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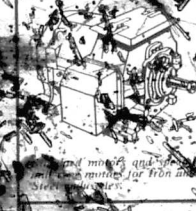
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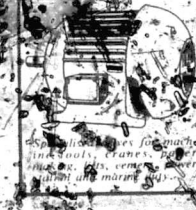
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Founder and Editor  
S. S. JOELSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONSIDERABLE SPACE in this issue is occupied by letters from readers in Kenya who have, partially or in full, misunderstood our attitude to current political controversies in that country. We take the strange course of blaming our Editor for the alleged fact that many Europeans in the Colony are so incapable of understanding the words that they regard *East Africa and Rhodesia* as a supporter of the Federal African Party. We challenge anyone to quote, in its proper context, of course, any passage from any leading article which can be so interpreted. The fact is that it is difficult to define the E.A.P. position with brevity for different spokesmen have given explanations which do not tally. Some members conceive it to be liberal and moderate and some depict it, in reactions and extravagant terms, as a letter representative of the liberal element, given its epitome, which would be acceptable to many Kenyans who have no intention of joining the party, but his four-point summary would be considered much too reasonable by some people who have been most prominent in the movement. The general election being only five months away, an E.A.P. manifesto must be expected shortly and then, and not until then, can there be satisfactory discussion of this new element in Kenyan politics.

Mr. W. Martin, a prospective candidate and member of the United Country Party, explains why they will not stand under its banner. The basic reason, he says, is that there cannot be a party which has a definite political policy in Kenya. The United U.C.P. was formed for the specific purpose of standing as a party. Its first manifesto issued in July 1953 called for the adherence of all Europeans who are willing to show that it is possible to meet the matter what colour their

skin, to live together to create a united country. (It nevertheless denied membership to Africans, Arabs, and Asians, thereby revealing *ab initio* a vital conflict between precept and practice.) Its latest brochure, issued in May of last year, declared that "existing members of the party in Legislative Council would have to stand in the general election on the U.C.P. ticket." But it then proceeded to hedge, saying "the attitude should be one of support for the party's policy rather than for the party itself in certain constituencies it might be advised to do so." It overemphasized the party aspect. Yet it appeared for some time on the argument that "the people's only real solution to Kenya's problems can be achieved only if the party has the numerical strength to safeguard your interests." Mr. Martin, who has declined to stand as a U.C.P. candidate, was then a member of the management committee. If members of the committee do not see the National Party as others have expected to rally to it, the first words of a party's life is evidently not to be in the printed in the normal way.

Another point, touching an aspect of Mr. Martin's view, is that the election of a Legislative Council of a majority members of one party would not enable that party to take over the Government. It is unconvincing because if every one of the courteous European Unconquered Members were of the same party, they would still not be able to form the Government - for the very good reason that the Constitution was constructed on lines which would prevent so unwise a result. It would be unwise on racial, economic, social, and other grounds. Consider only the practical point that the days past in which Europeans, however capable and whether officials or non-officials, or a combination of officials and non-officials, would be populating the Government. Not long

ago all the European Elected Members did for a while accept Mr. Blundell's leadership. Who in Kenya would now suggest that it would have been advantageous to the Colony if that circumstance had put the Government into the hands of the Elected Members? Nothing would have been better calculated to excite African racialism — or to emphasise the schism in European political circles which quickly revealed itself and deprived Mr. Blundell of his position as leader.

The comment of the *Kenya Weekly News*, which we have quoted in full, does not fairly summarise our criticisms in recent years — assuredly far from any wish to mislead, but perhaps partly because the Editor's note was written hurriedly and carelessly. Certainly because the article could not have been fulfilled in such restricted space. The first assumption is that a newspaper with a policy which a politician has adopted ought logically to express that policy in his claim to leadership. We do not accept that proposition, for many men who are useful in a team have not the qualities which make a good captain. If so, happens, however, that for a considerable period after Mr. Blundell's election as leader of the European Elected Members we did support him with reservation, and not until we had been driven to the conclusion that his vacillation and procrastination seriously endangered the cause which he proclaimed, and made inevitable a deep split in the European political front, did we begin to criticise his inaction. Our prophecies have, in happily, been justified by events. We were, with reluctance, in the discharge of a duty which could not honestly be evaded, and initially in the hope that Mr. Blundell might be encouraged to stand firm on his own terms, or necessary resigning rather than compromising. But, telling himself that of course he was not yet secretly in the saddle, he wavered. We wrote the such a resolution at the outset would date from the day of his position, not strengthen the destroy the unity of the European Elected Members, and foster opposition with the wrong and throughout the country. That is exactly what has happened.

How then could a commentator with an claim to responsibility continue to present Mr. Blundell as a leader whom Kenya could

follow with confidence? Our contemporary critics — for attacks on Mr. Blundell's leadership for failure to hold the support of those of his colleagues who advocate a policy that differs from his own. What it does not take into account is that those differences have developed since he forfeited the faith of a majority of those who had accepted his leadership. Bold and consistent leadership would, we hold, have prevented that development, which has bitterly disappointed many of Mr. Blundell's former admirers. Though he had been in public life for only a short period, he was elected leader because he was seen to possess some of the requisite qualities and because no other acceptable choice was available. That put him in an exceptionally strong position, and if he had taken the wise stand that his election must imply acceptance of the main parts of his policy, the result would have been far happier from Kenya's standpoint and his own.

By temporizing from the start, he created the impression that he could be easily scared, and that encouraged those who disliked parts of his programme to press him to compound further with Hallmarks of his tenets which he was Leadership. His recent Nairoi showed with exceptional clarity the consequences of that course. Small wonder that it is being widely said in Kenya that in that he wrote speech in best over backwards to appease reactionary opinion. It may now be too late for Mr. Blundell to set on the principle which he besought him to adopt years ago, and which President Truman has just enunciated in the simple assertion that a good politician with nerve and a programme that carries can win in the face of the stiffest opposition. Mr. Blundell has had the right ideas. What he has lacked has been the nerve, the nerve to seal all of his convictions, the nerve to go down fighting rather than compromise on fundamentals, the nerve which is a hallmark of true leadership.

**Some Points Worth Noting**

If it had not been for the Kenya Regiment and the King's African Rifles, Kenya would have been in a very sorry plight in the early days of Mau Mau. — Lieut. General Sir W. Athbury, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa.

One out of every three European males in employment in Southern Rhodesia is working in industry, probably the highest proportion in the world. — Mr. Gordon Hagg, writing in the *Financial Review*.

## Notes By The Way

### Crooks Tour

THE CROOKS' TOUR OF ENGLAND which the Communist leaders are about to make — for that is the phrase in which many people are indicating their opinion of the visit — is certainly regarded by the representatives of Soviet Russia as an excellent opportunity for propaganda and, finally certainly, they have Africa and Asia very much in mind. If sections of the public in this country give them demonstrative welcomes and the Communists and fellow travellers in our midst will try to stimulate such hysteria — it will be recorded by newsreel cameras and the films will be shown to tens of millions of people in many parts of the world. If the cameras do not supply what these insatiable guests require, their minions in Moscow will not hesitate to make the necessary cuts or additions, so that large numbers of dives may be given the impression that the English masses, far from being the steady, sober, freedom-loving folk whom we know them to be, are warm admirers of the bloodiest tyranny which the world has known, not excepting even that contrived by Hitler and his contemptible associates.

### Anti-British Propaganda

THE INVITATIONS to Krushchev and Bulganin were probably given without any thought of the damage which may be done in Africa and Asia (and of course elsewhere), but the leaders of this paper are not likely to be so naive. They will recognize that the Russians will make full use of this opportunity to increase their anti-British activities in the Middle East, by no means least in Egypt and the Sudan. From the Communist standpoint nothing could be better than this visit at this time — which suggests that a reversal of good from the British standpoint in Stephen King-Hall has suggested our ought not to be regarded, not only as a series of social relations, but as an operation of political warfare which the Soviet leaders must not be allowed to win. But the visit in which the Malenkov visit was handed this is to encourage confidence that King-Hall will be taught the lesson of their lives — as they might, without any breach of the normal courtesies.

### Test of the Budget

BEFORE THIS YEAR leaves the printer, Macmillan will have introduced his budget and the real test of which will be its effect upon public opinion in this country and abroad — the value of sterling. That and nothing else is the challenge, one which H.M. Government has so long failed to meet. If confidence in the pound is not restored, how the foreign exchanges will once more move against us, overseas trade prospects will be further damaged and inflation will be aggravated. At the end of the year the value of sterling will be half its value and only the other day the value of the pound sterling was said to be two-thirds of what it was the result of the British people, as they have increased our output by 20% and our foreign trade by 50% and profits are more numerous and sounder, the cost of living has risen so sharply, still we add debt to debt and poll tax, a living standard for one on highly preferential terms. The country is being increasingly from other countries to buy their prices are lower than their deliveries. Quality

### Value of Sterling

THE BRITISH BIRTH of our competitors in world trade are working harder and outstripping them. The staggering recovery of Germany and the wonderful

progress made in war-damaged Holland, Italy, France and Japan is due above all to a greater readiness to work hard. Whereas United Kingdom exports rose last year by 6% while our imports increased almost 12%, exports from Western Germany rose 10% and those from Japan no less than 24%. For the first three months of this year the United Kingdom showing was still worse, the rise being only 4%, a rate of increase which was described as "unsatisfactory" in the official Economic Survey for 1955. In the second half of last year the adverse balance of payments was running at a rate of more than £200m. a year, which according to the Government, the minimum requirement is a surplus exceeding £300m. It is surprising that in such circumstances there should be widespread mistrust of British money, not least in many countries within the sterling area. More than half the overseas trade of the world is done in sterling and it is therefore imperative that there should be faith in its future.

### Funds for Africa

HOPE WITH RISE, therefore, the budget encourages confidence in the currency, but measures which will encourage greater output generally are also urgently necessary. Many trade union and socialist leaders who insist that immigrants have not been willing to declare their public bias against the Government itself, given such poor leadership it might well receive valuable support from patriotic Labour leaders if it were now seen to be in earnest. It has the courage to embark upon a serious campaign of economy, Government expenditure, and to be determined to save and promote a powerful savings drive, partially for the purpose of helping to lend more to the Commonwealth and Europe. Many of the most influential Socialists want to see greater increased investment in British Africa.

### Ceylon and East Africa

HOW WILL EAST AFRICA be affected by the establishment of a Government under the leadership of a leader who has described himself a republican and described the withdrawal of Britain as and final bases as "imperialist"? Mr. Bandaranaike, a graduate of Oxford University and a barrister, the new Prime Minister, neutralised the Nehru line and he may follow the lead of India in deciding that his country shall remain within the Commonwealth — especially as many people in Ceylon consider the Commonwealth a necessary protection against the Indian imperialism which Nehru encourages but denies, and which the People's United Party in Ceylon has studiously ignored for electoral purposes.

### Memorandum of Base

IT IS WELL KNOWN that the highly important naval base in Ceylon will be allowed to continue to function to the defence of freedom on Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom cannot possibly disregard the risks inherent in the new situation. Here are those who are looking for an alternative base of operations. It has been pointed out in Ceylon must surely change the administrative view of Mombasa which, in last was proved to be of immense naval importance, and the prospect of increased use of Mombasa for defence purposes must enhance the likelihood of the establishment of an oil refinery in East Africa may also be a

commercially from the unimpaired development of Ceylon, especially the attracting investment by local and foreign companies which will be disinclined to increase their stake in Ceylon.

Centenary

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago John Mitchell, Henry Tempelley, William Darr, and Henry Carter founded the firm in which has developed into a paper manufacturing Co., Ltd., the well-known shipping forwarding agents of the name, belonging to the Mitchell-Cotts group. The centenary was marked by a reception at the Savoy Hotel last week, when Mr. F. W. Carter, a son of one of the founders, and now in his

88th year, was an honoured guest. In the middle of the 19th century the firm's owned 18 vessels, their mail and steam, including four steamers of more than 1,000 tons, quite a size for those days and they operated regular services between this country and Penang, India, and the China sea. In addition, many other activities, the company now act as London brokers for the Clan Line Harbours joint service of Port Sudan, the Red Sea and the main East African ports. A service which dates back to 1846, since then it has made a considerable contribution to the development of the territories. Mr. Harold C. Drayton, chairman of the Mitchell-Cotts group, also received the guest of the evening, recently spent a week in Nairobi in his way back from one of his visits to South Africa.

### Lord Milverton on Some of Africa's Major Problems

#### Impossibility of Basic in Vocational and Character Training

HAVING as my AIM to be an expert — or even an anthropologist — but being merely an administrative amateur I have to use the conclusions of the specialists. It seemed to me best to adopt the synthetic approach, taking the gifts of the great authorities who have devoted fruitful lives to the study of the problems faced beneath the innocuous title of this address. The *Realities of African Civilization*. I have tried to make here and there of their conclusions, and what I do say is neither doctrinaire nor original.

From the authorities from Malawi, Sri Lanka, Dr. Batters, Mr. Oldham, and many others I have gleaned much information which will, I hope, give some clarity to the picture I want to present. So far, I am about to say is intended to be devoted to the African or inspired by anyone, there is no sympathy with the difficulties and aspirations.

When we begin with education, the question arises, is the African able to absorb by the European form of higher education, and if he gets it, where and to what purpose is he going to use it? Obviously this depends on the economic, political, and social pattern envisaged for the country concerned; and Africa contains a wide variety of people and diversity of cultures.

The relatively homogeneous areas of the Gold Coast and Nigeria are so different from the multi-racial areas of West Central and South Africa. It is interesting to note that the education in the African has advanced furthest in the South Africa.

#### South Africa's Lead

I have been reading a most illuminating article *Opium*, the quarterly magazine of the Anglo American Corporation, by Dr. Mallerbe, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal. He tells us that in the Union, practically all European, Asiatic, and Coloured children of school age are receiving education, and that a little more than half of the African children of school age are at school.

For the Indian population in South Africa, 10 times as much per head is spent by the Union Government on their education as for the Coloured, and four times as high a percentage of the Indian population in South Africa goes to universities in India.

Let us look at the African figure. There are 1,200,000 non-Europeans at school and college, and of these 35,000 are receiving secondary education and 2,500 university education. Unless there is a big reservoir of pupils at the secondary stage for universities to draw on, it is impossible to find a big enough pro-

portion of first grade standards at the university. For the provision for higher education is too heavily and costly. In this connection, one's mind turns inevitably to the ambition of Eastern Nigeria to have its own university, in addition to the one at Ibadan on Western Nigeria.

In the Union there are four university colleges at Makerere, Khartoum, Abidjan and Accra, which had in the last year for which full statistics are available, 160,000 students to serve a population of 38 million Africans. In South Africa, the five university institutions had in 1954 some 8,300 non-European students serving a population of 3,500,000.

