited and trained on a general scale of work into the recruitment and training of subordinate African staff and of building up a staff which could be relied on to do a good deal of the training of new entrants."

£100m. Development Programmes

The East African Governments have development programmes which will require the expenditure of about £100m. within a five-year period, apart altogether from the expansion programmes of private industries, and Professor Robinson is convinced that "the most urgently needed addition to our present stocks of knowledge is an improvement (or, in the case of Tanganyika, a beginning) of national income statistics. He suggests some field studies of the expenditure of groups of Africans whose lives have been markedly improved."

The assumption, which he states, that the general growth of productivity is as high as 10% requires much more statistical support than it has yet received, and he thinks that the facts may be nearer to the 4% to 5% common over a great part of Europe."

While he recognizes the need to foster suitable manufacturing industries, he is of the opinion that "the doctrine of East African self-sufficiency is in danger of being pushed further than is in the interests of the great majority of East African consumers."

Turning to problems of equilibrium and economic organization, the investigator writes:

"One of the major causes of East African, generally, and of Uganda and Tanganyika in particular, is that at a fall in the present very favourable prices of exports and possible deficits in the balance of payments. I have expressed my view that the estimates of balance of payments should be made on the basis of individual territories since the corrective measures must be taken by the individual territories. This is, however, a very general business for which a general balance for East Africa as a whole is a more general world of interest and it would be most useful to have a general and definition of the three territories could be an co-ordinating that the Government of East Africa could be separated and a total balance for East Africa as a whole be constructed."

Central Problem of Economic Organization

"The central problem of economic organization, which each of the three territories must solve in its own way, is the situation of a statistically based on which there are different levels of development, and the need for harmonization and complementarity into a single economy. The problem of complementarity is not one to which statistical or statistical study can hope to provide a simple, definite and moderate answer. A contribution to its understanding can be made, but it must be made indirectly, by the description and analysis of what is going on, and of the difficulties and successes in one or two limited fields."

"The first steps for such a thorough study of particular activities along such lines as have in mind, for instance, a study of the whole process of importation and of wholesale and retail distribution, together with the associated problems of credit, showing what part is played by European and Asian importers, houses, and what part is played by European, Asian, and African distributors (some valuable preliminary studies have already been made by the Uganda Office, Office of Commerce); a study of the processing and handling of export crops and the parts played by Government and private business and individuals of the three races. Other examples of a similar kind will come to mind. A better understanding will emerge from a general study of the competition and complementarity of the three races in certain particular activities than from isolated studies of African, Asian, or European trade separately."

"One general subject which requires close investigation is the whole question of incentives and the responsibility of making a specific plan which implicitly or explicitly offers African societies will respond to changes of policy. The incentives of rewards and punishments in the same way that a Western society will do."

Investigation of Output

"An investigator of the necessary nature could be found who would be of great value to accept a study which might answer both in terms of uneducated and educated Africans. High questions as the following: How far does the profit motive act in the ways which one may assume? How far does a Western economy? How far can one assume reasons for changing prices or to price expectations which would be normal elsewhere? What methods of wage payment are effective in evoking output?"

"There is scope, I think, for a valuable study in a field intermediate between sociology, psychology and economics, and best based, I would think on the East African Institute of Social Research or Makerere College."

"One of the obvious dangers of East Africa is that of crop failure and food shortages. As a necessary precaution, pressure has been put on African cultivators in some parts of East Africa to grow adequate supplies of their own food, even in areas in which they are principally producers of cash crops. There are in many cases good technical as well as precautionary reasons why this should be done. But in more advanced countries the specialization of agriculture and the development of large-scale production of foodstuffs has been one of the important sources of economic progress, and with improved transport facilities it is becoming easier to move grain to areas of shortage."

Self-Sufficiency in Food Crops

"A study of the advantages and disadvantages of self-sufficiency in food crops, as applied to the whole territories and to individual areas within them, would be of value. Such an inquiry would be best made on a comparative basis covering West Africa and the West Indies as well as East Africa, and it would be of obvious advantage to East Africa if it could be organized on a wide scale by the Central Economic Research Committee, and conducted by an expert or experts with agricultural and administrative as well as economic competence."