The South African Education Statistics gave figures up to 1954 showing the educational position. The rate of enrolment at school for non-Europeans in 1954 was 122 per cent of Standard 10, compared with 85 per cent in 1949, and an increase of 4,300 a year. 458,000 non-Europeans, or an equivalent standard with an increase of 12,000 a year and 1,064 Africans with a university degree, the increase being about 200 a year.

There were 4,127,000 Africans aged 15 and over in the 1954 census. The educational qualifications were Standard VIII, 26.07 per 1,000; Certificate, 1.15 per 1,000; matriculation or equivalent, 1.52 per 1,000; university degree, 0.26 per 1,000.

#### If Matriculation Were a Degree

If these figures, for the sake of comparison of South Africa with the rest of the world, are to be taken as a standard, and if the standard were that of a university degree, the percentage of the population would qualify for a degree, fewer than 1,000 Africans would qualify for a university degree.

It is not easy to see adequate quality, and it is not necessary to say that it is possible in their training to produce successful African students. It is not necessary to say that it is possible to have a good standard of education in Africa. It is not necessary to say that it is possible to have a good standard of education in Africa. It is not necessary to say that it is possible to have a good standard of education in Africa.

The market for the African university student is limited. The British colonial education system absorbed most of the further education of the non-Europeans. It has a different and different pool. Old colonial countries are trying to discontinue their own universities, and the new ones are not yet established.

In the Gold Coast, the first step is to set up a reserve force of leaders, and at least the acceptance of the reserve force has led against the colonial system. The reserve force has to be a reserve force, and it is not possible because only so can they have a reserve force. The reserve force is not possible because only so can they have a reserve force. The reserve force is not possible because only so can they have a reserve force.

*Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address last week to the Royal African Society.*

... are made the product of their culture. Africa, therefore, is a unique culture with unique customs, but there are certain common characteristics which define the quality of African character. These are: when approached, distributed, and resources are traded, development over the centuries to enable men to live together in groups without any artificiality. Often the African is most at home in the shadows of human life, the individual is a creature of the group, and the group is a creature of the individual.

**Modern Ways of Thought**

In Europe, the child is encouraged to think things out for himself, to find out some general principle, and so to achieve intellectual existence. In Africa, on the other hand, the child is inculcated with a sense of continuity, of common sense, of social responsibility, and of a sense of duty. The child is not free to do as he pleases, but is trained to do as he is told. The child is not free to do as he pleases, but is trained to do as he is told. The child is not free to do as he pleases, but is trained to do as he is told.

The African has a tradition of power to look critically at himself and the world. In the past, the world is or was a place where the strong considered no rights. He was a man of power, and he was a man of power. He was a man of power, and he was a man of power. He was a man of power, and he was a man of power.

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**Newly Born Egotists**

The new African system has not been accepted in the rest of the world; it has not been accepted in the rest of the world. It has not been accepted in the rest of the world. It has not been accepted in the rest of the world. It has not been accepted in the rest of the world.

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habits and customs of the people. Housing, food, sanitation, even climate, are all concerned. But when all the rates of increase in human numbers must exceed the rate of production or, as in India, every fresh advance in production will be nullified by the increase in population.

More and more education of the right kind is needed. Tribal education, religious, economic, and social obligations were all part of one complex of beliefs and duties. By attacking witchcraft and polygamy and beliefs in sorcery, we destroyed the traditions and customs which normally guided conduct.

African education suffers especially from the hands of the environment, which hampers instead of adding to the effectiveness of the work. What is taught in school is not what they see practiced in village life. Too often the result is education incomplete by any standard, and out of touch with the village life of the literate person and unprepared to do a job, even a desk job, well.

**Impossibility of Haste**

The appalling cost of the education needed to qualify the bulk of Africans for participation in the life of a modernized State emphasizes the impossibility of haste. The primary duty of educated Africans is to throw their eyes and most of all their hands into the vocational training and most of all training of character. The teaching of the right way of doing things cannot be achieved in a generation.

In many territories, the only unity is that imposed by the administrative machinery. A real sense of unity of the nature of the village is not to be found. Further, the rural population is of many different castes. They have been left behind in the process of development. They have been left behind in the process of development. They have been left behind in the process of development.

The African has a tribal custom — supported by tradition and religious belief. The basis was punishment for a crime imposed by the ancestors. The African has a tribal custom — supported by tradition and religious belief. The basis was punishment for a crime imposed by the ancestors. The African has a tribal custom — supported by tradition and religious belief.

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**Nationalism and Patriotism**

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# Target Dates for Self-Government in Tanganyika

## British Protest Ignored by United Nations Trusteeship Council

DESPISE STRONG UNITED KINGDOM PROTESTS, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations has adopted a recommendation in favour of a set of target dates which would eventually lead the British administered trust territory of Tanganyika to self-government.

Speaking in the debate on the proposal, the United Kingdom delegate Sir Alan Burns said that it would only result in controversy, and that the colonies or understand the motives of those delegations. He sought to provoke a free-headed clash with the Administering Authority. The time-tables for political development were impossible to fix, or they could rest on nothing more than guess-work, and were therefore quite unnecessary. He also urged exceptions to the general principle of the Administering Authority. The opinion that target dates "could tend to add to an atmosphere of misunderstanding and confidence in which the Territory would be able to move ahead more rapidly than the monition."

What right was there for the Council to impose such a target date in the absence of confidence in the Administering Authority?

"This implication is a barefaced one," he said. The motives behind the proposal might be to provide a basis for those who would exert direct pressure on the Administering Authority.

The United States also supported the recommendation, saying that it did not believe in laying down long-range time-limits but that intermediate target dates could give a sense of purpose and direction to peoples who were on their way to the final goal of self-government and independence.

He added that the colony had a better record than the United Kingdom in leading dependent peoples to self-government, and that his delegation had complete confidence in the Administering Authority in Tanganyika. However, in such fields as the widening of responsibility and the appointment of Africans to posts of responsibility, the Government encourage the Territory to a stronger sense of purpose.

Mr. Rikki Jaipal (India) described the proposal as "modest." He noted any lack of confidence in Britain. In his view, there was no reason to speak of a collision of the Council's views with the Administering Authority.

Mr. Jean Bagues (France) said that his delegation would vote against the recommendations because it was "absolutely senseless" to attempt to set deadlines for political advancement.

The United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, China, Guatemala, Haiti, India and the United States and Russia supported the recommendations. The motion was opposed by France, Belgium, Greece, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia. Italy abstained.

The self-government proposal appears among the recommendations in the report of a Drafting Committee appointed by the Trusteeship Council early last month. The chairman was Mr. B. Gerig of the United States, and his colleagues were drawn from the New Zealand, Burmese and Indian delegations.

They were instructed to prepare in the light of the recommendations of the General Assembly, recommendations concerning the question of self-government and general advancement. The committee also made a brief outline of conditions in the Territory for inclusion in the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly next November.

On the question of self-government, the committee said the suggestion made by the United Nations Visiting Mission of 1954 that a final time-limit should be established for the attainment of independence, which, it believed, could be achieved in less than 20 years. Within such a time-limit the mission thought should be possible to set intermediate targets and dates for phases of development.

### Great Britain Will Not Accept Time Table

The Administering Authority (Great Britain) replied that it has been unable to agree that a time-table should be fixed for successive phases of a national development, and that its policy was that the constitutional development of Tanganyika should be by stages, the ground being consolidated and the future reviewed in the light of experience gained before a further important stage was undertaken.

The Tanganyika Administration also disagreed that a time-table would be fixed. That would be impractical, it contended, for the harmonious development of political institutions corresponding to the diverse stages of economic and social evolution. The Administration stated that it was impossible to determine two essential requirements for self-government to be achieved: namely, when the Territory would possess a large enough body of people with education, discipline and experience to repair economic responsibility and possessing and deserving of the confidence of the majority of the people, and when the Territory would be sufficiently developed economically to provide adequate funds for the Government, including the public services.

If a date were fixed, it would of necessity be arbitrary and would not take into account political instability, and that might furthermore appoint many appointments, and would also cause many to be developed agencies, authorities, to assume that they had been appointed before they were ready to take their place on the side of the more advanced.

### Erroneous Assumption

The suggestion that Tanganyika could achieve self-government in less than 20 years, based on an erroneous assumption of the people's capacity of development, the Administration said, implied that if such a time-table were adopted, it would mean that self-government must be administrative or economic, both of which would leave power in a largely non-African hands. The Trusteeship Council disregarded the advice of the Administration, and instead recommends it to indicate such successive intermediate goals and dates for economic, social and education fields as self-governing conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

It holds that a more precise statement of manner in which the United Kingdom would achieve self-governing a stronger sense of purpose and direction in achieving this goal, and that such a time-table would tend to induce an atmosphere of understanding and confidence in which the Territory would be able to move ahead more rapidly and harmoniously.

The report mentions the fact that the British Administration in Tanganyika has been "pleased" with satisfaction that the Administering Authority has pursued a policy directed towards establishing harmonious relationships and effective collaboration among the various communities, and that Africans through the recent constitutional reforms have been given an increased part in the management of public affairs and are also participating in a greater measure in other spheres of the Territory's life.

The report mentions the fact that the Council's pleasure that the new Legislative Council has functioned satisfactorily and its debates have been marked by a liberal-minded approach to problems. These developments have been noted for the next

step in constitutional development when they will be elected on a universal franchise.

East non-officials of the Executive Council now concern themselves with certain Government departments is also planned with approval with a rider that this will lead to gradual transformation of the Executive Council into a purely administrative body.

In the question of local elections, the Council is 'happy to note that the Government's policy of widening public opinion against racial issues is progressing, and particularly that the previous racial classification of hospital beds has been replaced by a racial grading system.

The Council is confident that the Administration will continue to maintain a vigilant attitude so that the prevalence of racial discrimination will disappear from the lives of the inhabitants of the Territory. Appreciation is recorded by the Administration for the efforts to improve the status of the women in the Territory.

**Praise for Tanganyika Government**

In regards universal suffrage and direct elections, the Council adopted a recommendation recognizing the continued efforts of the Administration to introduce the elective franchise for the election of representatives to various local government institutions. It also approves the steps taken to establish an electoral law for municipal elections. These measures, the Trusteeship Council trusts, will facilitate the establishment of a system of universal suffrage based on a common roll in both the central and local government bodies.

The recommendation on local government "notes with satisfaction that a local council established under the Local Government Ordinance, has functioned successfully on a non-racial basis."

Attention is given to the attention paid to the training of local government personnel, especially established residential training schools in the Territory and overseas, in the belief that the basis of democratic local government is essential to the stability of the country. The Council welcomes the growth of democratic local autonomy now enjoyed by the local authorities, believing this will give an added sense of responsibility to these bodies, whose bodies now total a sizeable cadre in relation to the central bodies of the Territory. Reference is made to the Societies Ordinance of 1954, which requires political and other organizations to be registered or to secure exemption from registration; to amendments to the penal code of offences involving acts of discontent and ill-will for political purposes; and to regulations of the participation of civil servants in political organizations. On these points the Council adopted the following recommendation:

"While appreciating the explanation of the Administering Authority of the enforcement of these regulations in order to protect the public from exploitation and to promote the growth of political organizations and societies on democratic lines, the Council hopes that extreme care and caution will be taken in the application of the Societies Ordinance and other regulations in order that there may be no suspicion that the free development of political consciousness and organization is being impeded in the Territory."

**Substantial Economic Progress**

Commenting on the "substantial progress achieved in the economic field," the Council recalls its earlier recommendations on the provision of loans to African farmers. While agreeing that loan facilities are available, it considers that they do not appear to have been drawn upon to the extent they might, and suggests that the Administering Authority seek ways and means of encouraging Africans to use these facilities.

"Continued interest" is expressed in the development of projects to engage Africans in such economic enterprises as the Mwakanda Water Supply Corporation, the Bena wattle scheme, and the tannery and paper schemes at the recently started Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation.

The Administration's efforts to foster the co-operative movement and to increase African production of food and cash crops are also noted. The continuing success of the co-operative movement is seen as "one of the most effective means for enabling the indigenous inhabitants to participate to a greater degree in the economic life of the Territory."

The Council praises the manner in which co-operative societies are extending their activities to the processing and marketing of agricultural produce, but considers that there is room for increased activity in the consumer field.

In its recommendation on educational advancement, the Council urges the Administration "progressively to establish inter-racial schools and to unify the educational systems of the Territory." The Administration has explained that separate schools for racial groups exist because it believes that primary schools should be related to the social and home environments, that young children should be taught in their mother tongue, that the education system should be unified from the top, and that non-Africans to a very large extent support the education of their children. The Council commends the schools and a special education trust, but such a system, the Council argues, "consti-

tutes a barrier to the development of a unified and integrated society."

Another recommendation is that the Administering Authority should be satisfied that substantial progress has been made in regard to African schools, and a recommendation that the last year of the 10-year plan (1947-1956) of primary school enrolment was exceeded at the beginning of the year.

The Council is disturbed, however, at the large number of children leaving school before completing the primary course, and that only a relatively small percentage go on to the middle and high schools, and much smaller percentage to the secondary schools. It further recommends that the Administering Authority continue to consider the establishment of an institution of advanced studies.

**Heavy Toll of Mau Mau Terrorists**

**Number Halved in Six Months**

LIEUTENANT GENERAL W. LADYMAN, G.O.C. in East Africa, said in a recent broadcast from Nairobi: —

"It is now about six months since I made a short broadcast on the emergency. In that time we have reduced the number of terrorists from about 3,200 to something like 1,500.

Six months ago aggressive acts by Mau Mau against people were running at an average of 20 a month, almost all against our own people in the reserves. Today they average about one a month. They have acted against property, have shown a similar attitude to the case of stocks, and a number of thefts last October as in a week, with an average net loss of stock of 40. Today the figure is half that in each case. In the case of thefts a week with an average net loss of 20 heads. So terrorist activities are having less and less effect on the normal life of most people in the colony, except the affected tribes themselves, and represent a comparatively small disturbance of law and order.

"You may well say then, 'Why not relax and declare the emergency over?' The answer is that, although the actual threat to life and property has been reduced, the threat remains as long as there are still a number of the original fanatical Mau Mau leaders and witches who might provide a rallying point for further trouble. Moreover, at this stage we have to be continually alert to prevent the growth of an underground Mau Mau movement, assuming its aims less violent but extremely dangerous means."

"The terrorist leaders and witch-doctors have been telling their followers that all they have to do is to hold off for a little longer and the emergency will be over, and then they will be able to return quietly to their homes. We must now let this happen. We must see that this 'peace' movement is completely and thoroughly stamped out and discredited in the eyes of their own people.

**Task Must Be Completed**

"What means that we must finish off the leaders and the witch-doctors. There are many ways in which we can try to do this, but we are assuming the worst, and we must continue to make life so difficult and dangerous for the terrorist that he is forced to leave the move and run risk in order to get his food."

"With the continuance of food deprivation and close control of the population, I shall get on with the operations very much the same times as we have done in the past over the last six months. We shall continue to get a good thing out of it. There are a number of things we must do in order to mark the terrorists, keep them under control, and inflict casualties. Every contact leads to the possibility of other contacts and produces information which is of great use in some case, the terrorist, if captured or intercepted, can be used as a means to contact the rest of the gang or other gangs."

"In all these operations intelligence becomes of ever increasing importance. As a high priority must be given to intelligence organization, we need the best men there, and we are doing all we can to get them and keep them."

"In conclusion, I say: 'Do not relax your vigilance. There are still small groups of desperate elements, and we must see to it that this final stage of the emergency is not marred by any incident which is causing serious concern.'"

## East Africa's Early History Needs Investigation

Sir Mortimer Wheeler on the Value of Archaeology

WHETHER OTHER PEOPLE like to see us are still an Imperial and Colonial Power of considerable stature, or whether responsibility for the welfare of many millions of segregated peoples. That our responsibility will long continue in this simple and familiar form is less than likely, but the foreseeable demise of colonialism emphasizes our responsibility while it lasts. It is our responsibility for the wise and final preparation of more or less adolescent children before they set upon their own life's task in the history of civilization has exceeded that which now confronts us.

Our path is the story one of preparing minds of very varying capacities and traditions for intelligent living in a rapidly changing complex world. The strain of it will be unimaginable.

World-values imply a drastic re-focusing of the minds of a large proportion of the world's population if we are to live with anything approaching mutual understanding, and the process of re-focusing implies a balanced three-dimensional education comprising the past, the present, and the future. In spite of much serious and sometimes successful endeavour on the part of well-intentioned missionaries, scientists, and administrators, the re-focusing of our Colonial peoples has been unequal. There has been much book-reading and not a little brain-wracking, but something very much more is still to be done and quickly.

### Best Core for African Education

A quarter of a century ago Dr. Julian Huxley gave thought to the then-existing condition of education in East Africa, and made a number of interesting comments, some of which fall into line with those of more official surveys. He came to the conclusion that "biology and geography make the best central core for the academic side of Native African education."

It all boils down to focus. Of course, Huxley knows that. He goes on to declare that "biology will begin with nature-study of familiar animals and plants, but also the nature-study of the human body. Geography will be largely physical and social geography."

A man or woman or man does not exist in a vacuum, but only has meaning in relation to its environment. History is odd, "is probably not suitable as the key subject, the core. It is more remote from life, and the teaching of it the book-learning attitude and the ritual of academic handling are more difficult to favour."

"Yes, 'History' is too often of the wrong sort, taken from life. The other day beside the Indian Ocean I heard a white British African police boss, smartly uniformed in a white tunic and red puttees, carefully playing 'There'll always be an England while there's a country lane.' What an incongruously ironic nation we are! At most, we focus through a monocle."

It is this, the profit in 1931 few branches of knowledge have developed more significantly than the study of man's past environment, a precedent extension into the archaeological field, and has begun to give it a new and vivid three-dimensional quality. Today it packages of biology, geography and indeed of other sciences, and the progress of its nature over previous approaches. Presently under-

stood and applied, it is helping us at last to appreciate something of the sage, the human activities, materially and intellectually, to focus it in its lengthening perspective.

### Man's Knowledge of Himself

The primal step in man's progress towards an understanding of himself is some knowledge of the pit from which he was dug, some comprehension of the human and natural forces that have gone to his making, some intelligent sense of inheritance. In addition to their elementary biology and geography, our East African protégés, if they are to maintain a balance in their impetuously expanding outlook, must know a great deal more about themselves, their ancestry, and their historical and archaeological environment than anyone knows at present.

It is a not very creditable reflection that our ignorance of East African history and archaeology today matches our ignorance of East African geography a century ago, before the first explorers got to work on it. It is still impossible to write an intelligent account of the peoples and cultures which in the past two or three thousand years have led their way in the past of this very considerable slice of the map and variously contributed to its kaleidoscopic human problem.

The Colonial Office recently invited the British Academy to appoint a representative committee to advise the Secretary of State in regard to the antiquities and record of the territories under his control. That committee has been considering our responsibility for historical research in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

Parallel with this new interest at home, there has been a new stirring in the at least of these territories. In Kenya, apart from the motive power carried out for many years by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, the Royal National Park, in the person of Mr. James Kirkman, have been excavating and conserving the ancient Arab city of Gedi, near Malindi, and have other projects in progress. Uganda has less to show, but its present Governor is actively interested in these matters and something will, I think, happen there.

Tanganyika has very recently evolved a new concern for its past and an Archaeological Society, like within the year, has been established in Dar es Salaam, where there is also an excellent little museum. Furthermore, the Tanganyika Government is wisely taking action, long overdue, for the recording and conservation of the remarkable rock paintings in the interior of the country. Not least, a provision has been made to house a school of Institute of History and Archaeology in a admirable building on the coast north of the capital.

### Four Great Civilizations

The Tanganyika Archaeological Society, headed by Sir Eldred Hitchcock, a few months ago invited my friend the Rev. Gervase Mathew, Balliol, and myself to visit East Africa to discuss various archaeological matters. It is with the permission which was granted last August that we are concerned. The primary and obvious starting-points are the East Coast, where four great historical civilizations have left their mark — the Graeco-Roman, the Persian, the Indian, and the Chinese, with the Arabs as the active "bummeers" of all this trafficking.

The historical problems of the hundreds and the lakes are every bit as important as, indeed in some far-reaching importance than, those of the cosmopolitan island. Nevertheless, we re-affirm the priority of the East Coast as a means of establishing by normal archaeological methods a key to the for the last two thousand years of the East Coast, once established along the coast. It is probably extended inland by overlapping stages at a time, with far-reaching results, of the Indian sub-continent.

With these factors in mind, Gervase Mathew and I roamed most of our time to the coastlands. Our thoughts were in the main, save for the unnamed Greek colonists, about the time of the Roman this way and the Roman way, the trading ports south of the Cape of Spices, secondary, and in some cases, the chronicles whose treasured scraps had been scattered here to the evidence of coins and other things from the Roman Empire. Surely, there is no other Europeans who take up the melancholy story of African exploitation six centuries later.

(To be continued)

Being a somewhat abbreviated version of a paper given in London by Sir Mortimer Wheeler to the Royal Empire Society. A fuller report will appear in the Society's journal.



# Letters from Kenya about Present Political Problems

## "East Africa and Rhodesia" and Mr. Michael Blundell

From Mrs. Elizabeth Gouldrey

There is only one point which I wish to take up from your somewhat lengthy editorial on note to my letter in your third paragraph which directed me to quote my passage from the leading article in which you criticized Mr. Blundell for working towards racial co-operation.

I would point out that I have never accused you of anything, but I said that many of Kenya's reactionary settlers have identified your opposition with their own, and concluded that your reasons for this opposition are likewise identical with theirs. That they are lacking in logic is hardly my fault, but I maintain that assertion is none the less true.

Coincidentally enough the evening before I saw your statement on my letter. It was the "You have only to read East Africa and Rhodesia to see how right we are to oppose Mr. Blundell." Mrs. Robinson obviously in complete agreement with us, and this from a woman of personality whose only criticism of Mr. Roberts and the F.I.P. is their preoccupation with provincial autonomy.

Doubtless the clarity with which you have now emphasized your attitude on this question has in their wishful thinking.

Nairobi  
Kenya Colours

Elizabeth Gouldrey

From Mrs. J. R. Martin

In your editorial note to Mrs. Gouldrey's letter published in your issue of March 15 you introduced an open secret that certain United Country Party candidates at the General Election may not stand under the party banner but as independents. From this you draw the entirely wrong conclusion that Mr. Blundell's colleagues would thereby be shown to lack the courage to hazard their political future on the principles which he and they have professed.

As a prospective candidate, my attitude is this. The United Country Party, although an extremely useful group working in support of a form of government based on the British Constitution, is not a political party in the British sense of the word; nor is there any party politics in Kenya's present stage of political development. To give only two reasons: the election of a majority of members of one party to the Legislative Council would not put that party into a position to take over the government of the country, and the election of a United Country Party member for a constituency places him on the Opposition benches in the Legislative Council opposing at present two U.C.P. ministers on the Government side.

I have therefore no regret of the fact that I therefore do not look upon the party as a suitable medium for fighting an election, particularly with the emergence of an "independent" group of candidates embracing the support of voters who while generally accepting the U.C.P. policy are opposed to parties. (Illogically, they blame the U.C.P. for their existence although the F.I.P. was first in the field.) I shall, however, make it quite clear that I support U.C.P. policies and am not afraid, as you suggest, to hazard my political future on these principles which the party has professed.

The issue at the next election is between those who advocate a form of coalition Government in which the three races participate, those who favour provincial autonomy, and some who seem to contemplate a step backwards to greater Colonial Office control. This issue should not be confused by resurrecting the sterile argument as to whether or not parties should have been formed.

Nairobi  
Kenya Colours

J. R. Martin

From Mrs. Joyce

It is a strange paradox, I am sure, one that is unintended by you, that in Kenya the greater supporters of the views expressed in your paper come from the ranks of the "white" attention and article writers. It is with the hard white extremist element that one hears agreement expressed in your recent attack on Mr. Blundell. It was from an avowed opponent of Mr. Blundell that I was recently given the sage advice to read your paper (in the hope that I might change my mind about one of his supporters). The fact that you were criticizing Mr. Blundell for not being liberal enough while his critics have alleged that he has been overhasty in his timing was immaterial. You were both joined in criticism of a man who is known as "organizing" crime.

I was therefore pleased to see in your editorial footnote to Mrs. Gouldrey's letter that you in fact support a policy of multi-racial co-operation. If this is so it was surely not your intention that articles and comments would be used as political weapons by his opponents to defeat Mr. Blundell at the next elections? Make no mistake, Mr. Blundell's opponents are not so because of any tardiness on Mr. Blundell's part to further the cause of racial co-operation, but rather from fear of the speed with which, if Mr. Blundell is returned to extensions to the Coalition Bill might be carried out.

I think my interpretation of the events leading up to the Lytton proposals misleading, to say the least. Mr. Lytton was not "driven" to impose his plans; indeed, without the agreement of the races, and without a majority agreement from the Europeans, no proposals could have been introduced. It was because Mr. Blundell backed the plan wholeheartedly and gave his full support that he did not lose the leadership of the majority of the European Elected Members. He would have kept the leadership only if he were less liberal than he was. It is hard to say how he should be blamed for the backs of the Elected Members belonging to the "black" group, are less honest in facing up to the realities of the situation in this country, or are perhaps more fearful of the future.

You may admit that he appears to have fallen between two stools, one of which must be toppled. On the one side, his bitter critics allege that he was privy to the Lytton proposals; that they were "leaked" to him; and that his one wish was to impose his country on to the sad stony slope of multi-racialism, with European extinction waiting at the bottom of the descent. On the other he is accused of a year of muddled thinking, weakness, vacillation, dilatoriness, and lack of robust liberal thought and action.

What would you say, avoiding the chances of orderly, peaceful development in this country and of any exten-

tion to the Lyttelton Plan. Mr. Blundell were to lose his next election? Is there another among the present Elected Members who would do as he has done—who would show European leadership to the other members? You will agree that there is not.

There is a concentration of effort from the anti-Lyttelton element to eliminate Mr. Blundell and to a much lesser degree, his followers. All their energies are concentrated on a two-pronged attack at the moment: (1) to win him over to a less liberal point of view, (2) to take any measures to discredit him in the eyes of his supporters that they may deem necessary to see that he is not re-elected.

At this particular juncture I would say that it was unwise to damage a cause you allege to support. Encouragement and enthusiasm are likely to make men bolder, but casting criticism can do nothing but harm, and it is a commodity of which Mr. Blundell has had a bountiful already.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi

FRANK RAY

Strictly speaking, this attack is three-pronged. The third aim is to split the liberals by forcing a wedge between Mr. Briggs and Mr. Blundell as to their private beliefs and public utterances, and thereby confusing the issue.

**From Mrs. J. S. Day**

SIR, I was struck by one phrase in the interesting letter which you published from Mrs. Coudrey, namely the reference to the reactionary views of the Federal Independence Party. This was a fair expression of personal opinion. Perhaps you will let me air mine.

Until a few months ago I was also of that opinion. That attitude coupled with the lack of policy or drive shown by the other parties or groups representing European political opinion in Kenya, prevented the taking of any interest in local politics. By sheer chance I happened to attend a public meeting of the F.I.P. I was astonished at their moderate views. I found that far from looking to the past, their policy was mainly concerned with the future, with ways and means to safeguard the European youth of Kenya. Above all, their policy of the past was a positive policy.

I can still remember Mrs. Coudrey and many other sincere and intelligent people of her opinion are in favour of the policy of the Federal Independence Party as I was myself some months ago. I suggest that it is the duty of such people to attend one of the many public and private meetings of the party which are now being held throughout Kenya. Briefly, the F.I.P. stands for:

- (1) The perpetual integrity of the White Highlands under European leadership;
- (2) Encouragement of reasonable political aspirations by both Africans and Asians;
- (3) Refusal to accept the principle that either Europeans or Africans should be ruled at any level by Asians;
- (4) A vision that Africans should be at liberty to develop and lead the European way of life in their own areas.

We seek to produce a practical alternative to multi-racial government as envisaged by the Lyttelton Plan, which we consider must ultimately drive the white settlers out of Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. J. S. DAY

Nairobi

**Comment of a Kenya News Editor**

An editorial note in the *Kenya Weekly News*, Nakuru, said:

"It is I suppose inevitable that Mr. Blundell should be the target both for those who claim that he is too liberal and for those who claim that he is not liberal enough. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA believes that Kenya must have an inter-racial Government, and it supports the idea of co-operation of all races in a multi-racial Government."

"The policy which might suppose, is the policy of Mr. Blundell. It is mainly the aspect of his policy that is most fiercely attacked by his political opponents ranging from the 'majority group' to the Federal Independence Party. And yet EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA persistently attacks Mr. Blundell for failure to hold the support of those of his colleagues who advocate a policy that differs from his. Mr. Blundell is charged with procrastination and with contradiction between precept and practice."