Professor Robinson's appointment in each territory of a chief economist and statistician equivalent in status to a Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and that each of the territorial statistical departments should have a professional staff of six or seven persons, seven qualified men.

Scottish Church in East Africa

Autonomy for United Church

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA and the Church of Scotland Overseas Presbytery of Kenya agreed upon union by a unanimous vote at a meeting of delegates in Nairobi on Saturday when the first general assembly of the new United Church met under the chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. Professor G. D. Henderson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood, who has been a missionary in the Kikuyu country for 20 years, was elected first Moderator of the General Assembly of East Africa.

Mr. Frederick Crawford, Acting Governor of Kenya, said that the new Presbyterian Church of East Africa was the first in the territories to achieve autonomy in the presence of many Kikuyu. Professor Henderson dedicated the new Church of the Martyrs in the Bahau location of Nairobi on Sunday. It is a memorial to Christian Kikuyu who lost their lives to Mau Mau terrorists.

"On two of the major copper mines in Northern Rhodesia the Europeans who are moving out of the jobs which are to be made available to Africans are teaching Africans what they require to know. On other mines the more rigid attitude adopted officially by the union is being maintained." Central African correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

National Government in the Sudan

"Wise Counsel Has at Last Prevailed"

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT having at last been formed in the Sudan, a weekly newspaper published by the National Defence Office, the Social Affairs Ministry, has admitted that the protracted demand for such a coalition had represented a crisis in the political situation. Under the heading "Political Risk Ends by Formation of National Government" it published the following statement:

"The week has ended with the birth of the long-awaited National Government, and with its birth has ended the acute political crisis which had been prevailing in the last three months. Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister, has at last accepted its formation as urged upon by negotiators from the N.U.P. and Coalition parties."

"Wise counsel has at last prevailed, and the country has escaped an inevitable fate of split and disunity, which might have hampered her progress and jeopardized her national solidarity. Now everybody has drawn a sigh of relief after a long period of anxiety and uneasiness. The whole Sudan can now march forward as one solid body towards her national objectives, with no stumbling blocks of brambles on her way."

Formation of the new Government has cost six of the N.U.P. Ministers their portfolios, namely, Sayed Yahya El Fakhri, Minister of Social Affairs; Sayed Kader Hamam, Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power; Sayed Mohamed Ahmed El Murtadi, Minister of Local Government; Sayed Hassan Awa Falla, Minister of Agriculture; Sayed Muhammad El Bushi, Minister of Justice; and Sayed Philimon Majok, Minister of Mechanical Transport.

New Cabinet

The National Unionist Party members of the new Cabinet are:

Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Sayed Ibrahim El Murtadi, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supplies; Sayed Mubarak Zafroug, Minister of External Affairs and Justice; Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, Minister of Education; Sayed Amin El Sayed, Minister of Health; Sayed Hassan Tewik, Minister of Communications; and Sayed Buth Din, Minister of Animal Production.

Representatives from the Coalition parties who attain office are:

Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs; Sayed Abdulla Bey Khalil, Minister of Defence and Public Works; Sayed Bahgat Hamam, Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture; Sayed Zaki Ahabab, Minister of Social Affairs; Sayed Mohamed El Dini, Minister of Local Government; Sayed Benjamin El Dini, Minister of Mineral Resources; Sayed Simonsus Haysam, Minister of Mechanical Transport; and Sayed Yousif El Zaki, Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Bulgamm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Russia, wrote to Mr. Azhari in a message of congratulation on the attainment of Sudanese independence: "The Soviet Government expresses its willingness to establish with the Sudan diplomatic, consular, and trade relations, and to exchange diplomatic missions." Mr. Azhari replied: "The Sudan Sovereign Republic welcomes your readiness to establish diplomatic, consular, and commercial relations, which I reciprocate."