"In a footnote to a letter from Mrs. Coudrey, the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA writes: 'A large majority of the European Elected Members believed four years ago that they had found the right man in Mr. Blundell. Their disappointment with his leadership increased, however, and one after another of the Elected Members withdrew support until the majority of them openly declared their opposition to him. That is the continuing situation, and Group Captain Briggs has now the declared support of more than half of those who had previously elected Mr. Blundell their leader. In other words, a majority of those whom the European constituencies selected as their representatives in the Legislature have said, and still say, that Mr. Blundell is not the man they thought he was, and that they cannot work with him.'"

"Surely the truth is that the so-called majority group cannot work with Mr. Blundell because they do not agree with his policy. How strange it is that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA should castigate Mr. Blundell and write a panegyric about Group Captain Briggs. One might as well damn a Conservative for failure to secure the support of a Socialist or vice versa, as castigate Mr. Blundell for failure to hold the support of the majority group. It might be as logical to charge Group Captain Briggs with a lack of leadership because he has failed to secure the support of the seven European elected members who are now in the majority group."

"Whether the policy of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is right or wrong is a matter of opinion. It is certain that the supporters of Mr. Blundell are much more in sympathy with him than are the supporters of Group Captain Briggs."

"I doubt if an archangel could have led the present lot of European Elected Members as a united team through the strains and stresses of the past four years. Nor is there much prospect of a united team in the immediate future, although the truth would be quickly enough if a united team issue arose. It remains to be seen if the lot of Mr. Blundell becomes worse unless the Elected Members unite."

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

**Advantages of Closer Union**

THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT and increased importance of the Federation must bring nearer the date of Dominion status, said Mr. T. H. Eustace, South African High Commissioner to the Federation, before he left Salisbury for Cape Town to take up his appointment as the Union's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Rio de Janeiro.

His successor in Salisbury is Mr. R. Kirstein, head of the Economics Division of the External Affairs Department in Pretoria.

Mr. Eustace said before his departure that while everybody in 1950 thought of Dominion status for Southern Rhodesia, the year of Federation had now in most ways met the situation very happily.

"My own countrymen benefit from the closer union of its four territories and are convinced that the three territories of the Federation will progress very rapidly as a result of their closer union. The rapid development and increased importance of the Federation must result in a very rapid and substantial change in the present Dominion status. It is the logical outcome of the present constitutional development. Because of your rapid national and constitutional development. Because of your rapid national and constitutional development. Because of your rapid national and constitutional development. Because of your rapid national and constitutional development."

Mr. Eustace added that he had watched Southern Rhodesia's phenomenal development with the greatest admiration.

## Kenya Federation of Labour Not To Be Struck Off Register

### THE KENYA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

which was to have been struck off the register in Kenya in consequence of its undesirable political activities, has been revived. The Government has announced that registration will continue so long as the assurances given in the following letter to the Registrar of Societies are fulfilled:

"We have now been able to report fully to the general council on the correspondence that has recently taken place between the Registrar of Societies and the federation, and at a meeting of the general council we were instructed to convey to you the following assurances and comments:

(1). — The general council confirms what has always been their attitude — that any organization must under all circumstances conform to the law.

(2). — That in the special conditions which have existed in Kenya, we have endeavoured to contribute to the realization of more stable conditions, upon which the standard and welfare of our members are largely dependent.

(3). — We have been under the impression that our formal and informal consultations with the Government, facilities which we have greatly appreciated, have given evidence of our attitude and our desire to be perfectly frank and open with our members and with the Government.

(4). — We are convinced that the present difficulties have likewise been dealt with — by means of prior consultation — we could have given assurances and accepted guidance which would have avoided the regrettable misunderstandings of recent weeks.

(5). — In the light of paragraphs (1) and (2) above, we can state without reservation that it is our intention in the future to respect the legal requirements which our continued registration demands. In view of the range of activities which are accepted as being without question the legitimate concern of the federation, we believe that prior consultation between the federation and the Government in regard to any marginal matters will avoid a repetition of present difficulties.

(6). — Referring to the point that officers of the federation should not engage in political activities in the name or with the authority of the federation, we feel that we have already gone further than the assurance which is sought, in that on January 27, 1956, nearly a month before the present problem arose, the federation decided that no trade union official, in his representative trade union capacity, should take part in any political organization. It follows that officers of the federation must act in the name of the federation, engage in political activities inconsistent with the foregoing paragraphs."

### Questions in Parliament

QUESTIONS on the subject were put to the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs by three Socialist members — Mrs. Castle, Mr. Brockway, and Mr. James Johnson — when Parliament reassembled last week after the Easter Recess.

MR. HARE said that the federation had now given an assurance that it intended to respect the legal requirements which its continued registration demanded, and had stated that its officers would not be permitted in their official capacity to participate in political activities inconsistent with the conditions of registration. It was not intended to cancel its registration so long as these assurances were maintained.

Mrs. CASTLE: "Is it not now quite clear that the Kenya Federation of Labour has always been within its legal rights in expressing opinions on such matters as African franchise, African education, and other related issues, a thing which it has been recently attacked? Was the Minister not approach the Kenya Government and ask them in future to be more helpful to the trade union movement in Kenya instead of trying to persecute it in this way?"

MR. HARE: "I do not accept the hon. lady's suggestion that the Kenya Government have been persecuting the trade union movement in Kenya. I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to Sir Vincent for the part which he bravely played during his visit. Now that we have arrived at a satisfactory solution, it would be a great pity for us to try to disturb it."

MR. BEVAN: "How can the Minister suggest that a satisfactory solution has been achieved here when it was in fact a result of intimidation? How can the trade union operate in this manner when so narrow an interpretation is placed

upon its powers? It is a kind of blue pencil on the union all the time, and it does not know what to do."

MR. HARE: "I do not use the rt. hon. gentleman exaggerating the facts as they are. Kenya is under an emergency, and the law of the country has laid down in the Emergency (Societies) Regulation, 1956, that African political associations should be confined to district and local areas and not be Colony-wide. This is a part of regulations which are necessary as long as the emergency continues."

MR. BEVAN: "I understood that it was an interpretation of the rights of a union on registration upon the formation of a union."

MR. HARE: "I think that the rt. hon. gentleman is wrong. The reasons asked for certain assurances from the Kenya Federation of Labour. Those assurances have been given in a letter and the registrar is satisfied."

### "Shabby Business"

MR. JOHNSON: "Does not the Minister think it a pity that this shabby business was ever begun? He has taken the good offices and the good will of Sir Vincent Tewson to go out and settle the matter. Will the Minister give the House an assurance that he as Minister and the Colonial Secretary will be eternally vigilant to seeing that a few European members of the Legislative Council cannot do this sort of thing again?"

MR. HARE: "Again I must assure the hon. gentleman that in the opinion of the Government of Kenya, these regulations are necessary while the emergency continues. I hope that they are temporary arrangements, but as long as this condition continues and as long as the causes of it remain, so that trouble is liable to break out again, these regulations are necessary."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I ask the hon. gentleman why the Federation of Labour in Kenya should not have the same rights as are enjoyed by the Trades Union Congress in this country and in many Commonwealth countries?"

MR. HARE: "For the very good reason, thank God, that in this country we have not had Mau Mau."

Mrs. CASTLE asked whether the Minister's attention had been drawn to the broadcast in Swahili on March 15 by the Kenya Government's Department of Information attacking the leaders of the Kenya Federation of Labour, and whether, in view of the fact that the future of the federation is now *sub judice*, he would take steps to stop such attacks through official agencies.

MR. HARE: "This unfortunate broadcast unhappily escaped the responsible scrutiny usually given to drafts of a controversial or political broadcast. The Government do not endorse the views expressed in the broadcast and have apologized to the Kenya Federation of Labour."

The *New Statesman* and *Nation* comments in the current issue:

"The decision of the Kenya Government not to ban the Federation of Labour after all is a tribute to the timely intervention of Sir Vincent Tewson and the T.U.C. This unseemly incident reflects the unstable state of the political scene in Kenya today. The Government first publicly threatened to ban the federation because of its alleged interference in politics, but it has withdrawn the threat after Sir Vincent's visit to Nairobi."

"It is clear that members of the Kenya Government are divided and confused over the entry of Africans into organized politics. It is equally obvious from this incident, and from the prohibition on national political organizations of Africans, that members of the Government are still labour under the illusion that they can control African politics and regiment the politicians. Everybody knows that genuine trade unionists must be free to express a trade union view on political matters. Members of the Kenya Government will have to learn that political ideas, too, cannot be held on reins."

The Registrar of Societies in Kenya had given notice that registration would be cancelled unless:

(1) The federation acknowledged that its political activities must be restricted to matters directly concerning members of constituent trade unions in their capacity as employees;

(2) The federation undertook to pursue no other political activities;

(3) The federation acknowledged its legitimate political activities as restricted to such labour issues as labour legislation, trade disputes, wages, pension schemes, provident funds, employees' housing, workmen's compensation, hours of work, shop hours, paid holidays, medical and health benefits, and similar matters; and

(4) The federation undertook not to permit any officials to engage in political activities beyond the limits described in the name of or with the authority of the federation.

Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the T.U.C., and Mr. W. Hood flew to Nairobi in connection with the matter.

# PERSONALIA

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE was 82 on Saturday.

SIR ROBERT ARNHEIM has been sworn in as Governor of Nyasaland.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE is making a good recovery from pneumonia.

PRINCE GALITZINE has returned from his visit to East and Central Africa.

MR. and MRS. HARRY OPPENHEIMER are spending a short holiday in Capri.

THE REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON has become a vice-president of Christian Action.

MR. L. T. JINKS, a director of Afco, Ltd., is shortly due in this country from Nairobi.

MR. ARNOLD TIFFANY DUDLEY has resigned from the board of E. W. Tarry & Co. Ltd.

PRINCE ALY KHAN has left Dar es Salaam for the Belgian Congo after a visit of a week.

PROFESSOR and MRS. S. H. FRANKEL have returned from a visit to the Union of South Africa.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, who at one time farmed in Rhodesia, was 69 on Sunday.

MR. J. A. GRAY gave a reception at the Devonshire Club a few days ago to welcome DR. and MRS. E. G. BROWN.

MR. J. HUGH LESLIE, second son of MR. and MRS. R. LESLIE of Nairobi, and MRS. JEAN MORBS were recently married in that city.

VISCOUNT HALL, who as Mr. George Hall was socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived back from Australia last week.

Representing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, MR. E. G. PEEL-YATES will attend the Harlow Trade Fair at the end of this month.

MR. A. S. LITTLE, director of the Hotel Victoria Bulawayo, and MRS. LITTLE sailed from Southampton last Thursday for the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. BEN COHEN, general manager of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., has arrived in London on a holiday and business visit. He will be here until July.

THE KABAKA of BUGANDA has nominated Messrs. N. W. KIRILO and S. K. MUKWANA, FATHER SPARTAS MUKASA, and SHEIKH ALI KUCUMBA to be his personal representatives in the Lukiko.

SIR THOMAS WHYTE, High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, who recently visited Rhodesia, and LADY WHYTE have been the guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle.

MR. D. J. STRINGER, lately manager of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., has been appointed general manager both of that company and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

MRS. IRENE MASSAZA of Nairobi, whose pen-name is IONE LIGH, has written a new historical play called "Wood Royal", which is to have its premiere at the National Theatre, Nairobi, tomorrow.

LADY GURNEY, who lived for many years in East Africa, is on her way back from a visit to Malaya, where SIR HENRY GURNEY, then High Commissioner, was murdered by Communist terrorists in 1951.

CAPTAIN J. A. E. FLORENCE, mayor of Blantyre for the past two years, has been elected the first mayor of the new municipality of Blantyre and Limbe. Mr. H. Stevens, mayor of Limbe, was elected deputy mayor.

On completion of 25 years' service with the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., MR. G. C. REED has resigned a writing desk from the board of directors. He was recently elected president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

MR. VIGOR MATHIAS, the African Commissioner in London, and MRS. MATHIAS have returned by air from their visit to East Africa.

MR. E. H. GRIST, lately manager in Mombasa of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and MRS. GRIST and CAPTAIN A. M. SMITH, lately port manager in Mombasa, and MRS. SMITH arrived at the beginning of the week in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE.

The annual reunion luncheon of the Uganda Diocesan Association will be held in London on Tuesday May 1. BISHOP STUART will preside, and MRS. STUART and MR. CHARLES TAYLOR will speak. Particulars may be obtained from MISS E. HANINGTON, Doranda, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

MR. "JIMMY" EDWARDS, the comedian supported by MISS JANET BROWN, MISS MARGARET MITCHELL, MR. CLIFFORD STANTON and MR. HARRY JACOBSON, has an entertaining troupe in Kenya. He gave a performance in Nairobi last Saturday in aid of the Sailors' Soldiers and Air Force Families' Association.

BRIGADIER R. F. JOHNSTONE, Deputy Adjutant-General, Northern Army Group, has been appointed Director of Personal Services at the War Office with the temporary rank of major-general. He served in East Africa from 1929 to 1935, returning there in 1944 to take command of the 22nd East African Infantry Brigade.

MR. R. DARBY has retired from the board and managing directorship of Forestal Land, Timber and Railway Co., Ltd., after 30 years' service. MR. G. TAYLOR, a director, has been appointed additional vice-chairman, and MR. S. CLEGG, managing director of Natal Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., one of the subsidiaries, has been appointed to the board.

Northern Rhodesians at present in London include: MR. A. P. BATHURST BROWN, MR. & MRS. N. BRODIE, MR. M. J. T. CARPENTER, MR. J. P. FISHER, MR. W. C. LE PAGE, MR. & MRS. C. J. OWEN SMITH, MR. & MRS. J. G. PARSONS, MR. & MRS. N. J. S. RAMSAY, MR. N. SIMONIS, MR. D. J. M. VINCENT, MR. G. S. VINCENT and MR. J. B. A. WILLIAMS.

THE VEN. D. PREECE, Archdeacon of the Sechelles, is reported to have offered ANTHONY MAKARA the use of his cathedral and to have given a chalice and paten for services in the residence at his disposal. Archdeacon Preece went to the Sechelles at the end of last year after having spent two years in Mauritius. He was vicar of Dalton near Rotherham, from 1947 to 1955.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is leading a British mission to Ethiopia, was received at the Abaga last week by the EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE. He afterwards met the Ethiopian Foreign Minister. This week's discussions, which are to be held in private, are expected to cover a wide range of subjects. The British Ambassador, MR. D. E. BUSH, accompanied Mr. Dodds-Parker to the palace.

Visitors in England from the Federation include: MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., MR. A. R. ANDERSON, DR. A. J. P. ADEBO, MR. E. F. BOULTBEE, MR. BEATHWAITE, DR. H. CHAI, MR. J. B. CONRY, BRIGADIER & MRS. E. COOK, the REV. S. I. COUGHLIN, MR. & MRS. A. E. L. THOMPSON, MR. R. W. FINCH, MR. L. HINDSON, MR. W. F. K. NEBBS, MR. G. M. LEWANIKA, MR. & MRS. I. LEAD, MR. S. PERRY, MR. & MRS. J. PERRY, MR. H. M. MACDONALD, W. McCLELLAND, MR. D. F. MILLIN, MR. E. MITCHELL, MR. C. S. MOORE, MR. & MRS. J. MORGAN, MR. V. R. MOSS, MR. & MRS. J. C. MORGAN, MR. H. D. SCHRAGGER, MR. & MRS. D. J. SIMMONS, MR. F. A. STANTON, MR. E. M. WATSON, and MR. & MRS. L. WINDICOMBE.

**Obituary**

**Sir Mark Wilson**

SIR MARK WILSON, 1885-1956, 1948 Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, whose death in Accra at the age of 71 is reported, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1928 in Tanganyika. Two years later he was transferred to Uganda, where he served for 10 years, first as a district officer and then as a magistrate. For the last eight years of the period he was also chancellor of the Diocese of Uganda. He returned to Tanganyika as a puisne judge, and from 1939 to 1946 presided over the Tanganyika War Compensation Claims Commission. From 1940 to 1947 he was a member of the Council of Makerere College. He sat on the Arusha-Mosi Mts Lands Commission, and then on the ranks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was knighted in 1950.

He was an honorary vice-president of the Uganda Society and the first president of the Tanganyika Society. His book entitled "International Peace and the League of Nations" was published in 1922. A keen Rugby footballer and a young man, he played in several Irish international trials.

Lady Wilson flew from England to Accra on hearing of his serious illness, and arrived before his death. They have a son and a daughter.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EVERARD WHITE, M.C., who settled in Southern Rhodesia nearly 30 years ago, has died at his home in Umtata. He was educated at Maidenhead College and later articled to a firm of quantity surveyors, then to the War Office. He served with the Public Works Department in South Africa before setting up in private practice in Rhodesia. He saw service in three wars, in the last he was in charge of the siting and building of the coast defences between Plymouth and Weymouth, including floodlighting on the beaches as an anti-invasion precaution.

MR. ALGERNON JOHN PRICE, a New Zealander who became a settler in Nakuru at the age of 71, settled in Kenya in 1908. He had farmed in the Mutoroni, Fort Ternan, Lumwa, Lolai, and Bahati districts.

LORD BELPER, who has died at the age of 77, was chairman of the British Plaster Board group of companies, which has an associate enterprise in Rhodesia.

**Reception at Rhodesia House**

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ross gave a party at Rhodesia House on Monday evening. Photo present included:—

- Col. & Mrs. Alfons, Lord & Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. F. St. Bennett, Mr. Evan Campbell, Capt. & Mrs. P. Caulford, Dr. & Mrs. P. Colclough, Mr. & Mrs. A. Omar Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Crane, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Bushwood, Mr. & Mrs. M. T. Fleet, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Nathan, Mr. H. Fox, Mr. & Mrs. R. Freeman, Sir & Mrs. G. G. Garner, Mr. L. R. Gerville, Mr. J. P. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Harland, Major & Mrs. Lewis Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Major-General D. E. Hawthorn, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. Cob & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Hutchison, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Jordan,
- Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Kelly, Miss D. Livingstone, Mrs. & Mrs. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. I. M. R. Maclean, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Melville, Mr. & Mrs. J. Menforth, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. Barnett Potten, Col. F. D. Prentice, Col. & Mrs. G. Prentice, Capt. & Mrs. V. R. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. T. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. E. Rumbold, Mr. & Mrs. Sanders, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wallace, Col. J. W. Watkins, & Mrs. Cyril Williams, and Major H. E. P. Searles.

**European Leadership in Africa**

**Need for Justice and Firmness**

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, M.L.C., said recently in Nyeri that since no European candidate in the forthcoming general election would deny that sound European leadership was essential to Kenya, he failed to understand Mr. Blundell's claim that the choice before the electorate would be between "rejection of European leadership" and "success on the basis of European leadership and co-operation with the other races."

To gain and hold the respect on which European leadership must be based, the Europeans must be honest and forthright in their dealings with the other races, they must be strictly just and fair in all things, and they must on no account pursue a policy of propitiation and appeasement. Sops and bribes must inevitably encourage the small number of extremists to demand more and more, regardless of the long-term welfare and prosperity of the Colony as a whole, and help those extremists to increase their influence with their followers.

"Generally speaking, many Coloureds are contented, mankind accepts just and firm leadership, but despises weakness and vacillation, whether in individual leaders or in the Government as a whole."

"I have said that we must be fair and just in all our actions. We must therefore be prepared to be generous in meeting genuine grievances; but we must be equally strong in resisting exaggerated claims and proposals that in the long run would be disastrous for the Colony as a whole."

**Stagnation**

"The goal is suffering from a general disease of stagnation. Forces to be sought appear to be based mainly on the adoption of a variety of slogans, quotations and clichés which are selected and used according to the ideological colour of the spokesman and often out of context."

"For example, it has been said that a government can govern only with the consent of the governed. This generalisation needs to be qualified. It is not true that the unpopularity of taxes, or the anger of the public anywhere really appreciates restrictions on personal liberty. But life would be intolerable without a government to lead and civilized communities therefore accept a government which end."

"Force must be available to maintain law and order and defend the status quo. But there is no validity in the argument that force can no longer play a part in government. Force has been too often employed to deal with Mau Mau, and force would be used again in similar circumstances."

"Because the frequent 'woolly' references to inter-racial partnership, the speaker went on to say—"

"In professional and many equal partnerships work well, because each partner looks after his particular group of interests, but I have never heard of a business partnership that worked well unless there was a senior partner."

"In the same way, we should not conceive a form of political partnership that can possibly work without a senior partner. If this country is to survive as a prosperous and civilized State, the senior partner must be European, for no other race has yet developed a sufficient sense of responsibility or acquired the same experience and the same tolerant outlook."

**Lyttelton Constitution**

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, chairman of the European Elected Members Association in Kenya, announced that "a considerable measure of agreement" had been reached with representatives of other races in regard to proposals for amendments to the "Lyttelton Constitution" introduced two years ago, and that recommendations were being submitted to the Governor for discussion with the African, Arab, and Asian leaders at an early date. Under the Lyttelton Plan there may be no change in the present multi-racial Government without the consent of all the races. Differing guesses at the nature of the recommendations have been made and telegraphed to London newspapers.

## Sharing the Nile Waters

### Sudanese Suspicious

EMPHASIZING THAT EGYPT will have to do more to satisfy the demands of the Sudan if any plan for better use of the Nile waters is to be put into operation, a feature article in *The Times* said last week.

The new rulers in Khartoum are more suspicious of Egypt than their predecessors were, and their desire to safeguard their future right to use more water for irrigation and electrical power has made them question the present division of the waters. Of the average annual flow of 84 milliard tons, 32 are lost and 32 used—four by the Sudan and 48 by Egypt. Before the Sudan co-operates in further reducing the loss, she will want a larger proportion of the water that is saved. She may also want it understood that where Egypt can regulate the flow of water by means which help irrigation and power projects in the Sudan, these means should be preferred to others.

The Ethiopian tributaries—the Sobat, the Abaya, and the Blue Nile (from Lake Tana)—provide six-sevenths of the Nile's annual discharge, but their flow is irregular. The Sobat rain begins in March of April, and by August of September the rivers are in full flood. But the flood then ebbs rapidly, shrinking to 3% of the river's flood discharge just before the rains begin.

Though one of them—the Sobat—runs into the White Nile, the White Nile is extremely regular compared with the Blue Nile and the Abaya. It has behind it the vast natural reservoir of the Great Lakes. At its lowest it is seldom less than half its spring and when the main Nile in Egypt it provides four-fifths of its water.

Egypt's problems are, therefore, to store the waters from Ethiopia when the floods rise and let the White Nile gradually when they are over; to reduce the flow of the Blue Nile when the White Nile is in flood, and to appoint a long series of water by irrigation and flooding at all points along its course.

### Ancient Monuments

Mr. J. H. Simmie, a former Commissioner for Archaeology to the Sudan Government, commented that more than 60 sites scheduled as ancient monuments would be submerged by the High Dam, and that three must be built up, others are listed. He wrote:

"These range from such famous monuments of the pharaonic power as the forts of Sennar and Sgarti and the temple of Bulbun to the little 10th century church at Abd el Qadir, with its remarkable paintings showing the close cultural ties which for many centuries this part of the Nile Valley had with Eastern Christianity. Surely before the Sudanese solution to Egypt's water problem is rejected a thought should be spared for the cultural losses involved."

Mr. C. O. Johnson-Davies pleaded that the Egyptian Government should be asked to save from extinction not only the colossal of Abu Simbel and the town of Wadi Halfa but also that the area of the temple of Amenhotep III at Queen Hatshepsut at the foot of the cataract a few miles upstream from Wadi Halfa. He said:

"There are some hundreds of miles of the Nile above this cataract where the rivers consistently in a metre below its ancient levels and where in consequence vast areas of potentially fertile land have been abandoned. A series of small dams at each of the cataracts would not only store immense quantities of water but create great areas of land to be reclaimed and repopulated.

"It would also, by the provision of locks, enable the Nile to be navigable at all seasons of the year up to and beyond Khartoum, with great commercial advantage both to Egypt and the Sudan."

Mr. Hugh Fraser, M.P., wrote:

"Not only are the interests of the Sudan and Egypt involved. Unless other interests are protected the growing populations of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Ethiopia may one day wake up to find that established water use has given irrevocably more than the hippopotamus's share of the Nile to Egypt."

The present deadlock between Egypt and the Sudan—and the degree of deadlock can be judged by the Sudan's claim for 17 milliard cubic metres of water as its share, and Egypt's offer in negotiations over the new High Dam at Aswan of a mere eight milliard—is surely the ripest for settlement amongst and other interested Powers for interest and return to the proper and traditional conception of the Nile Valley Conservancy stretching from Lake Victoria to the sea. It is only by such a unitary conception that efficiency and fairness can be achieved.

### Three Physical Problems

Political considerations apart, the three physical problems of the Nile waters are flood control, avoidance of evaporation, and canalization of swamp seepage. The proposed expenditure at Aswan in one of the hottest regions of the Nile Valley is set against two of these principles. Control of flood waters in the more temperate Abyssinian mountains either on Lake Tana, on the Blue Nile, or even the Abaya would surely be more beneficial. Equally, the so-called Jonglei Canal project through the Sudd would save some 15 milliard cubic metres of water, benefit Kenya and Uganda, and do far less damage to the Sudanese economy than Colonel Nasser's proposition.

"If Egypt objects to the substitution of such projects on grounds of her loss of political and physical control at Aswan, the case for an international Nile Valley Authority is made all the stronger. Investment-wise also, it would be a better bet. An N.V.A. would, of course, mean some surrender of sovereignty, but as far as the Nile Valley's future is concerned, according to the Nile Commission report which fathered the 1929 agreement, it is arguable that that agreement is now due for review.

"Moreover, within a N.V.A. Cairo could be assured that whatever its provocation we could have no power of carrying out von Lettow-Vorbeck's more than ever technically feasible plan of blasting a hole through Smith's Sound on Lake Victoria and irrigating two million acres of Tanganyika."

Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in Cairo on Sunday that talks with Egypt about a division of the Nile waters would shortly be started. The first discussions would be between Sayed Mirghani Hamza, Minister of Irrigation, who is visiting Cairo, and Mahmud El Shatabary, Egyptian Minister of Works, later he will be talks "at expert level."

Apparently the Council of Ministers is now prepared to accept its assistance on equal division of the waters on a calculation of the position before the building of new reservoirs for the Prime Minister said that he realized that Egypt had not spent 400m. on the High Dam, her share of the surplus water would be too small.

Hitherto the Sudan has received four milliard and Egypt 49 milliard of an estimated annual flow of 84 milliard; the remainder 37 flowing to the sea. Evaporation at the site of the High Dam is so high that it is estimated that about 10 milliard would be lost each year from the reservoir by evaporation.

If the waters were divided equally before taking what is accounted each of the two States would become entitled to an extra 10 milliard, but Egypt, losing the 10 milliard by evaporation would gain only six, whereas if the division were made after taking account of the construction of the great new reservoir each Power would gain 11 milliard.

UNESCO is co-operating with the Egyptian Government in compiling a complete survey of ancient monuments which may be covered by water when the proposed new Aswan dam is built.

Professor Y. Carny, a distinguished Egyptologist of Queen College, Oxford, has joined experts from Italy and America who have started exploratory research in the area of Abu Simbel.

Further archaeological expeditions are planned for this year to ensure a complete study.

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## Southern Rhodesian M.P. Arrives

### Mr. A. E. Abrahamson's Full Programme

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Southern Rhodesian M.P., is paying his first visit to this country. He is combining business with pleasure, and will also tour France, Switzerland, Italy, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. He will be an official guest at the Paris Fair on May 5 and at the British Industries Fair, and in July will attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Conference in Oxford on human problems in industrial communities. Delegates to that conference must be people engaged in managerial, technical, and operative rôles in industry who hold for in the foreseeable future will hold positions of responsibility, and who have a proven interest in the life of their community. Mr. Abrahamson will have no difficulty in qualifying.

Although only 33, he has a wide range of interests. He is managing director of the Matabeleland Colliery Factory, Ltd., and is interested in steel and engineering companies. He is a past president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, and of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, and last month was re-elected president of the Federal Council for Industry.

Two years ago in the territorial general election, he was returned unopposed to the United Rhodesian Party by Bulawayo East. He was a member of the Select Committee which recently reported on African trade missions in the Colony.

A leading figure in the local community, he was a founder member of the Rhodesian Zionist Council. Born in Bulawayo, he graduated at Cape Town University and served with the Southern Rhodesian Forces for three years.

Interviewed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Mr. Abrahamson said that he would have discussions with industrialists, business and Government, to see what he wanted to do for the manufacturers here and abroad and buy plant for his factories.

He spoke encouragingly of the African in industry, saying that he had found them admirably suited to the repetitive techniques of mass production. Heed of errors by new machinery, and the wide opportunities provided by a rapidly expanding economy, they had doubled their productive capacity in the last 12 years. There is, now, he noted, 130,000 Africans in secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia out of the total population in employment. He believed that labour relations between the races would be improved if the proposed amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act became law and opened European unions to Africans.

The report of the Select Committee has been described by the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, as a "victory of common sense". Mr. Abrahamson said that he was astonished at the good will shown by European trade union leaders and the African representatives who, almost without exception, favoured the extension of the Act to include Africans.