Diplomatic representation of the Sudan in Ethiopia is to be raised to the status of an embassy, as requested by the Emperor. The only other three capitals in which the Sudan has embassies are London, Washington, and Cairo. It is understood that representation in India and Russia may be by ambassadors.

Agreement has been reached between the Sudan on the one hand and Belgium, Indonesia, and the Yemen on the other that mutual representation shall be by Legations.

The Holy See has recognized the Republic of the Sudan. As a gesture of welcome, the first annual inscription of the Sudan to the Arab League (about £20,000) is to be paid by the other members in agreed proportions.

The Government of Czechoslovakia has offered to hold an industrial fair in Khartoum. The Government has agreed in principle.

The Hungarian Minister of Economic Affairs, Commercial Attaché at the Hungarian Embassy, has been visiting Khartoum.

Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, Minister of Water in the Government of Kenya, arrived in Khartoum recently to convey the congratulations of the Aga Khan on the attainment of Sudanese independence. He was accompanied by his family, including his educational adviser, Mr. J. G. K. Khan, Mr. A. Vasani, owner of cotton ginneries in Uganda, and Mr. S. K. Indian journalist who has been travelling in East Africa to study race relations, and Mr. J. G. K. Khan, who was on the Sudan Labour Office staff from 1930 to 1952. The delegation went on to Cairo to see the Aga Khan.

Sudan and the High Dam

Claims of East Africa Reserved

WHEREAS THE SUDAN was scarcely mentioned in the reports in United Kingdom newspapers until it was announced that agreement had been reached between the Egyptian Government and the World Bank mission under Mr. Eugene Black in regard to a loan for initial work on the Aswan High Dam, during the last few days there have been some references to an assumption that the money will not be paid until Egypt and the Sudan have reached a basis of agreement on the division of the Nile waters.

On Monday *The Times* published a message from its Khartoum correspondent saying that disappointment was felt there at the inability of Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, either to visit the Sudan or receive in Cairo a Sudanese delegation, "in spite of repeated requests", and the *Manchester Guardian* gave prominence to a telegram from Khartoum which discussed the "Sudan's concern over Nasser's Pyramids".

There has been no official statement about the terms arranged between Colonel Nasser and Mr. Eugene Black, but it is generally assumed that the bank will lend about 200m. dollars, one-half of the foreign exchange costs foreseen. The United Kingdom and the United States have intimated their willingness in principle to lend up to \$130m. jointly, and are regarded sympathetically further loans if necessary. Other countries, however, notably France and West Germany, have shown a desire to participate in the financing.

Inquiries believed to be well informed, it is suggested that the World Bank has put Egypt's total present credit-worthiness at \$100m. and that the provisional offer of a loan of that amount is conditional on the country not contracting other large debts. If that should prove to be the case, other foreign help would have to take the form of grants.

East African Claims

H.M. Government has informed the Governments of Egypt and the Sudan that additional supplies of water from Lake Victoria are considered to be a matter of vital importance to the East African territories for the development of irrigated agriculture.

Announcing this in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Mr. Stapledon, Chief Secretary, said that the British Government had made clear their wish to reserve their rights to negotiate with Egypt and the Sudan on behalf of the territories at an appropriate time for an agreed share in the water.

Mr. J. H. Baker, a non-official member, asked if Government would consider conserving and utilizing the portion of the Territory's water supply which were draining away into Lake Victoria and the Nile, to which Mr. Stapledon replied that the rights of the Territory had been taken into account.

In the Kenya Legislature Mr. Blundell, Minister for Territory, said that the High Dam at Aswan would have discussions in Kenya. "It is fantastic," he declared, "that 3,000 miles away we are yet vitally affected by decisions made in Egypt."

The Foreign Ministry of Ethiopia announced in Addis Ababa last week development of the Aswan Dam and the great expansion of Ethiopian trade made new supplies of power necessary, and a large number of technical courses of water courses have been in train for some years, and that the Government would shortly invite international tenders for various hydro-electric irrigation and agricultural projects.