Discussing African taste in clothing, Mr. Abrahamson said that it was improving. His own factory, established in 1919, had until recently confined its production to khaki drill, now it was extending its range in materials, styles, and quality.

## "General" Tanganyika Captured

"GENERAL" TANGANYIKA, leader of the terrorists in the Mount Kenya area, and said to rank third in the Mau Mau militant organization, was captured last week with his second-in-command, "General" Wamatundu, and four followers by a patrol of four African special constables, part of a special force team operating on the south-western slopes of Mount Kenya. Tanganyika, who had been leading forest gangs since 1953, surrendered two years ago, but failed to return after being allowed to go back to the forest to persuade other terrorists to surrender at the time when "General China" had suggested a plan for the mass capitulation of terrorists. The special force teams, which have accounted for 140 terrorists in the past few months, include surrendered terrorists who have volunteered.

## Religion Used for Political Ends

### Kabaka Warns the Baganda

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA said when he opened a new session of the Lusakwa on April 10 that some of the people were trying to exploit religion for political ends, and that it was important that the Baganda should not allow their religious beliefs to mar their political judgments. He said they trusted the Government of the Uganda Protectorate to aid the Buganda Government in matters of faith.

Twelve well-known Baganda were invested with the Order of the Shield and Spear, a decoration created in 1937 for meritorious, distinguished, and loyal service. Among the recipients were four ministers in the Buganda Government, the Speaker of the Lusakwa, the leader of the African Muslims in Buganda, two priests and three former saza chiefs.

### East African Federation

The Resident, Mr. Cecil E. Richards, said that the Protectorate Government would contribute about £45,000 for general administration in the kingdom and £2,000 for the upkeep of roads.

Referring to two motions on the agenda objecting to federation in East Africa, he recalled that a pledge on the subject had been given by the Secretary of State and accepted by the Baganda leaders, and continued:—

"The Baganda have many friends, Europeans and others, in the outside world who are very interested to see how they get on with their new constitution, and they will watch to see how much statesmanship you show in matters like this. My advice is that you should be careful to show that you do understand the position, and that you be careful not to show in any resolution that you have failed to understand."



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### Kenya's Costs of Living Debated Strong Criticism of the Government

WARN GOVERNMENT that trouble is coming and may easily come, in the urban areas if something is not done about the cost of living," said Mr. S. V. Cooke, member for the Coast, in the Kenya Legislative Council. No one, he said, would blame the Minister of Finance for not having found a solution to an intractable problem, but he could fairly be blamed for having made little or no attempt to deal with the matter.

It was dishonourous to underestimate the value to the African of a subsidy on maize of five cents or a shilling per lb., which amounted to 20% of his expenditure on maize meal for a married African with two or three children; it would make a difference of about 40s. a month. Some of the money being spent on rationing, the land of rebels would be better spent on a subsidy on maize meal for urban workers, who had shown fine loyalty.

Mr. Cooke claimed that some South African motor tyres were sold in Kenya at prices 45% above those in force in the Union, and that many charges by motor garages were almost fictitious cheating. Good will money for African houses had become one of the most lucrative rackets, and landlords had amassed considerable fortunes.

#### Inquiry Into Meat Commission

He urged an impartial inquiry into the Meat Commission, and provided information and recommendations. Meat was still controlled, but the price, which was only 14 per ton in South Africa and 10 to 12 in Kenya, was 54 in Kenya.

Mr. Cooke advanced the view that the Government's primary articles should have a duty, and that Government measures that the position could be better.

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#### Standard of Living Too High

The State (Apartheid) Act had set a high standard of living for many Europeans, and a high standard of living. They are not only living beyond their means but living beyond their means unnecessarily. In the past there had been very little in the way of special scales in the European communities, and those earning lower salaries were expected to live at the same rate as those on high salaries. People could live quite decently today within their means; it was only a matter of going without luxuries which one could not afford. There ought to be some restrictions on credit, imports, and high prices.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, complained of a lack of public co-operation with the Criminal Investigation Department in the matter of racketeering in 1945. The real answer to high rents, he declared, was more housing, and that was what his Ministry was doing. It was not a matter of increasing the reduction of architects and building contractors, and he hoped that some of the proposals would be adopted.

The Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, while he felt that the weekly business of wages would be in the interest of everyone in the Colony, welcomed the Council that on a previous occasion the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Commission on the reservation of some extent to which the employment of Africans was limited. The experiment had broken down on that very point.

Mr. S. V. Cooke (Nairobi West) associated the creation of semi-qualified and unskilled jobs, which could be paid at half the cost of the blue-collar type. "What we have to do is to create more of these jobs."

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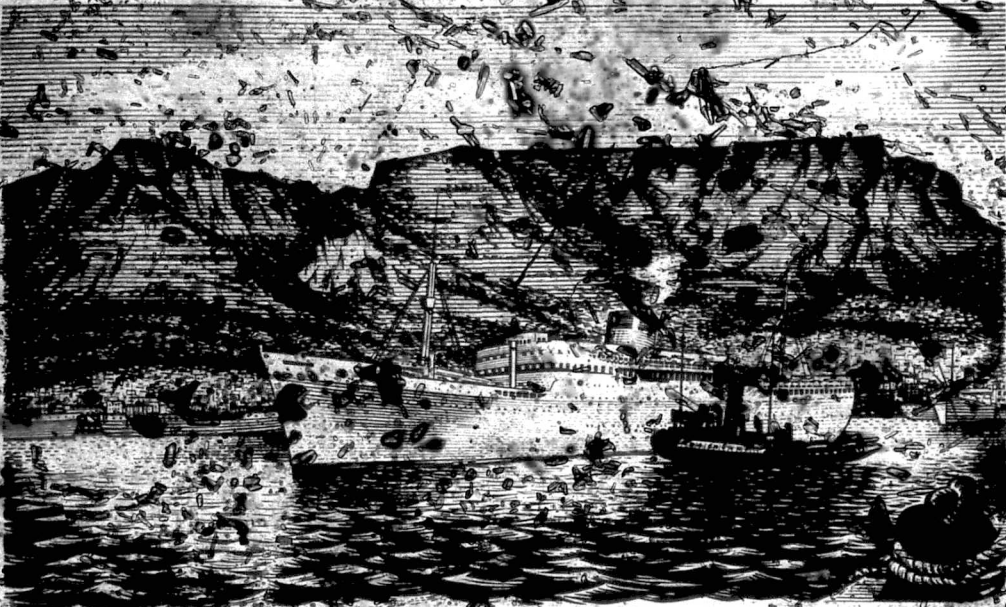
In LONDON, the Association's headquarters, is situated on the ground floor of the East Africa House, 10, Pall Mall, London, W.1C. 1.

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 voyage to India. In Riebeeck's vegetable garden may be seen to this day, but it now  
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## East African Outlook Needed

THE SECRETARY OF STATE is awaiting dispatches from the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Cameroun, and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission on the report of the East African Royal Commission. The documents, together with the Secretary of State's own comments are likely to be published as a White Paper. Recently the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa resolved unanimously at a special session convened to discuss the Royal Commission Report that this association approves the principle of the Royal Commission Report 1953/55 as a guide to the future, but requests the territorial Governments to take due consideration of the comments submitted by the various chambers of commerce and the views expressed in this report before considering implementation of any of the recommendations. The main reports said that such considerations should take into particular account the necessity for attracting investment capital and should be based more on an East African outlook than on an individual territorial basis.

## Uganda Company's Lease

THE SECURITIES OFFER TO SHAREHOLDERS by the Uganda Co. Ltd. of 545,316 ordinary shares of 10/- each at 183 has been materially oversubscribed. It has been decided to allot in full excess applications up to and including 1,000 shares, and in the case of larger applications to allot 1,000 shares to each applicant and then scale down the excess on a *pro rata* basis.

A difficulty facing the reform of African prisoners is the lack of stigma attached to terms of imprisonment. Mr. D. C. Cameron, Federal Director of Prisons

## Processing of Pyrethrum in Kenya

THE EAST AFRICAN EXTRACT CORPORATION, LTD., a company in the Unilever group, has given notice of a processing agreement with the Pyrethrum Growers of Kenya.

Mr. F. C. Field, a director of the corporation, said when making the announcement that the corporation had increased the capacity of its plant from 600 to 1,000 tons annually, making it the largest factory of the kind in the world, and that as a direct result the benefit to the growers had amounted to £28,000 in the year ended March 31, 1957. Approximately 52 cents of the selling price of flowers processed in Kenya

is now being brought to an end, because it is necessary for the new Pyrethrum Ordinance to define its attitude towards the Corporation, for the new legislation empowered the growers to process their own pyrethrum, though that would violate the spirit of the processing agreement with the corporation as originally conceived.

In such circumstances a new formula for co-operation between the two parties was necessary. During the six months' notice the corporation would give growers the full benefit of the technical knowledge accumulated over the past decade. Mr. Field hoped that a basis of continuing co-operation would quickly be found with the new law.

## £1,000m. Needed

MR. LLOYD STEERE, American Consul-General in Salisbury, has told the Federal Council of Rhodesia that a man of great business experience, neither a Rhodesian nor an American, has recently estimated that the capital requirements of the Federation during the next 10 years would be about £1,000m. Mr. Steere thought the figure "a pretty sharp judgment of the capital needs in the years immediately

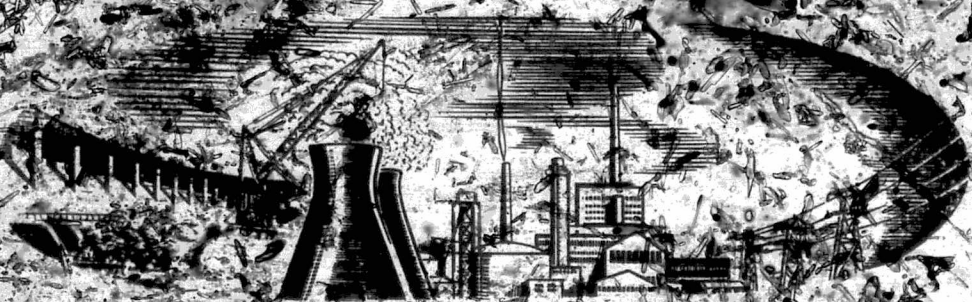
## MAMBANDA

This 42-foot shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of 160 ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented tunnel stern. The aft end of the tunnel and with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her 1000 h.p. Malsco and Malsco, being reliable and economical performance.

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# Lord Milverton's Address

(Continued from page 1151)

Loyalty is a quality of the mind and of the family or clan. Lord Milverton has said, "the great problem is not to change the African but to change the circumstances and forces which operate on him, and to find to overcome the handicaps which prevent him from coming to full fruition. The biological inheritance is not the cause."

What is racialism? Every often it proves to be not the craving for power by a small group or by individuals. Ours is a technical civilization, and immense changes have taken and are taking place. Even with us they have outstripped the capacity to direct. Our culture, moral, and spiritual aspects have been overshadowed by the purely material. Art, literature, science, justice, and freedom are part of our cultural heritage. But even with us the acid of scepticism has eaten into our beliefs.

## Western Values in Jeopardy

Our own confidence and assured political faith are in jeopardy. Our system of values as stable as it was? It has need to be, for the collectivism of the tribal community can so naturally pass into that of a dictator State. Like the phœnix, re-civilization must be continually re-born.

African, in their contact with Western civilization, a type of permanent values must not be merely the passive recipients of an alien civilization. It must have roots in their own soil. In many parts of Africa if Europeans withdrew prematurely there would be a relapse into barbarism and all that they implies in material and spiritual things. The African has yet to find a personal reality in the new world. We hope to see the emergence of a sound community life from the chaos of tribalization. We have seen the destructive impact of a higher, active culture on a simpler, passive one, each with its hinterland of age-long experience.

Malinowski said that the educated African is a new type of human being, endowed with abilities and energies, but with eyes and handicaps, problems and a vision which neither his European neighbors nor his blanketed primitive neighbors can understand. In other words, the African is a new type of man, apt to blind one.

The educative task is stupendous and demands above all time if any success is to be achieved.

What does this future hold? Conflicts, so operation, or compromise. One of the greatest civilizations and ability to look back and remember to look ahead and sustain many parts of Africa the impact of Western civilization has spell destruction for the whole cultural identity of a people. So many Africans are wandering in the dark in a spiritual no-man's land. It is of course, to use educating an African to a condition of life in which circumstances do not permit him at present to lead.

## Faulty Assessment of African Realities

The tendency has been to assess education on the African without realizing what education destroys. Even by employing new habits of acquiring new methods in agriculture and other cultural realities have been ignored and have to ignore existing forces and organization and coming are likely to follow. There has been much faulty assessment of African realities. For instance, the wages paid on the gold and diamonds mined by the big mining corporations to the black family has all but on the mythical supposition that somewhere else the individual has a home, a piece of land, a house, a wife, a family.

To be a mere carbon copy of the American is not a satisfactory aim. Actually, for the African to hope inspired some of the African's old traditional convictions have to go, but the significant question is: can the more educated not to lose their identification as African and build a new society in which traditional values can be utilized? The task is too stupendous to be accomplished by negative attitudes. The African is at heart religious, and one should remember that Islam as well as Christianity is in the field. Furthermore, Islam involves few alterations and adjustments to his way of life.

So government is, or should be, just a question on the road marked out by a far-seeing policy and programme. A superficial approach to the difficult and complex aspects of race relations often hides a fundamental misapprehension of real values. Democracy is a set of values, not institutions, the only means of safeguarding them, but Africans have been led to think the institutions are the real thing, without apprehending what lies underneath. Beyond the small groups of the African, the masses are still inert, uninterested and unworkable.

## Independence Not The Fount of All Good

The idea that independence will be the fount of all good is dangerously prevalent. The Western way of life appears as an assured success to the masses of primitives, but the political cannot be without developing some foresight in the leaders. Only in ultimate control of their own nation will prove a success.

The Belgian Governor-General Nyckmans said 20 years ago: "With money and machines a skyscraper can be built in three months. But it takes a whole summer's sunshine to ripen a simple ear of corn. The civilization of a people is not the work of a day or of a generation; it is a fruit that demands a long time to ripen."

The concept of nationhood is often ahead of a supporting base. African land is now being driven home without disaster. African machinery may drive home the lesson. Neither the farming methods nor the political methods of Western Europe can be transferred unaltered to tropical Africa. I find, as I began, with grateful acknowledgement to those authorities mentioned by me in the past, have used them and their words too freely for specific instances of such occasions.

Perhaps I may quote something that I once wrote: "The end of the grave problems of Africa are soil erosion, resulting from bad husbandry, and soil erosion, resulting from desertification, especially in the towns."


I will conclude with Kipling's well-known words:

When Omer smote his bloomin' lyre,  
Eld' erud men sing by land and sea,  
And what 'e thought 'e might require  
E went and took — the same as me.

## £13,000 for the Kabaka

The Lukiko of BUGANDA decided last Friday to pay the Kabaka £13,000, the full sum which he would have received in allowances while he was in exile in England for the two years 1953-55. Payment of this money from the Buganda Government sources is subject to confirmation by the Governor of Uganda. During his exile the Kabaka received from United Kingdom Government funds a tax-free allowance of £3,000 annually.

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### New Items in Brief

The new Legislative Council of Nyasaland is to meet on May 14.

Thirty-five people were killed on the roads of Nyasaland last year and 543 injured.

Southern Rhodesia received 2,140 immigrants in January, 307 above the January, 1955, figure.

European and African students from East and Central Africa were entertained by the Rotary Club of London last week on their "Overseas Students Day".

Subject to a pass obtained from the local district commissioner, public fishing has been reopened in the Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu, Meru, and Kiambu districts of Kenya.

The 46th annual dinner of the Corona Club is to be held in London on June 21, when the Secretary of State expects to preside. As usual, the dinner will be held in the Cannaghly Rooms.

Four African passengers were killed and eight injured when an African armed with a bush-knife and dagger ran amok in a night train between Mombasa and Nairobi at the beginning of this week.

No. 4 Squadron of the R.R.A.F. will move from Salisbury to Gwelo within the next month or so. Other training squadrons will be transferred early in 1958, when new runways and taxi tracks are ready.

Grants of £40,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and of £21,000 from the Nyasaland Native Development and Welfare Fund will cover the cost of a social welfare centre to be built in the Soke, high-density residential area of Blantyre.

Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has said that Colony will spend £12m. in the next five years on African education, and that in the next four years Northern Rhodesia will spend £6m. and Nyasaland £1m. on similar purposes.

Exceptionally heavy rains in railway communication between Nyasaland and Beira for several days last week, floods following a cyclone causing washaways in three places. The flooding in the Lower Shire Valley was the worst in living memory and two Africans are known to have been drowned.

### Of Commercial Concern

An International Sugar Conference is to be held in New York from May 21 under the auspices of the United Nations. The International Sugar Council is likely to meet there during or after the conference. Its annual committee estimates that the free market requirements for this year will amount to 4,170,000 metric tons of sugar, an increase of 250,000 tons on the estimate adopted by the council last December.

Sisal production in Tanganyika, Sir Eldred Hitchcock told the annual meeting of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association last week, is expected to be not less than 45,000 tons. He estimated production this year by members of the Association at 90,000 tons, and expressed confidence that it would be fully absorbed by world demand at present price levels.

Exports from the Belgian Congo in the first two months of this year were valued at £30 m., compared with shipments of £24.1m. in the corresponding period of 1955. Copper accounted for 40%. Exports of cobalt and cobalt alloys increased from 340m. francs to 475m.

Clara Ross, the newest and one of the fastest ships in the Clan Line fleet, a cargo steamer of 10,075 tons deadweight, with a speed of 17 knots, has begun her trials. She will carry 12 passengers.

At last week's auctions in London, 7,831 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 3s. 8.8d. per lb., compared with 7,532 packages averaging 3s. 4.8d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 10.1d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Taylor Woodrow (East Africa) Ltd., who have undertaken contracts to a value of about £24m. in East Africa during the last 10 years, have decided to discontinue operations. A subsidiary, Greenhams (East Africa) Ltd., will continue in business.

In Tuesday's Budget duties on leaf tobacco were raised by 3s. per lb., the equivalent of an additional 2d. on 20 cigarettes and 2 1/2d. or 3d. per oz. on pipe tobacco, according to quality.

This year's coffee crop in Kenya is now expected to produce about 23,500 tons, nearly double the 1955 output.

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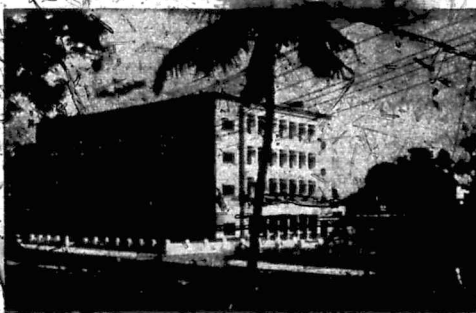
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## British Cotton Growing Association

THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION, after providing £113,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £119,264 in the financial year 1955, compared with £90,688 in the previous year. £20,000 is transferred to the reserves, leaving £99,264 and a surplus of 50c less against £30,493. In 1954 the association had £1,229,506 against £2,210,800. Revenue received during 1955 was £1,197,117, in 1954 £1,178,526, and assets at the end of 1955 were £2,347,000, against £2,112,000, and current assets at £1,382,000, including £541,711 in cash.

In East Africa, Dr. G. P. H. B. Pringle, Ltd., the president of the Eastern Cotton Association, is a Manchester Cotton Association member. Andrew G. Smith is vice-president; the members of the Council are Messrs. Richard Brooks (chairman), D. Brown, G. F. de L. Hurst, B. A. Fahn, Dobson, G. J. Fleming, J. Hargreaves, G. Haston, W. A. M. Neskeith, W. W. Hagan, J. Alden, F. J. Lewis, R. Napper, J. M. L. Oliver, A. C. O'Neill, W. J. Ott, E. D. Reynolds, H. Robinson, C. Schott, W. J. Winterbottom, Herb Wood, Colonel F. L. G. de la Harpe, Colonel Sir N. E. Sedden, Brown, Alderman J. G. Smith, Sir Alfred Roberts, and Sir William Roberts. The 51st annual general meeting will be held in Manchester in April 20.

## Car Mart Annual Report

CAR MART LTD., which has a subsidiary in Rhodesia, after providing £279,981 for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit of £240,495 in the year ended November 30 last, compared with £213,840 in the previous year. General reserves were £92,755, and dividends totalling 1s. 6d. per unit of shares less tax were £103,500, leaving a carry-forward of £23,282 against 1956.

The issued capital of the parent company is £20,000 in 1000 shares of 20s. Capital reserve stands at £50,000, revenue reserves at £581,700, reserve for future taxation at £82,700, and current liabilities at £206,315. Fixed assets appear at £1,229,577, subsidiary companies at £523,071, and current assets at £1,128,495, including £815 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A. J. Roymen (chairman and managing director), E. H. Grindle (managing director), J. Dagenham (motors, Ltd.), R. H. S. Pegg and R. R. Hicks, who is also secretary. The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 4.

## Courting the Sudan

A CATER TEAM, which is now in Khartoum, has offered to supply the Sudan with food and a barter agreement is being discussed. The Russian Government has offered economic and technical aid, and the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo is to visit Khartoum for detailed discussions. A trade delegation from Communist China spent four days in Khartoum last week. It was officially stated that "as far as members of the Bandung Conference, payment agreements had been considered." The leader of the Chinese delegation said that his country wanted to buy Sudan cotton for cash and was willing to offer in barter credit terms a wide range of products from tea and sugar to complete factories. The Chinese State Opera Company is visiting Khartoum this week. So is a trade delegation from Nationalist China.

## Savings banks

THE UGANDA SAVINGS BANK had more than 93,000 depositors at the end of 1955, when nearly £2.2m. stood to their credit. Four years earlier the respective figures had been 76,641 and £1,580,684. Credits of depositors in the savings banks in Kampala at the end of 1954 amounted to £2,410,420, and in Kenya to £9,361,460.

## Nyasa Plantations, Ltd.

THE RESOLUTION to place Nyasa Plantations, Ltd. in voluntary liquidation was withdrawn at last week's adjourned extraordinary meeting in London after which the board resigned. The new directors are Messrs. Gerald W. Ashfield, Basil Deane, Donald A. Reid, and Francis T. Wayne. The new board has informed shareholders that it intends to carry on the business of an investment trust, with emphasis on Canadian and United States investments, and that an extraordinary meeting will shortly be called to change the company's name and its objects and to alter the articles of association.

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Company Report

# First Permanent Building Society

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#### DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT'S STATEMENT AT SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY was held in the Assembly Hall, Permanent House, Lusaka, on Wednesday, March 28, 1956, at 3 p.m.

The Chairman, DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P., was in the chair.

The general manager, Mr. H. M. Doughty, read the notice of the meeting and the minutes of the joint auditors, Messrs. Cooper, Brothers and Messrs. Grant, Warwick, Mitchell and Company.

In moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955, the chairman said:

#### Chairman's Speech

"It is my pleasure to submit to you for annual accounts of your Society for the year 1955 and point to a number of special features which are of interest to us all. In addition to the statutory form, you will notice that the accounts are presented in a new and attractive manner, which I hope will enable those uninitiated in the mysteries of accounts to appreciate the magnitude of the increase in the Society's business.

In my speech last year, I was pleased to remark upon the remarkable progress the Society was then making, and I think this progress shows every sign of continuing during the coming year. This, ladies and gentlemen, was an understatement. Your Society's progress during 1955 has from every aspect been great indeed.

At this time last year, your Society had extended its activities to only one territory outside Northern Rhodesia, namely Tanganyika, with prospect of opening Nyasaland by mid-year, but since then the field has widened.

Your Society now has branches, agencies and representatives over most of Central Africa and in all territories in British East Africa, and I wish to place on record the actual dates when this remarkable expansion was achieved: (Tanganyika, August, 1954; Nyasaland, January, 1955; Uganda, November, 1955; Zanzibar, January, 1956; Kenya, February, 1956).

#### Personal Service

Your Society now offers the same personal service to members in all towns in an area of over one million square miles of perhaps the richest parts of British Africa, and we in Lusaka, in Northern Rhodesia, are proud that we are the headquarters of such an enterprise.

One of the reasons for wishing to place before you the actual dates when the Society opened its branches in the territories is so that you will be able to appreciate the fact that the work and service we are engaged in are carried out with the full benefit of the year.

"Building societies are financial institutions, and often their weakness is that for too long they are local societies, subject to the economic rise and fall of the immediate vicinity in which they operate. The great national building societies in Britain discovered this weakness a long time ago, and today the most successful building societies in Britain are those who have spread their activities to every part of the British Empire.

We are indeed fortunate that your Society's territory of origin is Northern Rhodesia—whose economy and

strength is based on the abundant wealth of its minerals and its great outlook. I think it is true to say that Northern Rhodesia is one of the richest territories in the world. Since Federation the wealth of Northern Rhodesia is regarded as the basis of the economy of the whole Federation.

We, the original board of directors, who founded this Society, have a duty to all members, whether they be borrowers or investors. We realize that any young country such as Northern Rhodesia may from time to time be subject to economic pressures, and while we are fortunate in our present prosperity, conditions might arise at such a prospect that we are always prepared to meet.

We consider it desirable, therefore, not only to establish a building society in Central Africa, but even to borrow a million pounds to extend its establishment to other territories where economic base is not the product.

The following information is taken from the Standard Bank Review for March, 1956, and will serve to illustrate the progress and prosperity of the trade in the territories which are covered by your Society.

#### Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The total receipts for the first 11 months of 1955 amount to £2,665,000, which is an increase of £25,900,000 on the corresponding period for the previous year. On the other hand, the increased demand of £15,650,000 to £24,030,000 for the corresponding period, and the railways report that for the first nine months, September 30, 1955, records were established in every department.

#### Northern Rhodesia

General output in Northern Rhodesia for the first 11 months of 1955 was valued at £106,000,000, compared with £87,000,000 for the corresponding period 1954. This despite the fact that coal, which has continued to be a acute shortage, will be met by shipments from the United States, which are now on their way. The coal deposits discovered near Choma are better than any previously found in Northern Rhodesia. The power line from the Luabala hydro-electric scheme in the Congo will assist the Copperbelt with power until the Kariba scheme is able to meet the requirements.

Of the mineral output of Northern Rhodesia the value of copper was £10,000,000 (January to November, 1955). Of the remainder by far the largest was zinc and lead of £2,000,000.

Excellent agricultural conditions are reported, and a good tobacco crop is expected. A recent report indicates that a team of experts sent to the Kasene Plains has made a favorable report on the possibility of growing wheat there. It is considered that if such a venture is prosecuted with successfully, it will constitute one of the largest wheat growing areas in the Southern Area.

#### Nyasaland

European trade in the bazaar trade is dull, but European trade remains steady. The prospects of the tobacco crop are generally good, while the planters of the Manje and Cholo districts are satisfied with prevailing conditions on the tea estate. Prices on the Livingstone auction remain satisfactory. Prospects for the cotton crop have

now improved as a result of more favourable weather conditions, but it is expected that yields will be slightly below last season.

In Longwe district the total groundnut acreage planted is estimated to be larger than that planted during the previous season. Growth in the early plantings of the main crop is satisfactory, while the season's rice crop is well established, and there is every indication that the acreage planted will be greater than that which yielded last year's record crop.

#### Kenya

On the side of external trade, domestic exports at £20,000,000 (January to October) are nearly £3,500,000 up on the corresponding figure for the same period of 1954. Imports at £56,900,000 show an increase of £7,000,000 over 1954.

The exceptionally heavy out-of-season rains will, it is feared, adversely affect the crops of wheat, barley, and oats. Maize harvesting has also been difficult.

The executive officer of the Livestock Board has forecast that Kenya's current crop of 2,800 tons, worth some £1,000,000, will be a record for any post-war year.

Business in the hard coffee market during January was very active, with heavy shipments going forward to North America and the Continent of Europe.

#### Uganda

External trade of Uganda for the 10 months to October, 1955, was £38,500,000, about £2,000,000 up on 1954. Imports at £27,500,000 were £2,000,000 above the corresponding figure for 1954.

Sales of coffee by African growers in the Awaka district for 1955 realised £250,000, and the large cash income is reflected in the higher standard of living and improved housing in that area. With the help of the subsidy of approximately £5,000 from the United Price Assistance Board, African coffee growers in Uganda received about £1,000,000 for their crop in 1955, compared with £7,900,000 for the previous season.

Official estimates of the overall value of cotton remain at 365,000 bales, compared with 370,000 bales for 1954-55.

Sugar production in Uganda last year set a new record total of 55,159 tons, nearly 1,000 tons better than the previous record established in 1948.

Production of tea in 1955 amounted to 1,400 tons, compared with the previous record yield of 1,300 tons in 1954.

#### Tanganyika

The external trade of Tanganyika for the 10 months to October, 1955, was £10,000,000, approximately £1,500,000 down on the corresponding figure for 1954, but imports showed an increase of nearly £40,000,000.

Diamonds at a value of £1,000,000 for the 11 months to November are the largest portion of the total foreign output, and was some £240,000 in excess of the corresponding figure for 1954. Of the other minerals, gold produced was valued at nearly £400,000 and lead concentrates at approximately £500,000.

An agreement has recently been concluded whereby the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will manage on behalf of the Government a ranching scheme near the Ruvu river.

The area of about 80,000 acres is at present completely unused, and intention is to treat the ranch as a congenially situated area for fattening stock for the Dar es Salaam market. An outlay of £15,000 over the first two years is expected.

As a result of competition from the Portuguese and Southern Rhodesian producers of East African sisal cut, their price has fallen to a low level and good business is reported at the local price. Stocks of sisal from the 1955 harvest,

however, are small and it is hoped that this factor will help to sustain the price of sisal during 1956.

The value of the fibre produced in 1955 was some £10,460,000.

At auctions held in Moshir in January, 1956, 46,900 bags of coffee were sold, the average price being between £467 and £472 per ton.

#### Zanzibar

Bazaar activity throughout the Protectorate has been fair, and stocks are moving reasonably well. The domestic exports for the period January to November amount to £8,060,000, about £400,000 over the corresponding figure for 1954.

Imports at nearly £6,000,000 are up some £674,000. Stocks of cloves held by the Cloves Growers Association amount to about 12,000 tons, and a further 2,000 to 4,000 tons are expected to arrive before the start of the new season.

Indonesia bought 850 tons for February shipment and is seeking a further 400 tons for delivery in March. There is a demand from India for copra, and the local market has improved £60 per ton f.o.b.

Coconut oil prices have risen to £88 per ton f.o.b.

"From this it will be clear to investing members in the Society the extent to which their security has increased. The natural rise and fall of trade and prosperity in any one of these territories, whose products and economy are so different from each other, will, for all time, pass the Society as a 'hall-mark' investment."

#### Pioneers

"In establishing this broad base your Society has also earned the distinction of pioneering the building society movement in British Africa. It was not a matter of merely 'opening an office'. In every territory the legal aspect had to be examined and suitable legislation obtained. The Government of Northern Rhodesia are to be congratulated upon their wisdom in providing the initial legislation that made this expansion possible. It is noteworthy that the Society receives the support and confidence of all sections of the community wherever it operates."

"The cost in money of this expansion is reflected in the accounts before you. Much of this cost has been written off in these accounts and in the accounts for 1954. This cost will not, however, fall on Northern Rhodesia investors. Separate accounts are kept for each and every territory, and as territorial figures climb out of the red into the black, the returns to the Society in Northern Rhodesia will benefit."

#### Finances on a Sound Basis

"As I have just shown, Tanganyika was the first territory to which we expanded, and already in this short time our finances there are on a sound basis; and where early last year one saw monthly losses one now sees considerable gains. Each territory goes through this phase for a short time, but indications from Nyasaland and Uganda show that they are following the pattern of the Tanganyika accounts."

"This is an appropriate time to place on record our appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Society by the Governments of Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Kenya, who have, one and all, welcomed us to their territories, and have so willingly provided legislation and encouragement."

"Members will, I know, be proud that the Society holds registration certificate No. 1 in each of the territories in which we are functioning, thus truly justifying the name of the Society."

"Earlier in this speech I said that progress during 1955 has, from every aspect, been great, and I told you of our physical expansion. Now let me turn to the

accounts. Assets have increased by £2,341,774 to £5,666,521. Membership has increased by 1,652 to 13,265. Borrowers have increased by 59 to 1,254. Each

year the Society has progressed, but 1955 increases in all departments are greater than ever before. The following are the year-by-year figures for the past five years:

	Total Assets	Members	Mortgage Assets	Borrowers	Total Number of Accounts	Div. Paid on Investments
1951	£959,874	15,215	784,380	288	2,405	5% p.a.
1952	£1,602,971	2,343	1,208,331	743	4,151	6% p.a.
1953	£2,236,026	3,349	1,528,666	560	6,997	7% p.a.
1954	£3,221,803	8,571	1,977,240	795	9,573	8% p.a.
1955	£5,666,521	13,265	3,663,611	1,254	14,794	9% p.a.
1955	£968,862	1,562	562,478	250	1,877	6% p.a.

The relevant figures in respect of Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Uganda included in the above figures are as follows:

When these territories have another year's progress to report, it is quite certain they will show very considerable increases indeed.

"During the year the Society celebrated its fifth anniversary. To mark this important milestone the directors invited Dr. Francis Lumb, chairman of the Council of the Building Societies Association in the United Kingdom, and Mrs. Lumb to visit Lusaka, and we entertained them and many leading members of the community and the staff in a dinner which was, we believe a most successful occasion. Mrs. and Mrs. Lumb were delighted by all they saw, and Mrs. Lumb was most impressed with the remarkable development of Southern Rhodesia. We, in turn, were delighted with the chairman's visit and appreciation of the admirable address at the dinner.

**Local Directors**

Present at the meeting were representatives from the local territories—Mr. C. J. Tyrrell, local director in Tanganyika; Mr. C. Little, chairman of the Nyasaland committee; Mr. G. P. Mbera, chairman of the Uganda local committee. On behalf of the board and all our members, I would like to welcome them to Lusaka, and to thank each one for his efforts on your behalf, and to ask of their return that they take our thanks to the other members of our local committees.

"I wish to express on behalf of the board and our members thanks and appreciation for the valuable services rendered by our general manager, Mr. H. M. Doughty, managers, other officials, and staff of the Society. I also wish to pay tribute and express thanks to our agents and auditors and the managers and staff of the Society's bankers for their co-operation and assistance which is contributing so much to the success of the Society. I thank all members for their continued support, and welcome the 3,156 new housing and borrowing members who have joined the Society during the year.

"The members of the board to retire by rotation at the end of the year are Dr. Alexander Scott and Mr. E. A. A. Green, who offer themselves for re-election.

"In the absence of any nominations under Rule 51, these gentlemen will, in accordance with Rule 51 of the Society's rules, continue in office as directors.

"I have pleasure in moving that the directors' report and statement of account for the year 1955 be and is hereby adopted.

**Deputy Chairman's Statement**

Mr. R. H. ROBERTS, Deputy Chairman of the Society, said:

"It requires very few words from me to second the chairman's motion. I think I can say without hesitation that this is one of the most interesting annual general meetings I have had the pleasure of attending.

"From all the chairman has said, and I am sure the members will appreciate the magnitude of the Society's expansion both physically and in assets. I have every confidence that in the years that lie ahead the Society

will play a very large part in the development of Central and East Africa.

"I would like especially to pay tribute to our general manager and his staff and to our local committees, whose hard work and loyalty to the Society have made this occasion possible. I second the resolution."

Their resolution was carried with acclamation.

**General Manager's Reply**

Mr. H. M. DOUGHTY, the general manager of the Society, said:

"The year just passed, to say the least, been very auspicious but very strenuous, and a tremendous lot of ground has been done. Healthy seeds have been sown in a very fertile soil, and everywhere in Central and East Africa today the Society is known and our work appreciated.

"This has been possible because of the loyal help and support of our excellent staff. The staff of the Society is young and rises every year but experienced in building society work. They are, shall I say, very energetic, all from the building society movement in Britain, and they are well equipped to carry out the best interests of the Society in Central and East Africa.

"The main tributes paid to us at the meeting are very much appreciated, and will encourage me and all to even greater efforts in the years ahead."

**"Fairy Godmother"**

Mr. J. W. TREVILL, director of Tanganyika, said: "It does indeed give me considerable pleasure to be here with you again at this annual general meeting and to be able to join in the remarks that you have made, in expounding the facts of the Society's development, and I can speak on behalf of the members in Tanganyika how proud we are to feel we have made a substantial contribution to that expansion.

"We know that the Society in Tanganyika will go on at least at the same pace as the remainder of East and Central Africa, and it will continue to take its full share in the progress and development of the Society."

"The Society in Tanganyika has, without doubt, been a great blessing and I did speak last year about being a fairy godmother to us in a certain sense, and in support of that I would like to mention that as a result of the Society coming into Tanganyika and operating as a building society should, that is two ways, in and out, those who have been bringing in and making capital available in an easy way for those who have not, we have been able to get rid of that awful pocket key money, which was very prevalent in 1954, particularly as far as residential accommodation was concerned. I think I can say in saying it is now non-existent in Tanganyika and in the operation of the Building Society."

"I am sure the public themselves continue to be attracted to the Building Society in its operations, in that it has brought stability in land prices and stability in building and in the cost of building materials in the territory."

"Confidence in the Society is shared by all races and communities. The Tanganyika Government also show that same confidence by themselves using the Society as a safe place for many of their various funds.

"From the point of view of staff in Tanganyika and the Tanganyikan branch, I can only assure you, sir, that we do appreciate the tremendous co-operation that we get from Lusaka and tremendous assistance we get from head office to branch. I sincerely hope the Society will go on from success to success. We in Tanganyika are confident, and I am sure that confidence is shared by other branches spread throughout East and Central Africa."

**Nyasaland Committee**

MR. J. LITINA, chairman of the local committee in Nyasaland, said:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of being here today, and, indeed, it gives me great pleasure. I cannot let it pass without saying that I must congratulate the board and general manager on the remarkable and marvellous progress the Society has made. They have every reason to be very proud of it, and it really is a very fine achievement.

"Now in Nyasaland we have only been operating for less than a year, but already we are safe in saying we have made strides and made a success. Investors have been good, possibly the borrowers have been a little slow, but you must remember that in Nyasaland the number of privately-owned houses is, or has been, practically non-existent.

"All employers, both European and Asian, house their staff, but in this past two years there have been tremendous advances in commerce and industry in Nyasaland, and employers are finding now that they cannot invest large sums of money in staff housing and are encouraging employees to provide their own houses. I am certain that in the next two years there is going to be a large number of applications for loans, and I have every confidence of the Society's success in Nyasaland."

**Uganda Member**

MR. G. P. MURTA, member of local committee in Uganda, said:

"First, I would like to thank you all for the opportunity of seeing your country for the first time.

"Second, you know, sir, in Uganda it is only a short time since the opening of the branch, which has been welcomed by all because there is a great demand for building society services. It is difficult for me to find words to express fully the appreciation of the people of Uganda of your action in extending your services to our country. Investors and borrowers are coming forward, and will come forward in increasing numbers. In my opinion Uganda will within a very short time bring good results to the Society.

"And finally, sir, I thank you and the board for inviting me as the representative of the Uganda committee to join you in this function, and I can assure you that we shall all try our best to further the objects of the Society in Uganda, and I feel certain that you will extend your advice and co-operation to us from time to time."

THE REV. J. R. SHAW, a member, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, said:

"Mr. Chairman, as a shareholder I wish to move a vote of thanks to the directors for your services, and I would also like to include the members of the staff. The attendance here today I think displays a wonderful confidence in the leadership of the directors. It is not only of the members; it is possibly 0.1% of the members. That makes me, rather, self-confident. I am sure I am not here because I am anxious about what is happening to my money, but rather that I am curious to see the faces of the men who have control of it. I have great pleasure in moving this vote of thanks."

**MINING**

**Mutlira Dispute for Conciliation**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA CHAMBER OF MINES and the Northern Rhodesia European Mine Workers' Union have agreed to submit to conciliation the dispute over the African pipe-fitters, which resulted in a three-day strike at Mutlira. An official joint statement said: "A dispute will be declared by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union in the matter concerning the question of whether or not job categories in the African advancement programme should be taken over, in every instance, in their entirety."

On April 7 European underground pipe-fitters joined by 1300 other daily-paid workers walked out when the Mutlira management allowed several Africans to work as underground pipe-fitters while Europeans were employed on the same job. On April 10 the management announced the withdrawal of the three African pipe-fitters so that discussions on a Copperbelt basis could be undertaken. Work was at once resumed at the mine, which had been brought virtually to a standstill.

The following statement was issued by the Chamber of Mines: "The temporary removal of the three African pipe-fitters involved will entail a setback to the tempo of African advancement but the Chamber of Mines considers that the avoidance of friction by the implementation of the advancement programme is of paramount importance to the industry and the district as a whole.

"The Mutlira management maintains that the promotion of these Africans was in full conformity with the African advancement agreement and that there has been no breach of that agreement on its part.

"It is accordingly emphasized that the only reason for the temporary removal of the Africans is in order to allow negotiations to proceed on an industry basis in an atmosphere conducive to reaching a settlement."

**Rhodesian Corporation Report**

RHODESIAN CORPORATION reported a profit of £83,989 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £74,844 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £4,060, a transfer of £10,900 is made to investment depreciation reserve, and £3,161 is written off mining claims development. Dividends of 10% less tax, require £60,660, leaving a carry-over of £36,176, against £31,076 brought in.

The issued capital is £977,738 in stock units of 3s each. Reserves stand at £136,176 and current liabilities at £111,328. Fixed assets appear at £203,990, mining claims and properties at £171,992, quoted investments at £55,512 (market value £638,214), unquoted investments at £28,643, and current assets at £266,238, including £40,499 in cash.

At the Free and Redding mine 31,100 tons of ore were treated for 10,399 oz. gold, equal to 4.07 dwt. per ton. The working profit was £15,992. The company has substantial interests in Deech Mines Ltd. and the Rhodesian Brick, Tile and Roofing Co. Ltd.

Sales of land during the year realized a profit of £1,253, and the profit from farm buildings, after charging depreciation, amounted to £2,006, compared with £2,125 in the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. J. C. Colclough (chairman), F. R. Peters (vice-chairman), R. C. Brown and (also) R. S. Brown (deputy), H. A. Gousses, F. L. Miley, Major General W. W. Richards, and Lord Wakehurst. The secretary is Mr. V. Whitehead. The 30th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 31.

**Chibuluma**

LORD DE WILKIN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to open the concentrator plant at the Chibuluma mine in Northern Rhodesia on May 5. The mine will be hoisting ore since October, and the ceremony will mark the first production of copper and other concentrates. The plant concentrates ore, is smelted at Mutlira, and the concentrates are being shipped to the Chibuluma Concentrator Mine. It is building a new Chibuluma situated some 10 miles to the west of Kitale will be the new plant and the company to reach stage 2, which means that

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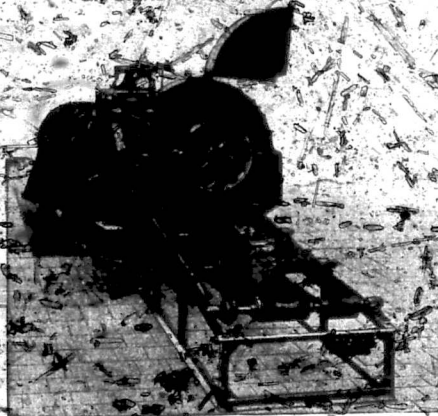
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Assets Exceed  
1,000,000

ONE OFFICE PERMANENT HOUSE, BOX 424, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA  
Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland