

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 17, 1956

Vol. 32 No. 1649

30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

Mechanical Handling



Enter the **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

P. O. Box 22, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Fork Lift Trucks — Conveyor Systems
Cranes & Transporters — Excavators & Grabs
Plantation Locomotives — Power Packs
Light Railway Equipment — Marine Engines.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd. General Managers

Head Office, P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 12, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVENUE 4680)

Conflicting Views on Kenya's Political Future

Paramount Importance of the Individual

Views of Sir Evelyn Baring

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, speaking at the St. George's Day Dinner in Nairobi, said:

"Those who come from the British Isles bring with them the vigour, the courage, the determination of the greatest pioneering country in the history of the world. Ever since Elizabethan days the men of that country were sailors, traders, colonists, who fearlessly crossed the seas, the deserts, and the forests of new continents. They brought from their original home a long history of parliamentary government, of the rule of law, of respect for the individual. This last is the basic heritage which has made our Mother Country great. It has made it also the strongest and most determined opponent of the new tyranny of the 20th century—the rule of the totalitarian State, in which the individual, with his needs and his rights, is swamped in a conception of the mass. But in Britain it has always been the individual who counts."

Even Kenya's severest critics, even those who are dazzled by some blinding light of their own when they look at Kenya, could not say that the people in this country are not individuals."

Plan for Responsibility

"How will this great British heritage be applied in Kenya? I have no doubt that the paramount importance of the individual will continue to be recognized, but I also believe that the position of the individual British citizen will depend not so much on an ability to exercise power, but on an ability to think out, and in alliance with other people in this country to carry out constructive measures not only in their own walk of life but affecting all public activities in central government, in local government, in organized agriculture, and in organized industry and commerce."

"When considering these questions I start from a fundamental belief that people of British origin, when questions are necessarily referred to them, should take a just line on those questions. I believe they are capable of doing so when given responsibility and at their worst never without it."

"Last year we were visited by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In an admirable sermon he said that he had only one piece of advice to give those living in so complex a country as Kenya—to avoid emotion and take decisions by the light of good sense. This is advice to every man of every community in every country, and particularly strongly in Kenya, where the problems are very difficult and emotions may run very high."

"The British heritage is one of sense and of reasoning, and firm that good sense flows a capacity to take responsibility. The people of British origin in Kenya are to be true to their heritage they should take responsibility and apply themselves to all the problems of the country with good sense and with as little emotion as human beings can achieve."

"An immense interest is now shown in Africa. In innumerable speeches and in a vast number of newspaper articles the African scene is sketched, the dangers of the future are described, the strength of feelings is emphasized, and as a result we are very often left with no constructive suggestion for the future."

No Single Solution

"There is no one solution and no one path for the whole of Africa. African territories differ from one another. One particular country is unusually complicated and presents unusually difficult problems. Our approach during the last two years has been to regard no more than in most African territories. Yet we show patience and endurance in ways show more than usual great results."

"The field of manoeuvre for any Government in any country is usually more limited than most people realize. For example, in Great Britain if you penetrate through the cloud of political controversy, you will often find that on many points, particularly where outside the country borders, there is no very great difference between the actions of a Government of the one party and a succeeding Government of the other party."

"I believe that in our mixed country the only possible way to progress the development we must have and to maintain the peace demanded by that development is a mixed Government and a joint approach. The mixed team and joint approach may produce something that is better than any one could expect from any other approach."

Mr. Dodds-Parker in Somaliland

Small Pleas for Active Help

When Mr. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, met five Somali elders in Hargeisa on his way to Ethiopia, they told him that they had trusted the British Government with the protection of themselves and their land and that a large portion of their land had nevertheless been transferred to Ethiopia without consultation.

Mr. Mariane also spoke of the development of the country towards self-government, and said that the way in which it would be acted (a) in bringing about the restoration of the reserved areas and (b) in the speed and measure of development of the Somaliland Protectorate towards independence and self-government; and (c) in bringing about a united Somaliland. "In these days of rapid change and shifting loyalties," he added, "there is no room for leisurely considerations."

Mr. Dodds-Parker thanked the elders for the clarity with which they had put their case, and said that, having spent 10 years in the Sudan, he knew what laid meant to nomadic peoples. He had come to hear what they had to say and would do his best to help when he reached Addis Ababa.

The future policy of the Protectorate was outside his province, but all members of the British Parliament were keenly interested in the future and well-being of the Somali people, and would do their best to protect their interests.

"Why do the Somali people obey the Government law which forbids the killing of wild animals and disobey the law which forbids the killing of human beings?"—Letter from a Somali to *War Somali Sadhi*, the fortnightly organ of the Information Department of the Somaliland Protectorate.



Darling

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

Common Electoral Roll for Uganda Congress Rejects Governor's Statement

THE FULL TEXT of the statement by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, in regard to the introduction of the franchise in that Protectorate was published last week by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which suggested in a leading article that such a step is premature.

There has been little other comment in the United Kingdom, but the current issue of the *New Statesman and Nation* says:

"Sir Andrew Cohen is taking a calculated risk in setting the date of direct elections in Uganda for 1961.

"Many problems have to be overcome before effective elections can be organized. The idea of a common roll has to be sold to the three communities; franchise and candidature qualifications have to be agreed; registration has to be effected; the relations of the regions to the central Government must be fixed; safeguards for the representatives of European and Asian minorities must be arranged.

"Nevertheless, the Governor and the Protectorate Government are faced with the opposition of the African National Congress and similar African organizations. Congress demands self-government now, while other parties like the Progressive Party consider 1961 as the target date for self-government.

"The Congress is presently unstable, and certainly does not speak for the majority of the people. Particularly in Buganda, the heart of African traditionalism is opposed to the Congress as the only widely organized African political body, and it can be expected to make the most of its nationalist appeal during the next few years. The danger is that it may attack the most important principle enunciated by Sir Andrew Cohen. For the first time in Uganda the British Government has accepted the objective of direct elections on a common roll. This is highly significant for the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. But it will be very difficult to reconcile nationalist ambitions, traditionalism, and democratic aims, and, above all, to divorce them from communal politics."

"Battle for Self-Government Has Begun"

Congress had, in fact, lost no time in advertising its opposition. Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, its chairman, told a public meeting in Kampala immediately after the Governor's statement that the real battle for self-government had now been entered.

According to the *Uganda Post*, the newspaper which he owns, he described Sir Andrew Cohen's statement as not only foolish but cowardly. "The wishes of the general public of Uganda," he said, "are that the battle upon which they were entering should be fought with stones unless it was absolutely necessary to do so in the end"; and asked his hearers not to listen when the Government statement was broadcast from Kampala radio station and to throw away any leaflets of the sort which the might be given.

Congress also passed a resolution rejecting the statement of the Governor of Uganda, who said that the views of Congress should be taken into account by the Governor of State, who should be warned that anything Sir Andrew Cohen would be the responsibility of the Governor of State.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., said that the people of Uganda want self-government now through the Uganda National Congress, and the only way that can satisfy them is to start negotiations now.

Another British paper, *Uganda Envyra*, wrote editorially: "Dear Sir, we no longer wait for the beginning of self-government. We want it in 1960 or 1961. We are not going to wait for the Progressive Party to complete its arrangements, as Sir Andrew Cohen's statement says. We are looking at the Gold Coast. We have seen what has happened in India and the Sudan. These countries have done more things during the last few years; they have done things that the British used to tell them were impossible. We therefore give this as our considered opinion which we shall not alter—that we shall not wait for self-government beyond 1960."

According to Uganda *Eyogera*, "Unless the Governor of State for the Colonies calls for representatives of the people of Uganda to discuss with him a new arrangement which will lead Uganda to self-government quickly, there will be no peace, but an increase of troubles in this country."

The same issue of the paper reported that a primary school had been the first in the country to fly the Ugandan flag, and that the headmaster had said after hoisting it that the ceremony indicated four aims: (1) to create a "national feeling" in the school; (2) to cause the last two "mournful years" to be forgotten; (3) to thank everyone in the school for its operations in the return of the Kabaka; and (4) to give every boy "a burning desire for self-government". The address was given to primary school children and some 200 visitors.

Enyumbi Isaze (meaning "It is Dawn") has just been started in Kampala under the joint editorship of two Congressmen, Messrs. Paulo Muwanga and Damulira Mukoo. The paper is to be published twice a week.

"Uganda wants self-government now," Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, general secretary and treasurer of the Uganda National Congress, told journalists in Nairobi last month as he passed through Kenya on his way back to Uganda from a visit to India. He had been leader of a delegation of four Africans from Uganda who had spent a month in India as guests of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Mr. A. B. Patel's Retirement A Leader of Fine Quality

A HIGH COMPARTMENT has been paid to Mr. A. B. Patel, the Asian Minister Without Portfolio in Kenya, by the *Manchester Guardian*, which has written of him in the following terms in a short leader:

"One of the key men in the multi-racial Government of Kenya is Mr. A. B. Patel, one of the two Asian members of the Council of Ministers. It is reported in the current issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that he has decided to leave both politics and Kenya in order to live in the Sri Surobindo Ashram at Pondicherry.

"One must respect Mr. Patel's wish to devote himself to a life of study and contemplation, and it is indeed fully in character, for he has never let the stresses of business or politics trench upon a deeply spiritual attitude to life. That has been one of his great strengths. Yet one cannot but regret the decision, simple and selfless as it must have been. It is as if Sir Stafford Cripps had announced in 1948 that he was returning to a monastery.

As the senior non-European member of Kenya's first inter-racial coalition, Mr. Patel has carried a great responsibility. He is the representative of the Council of the Hindu community, but his ability and integrity have won him the respect and regard of men of all races; the rigidities of racial partisanship could not hold sway in his presence.

He expects to be succeeded by someone who shares his outlook on the country's problems. That may be a selfless but possible successor and one to whom his stature and influence. When he has gone an added burden will fall on the second Asian member, Mr. Nathoo, who represents the Moslem section of the Asian electors, and who has been a successful departmental minister. But however well he and his new colleagues do, Kenya will have lost an important guiding force and a leader of fine quality."

Ugandese Official in Egyptian Employ

THE EGYPTIAN FOREIGN OFFICE is reported to have recalled all Sudanese who were employed in Egyptian embassies. They are said to have been informed that they can no longer retain their posts but have undertaken to get work within the Egyptian Republics. These Sudanese officials were, it is said, appointed to Egyptian diplomatic service under the impression that the Sudan would ultimately choose to unite with Egypt.

African Wages in Southern Rhodesia

Prime Minister Replies to Overseas Critics

SOUTHERN RHODESIA must produce 10 times as much wealth as at present if all races, especially Africans, are to enjoy good living standards a task which would probably take about 20 years, said Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of the colony, when addressing the National Industrial Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry.

"Africans had to become very much more efficient in order to produce the wealth that would give them higher wages," said Mr. Todd.

"Unless you have a production of wealth that is satisfactory, you can't have everybody getting decent wages, and that makes it difficult for the industrial council and for all of us who are interested in relations between labour and management. It makes it difficult in an industry where top men earn more than £100 a month and the bottom men £5. These things are bound to a lessening degree, they will remain to for a number of years."

The annual national income was about £200m., whereas by American standards, with a population, it should be about £500m. Production was of America's, and labour conditions were generally very different.

Some people came from overseas and criticized pay rates, particularly those of the lower-grade African worker. On the face of it it could be said that if more were paid out in wages it would be healthier for the country, but that was by no means the whole picture. Overseas people thought it was European policy to pay low wages to the Native. They did not realize that low wages were the result of economic factors.

"We have accepted the principle of partnership, but we have found it a principle very difficult of precise definition. I think it is true that European citizens accept the principle formulated by the Capricorn Africa Society as the basis of the only partnership that is possible to us." — Mr. R. C. Mucumbi, Federal M.P.

Franchise Inquiry in Rhodesia

Minister Appoints High-powered Commission

MRS. J. R. STRUTT, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, has appointed what he has termed a "high-powered" commission composed of seven men of "outstanding ability" to inquire into the franchise in Southern Rhodesia.

The members of the commission, which is expected to start its sittings in December, are Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice Murray, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Charles Cummins, deputy resident director in Rhodesia of the B.S.A. Company and a former Chief Justice of the Union. The commission's terms of reference are:

(1) To consider and report on a system for the just representation of the people in its Legislative Assembly, and in particular to consider the qualifications and disqualifications of persons who are entitled to vote at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, and the qualifications and disqualifications of persons entitled to nomination as candidates.

(2) To consider any other matters which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, are relevant to the foregoing matters.

The secretary of the commission is to be Mr. R. de C. Baynter, Southern Rhodesia's chief registration officer.

Not Ready for Full Adult Suffrage

A review of the franchise systems which the Federation might adopt was given recently at a meeting in Salisbury by Mr. Philip Mason, director of studies in race relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

When addressing the Inter-Racial Association, Mr. Mason said that although he regarded full adult suffrage as the best system which it could be introduced, he recognized that it could not be adopted in Africa immediately. A line had to be drawn and therefore there was bound to be some injustice, but injustice could be repaired by means of the multiple vote and provision made for voters who might otherwise be left out.

One thing to be said of the multiple vote is that it does not seem to be a workable or a non-racial basis, and it might well lead to a two-party system in which both races were represented, he said.

To discuss the two-tier system, involving a lower and a higher tier, the latter requiring additional educational qualifications, Mr. Mason said that there was a danger of creating European and non-European blocs. A third proposal was to keep the existing common roll in Rhodesia and add an educational qualification to it, but that was harsher in its effect than the multiple-vote system, and was unlikely to appeal to European and non-European.

New Legislature

NYASALAND'S NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL will be formally opened on May 15 by the new Governor, Sir Robert Armitage. There will be four *ex officio* members instead of three — the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and now the Secretary for African Affairs — and also one more official member, Mr. R. G. Willan, Conservator of Forests. The other officials are Mr. P. W. Youens, Deputy Chief Secretary; Mr. K. S. Ketebele, Director of Agriculture; Mr. J. F. Richards, Director of Public Works; Mr. R. F. Stewart, Director of Education; Colonel C. H. E. Apton, Commissioner of Police; and Mr. C. A. Conard, Commissioner for Labour. The elected non-official members are Messrs. M. H. Blackwood, D. W. Chujoz, J. B. N. Chinyama, H. B. Chipembere, W. K. Chiunde, F. G. Collins, H. P. Gombes, A. C. W. Nixon, N. D. Kwenje, L. A. Little, and V. G. Milward.

"It is evident from our neighbours' recent experience that, with increasing production of fine-cured leaf, buyers have become more selective. It is evident that future success must lie in the more efficient production of better quality tobacco." — Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, when opening the Nyasaland tobacco auction sales.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprises, transportation companies and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice, maintain Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi, or their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street opposite
the harbour

MOBASA
Kilimanjaro Rd. (Entrance
to Old Port Gate)

KAMPALA
Shimani Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Harding St. (opposite
bus terminus)

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

LONDON the Association's new branch is situated on the ground floor of the Admiralty Office, Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2.

IN SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be made by our representatives at East Africa House, 100, Victoria Salway House, 99-101, Smith Street, Johannesburg.

IN RHODESIA information is available from East Africa House, 33, Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Letters to the Editor

The Rev. Michael Scott's Subtle Irony

Explanation of a Strange Statement

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — My attention has only just been called to your literal interpretation of a remark in my letter to *The Times* that "of all the evil influences which are at work in Africa today, the least is that of the Anglican Church".

I am afraid that your readers who had not seen the whole letter may not have realized, as you did not, that this remark was intended to convey a subtle irony. I have no wish to make exaggerated claims on behalf of an institution to which I have dedicated my life, but since our readers would have received a very misleading impression from your comment, I must explain that the point of my letter was that the South African Government is attacking the Anglican Church, and had forced it to close the Sophiatown school, as though it were an evil comparable to the mounting crime wave and terrorism which under the South African Government flourish like the proverbial bayonet.

30 Old Queen Street,
London, S.W.1.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL SCOTT

P.S. — I see I have now mixed my metaphors!

[The reference is to a Note By The Way which said:—

"The Rev. Michael Scott, honorary director of the Africa Bureau has written in the course of a letter to *The Times* on the subject of South Africa: 'Of all the evil influences which are at work in Africa today perhaps the least is that of the Anglican Church.' For a minister of that Church to describe it as an evil influence in Africa is astonishing, and although Mr. Scott has made some strange statements from time to time, I can recall none more extravagant and so completely outrageous than this.

"It is preposterous to suggest that the Anglican Church is one of the good influences wherever it works in Africa. If the interests of its servants had been better served and their endeavours better supported, much of the misery current in the continent today would never have arisen; and if at this late hour the progress of the Church were practised by the generosity of Europeans in East and West Africa, many of the problems of the Territories would disappear or at least be greatly minimized. That is recognized by almost all public leaders, even if they fail to do their own individual duty in the matter. I doubt if one of them of any standing, whether in his own country or in Africa, will agree with Mr. Scott that the Anglican Church has any sense or any influence in Africa.

We give space to Mr. Scott's explanation, of course, and can only hope that his subtle irony" appeared more clearly to our readers than to us. — Ed.]

Points from Letters

Hospitality and the Reverse

"HOSPITALITY" is one of the most attractive characteristics of African life, and still is except by the old standards have been swept away by congesting the population masses in towns at great centres of industry. The most inhospitable suggestion I have heard from an African source has appeared in one of the vernacular newspapers here in Lusaka, namely, that non-Africans should be liable to a law to make their families to two children, the penalty for non-compliance being the knowledge that the extra children would have to be sent to Europe or Asia, according to the country of origin of the parents! This sort of nonsense is periodically supplied by semi-educated racists who can apparently not refrain from writing letters which we have to publish such rubbish."

Means Test for Uganda

TWO ITEMS OF NEWS in a recent issue strike me as incongruous. The first was that the Kabaka of Buganda is to receive from the taxpayers of his kingdom £13,747 the full sum which he would have received in allowances during the period of his exile in this country — during which time he was drawing £3,000 a year tax free from H.M.G., the equivalent of well over £50,000 a year gross. The second was that the same Kabaka was trusting that the Protectorate Government would aid the Buganda Government in matters of finance. Though I do not grudge Colonial Development and Welfare funds to Dependencies which are in dire need (and there are many), I cannot help thinking that a means test might be applied to future grants, so that the money may be used where it is most needed. Uganda had a favourable balance of trade of £7.95m. in 1953, £15.89m. in 1954, and £12m. for the first nine months of last year. She had also cotton and coffee funds totalling £30m. Yet the Protectorate Government is to contribute this year £45,000 for general administration and £25,000 for roads in Buganda, surely the richest part of the country. And Uganda's contribution to the East Africa High Commission is only £669,702 against £1,010,261 from Tanganyika, £1,655,380 from Kenya, and £705,420 from the United Kingdom.

Gallantry against Mau Mau Terrorists

Award of Three-George Medals

THE QUEEN has approved the immediate award of the George Medal to two police officers and a field intelligence officer in Kenya in recognition of their outstanding gallantry in operations against Mau Mau terrorists. The official notice:

"Chief Inspector David Oswald Donald Drummond (23), Kenya Police Force, who has been in charge of the Special Branch in the Molo police division since 1953, and Inspector Neville Maynard Chester Conner (34), M.C. 629, of the Kenya Police Reserve, have helped to eliminate 40 terrorists in the Molo area and to recover quantities of arms. Both have shown a complete disregard for their own safety and have displayed considerable intelligence and organizational ability. They have continually risked their lives. The assistance they have rendered has been invaluable, and the casualties which have personally inflicted on the terrorists are undoubtedly played an important part in preventing the spread of Mau Mau activities in the western part of the Rift Valley Province.

"Chief Inspector Drummond already holds the George Medal for an act of gallantry against terrorists on July 27, 1953, and Inspector Conner an assistant inspector in December, 1952. Inspector Cooper assisted in the Police Reserve in June, 1954.

Painstaking and Courageous

"Field Intelligence Officer James Douglas Wallace (28) began operations against terrorists in the Rift Valley Province in October, 1955, when, at a little more than three months' tenure in the role of intelligence officer, and the surrender of a figure of a number 78. To achieve these successes, he has painstakingly gained a number of tens of Africans who operated under his control. He directed all operations and invariably led his own team. On these occasions he showed an outstanding ability for intelligent and detailed planning. His journey undertaken by Mr. Wallace was extremely hazardous, and the fact that all were successful speaks highly of his initiative, leadership, and courage.

"On every operation he displayed a cool courage and a complete disregard for his own safety in the attainment of his objective. His own personal bravery was on all occasions an inspiration to those who served with him, and was probably the main factor contributing to his considerable success against Mau Mau."

"Progressions in the sphere of human endeavour are never always wrong." — Professor P. B. Wilson, of Makerere College, Uganda, speaking on the report of the Royal Commission.

IT means so much!

IT, those Internationally Tested qualities to be found in all Standard cars, have received magnificent expression in the new Standard Vanguard III. So superbly right for this day and age, here is a car that adds new joys to motoring.

STANDARD VANGUARD III

Layout Overdrive can be fitted on 2nd and 3rd gears as an optional extra.



ECONOMY

A petrol consumption test of the new Standard Vanguard III, controlled, observed, and supervised by the Royal Automobile Club engineers from London to Edinburgh and back, a distance of 794 miles, and at an average speed of 37.5 m.p.h. showed that the car returned 34.52 miles to the gallon.

DURABILITY

The famous 2 litre engine of the Standard Vanguard III is the same as that fitted to hundreds of thousands of Standard vehicles since the war and which has proved its outstanding efficiency all over the world under a wide variety of conditions.

SERVICE

A first-class maintenance and spares service is available to all Standard owners through a world-wide chain of accredited Standard dealers, which includes an Immediate Replacement Service.

the Standard Vanguard III

Distributor: S. & S. CARS LTD.
BOX 240 SANDS HOUSE, UNION AVENUE, SALISBURY

STANDARD MOTOR COMPANY LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND, London Office: 10-17 Berkeley Square, W.1. Tel. 01-234 0100
STANDARD TRUCKS - BUILDING CARS - STANDARD COMMERCIAL VEHICLES - STANDARD POWERED ENGINEERS - PERGURION TRACTORS



Parliament

Riot Damage Payments in Rhodesia
Ordinance Endorsed by Secretary of State

AT QUESTION-TIME in the House of Commons last week the Minister of State, Mr. John Hare, was asked by SIR LESLIE PLUMMER the nature of his discussions with the Northern Rhodesian Government before the passing of the Riot Damages Ordinance, 1955, which gives the Governor powers to impose communal fines for riot damage.

The Minister replied that the Governor had submitted the ordinance to the Secretary of State, who had endorsed the draft subject to certain amendments.

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Does not the Minister agree it is inconsistent with British ideas of justice that innocent people should be punished for the offences of the guilty? Does he not also agree that collective punishment should be used only in the most serious of crises, and will he not now have further discussions to see whether this retrogressive legislation cannot be withdrawn in the Colony?"

MR. HARE: "This ordinance was produced only after a prolonged series of incidents in which drivers of motor-cars were assaulted by crowds of Africans after being involved in accidents. And all the incidents have so far occurred in the railway belt, generally where there are unauthorized settlements of derelict Africans along main roads. It was only after very careful consideration that the Governor decided to bring in this ordinance."

Nchanga Riots

SIR L. PLUMMER then asked the result of the appeals of 18-year-old Brown Kapena, sentenced to nine years' hard labour, for riotously damaging mine property and rioting at Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia, and on other Africans also sentenced.

MR. HARE: "All sentences were reduced on appeal. One Nyasaland African will be deported on the expiration of his sentence; the deportation of four other Nyasaland Africans is still under consideration."

"On appeal to the High Court Kapena's sentence was reduced from nine to five years' hard labour, and the other two Africans who were also originally sentenced to nine years' hard labour had their sentences reduced to four years' hard labour."

"Of 17 Africans sentenced to five years' hard labour, two were acquitted, five had their sentences reduced to three years, and 10 reduced to two years."

"Of 12 Africans sentenced to two years' hard labour, five were acquitted, two had their sentences reduced to 14 months, and five were reduced to 12 months."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Is the Minister aware that these chaps were between 18 and 20 years of age, that the riots started as a result of an African being killed by a white crane driver, and that the row that then followed illustrates the tension that exists between Africans and white men in Northern Rhodesia? Will he not now ask the Colonial Secretary to exercise his clemency in the direction of trying to pacify the Africans, who are feeling that they are being run over far too often by white drivers who, to put it mildly, are a little careless?"

MR. HARE: "I would not like the House to get the idea that this was not a really serious riot. It was a riot which lasted about five hours, and a number of people were injured, seriously, in the attacks. I would also point out that among the injured was the official of the African Mine Workers' Union, Mr. Ben Chibongo, who was injured while asking the crowd to disperse."

Case of Chief Mundia

Replying to MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, MR. HARE said that Chief Mundia had pleaded guilty to a charge of common assault in Kenya and was sentenced on February 29 last.

"Defence counsel asked that part of the evidence as to character to be offered before sentence should be taken in camera in the public interest. This evidence related to the chief's part in combating terrorism in his locality. The court agreed to hear this small part of the evidence in camera."

"On review, the Supreme Court held that in this instance there were no material facts before the resident magistrate on which to consider whether a *de novo* fact case existed for hearing evidence in camera, but held that that evidence had added nothing material to the case. In view of his outstanding record of service, it is not intended to review Chief Mundia's appointment."

MRS. CASTLE: "Is not the Minister aware that Chief Mundia was originally charged with causing actual bodily harm, and that then, at the request of the district commissioner, the court went into camera to hear evidence on which the charge was reduced? In view of the fact that Chief Mundia has been associated with previous breakdowns in the rule of law, does not the Minister think that the strange conduct of the case, with which, apparently, the Supreme Court later disagreed, is one more sign that the administration of justice in Kenya is not being carried out on proper lines?"

MR. HARE: "I cannot agree. It is true that the charge was altered, but that was in view of the trivial nature of the injuries inflicted and the prosecution decided on that evidence that the charge should be altered. I think it is absolutely unfair to make this widespread condemnation on such grounds."

MRS. CASTLE: "Is it not very unusual for evidence of this kind to be heard in camera? Why was it considered necessary to do so at all? If Chief Mundia is above question, which some of us doubt, why was not that evidence taken in public?"

MR. HARE: "In the view of the Supreme Court there was not sufficient evidence for this part of the case to be held in camera. The reason that prompted the magistrate to decide that that part should be held in camera was that it dealt with the actual security position in the location in which the chief was operating."

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE: "Is it not very easy for indignation to be registered in this House by people who do not at all appreciate the conditions existing in that locality?"

Case of Mr. Chibambo

MR. BROCKWAY asked for what period Mr. M. Q. Y. Chibambo, who had been deported to the Southern Province of Nyasaland in 1953 after serving 15 months' imprisonment, was to be subject to a restriction order which confined him to an area of two miles from Port Herald and required him to report daily to the police.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The restriction order on Mr. Chibambo is reviewed by the Governor in Council every six months."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not a fact that Mr. Chibambo was originally arrested for a speech which he made in criticism of the proposals for the Central African Federation? He was immediately nicked up and has been kept in detention ever since. He has been kept in detention for 15 months. Is it not time that this sentence was reviewed?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. member is quite wrong. He is not now in detention—restriction order, and I am not prepared to interfere in a matter of this kind. I believe this man to be a very dangerous agitator, and in the present situation I am not prepared to ask the Governor to review his decision other than at regular intervals, as he now already does."

Higher Education in Tanganyika

MR. J. JOHNSON asked why there were so few Africans from Tanganyika studying in the U.K., while there were 158 from Uganda.

MR. HARE agreed that there were only 19 Tanganyika students here, of whom 13 were on Government scholarships. There were, however, 100 Tanganyika students at Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that few Tanganyikans get higher education? What is being done in the way of expanding secondary education, particularly for the good sixth forms and secondary schools? Will the Minister tell us what plans he may have for future higher education in Tanganyika itself?"

MR. HARE: "You will be glad to hear that the output from secondary schools is expanding considerably. It should result in a marked increase in those who go on to higher education."

Aswan Dam

Replying to MR. HALE, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the Government had been in close consultation over a long period with the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika about the Aswan Dam scheme and other projects for the use and control of the Nile waters.

"The Governments of Egypt and the Sudan have been informed as a result of these consultations that H.M. Government formally reserve their rights to negotiate on behalf of the three East African territories with the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments for an agreed share of the waters of the Nile."

African National Union

MRS. E. WARR asked what reply had been sent to a complaint made by the Tanganyika African National Union that allegations of incitement by the union to illegal action had recently been accepted without proof by the resident magistrate in London.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Chief Secretary told the union that it would not be proper for him to comment on remarks made by a magistrate in exercise of his judicial functions or to institute any inquiry into matters falling within the province of the judiciary."



The world is a field

In terms of food for its people, the world is a field — but its soil varies: so too do its crops and its climates and conditions, and the needs of the men who work the field.

That any one tractor can adapt itself to the eight or so wide variety of factors is in its own way — the most valuable contribution to mechanised farming all over the world. The FORDSON MAJOR TRACTOR is the result of long years of study of world farming — that is why the farmers of five continents acclaim the broad and brilliant thinking behind every tractor which is driven off the line at Dagenham, England.

**FORDSON
MAJOR**

PROPERTY OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, ENGLAND

For further details contact: Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia • Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya • The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda • African Land Co-operation, Blantyre, Nyassaland • Rio-Joch Motors Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika

Mr. Vasey's Budget Speech

(Continued from page 1265)

The offer, subject to the approval of this Council, was made last week. It was not acceptable by the staff side, who did not like the principle of consolidation and the separation of wages policy from strict adherence to the cost-of-living factor, but, as it had been made clear that the Government was prepared to grant increased pay only if the consolidation principle were accepted, they finally made a counter proposal of consolidation of 17½. Government decided that it was not acceptable.

The staff side were therefore informed accordingly, and then they stated that they would accept the offer of consolidation at 15½ subject to the conditions that it should be regarded as an interim award only, that arbitration should be introduced before the end of this month, and that the tribunal so established should have authority to deal with salaries and cost-of-living allowances, and that the Government would at once dissociate itself from the other East African Governments and Administrations on wages policy. The staff side were informed that, while no settlement could be guaranteed and the question of arbitration would be considered, the course none of the conditions was acceptable to the Government in their existing form. At that point deadlock was reached.

Effects of Inflation

I do not consider that the somewhat intransigent attitude adopted by the staff side would justify the withdrawal of the offer which we believe to be necessary, not only to place civil servants' salaries on a proper basis, but also to do justice to the broad mass of the Civil Service, which has suffered from the general inflation and has not been able to have recourse to the same remedies as most other sections of the community.

In these circumstances the Government now proposes, if the Council agrees, to go forward with an award as from July 1, 1956, in accordance with the offer made. Officers would, of course, be given the option of remaining in the present position, if they preferred so to do.

In Vote 41 will be found an item of £83,000 as a grant to the European Settlement Board. This is the first instalment of a special grant of £250,000, which it is proposed to make to the European Settlement Board during the next three years, to assist in the more intensive development of the Colony's agricultural and economic potential.

Farmers in the troubled areas have found themselves in economic difficulties and restrictions as a result of the emergency. There are, too, many African loyalists who have suffered economically, as well as in other ways, through the stand they have taken. It is my desire to do something to assist these people to regain their economic position as soon as possible. I therefore propose to set up a small committee, on which I shall ask experienced people, such as those serving on the Land Bank Board, to assist us with the benefit of their knowledge. I shall ask them to consider applications for economic assistance from agriculturalists in the troubled areas who are in need of such help.

Interest-Free Loans

I propose to place at the committee's disposal £250,000 which they will be able to issue as interest-free loans to the people they select. There will be a moratorium on capital repayment for five years, and the borrowers will be expected to repay the loans over the following 15 years.

The Road Authority has recommended that the cost of driving licences should be increased from £2 to 10s. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government. It is expected to bring to the Road Authority approximately £35,000 during a full year. It will be made effective as from January 1, 1957.

The export tax on coffee will have been in effect for 10 years on June 30, 1954-55. It produced revenue of £620,381 against an estimate of £750,000. When this year's estimates were being prepared we expected that the price would fall below that ruling in 1954-5, and the estimate was therefore reduced to £550,000. We have been proved wrong. The average price so far has been £48½ which is £3 a ton below the average for 1954-55. In addition, the year has been a record one, and it is expected that total sales for the year will be of the order of 23,500 tons, and that the total export tax revenue will be very little short of £1,000,000. Therefore the coffee export tax will have produced over £2m. to assist the cost of the emergency in two years.

There is a need for an acceleration of the re-planting programme of the industry and for many coffee farmers to improve their land, so that the target yield of 5 cwt. per acre per annum can be achieved. To do this the farmer will have to plough back his profits into the land and undertake in

many cases extensive replanting. In the general interests of the Colony, it is essential that the Kenya producer should be able to compete in the world market in the most efficient manner. The time has therefore arrived for some amelioration of the emergency burden he has carried. I have therefore decided to remove the coffee export duty with effect from July 1, 1956.

The major African export crop is cotton. Cotton prices were at their peak in 1951, and since then they have fallen by one-half, to remain stable since about 1953. These prices now compare unfavourably with increased prices for many of our products grown for local consumption, and the price which the farmer is receiving for his cotton relative to other crops, is lower than it was in earlier years. The cotton export tax is thought to be bearing heavily on the African farmer in Nyanza and on the coast; this year's estimates provide for the collection of £140,000 from this export duty. In the hope that it will assist cotton production and alleviate the burden on African farmers, I propose to remove the export duty as from July 1.

We shall have during 1956-57 an estimated expenditure of £38,664,000. We shall have an estimated revenue of £28,250,000, for this year we shall not have the benefit of the release of money from the Cereals Finance Fund. We shall thus be faced with a deficit on the 1956-57 Exchequer operations of £6,614,000, from which should be deducted the estimated net surplus at June 30, 1956, of £395,810. That will reduce the deficit on the Exchequer account to £6,218,190.

We shall bring to account the £4m. grant and the £2m. interest-free loan to be made available by H.M. Government in respect of the period up to March 31, 1957. This will leave a deficit at June 30, 1957, of £2,819,100, which will be taken as a charge against any further assistance which H.M. Government may be able to make available during the United Kingdom financial year ending March 31, 1958.

No Place for the Faint-Hearted

At the end of my budget statement last year I said:— "I have never wavered in my faith in the economic future of our land. I do not waver now. This is not a time of place for faint hearts. This is a time for courage—a time for development and expansion, and for a certain amount of calculated sacrifice."

There will be storms, stresses, strains, and setbacks, defeats as well as triumphs, but with sacrifice and determination, Kenya's economic future is far encouraging, and assured.

When the Finance Minister presents the next budget statement, it will be to a new Legislative Council. Let us hope that the budgets which that Council has to consider will record as fine a story of economic triumph through courage and perseverance as some of the last few years have done. And my belief is that it will be so.

U.C.F. Statement of Policy

Second African Minister Acceptable

THE UNITED COLONIAL PARTY OF KENYA has expressed the view that Kenya's Council of Ministers ought not to be enlarged. It has now 14 European members, two Asians, and one African, six of the Europeans being members of the Colonial Service, three elected and two nominated. Any increase in the elected Ministers should, in the opinion of the U.C.P., be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the number of Ministers appointed from the Civil Service.

The party, which opposes the agreement should be sought among the different racial groups in regard to further constitutional advancement, is willing to consider changes in the composition of the Council as a condition after the African general election early next year, and suggests that there might then be four elected European Ministers, two elected Asians, and two elected African Ministers, provided that a constitutional standard could be agreed by all parties in order to ensure political stability.

SOURCES OF POWER

Water

A swollen raindrop rolls off a leaf and falls on a leaf below. On the impact, the lower leaf is deflected. For an instant it becomes the blade of a paddle wheel, for an instant is driven.

From the top of a giant cataract to the power-house below, a torrent of water is collected down a man-made flume to turn the blades of a turbine. The turbine is geared to a dynamo.

At this point, where water power becomes electrical power, Crompton Parkinson take over. There have been few major developments in the control of electricity with which this Company has not been associated. And so long as there is electricity, and from whatsoever source it is made, Crompton Parkinson will continue to develop machinery and equipment for its transmission, measurement, regulation and utilisation.



Crompton Parkinson

LIMITED

MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS • ALTERNATORS • GENERATORS

TRANSFORMERS • CABLES • INSTRUMENTS • LAMPS • LIGHTING

BATTERIES • TRACTION EQUIPMENT • WINDING MACHINES

CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. If you cannot reach us direct, write to our Sales Office, Crompton Park House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, ENGLAND. *Telegrams: CROMPTON P*

Free Medical Treatment Suspected African Staff Distrusted

"THE AMBA TRIBE IN UGANDA are very ambivalent concerning the medical service offered to them. They are much impressed by injections, but are disappointed when they receive drugs to be taken orally. They have a high regard for European medical knowledge, but they distrust its administration by the African staff. They believe that the staff knows which drugs to administer for particular cases, but they often suspect that they are being given pills and injections which have no therapeutic value. They feel that a bribe should be given in order to receive proper treatment, and even then they are not entirely confident. All treatment at the Government dispensary is given freely, and this in itself causes the people to be suspicious. In general, their fears are so great that very many people, when they feel that they have a serious ailment, prefer to go to mission hospitals in the Belgian Congo, where modern drugs are in plentiful supply and where patients have to pay for services rendered". — "Bwamba Economy", by E. H. Winter, published by the East African Institute of Social Research at 7s.

Fire on a Train

FIRE BROKE OUT on Monday morning about 70 miles from Nairobi in a train from Mombasa. A restaurant car was burnt out. Mr. and Mrs. Derek Gurner, returning from their honeymoon, were among the passengers who had to scramble through the carriage windows to safety, clad only in night attire. Mrs. Gurner lost her trousseau, and her husband, a municipal engineer in Nairobi, said that they had lost everything.

Nakuru Festival Week Fifty Years of Development

FESTIVAL WEEK IN NAKURU, which will be held from June 9 to 16, and the two last days of which will coincide with the cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, will cover many aspects of the town's development over half a century, both economically and in local government. Celebrations will start with a national hunt meeting of three flat and three hurdle races, followed by a hunt ball. A non-denominational church service will be held, and there will be a health exhibition, a display of arts and crafts, an African baby show, a shop-window dressing competition, a floodlit football match, school sports, a hill-climbing competition for motor-cars and an "old crocks" race, a play by the Nakuru Players, Indian dancing, and two performances by the African Broadcasting Services Entertainment Unit. During the week, which will end with a procession of floats, it is expected that the Bristol Britannia passenger aircraft, now on test in Africa, will fly over the town. The Mayor will give a ball in the town hall on the last day.

Soil Conservation in Kenya

LIFE IN RURAL KENYA was described to the Soil Association in London last week by Lady Eve Balfour, who illustrated her talk with films and coloured slides. She emphasized that Africans were not dispossessed of their lands by rapacious white settlers. The much-maligned Europeans had in fact occupied uninhabited land which was too high and too cold for the African. Discussing the remarkable progress made in soil conservation in the past two years, the speaker said that only the Luo had refused to accept the consequences that their eroded lands were among the few remaining scars in the Colony. Elsewhere the patience and perseverance of agricultural officers, for whom she professed a "most profound admiration", had overcome African suspicion and conservatism. But Natives were not the only offenders some of the most guilty people were Dutch South African settlers in the Eldoret area.

New Town Councils

MOSHI AND MOROGORO, Tanganyika, are to have town councils from July 1. The Moshi council will consist of a maximum of 25 members, who will be appointed by the Member for Local Government. In Morogoro there will be fewer than 19 or more than 21 members, nominated by the Member. The Moshi seal will be a symbolic version of a coffee branch surrounded by the words "Moshi Town Council". That of Morogoro will be a rectangular shield depicting four motifs, the Uluguru Mountains, the river running through the town, the old walled town of Sumbaweni, and four castor seeds arranged in the form of a cross with the words "Morogoro Town Council".

East Literature Bureau

MR. J. A. SPURMAN, representative in Dar es Salaam of the East African Literature Bureau, was formerly editorial officer of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Public Opinion Bureau. During the war he spent two years in Mombasa and Nairobi. After taking a degree in modern languages at Cambridge University, he spent three years on post-graduate research in Bantu languages. From May to October he will be stationed in Nairobi as the director of the bureau during the absence of Mr. C. B. Richards. Mrs. Spurman was for three years a recording librarian and announcer in the Central African Broadcasting Service.

TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA

and ZANZIBAR

USE

Ford



Ford's "The Best" Commercial vehicles, from the 5 cwt. van to the 5 ton petrol and diesel trucks, have proved legal under East African conditions, and are backed by FORD parts and maintenance services renowned the world over.

RIBBOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

Head Office - Dar es Salaam

Branches at DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOGHI, ZIRIKIZA

Routes of Progress

Roads are the routes of progress. Their construction is a fundamental part of the industrial and agricultural development that is raising the world's standard of living. They are the arteries of a nation's economy and oil is the life-blood of their creation. Petrol and diesel fuels for the tractors and bulldozers, lubricants for costly machinery, bitumen for surfacing — these are but a few of the oil products that are helping the march of progress.

But progress is its own taskmaster, generating new and changing demands for oil. Rich in experience, resources and skilled personnel Shell, in all its world-wide operations, is geared to the task and to the responsibility of meeting those demands.



serving progress



The Office of the Company in East Africa. Headquarters at Mombasa.

Branches:

- Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Bechoa, Malindi, Mtwara, and Mozambique.

Importers of all classes of merchandise including building materials, hardware, guns, piece goods, wines and spirits etc.

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 10, South House, 11, St. Swinburn Lane,
 London, E.C.4

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DO LOBITO

MANUBITO

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA.
 Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINE AGENTS FOR

- CLAN LINE
- HALL LINE
- HOUSTON LINE
- CHRISTENSEN CANAL LINE
- SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
- LLOYD TRIESTE
- SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
- SLEMAN & BUCKNELL
- N.S.S. Co., Ltd.
- DAKKA LINE

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY

THROUGH B/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, S.A. & LOBITO

NORTHERN CONGO

Headquarters, P.O. Box 1045, Elizabethville, C. C. and

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Headquarters, P.O. Box 67, Ndola

and

Headquarters, Matulira, quantity

London Office

LEOPOLD WATFORD SHIPPING LTD.

10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone 5212

Steamship, London

Immigration Rate Fixed

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has decided to reduce immigration temporarily to last year's total of 20,000. The Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, said when announcing this in a speech to the House of Commons.

"We do not want to land the Federation on the financial rocks by bringing in more immigrants than we can support. New settlers now cost about £2,500 each in services, and although they might create business, they consumed educational, health, and other resources. Australia had already faced three crises through her mass immigration, and Southern Rhodesia had been in difficulties just before federation. We intend to pull up in time," said Lord Malvern. A quota system based on the requirements of industries, is to be introduced.

Kenya Regiment

THE KENYA REGIMENT is to become a territorial battalion again in July. There will be seven companies—three in Nairobi and one each in Nakuru, Kitale, Nyeri, and Mombasa. Training will take place at week-end camps, supplemented by a fortnight's camp each year. From the beginning of 1957 the Colony will revert to the policy of six months' compulsory military training, but in order to encourage volunteers for service as field intelligence officers and emergency district officers, the Government has decided that those who volunteer for one-year contracts in such appointments now and complete their service satisfactorily, will be exempt from the six months' military training.

Missionary Acquitted

ON A REVIEW OF THE CASE by the Chief Justice of the Sudan, an Italian missionary has been acquitted on a charge of adultery brought against him in Wau. He had been sentenced by a Pakistani judge to a fine of £50 and expulsion from the Sudan. On appeal to the province judge the sentence was stayed, but the order for expulsion is changed to a recommendation, as the judge had no power to make an order. The case was presented to the Chief Justice for review by a Sudanese advocate, and the whole sentence was washed on the evidence recorded by the judge of first instance.

Budget Days

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, will introduce his budget on June 25. Mr. Cyril Hatty, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of the Treasury, is likely to present his budget on or about July 5, and the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland budgets are expected to be presented early in July.

News Items in Brief

The annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on June 10.

Some 12 Mau-Mau terrorists were killed by British forces in Kenya, and six captured, before the end of the year.

A female coccalanth weighing 60 lb. which was caught on the Comoro Islands in about 650 feet of water, has been flown to Manhattan.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Norris has cancelled the proposed East Africa visit of U.M.S. SUPERB, but hopes to arrange it at a later date.

A gang of armed Africans recently attacked the Greek manager of a sisal estate about 40 miles from Tanga. £60 was taken from the safe.

Because other drugs, such as paludrine and mefloquine, are more efficacious against malaria, the sale of quinine has been discontinued at post offices in Nyasaland.

All volunteer members of the Special Police in Nairobi who have served for two years and more have been released. At one time this body numbered some 4,000 members.

Four men have been picked up after 14 hours in the sea following the sinking of a dhow during a storm in the Pemba channel north of Zanzibar. Eighteen persons are missing, believed drowned.

The annual cricket and tennis matches between home and overseas staffs of the United Africa Company will be played at Isleworth on June 20. The concert band of the Royal Air Force will provide music.

Some 15,000 Africans were vaccinated against smallpox during the first four days of a vaccination campaign in the Elgon Nyanza district of Kenya, following the discovery of cases of the disease in Namulungu.

Eighty-four Africans were arrested for passing currency offences in the Fort Hall and Molo districts during recent police checking operations, and 23 for similar offences in the Embu and South Nyandarua districts.

By the end of this year the Mwanza district of Tanganyika will have 41 schools, with a capacity of 9,300 pupils (67% of Africans of school age), compared with eight primary schools with places for 1,440 pupils (10%) in 1948.

Local courts, of which 848 in Tanganyika cover an average area of 400 square miles each, handled 122,348 cases last year, 70.02% being criminal cases. Convictions numbered 93,414. Appeals to a district commissioner's court averaged one in 800 cases.

Direct rail communication between Nyasaland and Beira has been re-established. Three weeks ago the River Ruto burst its banks and caused extensive flooding in the Chirano area. A trestle bridge now spans the 120ft gap in the railway embankment south of Chirono Bridge.

New Anti-Malaria Treatment

DR. BAGSTER WILSON, director of the East African Institute of Malaria, recently watched the inauguration of a method of anti-malaria control new to Africa, which consisted of dropping from aircraft a granular dose of DDT on mosquito breeding grounds near Dar es Salaam. The malaria division of the Tanganyika Medical Department, the Colonial Insecticide Research Unit (the municipality of Dar es Salaam) and the East African (East Africa), Ltd., also took part in the experiment. Applied at the rate of 7 lb. per acre, the DDT granules cover a lane of 125 yards. Six applications are to be made. Each will take about a week.

Road Research

DR. G. S. ADRIANS, head of the newly formed Colonial Road Research Section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, was the first overseas visitor since his appointment has been to East Africa. He said that the first two types of treatments for road should be used to establish the most economical design method for the type of soil and surface applicable to gravel surfaced roads, and (2) to determine the most suitable and economical specification for the subsequent bitumen surface dressing of such roads.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,

56 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Please note: orders and notices countermanded

PLEASE
SEND
ME

ORDINARY EDITION (36s. per annum)

OR EARLIER EDITION (75s. per annum)

(25s. as necessary)

Name and Rank
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

East African Railways

Goods moved to the total by the Kenya-Uganda section of East African Railways in March at 78,448 tons constituted a record, the next best being 70,741 tons in July last year. There were significant increases in tonnage for cotton seed, groundnuts, sisal, and tea. In March during the first quarter of this year 197,098 tons were loaded, against 188,634 in the same period of 1955. Receipts from Mombasa to the country declined from 19,574 tons in February to 15,065 in March. The approximate total revenue earned by East African Railways and Harbours in March was £1,359,000. Compared with £1,758,000 in the same month last year.

Commonwealth Development

Economic DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH is the title of a new magazine published by the Central Office of Information. Its three sections deal respectively with production, development, and finance. The figures quoted are no less than 195% apart from estimates and forecasts. It is estimated that the increased demand in 1970 is above that of 1950 will be 43% in the U.S.A. and 50% for the other free nations; for copper, 35% and 51% for zinc, 150% and 150% for tungsten; and for iron 50% for tin.

SKILLED AFRICAN WORKERS in the building industry in all the main towns of Southern Rhodesia must in future receive the same rates of pay as European workers. This was announced on Sunday in a proclamation applying all agreements under the Industrial Conciliation Act to Africans as well as to Europeans. While some Africans welcome the change, others fear that it will reduce the number of Africans employed on town jobs.

Of Commercial Concern

THE Government's specific compensation for the farming industry in the former East African Protectorate is the rapid development of a large number of projects, probably the main answer to the farming problems of any area. The Government's recommendation is the construction of a dam with a fish abeyance and a canning plant to handle the country's fish catch.

THE same diameter pipe is used in a water scheme in the same district. The pipe is manufactured in Moga, China, then light weight facilitated transport to an area 45 miles from the nearest railhead. They can be better by the application of caulk and boiling water.

FIVE thousand Kenyan Mainline engineers are working on the lines to complete the 1200 acre rice-growing scheme in the South Embu District of Kenya. The complete plan is for 1000 acres of irrigated land, on which 1000000000 can be sown would be sown. Work on the first phase of 1000 acres is well advanced.

AT last week's auctions in London the packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.59d. per lb. compared with 3s. 10d. for packages averaging 3s. 3.96d. in the previous week. The highest prices reached were 5s. 11d. and 11s. for consignments from the Belgian Congo and Kenya respectively.

AN East German trade mission of 22 members is visiting the Sudan, in which it is hoped to establish diplomatic relations. At present, East Germany is represented in East Africa only by a trade commissioner, who has no diplomatic status. Western Germany has accredited a diplomatic representative.

LATER estimates of the 1955-56 cotton crop in the Sudan put the yield of 23078 cantons at 1,729,694 cantons, and of American type at 23078 cantons, a total of 1,960,472, of which 1,782,252 cantons have been picked to date. This year's output was 2871,877 cantons.

A GUARANTEE minimum price of 50 cents of a shilling per lb. for seed cotton produced in the 1956-57 season has been fixed by the Uganda Dink Marketing Board. The price is to be promised because of the Uganda Rice Assistance Fund.

THE Southern Rhodesia-Borra railway line carries 1,978,716 tons in 1955, compared with 1,524,000 tons in 1954. Improvements to the single-track line has increased its capacity to 2000 trains a day in 1949 to 17.

THE Mombasa port area on May 2 received 9,380 tons of goods of imports and 19,277 tons of exports. R.M. shipping company averaged 200 tons daily. During the week 16 ships arrived and 10 sailed.

THE cost of living index for foodstuffs in the Federation rose by three points in March, reaching the record figure of 158, compared with 150 in October 1955.

EAST Africa has bought 90,000 tons of wheat from Australia and Argentina because the Kenya crop has been damaged by drought and unseasonable rains.

BRITISH India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. has appointed Messrs. Burgess, Gopdell and Partners Ltd. its naval architects.

FIRST Permanent Building Society has opened an office in Mombasa and will transact its business in the former Kenya Colony. The company was first registered in Southern Rhodesia in 1911. Its subsidiary since 18 in Mombasa. The power station costing £210,000 has been opened in Kenya.

Dividends, Issues, Profits

THE directors of a company producing steel in Kenya announced a dividend of 24% actual for the calendar year 1955 on the ordinary shares and 11% actual on the preference participating preference shares. No dividends were paid in year. Profit for the year was £86,137.72 after credits transfer from tax equalisation reserves of £7,000,000 and charging taxation of £6,667,811.00. The next general meeting will be held in London on June 19.

BATERS' Asbestos Manufacturers Co., Ltd., which is interested in an asbestos cement enterprise in Uganda, reports that all but 6,136 of the 55 ordinary shares which the company offered to shareholders have been taken up by way of rights and that applications for excess shares totalled 17,330.

JAMES Flinty and Co., Ltd. has declared a second interim dividend of 6% making 9% for the year ending 31/3/56 for the previous year. Profit was £1,103,555 (£6,9342) before tax of £620,000 (£310,000). No further dividend will be paid for 1956.



P.O. BOX 110, MANNING HOUSE, NAIROBI
KENYA COLONY J. H. TAMMOLD

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UGANDA AFRICAN GROWN COTTON CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Kenya) AF-COT LTD.

KENYA KENYIKA COTTON CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Kenya) MANGOSHI DISTRICT COUNCIL RUDEWA ESTATES LTD. (Incorporated in Kenya) AF-COT LTD. (Incorporated in Kenya)

Importers of Building Materials Exporters Insurance Agents Clearing and Forwarding Agents Chartered Offices and Services

Local Correspondents: S. H. B. S. 20, Church Street, Nairobi

£1,300,000 Company for Uganda Development of Sukulu Complex

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently published the exclusive announcement that negotiations had been concluded for development of the Sukulu minerals complex in Uganda.

The Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. has now issued the following statement:

"Frovisher, 22, St. John's Matheeson Chemical Corporation, and the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. will conclude agreements to proceed with the formation and operation of a company to undertake the first part of the Tororo development which has been under active investigation for an appreciable time."

"This company, Tororo Sukulu Mines, Ltd., would be responsible for the mining and ore dressing of the Sukulu mineral field, which is the major aspect of the anticipated Tororo development. All available, the apertures, concentrates and medium percentages both for export and for use in the former for manufacture locally into phosphatic fertilizers."

"The raising of the capital of this new company has not yet been finalized except in the extent that it has been agreed that no single partner should have voting control or board control of the company. The total capital estimated as necessary for the venture including working capital is £1,300,000."

"The Uganda Government will receive £65,000 in non-voting shares in the company in respect of its investigational work into the Sukulu mineral deposits up to the time that the Uganda Development Corporation was formed in 1952. The partners have so far developed the Tororo Exploration Company with active reserves in preference shares for their expenditure in this venture."

Rio Tinto Company Report Large Increase in Profits

THE RIO TINTO COMPANY, after providing £1,389,372 of tax relief, earned a profit of £1,102,921 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £548,000 in the previous year. Profits of £548,000 for 1951 taxation have no longer required General Reserve Reserve £54,186, and Reserve and Investments are now £250,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £1,000, and a dividend of 12% for 1951 of £637,400. The company's turnover of £1,647,367, against £1,596,000 in 1950, is a record.

The issued capital consists of £1,625,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares and £1,062,500 in 5% non-cumulative second preference shares, both in £5 units, and £400,000 ordinary stock and £100,000.

Revenue reserves stand at £2,722,367, including a special account of £600,000. And current liabilities at £1,000,000. Quoted investments appear at £3,900,283 (mainly £26,26,708), and unquoted investments at £1,310,000. Investments receivable from Spain at £1,500,000, subsidiaries in Spain at £5,837,902, premises at £2,609, and current assets at £1,101,532, including £1,000,000 in cash.

The company is carrying out active explorations in Northern Rhodesia over 12,000 square miles, over which it holds exclusive prospecting rights. The report states that a study to be made has justified a limited drilling programme in a number of areas. In Southern Rhodesia a nickel prospect has been acquired and a programme for testing it has already started.

The directors are: Gerald Coke (Chairman), N. V. Duncan (Managing Director), A. G. Cough, Brian Byers, Emile L. V. Laffon, D. B. Cowille, Hugh Saunders, Sir Mark Turner, and Sir Eric G. Browner, the secretary is Sir H. H. Thompson. The 33rd annual general meeting will be held at London on May 29.

Liners and Pipe-Fitters

REPORT states that trouble began at the Victoria Falls when the British pipe-layers were told to work along the line. In fact the Chamber of Mines of Northern Rhodesia is out and in fact the Europeans and Africans are separated into several parts of the mine. Africans who do the heavy job are called pipe-layers. The pipe-layers in the work are known as pipe-fitters.

Major Dividends

THE EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (the same) and East Africa Development Co., Ltd. (EAD) after tax of £3,920 (£1,000) and £1,000 (£1,000) respectively. The East African Gold Mining Co., Ltd. (EAGM) after tax of £150,200 (£150,000).

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

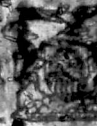
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
AND
SARAWAK & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1922	1938	1955
UNDERTAKINGS:		11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1904	11,093	63,897
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	100 million units	214 million units	262 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 691, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.
System: A.C. 415/230 volts.
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Ligonjo, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Njombe, Tabora.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.
SARAWAK AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Ligonjo, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Njombe, Tabora.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office
66, Queen Street, London, E.C. 4. Telephone 2631



The Federation
with a Future
RHODESIA
and
NYASALAND

For
**TRADE — TRAVEL
FINANCE — FACILITIES
and INFORMATION**

Consult
The Office of the
High Commissioner for
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rhodesia House, 429 Strand
London, W.C.2.
Telephone: 60 York Garden 1212

AFRICA

Special Highfields for Investment
Have You Considered
East Africa
Kenya, Uganda, Malawi
Tanzania, Zambia
10 years of rapidly developing industries
or agricultural expansion
or industrial expansion
or mining and oil
or investment in the
General Conditions
Apply to THE COMMISSION
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE GRAND BUILDING
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON W.C.2.
Telephone: 3001
Whitehall 3711
3001
Lancaster 2244

send goods Fast by

AFRICARGO

The regular ALL CARGO air
service between U.K. and Africa

50% Reservation
GUARANTEED

4,000-mile deliveries effected within 36 hours by
"AFRICARGO" Freighter Cargo services operating
regularly between the U.K., EAST AFRICA and
RHODESIA. Packing, insurance and handling
charges reduced to a minimum and space
reservation is guaranteed for all cargo as long as
Permitting date-bookings for further information
contact the Forwarding Agent or
apply to any B.C.A. Office listed below.

AFRICARGO

LONDON — 20 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Tel: Welbeck 7791
Cardo Reef, Cape Town, S. Africa. St. Johns 5111
Nairobi — 27 Park Road, Manchester. Tel: Deansgate 2516
NEWCASTLE — Woolston Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.
GLASGOW — 110 Hope Street, Glasgow. Tel: Newhall 88443
Tel: 0462 7050 or 7051



OPERATED BY
HUNTING-CLAIN AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

THE NAME



in UGANDA

MEANS CARS
TRUCKS
TRACTORS
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS

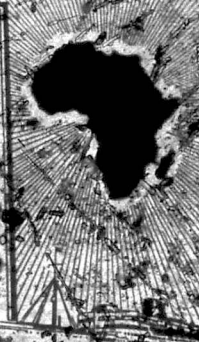
AND

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

SOLE IMPORTERS OF ALL FORD PRODUCTS
100, FORT LEE ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 14
LONDON AGENTS
THE UGANDA COMPANY, LONDON, LTD., 14 BYWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4, THE ROYAL

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE	
TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON & DURBAN	
From Southampton	
*Durban Castle	May 17
*Amsterdam Castle	May 24
*Athlone Castle	May 31
*Cape Town Castle	June 7
*Edinburgh Castle	June 14
*Winchester Castle	June 21
*Cape Town Castle	June 28
*Stirling Castle	July 5
*Via Madeira	Via La Palma



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES	
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT	
London	Edinburgh
May 30	June 6
*Durban Castle	June 13
*Kenya Castle	June 20
*Rhodesia Castle	July 4
*Bloemfontein Castle	July 11
*Out and home West Coast	
*Out East Coast-home West Coast	
*Out West Coast-home East Coast	

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 1, TENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3. Tel: MAH 2550
 Passenger Dept: MAH 9104
 West End Passenger Agency: 22, Pall Mall, London, W. 1. Tel: WHF 1911
 Branch Offices: 112, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow
 All sailings subject to confirmation without notice.



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
 BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
 AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
 PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
 TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

PARRELL LINES

Agents:
EAST AFRICA
 FRANKIP & GENERAL AGENCY LTD.
 P.O. Box 323, Bombay
SOUTH AFRICA
 JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
 P.O. Box 1906, Durban
EUROPE
 JOHN RENNIE & CO.
 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

INCORPORATED
 26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
 ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 4397, BULAWAYO

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provides the link between
 Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Doha Ana for Tetra)

A daily service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and connect to Bulima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipaka Harbour with the Mail Car "V. Mala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mosya (for Mosya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the stage fare, for passengers arriving by air, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland, Limbe
 London Office, City Wall House,
 72-73, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
 APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
 10, BAYM STREET,
 LONDON, S.W.1

Telegram: "NORRH" FOR "LONDON"
 Telephone: W01 2010 Cables: "NORRHODES" LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings
 between NORWAY,
 SWEDEN, DENMARK,
 FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
 MADAGASCAR,
 REUNION and
 MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
 22, Abchurch Buildings,
 London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa:
 THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO. LTD.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE



"The well-known trade name 'Sirocco' has been synonymous with tea machinery for the proverbial threescore years and now, and with tin engineering for over half a century. Coupled with the name of Davidson & Co. Ltd., Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, 'Sirocco' has become a hall-mark of quality throughout the world for the wide range of products manufactured by this old-established and progressive firm. There is a 'Sirocco' machine for every stage in the preparation of the tea leaf.

Extract from
Review of British Industry

**in the long run...
it pays to install
"Sirocco"
equipment**

Early illustrated sectional catalogue available on request from:

RETTLES ROY & TYSONS, LTD.

P.O. Box 7100, Nairobi, Kenya

P.O. Box 73, Kericho, Kenya

and at Kampala, Uganda.

HORACE HICKLING & CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 3, Cholo, Nanyuki

DAVIDSON & CO., LTD.

Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, N. Ireland



**EDM. SCHLUTER
& CO. LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1858

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA



**Le TOURNEAU WESTINGHOUSE
FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED
EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT**



Model C Tournepull Rear Dump

WIGGLESWORTH

COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

10, WILSON STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Agents: Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Square, EC3

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MTWARA

also by arrangement,

RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAYLEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2.

CHEMICALS

EXPLOSIVES

FUNGICIDES

FERTILIZERS

INSECTICIDES

WEEDKILLERS

DYES/STUFFS

PLASTICS

AECI

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
LEAST AFRICAN LIMITED

P.O. BOX 400, HYDRAPUR HOUSE, NAIROBI & PO BOX 22005

South African Asbestos Mine

powered by

5

CROSSLEY DIESEL ENGINES



As pioneers of the Internal Combustion Engine industry in this country, we have during nearly ninety years built hundreds of thousands of engines for operation in all parts of the world.

POWERS—10 b.h.p. to 3000 b.h.p.

In the wild, semi-desert region of the Southern Cape Province about 150 miles west of Kimberley at the Cape Asbestos Company's mine at Koenigs there are five Crossley 3-cylinder four-stroke Diesel engines working in a central power station established in 1951, when the first two engines were ordered to replace a 3-cylinder unit for the compressor house. The remaining three engines were ordered during 1952 and 1953. Since installation these 3-cylinder engines in the main power station have been on continuous 24-hour service.

Under the heavy load situations associated with mining duties, the engines operate in a stable fashion by sudden increases in load during throughout the station.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LIMITED • OPENSRAW • MANCHESTER 11

London Office: Latham House, 54, Regent Street

send goods Fast by - **AFRICARGO**

Traffic Trebled!
in the first six months of operation

Proof that manufacturers of a vast variety of goods are rapidly recognising the advantages of moving their goods swiftly and economically by "AFRICARGO"



the regular **ALL CARGO** air service between **U.K. and AFRICA**

3,000-mile deliveries effected within 36 hours by "AFRICARGO" - the all-

cargo air service operating regularly between the UNITED KINGDOM,

EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA

Passage, insurance and interest charges are reduced to a minimum

and space reservation is guaranteed for all cargo accepted.

For immediate bookings or further information, consult any Forwarding Agent, or apply to any H.C.A. office listed below.

AFRICARGO

HCA

OPERATED BY **HUNTING-CLEAN AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED**

LONDON: 87, Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Tel.: W.1. 2611. Cargo Reservations: Phone 5400 or 4117
MANCHESTER: 76 Deansgate, Manchester 3. Tel.: Deansgate 540
NEWCASTLE: Woolington Airways, Newcastle upon Tyne 39. Tel.: Newcastle 869051
GLASGOW: 109 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.1. Tel.: Central 7050 or 1299

DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on Commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea and Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI: P.O. Box 96
Mombasa: P.O. Box 20
Nakuru: P.O. Box 15

TANGANYIKA

Tanga: P.O. Box 89
Dar es Salaam: P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala: P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: GARDAL, London
Cable: DALGETY, London
Telex: 340000
Rome: +650 (14 lines)

also branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiaries

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,
Dar es Salaam, Mtwara

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala and Masaka

Wholesale Stockists of Electrical and other Engineering Supplies

With resident consulting and installation engineers

Agents for:

E. HALL, LTD. refrigeration and
air conditioning

THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
dust extraction, air filters and water cooling towers

F. H. BIDDLE, LTD. ventilation



THE OTHER
Salisbury



the capital and chief administrative centre of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is an important and growing industrial and trading centre. Here, as in many parts of Southern Africa, there is opportunity for business enterprise. There are five branches of the bank in Salisbury where every banking service is available.

**THE STANDARD BANK
 OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

The Pioneer Banker in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

in
 the
 of
 on
 ans in
 are on
 many of
 and
 mention
 and Kenya

AIR

SEA

UNITY & **KFA** STRENGTH

Those hurrying preliminaries before going on leave of ticket reservations, hotel accommodation, baggage, etc. can be easily solved by writing or calling at the

TRAVEL

BUREAU

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (Co-op) Ltd. offers an experienced staff assisting you of prompt attention and courtesy. The Travel Department, which is second to none in East Africa, is available to the general public.

ROAD

Albion House, Donald Avenue, Nakuru. Phone 228112

RAIL

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted
Home buyers on most
favourable terms



Investments made on
share issues of attract
ive companies

General Manager
H. W. DOUGHTY

FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets Exceed
£4,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, Box 420, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Salisbury and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

Cable: EASTAFRIC London
Telephones: 2500-2501
Teletype: 2500
Post Office: W. 1000
G. 1000
W. 1000
G. 1000

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1295	Joint Board Annual Meeting	1308
Notes by the Editor	1301	Mau Mau News	1310
African Bureau Conference	1297	Touring in the Federation	1311
Kenya's Immigration Policy	1300	Students of University College	1312
Parliamentary Nationalism	1302	Parliamentary Meeting	1314
Letters to the Editor	1303		1324

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

Vol. 37

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR FIVE ORGANIZATIONS sent representatives to a conference which met in London last Saturday under the auspices of the African Bureau to discuss the political future of Kenya. What may be thought of the extravaganza of statements of some of the speakers it would be foolish to dismiss the occasion as unimportant. In the first place, all who take part in the platform have unquestionable influence in various circles; in the second, the many public bodies which had appointed delegates to attend the gathering will presumably discuss their reports, and so there will be repercussions in many quarters, probably none of them imbued with an ardent spirit of imperialism. Because such coverages to misleading and unfair statements about the British achievement in Kenya as were made in the Livingstone Hall are unlikely to reach the wider circles which will be affected in greater or lesser degree, it is to be feared that considerable damage to Kenya will result.

Miss Margery Perham and Sir Barclay Munnagoo presented their cases reasonably and restrainedly in the morning; at the end of which it could be said that, on the whole, there had been an anxiety to pool ideas rather than score meretricious debating points. The first speaker after lunch, Mr. Tom Mboya, quickly showed that that was not his notion of a conference. His speech would have been much better suited to Hyde Park—except that the crowd, however much it might have relished his bitterness, would have grown weary of him and drifted away. The programme allotted Mr. Mboya forty minutes, but the chairman, Sir Dingle Foot, permitted him to ramble on for just over eighty minutes, thus abusing the hospitality of the organizers and the patience of a crowded hall.

Because extremism tends to make sharper impressions than logic, it is probable that many of those who sat through the conference will remember more of the allegations and proposals made by Mr. Mboya. He advocates, by the way, Black Domination, a leader, much more sagacious than of the participants. "I am no believer in anti-racialism," he declared, as a prelude to a demand for complete democracy, one-man-one-vote, and an increase in African representation in the Executive Council of Kenya within the next year, when we should see the relationship of the African community to the other races in the Colony. "Nobody pointed out that he, who had spent much time pronouncing white domination, was asking for black domination, and that having decided that he termed 'European nationalism', he was in effect preaching African nationalism in a most extreme form. Nobody told the audience emphatically that Kenya has very few Africans as capable as Mr. Mboya, and that acceptance of his programme would entail a catastrophic lowering of standards in public life and in administration. There was no suggestion that the 'democracy' which he advocated would in practice mean anarchy, composed entirely of Africans. (We had almost added 'like himself' but there would not be enough at this stage to maintain even that average level.) Mr. Mboya, it must be noted, is still only in his middle twenties and therefore possessed of little experience. Many of those who heard him doubtless imagine, quite erroneously, that he is one of thousands of Africans in Kenya who could meet men of other races on equal terms. If that were the case many of the difficulties which have to be faced—and which Mr. Mboya did not even mention—would disappear or be less acute, and Kenya

is probably tending as high a proportion of its revenues as any country in the continent on the one hand, and to increase the number of well educated Africans. Wise men value that quality is the most pressing need in policy and leadership, but Mr. Thoya preferred to talk of equality — when he meant domination.

Naturally, therefore, he had no good word for endeavours to produce a new African patriotism which could and would be shared by Africans, Arabs, Europeans, and Asians. He dismissed inter-racial partnership as scarcely worth consideration, and he treated with due courteous disdain Archibald Stovold's suggestion that the Capricorn Africa Society had discovered the right way of preventing any race from advancing its interests at the expense of any other race. Such a conception of national unity, he does not want progress, adjustment as competent Africans emerge, but only destruction of Kenya's political machinery.

Unhappy Prospect.

That, that would disastrously dislocate its economic machinery also, is seemingly of little account to a man who spurns evolution. Though warned by Mr. Vasey, Minister of Finance in Kenya, that the very first requirement of the Colony is that leaders of all races should avoid statements which will increase the fears of one or other of the communities, this African spokesman could scarcely have been more in moderate. Yet he and Mr. Arguing-Kodnek ridiculed the idea that Africans could consider Sir Handell, allegedly the most moderate European public leader in Kenya, as a man of liberal outlook, both argued from his last speech that Africans could not trust the professed moderation. The statements made in London on Saturday by Mr. Thoya and in Nairobi by Mr. Arguing-Kodnek indicate the same, there likely to prevail in the African elections in Kenya next year, for both are expected to be candidates and both are influential among their fellow Africans. It is an unhappy prospect which is made worse by the activities of European leaders.

Notes By The Way

How Not to Start an Industry

THE SPIRIT OF ENVY which shows unhappy signs of spreading among many of the Africans who lead — or rather mislead — their fellows, and which has found frequent expression in Uganda of late, is again exemplified by the action of Mr. A. K. B. Nyanzi, member for Busiro in the Lukiko of Buganda, in protesting to the Minister of Education in that kingdom against the proposed establishment of a factory to manufacture gramophone records, the objects of the creation of such an enterprise by Europeans, the entrepreneurs in this instance being Germans, and considers that the work should be done by the Ministry of Education, so that the profits may flow into the Treasury of the Buganda Government. The assumption that Buganda has a Ministry of Education capable of earning large profits from the manufacture of gramophone records is unusually naive, and I should be astonished if the Ministry of Education of the Protectorate Government itself, certainly a much more competent organization than the Buganda department, could engage successfully in such operations. Making and selling gramophone records is a highly specialized and competitive business which demands technical knowledge and experience, commercial acumen, competent salesmanship, and other qualities which are extremely unlikely to exist in any Education Department anywhere.

Hints to Club Talkers

A DOG IN THE RINGER ATTITUDE to any responsible business group which is prepared to face the risks involved in any such a project would mean, if the Protectorate Government were to allow it, not that any money would be earned for the public purse, but that Uganda would be deprived of a new enterprise or that it would be started in the wrong way

by the wrong people, with the likelihood of a calamitous Colonial Development Corporation. A bitter experience that the wise course is to deal with a commercial partner knowing the particular business and the particular territory, in the Uganda Development Corporation has adopted the same policy — after the Government of Uganda had lost well over £2m on a State cement industry (which has been transferred to the U.C.C.). Mr. Nyanzi, who has presumably no experience of substantial commercial transactions or of the difficulties of establishing any considerable new industry anywhere, would be well advised to read the C.D.C. reports for the past eight years. So would some other club talkers in East Africa.

Kenya's Backlash

NOT LONG AGO the Government of Kenya decided — after being frequently prodded in this column — to adopt the practice of the House of Commons and state in its Hansard reports not merely the office held by a speaker but his name. That good resolution has very quickly been broken, for the names of the official report of proceedings in the Legislative Council show case after case in which that very simple and necessary course is not taken. What is to be done, most readers of the Hansard will be in doubt as to the identity of a Government spokesman? If the records of the House of Commons can always state, as they do, that the Prime Minister (Sir Anthony Eden) or "the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. A. T. Eden, Boydell and so on) so, why should the Kenya records state merely that a motion was moved by the Chief Secretary and decided by the Minister for Legal Affairs, or that a reply was made by the Minister for Education, Labour, and Lands? I wonder how many Kenya readers of this pamphlet can say officials who a Minister for Education at this moment. Again I plead for the names to be given

Britons Wanted

THE DEBATE ON IMMIGRATION into Kenya, which is treated at considerable length in this issue, was noteworthy for the robust way and comprehensive reply of Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary to the Government, who did not mince his words. European, African and Asian members of the Legislative Council under his condemnation, justified in each case, at least on reading the full official records. The only outstanding feature of the occasion was the absence of all the African members that might have been expected from the United Kingdom, not to say the Continent of Europe or even Asia. Those members of the United Kingdom Parliament who are so eager to suggest that the British record in Africa is not so good would do well to note this pronounced preference for Britons of the African political leaders.

Africans in the Forces

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, a former Socialist Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, asked in the House of

Commons the other day why plans for the formation of a cadet corps at Munsiri (African secondary school) in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, had been dropped. And then Mr. John Harcourt, Minister for that territory, suggested that it is desirable that Africans as well as Europeans should take a full part in the defence of the country. Did Mr. Dugdale not know that the Northern Rhodesia Regiment had been in active service in Malaya until quite recently, and that its place in that active theatre of war has been filled by the Rhodesia African Rifles? Is that not evidence enough to show that Africans in the Federation are being given the opportunity — under European leadership — of serving in the armed forces? The Northern Rhodesia Regiment acquitted itself splendidly in Malaya, according to the public testimony of the General Officer Commanding. Despite Mr. Dugdale's implication, Rhodesian Africans are making their contribution to the defence of the Commonwealth and stability of the territories of their brethren.

Kenya Destined to be Primarily an African State

Normal Majority Rule Must Come, says Miss Margery Perham

KENYA'S CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE was discussed in London last Saturday at a conference held under the auspices of the Africa Bureau. Forty-five organizations were represented.

MR. DINGDLE FOOT, Q.C., who presided, said that the main purpose was to create an informed and impartial public opinion. He disagreed with the argument that the man on the spot was the best judge, if only because he was rarely the only man on the spot, and even then those on the spot were in sharp disagreement.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM said that the problem was lines of constitutional development and complementary economic policy which would enable the peoples of Kenya to co-operate in the creation of a democratic self-governing State. It was a common-sense Christian democracy, the kind in which normal majority rule after a preliminary period during which the various communities could shelter to be special safeguards, would be a forerunner of a gradual was essential.

Settler Position Not A View to be Lost

The special conditions in Kenya, a most difficult territory with which to deal, owing to the presence of the white settlers, political and economic power were held in inverse ratio to the numbers of the population. This reflected the realities of Kenya, an artificial creation of British Government seeking close alliance with a very compact and cohesive small group of white settlers, Asians and Africans. The settlers had had greater influence than was conferred by their normal position, but they had never had a majority in the Legislature. Their position was not a wicked plot against the Africans, and they had played a very important part economically and politically. It had been necessary for the Government to bring in producers from outside for in the early days Kenya was a sterile wilderness.

In the changed conditions of awakening African consciousness and a new world outlook, the situation needed review. Some sections of the European population aimed at vertical divisions instead of horizontal, but any such segregation was a will-o'-the-wisp.

Racial supremacy could not be the modified form of Southern Rhodesia and advocated in Kenya by the United Country Party, but that was a dangerous coating the pill it promised educational and economic

advancement for the other races, but made it clear that Africans were never to obtain the majority to which they would be entitled by the numbers according to demographic theory. That was the policy put before the conference, and Miss Perham's speech — European content, not dependent on the communal roll, no mixed schools, and the suggestion that Africans would have to be sold as the "white" race thus far and no further.

Such a policy, Miss Perham thought, would inevitably produce serious discontent and ultimate violence for in this age a small white minority would find it difficult to maintain itself among a hostile population of another race. Some Governments could prolong such a position for a long time, but the British had never been good at repression.

Immediate Introduction of Democratic Theory

Those who wanted to a immediate introduction of democratic theory and to enmesh Africans with the lines of government, and these who viewed an African Kenya as a nation waiting to be restored to their former position, and who had a true conception, and to reject it did not mean support for the idea of white racial superiority. From hard personal experience in watching Africans at Oxford for 35 years she had become increasingly impressed by their inherent qualities, and differences of race had become an exciting adventure to be explored together.

The vast majority of Africans in Kenya, however, had hardly begun to acquire the experience of a modern State could be built, and before it could be justifiable to entrust Africans with control there must be a body of fully trained leaders and a surrounding group to support them. The idea that outside experts could be brought in to do the job was a dangerous one.

There must be a body of trained leaders, a rule could be established, and that Government must have to carry out through the extreme difficulties of the early period. Most Africans and Asians would accept that if they were convinced that Great Britain meant business and was determined to bring the African situation as far as modern services made possible, making forward clear and urgent programme of education and training which would be decisive in the future of the Africans. Economic development would be the key to the

pace, and the economic sphere must be invaded neither by black nor white racialists.

The settlers, hoping to make Kenya into a white Rhodesia had for many years pressed for Colonial Office rule, but they might expect to see that the Colonial Office was their main safeguard and protection.

The multi-racial Government recently established seemed a queer hothouse, with whites drawing their authority from entirely different elements - from the H.M. Government from the West, and from the middle non-officials nominated by the Kenya Government. A crisis would test it severely, and the forthcoming general election might cause particularly dangerous things to be said by Europeans and Asians, and by Africans a few months later at the general elections.

The immense racial feeling in this country in Kenya has not been subdued, and it would be wrong to be given confidence if things went well, but if racial strife seemed almost inevitable, it should be made clear that we will be firmly upon what remains of the "reship".

Much Will Depend on African Leadership

Much would depend upon African leadership. The cause responsible for Mau Mau did not rest upon the Kikuyu, who rested upon the Government, whose mistakes had contributed to the rebellion. The African leaders should face facts, recognize that they could not fairly ascribe all the difficulties to another race, and that they should not offer promises now which could be fulfilled only by many years of effort.

Such bad leadership would demoralize the masses of this disgruntled African nation. There are strong forces seeking to disrupt and to impose a new master. Members of all races should show the same courage, but a successful solution of the main problem depends upon political attitudes.

Kenya settlers must recognize that Kenya is destined to be primarily an African State, one that all Africans must realize there will be only a minority of European States, and that the minorities should play a large part in the future. Meanwhile H.M. Government must be an arbiter of stability.

BYA HALL suggested that the usual social democracy could be fully introduced in the three main races should have parity of representation in the legislature.

MR. MINNY KOUANG said that Africans could not agree in advance by stages, which would mean denial of equality before the law, and that H.M. Government might refer advisory powers in a Kenya with an African administration.

MR. JOSEPH MURIKI suggested that Colonial Office ideas of Kenya were 20 years out of date and so were those of most Europeans in Kenya about Africans. The H.M. Government refused to allow Africans to organize politically except on a district basis, because by perpetuating tribalism it was easier to divide and rule. On his visits to London, Mr. MURIKI portrayed himself as a moderate but his recent utterances, especially his Njoro speech, had provoked the reaction.

ARCHBISHOP STROUD said that the Capricorn Trust Society offered the only real chance to the territories. It was a movement indigenous to Africa, and of the membership in Kenya half were Africans and one-third Europeans. It appealed to intelligent Africans no less than to intelligent Europeans and Asians, for it was not a racial but a truly non-racial.

Co-operation Offers the Only Hope

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, emphasized that the standards of living were quite as important to the African as political advancement, and that difficulties arose largely from the fears of the different communities.

If a system of social democracy were applied to the European population would be swept upon one side, and it had been born in the country, had been established in it, and had no intention of ever leaving it. They naturally did not want to see disappear from the realm of political administration those who had so much to contribute to it. They were also Asians in the second and third generation, who often heard unreasonable and irresponsible demands from Africans for their disappearance.

The problems could not be solved unless the feelings of fear was recognized, and unless responsible leaders of all races stopped making statements which increased such fears. They must show that cooperation was the only way that was quite unlike that which they had ever been that of being in and to rise, and in Nairobi and Mombasa, from political organizations containing members of all races, who had been formed and could be expected to express themselves quite forcibly.

An idea that Kenya had a bad record was false. It had a good record since the first century in East or Central Africa to have African representation in the Legislature, the first having an African Minister, and it would be the first to have direct elections by Africans.

No formula for constitutional progress could be offered in the present circumstances, but it must be adjusted as time passed, until the communities could sit round a table in something like equal strength. H.M. Government must be the balancing factor if confidence was to be maintained. The Government was held together today by the block of British Ministers drawn from the Civil Service.

Europeans having to vote for Europeans, and naturally thought of Europeans, Africans had done the same for the same reason, and now with the grant of the franchise to Africans, they would be asked to think primarily of African interests. Yet nothing could be more important than some basis of common thought for the country as a whole, a basis which would put the needs of the nation above those of any group.

Mr. Vasey did not believe that such a development was so far away as most people thought. In present circumstances great courage was needed to make concessions, but many Europeans had proposed them. Concessions would be made to the Africans as soon as possible, but in East Africa there had not been as there had been on the West Coast, Africans emerging from the Civil Service who were competent to take over responsibility for the Government. That process was only now beginning. It had been a real achievement for Mr. CHANAN, a man without political or administrative experience, to carry ministerial responsibility without making more mistakes than most men could.

Kenya could, Mr. Vasey insisted, evolve a satisfactory system of multi-racial government, the door were to open and if there were readiness to run a little more risk, because of concerns that a swiftness of Kenya was quite as much the country's as Mr. MBOYA's.

Mr. Mboya Rejects Multi-Racialism

MR. TOM MBOYA said that the Kenya Federation of Labour, of which he is secretary, had been accused of indulging in political propaganda as a result of statements made by him in London and by the federation in Nairobi. The Kenya Government had not objected to their giving evidence to a Select Committee, but had thought it improper when they dominated the report of that committee. It was impossible for a trade union to exist if it ignored political problems. They would do everything in their power to challenge the rule that the federation could not make pronouncements on some aspect of the country's life.

Mr. MBOYA had been led to believe that the detention of Asians in Kenya was bound up with a programme of rehabilitation regarding the land, and for that reason was of life. How far had the Kenya Government gone to create a new way of life? They were merely preparing Africans to take over the districts and more extreme.

Mr. MBOYA was not in itself, for it had economic values, but the policy was based on control, not on social value, security came first, and a political issue therefore arose. It was being subject to the possibility of carrying passed were against the Government, as a result of the employment control and parity and other sort political issue would come out.

Government policy towards African politics was also one of control and restriction, as shown in the decision that political organizations must be on a district basis only.

What had Government Ministers, or others, asked to cooperate with the Kenya African Union while it existed between 1945 and 1952? What response had K.A.U. had from the Government and the European settlers? The European community had accustomed to the relationship of master and servant, and rejected any organization claiming to talk on equal terms. Africans were not asking for privileges, but for their rights. The attitude of the Europeans had not changed in the past 30 years. Throughout the whole period they had insisted on European supremacy. Mr. BUNDEN, who was regarded as the most liberal of the settler leaders, was nothing of the sort. His Njoro speech proved that he wanted to maintain the European position in the country with a gradual development of partnership between the races. A fact of life for Europeans was nationalism. So little had European opinion changed with the years that his own Government had to be Mr. CHANAN.

Mr. MBOYA said that the European community had not been asked to give up their education, hospitals, and other benefits, and other benefits and the clash between the two communities that the rightful position was the recognition of the fact that the nation could find

The Capricorn Society thought that it had a magic formula, but Mr. Mboya was not a believer in multi-racialism which would never work. It was merely a short-term expedient which was the form of parity operating in Uganda and Tanganyika. If Europeans were afraid of being swamped in a democratic State, Africans were afraid of the Southern Rhodesian type of Government.

Objections to Political Standstill

The African community has never accepted the Lytton Plan or a similar standstill until 1960, and changes must be applied before that. The African population could not be expected to endorse the plan just because one African member persuaded to take a portfolio. Nor was African satisfied with Mr. Blundell as Minister for Agriculture, four of the six African members of the Legislature had objected to his appointment when it was made, the two who agreed were members of the Government. The African members to be elected next year might not endorse the appointment because standstill agreement. They would accept nothing short of complete democracy with one man one vote.

Plans are not being for Europeans to be sent out of the country, he said. "European domination must go, Europeans who want to live in Kenya as Europeans must go, but Europeans who want to live there as Africans may remain on equal terms. We object to the Kenya Government encouraging the recruitment of European farmers."

"No racialism is of the solution. Arducacon Stovoll thinks the Capricorn movement has the only solution. I don't. They want a voters' roll with certain qualifications and speak of Christian standards. Who is going to judge those standards? Capricorn principles do not differ from Southern Rhodesian policies. We must attack the conception of European supremacy. There is no hope at all if Europeans remain the dominant race."

"We need a declaration from the Colonial Office that the Government is to be democratic, recognizing the rights of individuals and groups. The Europeans will surrender power only under coercion, which can come only from the Government. Within the next year we should increase African representation so that it reflects the relation of the community to the other communities, and during the period of transition we could take the formula of Uganda or Tanganyika. We should look to common schools at once and encouragement of the development of political parties, and quote from common representation in the Legislature to geographical representation with a selection of a few nominated members appointed to represent communal interests."

Sympathetic Europeans

Mr. Scott Dickson, former secretary of the Christian Council of Kenya, which he spent six years, said that that council had asked European members of the Legislature and of the Kenya Air Commission to resign from those positions some years ago. The Europeans had agreed but had refused. "Not all difficulties stemmed from the European side."

Church work had largely been carried through African committees, most of it being done nowadays by Africans with the assistance of European colleagues. "Properly trained Africans did the work as well as Europeans, and there was in Kenya today a body of Europeans sympathetic to the African desire to advance and consistently trying to rectify past errors."

Loyal Kenyans did not support the idea of European domination. Ali Kikuyu were of one mind about wrongs needing to be corrected, they had differed about methods. It was not a question of religion with a segregated minority, but with the natural desire of a whole people to achieve a measure of self-rule. "A number of secret letters, Mr. Scott Dickson repeated with emphasis."

Mr. Vasey said the Mr. Blundell should have made clear how difficult the Government of Kenya had had to face as a result of the actions of the Kenya Africa Union. "As each elected member of the Legislature had had not once been approached by K.A.U. or any member of it before the Kenyan rebellion started. He was for some time chairman of an organization representing all the non-official members of the Legislature, and neither he nor that committee had ever been approached."

Though taxpayers in the United Kingdom were hard pressed, they had given tremendous help to Kenya in the past 10 years. It was just a year since he had suggested that Kenya should be granted a loan of £10 million a year for 10 years, the money to be spent on extending educational facilities for Africans. "Had the Kenyan Government had the power, been able to agree it would have done a great deal to ease the face of Kenya, which was now spending no less than 16% of its ordinary budget on education."

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment. Other speeches at the conference will be reported next week.

Nairobi District African Congress

Pledge to Work for Harmony

THE NAIROBI DISTRICT AFRICAN CONGRESS, which had its first public meeting on Sunday, is expected to become a focus of African political opinion in the Colony. The president, Mr. Clement Argyings-Kodhek, is one of the two African barristers in Kenya.

"We offer, the African citizens of Nairobi, and people of other races as well, our constructive leadership based on responsibility, faith in ourselves and our country, and hope for the future of this country and her peoples," he said continuing (in part).

"We maintain that the initiative in bringing African political activities into the foreground should be taken by the Government with whom we shall always co-operate, without at any time surrendering our legitimate principles to any unreasonable pressure from any quarter, including administrative quarters."

"We oppose the Kenya traditional practice of making councillors and legislators of certain classes of Africans who are so ill-equipped that they are merely used as an enlarged picture on the wall."

"The congress would advocate adult suffrage, free elections, and parity for Africans in the Legislature."

"While we feel that the introduction of a common electoral roll is inevitable in the distant future, we cannot support that theory *ad interim* for the simple reason that the African people have not as yet been rewarded with adult suffrage, which we regard as the first and invaluable blessing of British democracy. Nor have we seen much evidence that our race is being brought into the political arena."

"Africans have never accepted the 'one man one vote' principle, and it would resist the admission of European voters and urge that Africans should be given an effective vote in deciding who were desirable candidates."

The congress would press for a loyalty test for all adults of the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika being held in Nairobi, so that those who passed the test might join the congress, and it would campaign for increased educational facilities for African children.

Omukama Joins U.N.A. Mission

"Materialism Cannot Set Men Free"

SIR TITO WINYA IV, Omukama of Bunyoro, has arrived in England by air to join the Moral Re-Armament World Ideological Mission, which started from Washington last June and, travelling everywhere by air, has since visited 26 countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe, altogether covering 40,000 miles.

The three days which it is preserving, entitled "The Vanished Islands," "The Sinner's Slipper" and "We Are Tomorrow," have been seen by a quarter of a million people. The mission, 350 strong and drawn from 30 nations, is using the stage to call public attention to its message.

The action of the first day takes place in two countries, the Land of Biuph'mei (I Love Me) and the Land of We'll-it-in (We Hate You); that of the second is in the office of the chief of police of a country living under a dictatorship, while the third is described as a dramatic voyage into the future, set in a modern university.

The Omukama of Bunyoro, who has passed over one of Uganda's four Kingdoms for 32 years, and who had decided to join the mission because Africa was "materialism" that hatred could not unite humanity and "materialism" could never set men free, and because he was convinced that the destiny of Africa was to bring the nations of the East and West to a common moral re-orientation.

Parliamentary Delegations

THE NUMBER OF DELEGATIONS sent overseas by the U.K. on behalf of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is limited for financial reasons to one a year, usually consisting of from four to eight members. This is considered inadequate in the light of constitutional developments in the Colonies, and at the recent annual general meeting the hope was expressed that a new arrangement with the Executive might enable additional parties of two members to visit various territories during the year to study and report on particular problems.

Kenya Africans Prefer British Immigrants

Straight Speaking In Debate In the Legislative Council

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF KENYA has had a debate on immigration policy which was marked by a number of emotional, inaccurate, and wide-ranging speeches, to which the Minister for Legal Affairs and the Chief Secretary replied in justifiably direct terms.

Asking for more of the insistence of African members that immigrants should be drawn from the United Kingdom.

When introducing a motion calling upon the Council to approve a section of paper 78 of 1956 detailing modifications of immigration policy and procedure, MR. R. G. TUKUUA, the Chief Secretary, emphasized the rapidly increasing number of local youths for whom outlets in commerce, industry, and other vocations must be found, and that their need could not be met apart from the introduction of capital and people possessed of special knowledge, ability, experience, or skill which could expedite economic developments.

Unselective immigration, he insisted, would not be to the advantage of Kenya. The Government's purpose was to exclude from permanent immigration those who would fill jobs which local men could be expected to fill satisfactorily within about a dozen years. One condition of temporary entry would therefore be that such entrants must help in the training of local men.

Native Capacity

Training is extremely expensive for the employer and the employee, he said. "We have the problem of the small family business and the difficulties created by constant changes in employment and, above all, there is the tendency of the learner as soon as he thinks he can earn a few more shillings outside his apprenticeship to cast aside the years devoted to his tuition and to push off into the market and take some other job."

But let nobody doubt that the capacity of the young African of intermediate school standard can be trained up to a praiseworthy standard of skill. It requires careful instruction and understanding on the one side and patience and discipline on the other. The trade and technical schools run by the Education Department at Kabete, Thika, Kisumu, and Kwale visitors will find not only skilled technicians but also the most impressive response in the way of industry, enthusiasm, and pride in achievement. The output from these schools is now nearly 200 a year. There will be nearly 300 next year. Out also is 20 produce local artisans who need 10 to 15 years of training in industry will be able to compare with reasonable prospect of success with the average Anglo-Saxon man.

The Government's trade and technical schools cannot deal with the whole problem. For numbers we must rely upon industry. Much has already been done. The East African Airways and Harbours have a most admirable system of training. The British American Tobacco Company, the Mombasa Soda Company, and many others. They have set a fine example. But we have touched only the fringe of this problem. We need an immense increase in the number of these apprenticeship schemes.

Patience and Discipline Needed

"It is a real advantage is not obtained by the African man, he has to be long and not very well paid years to acquire the mastery of a trade. He will require immense patience and discipline, and during those years he will still be to all intents and purposes a child under the discipline of his employer. I hope we shall not have any youngsters about an apprenticeship having no right to a wage which will support himself, wife, and five children. There are real problems in this type of training or business, but they have been solved in other countries and our economic future depends upon their being solved here."

"I am likely to be asked from what sources artisans, executives, and technical employees are to be expected to be drawn. The key in the paragraph 30 of the section 78 paper. As a British Colony, it is natural and proper that Kenya should rely chiefly on the United Kingdom for the provision of external capital, organizing ability, and

skill, and the Government wishes to make it clear that it regards Great Britain not only as the exemplar of the way of life, but also as the primary source of immigrants of the kind the Government desires. It is the intention of the Government to turn, otherwise, only to the extent that the country's needs cannot reasonably be met from the United Kingdom. Let me add that, so long as Kenya has to import artisans and that with a small sheaf of land can produce men of the required skill in the necessary numbers — it is quite certain that the great majority of immigrants will come from the Indian sub-continent. But we should also welcome skilled men from Europe provided that they have the qualities which we think are essential to this country, and provided, of course, there is no security objection.

As far as managers and executive category are concerned, it is natural for employers and business houses to seek their recruits from the communities to which they belong, and the Government would not wish to interfere with the arrangements in any way."

Importance of Integrity

MR. CHAMAN SINGH objected to the idea that an immigrant should be required to possess capacity to gain a local name and to a preference for British subjects from the United Kingdom. He moved an amendment to paragraph 30 which the Government declined to accept on the ground that the country had a "single, complete, and unreserved loyalty to the Crown."

All the African members spoke and voted in favour of the retention of the clause in its original form.

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, while agreeing in general with the sectional paper, thought there was too much insistence on economic considerations and not enough on the equally important factors of integrity, health, and traditions. Capital and skill without integrity, health, and traditions might, he said, do more harm than good in an under-developed country.

There should be positive checks on all applicants for immigration permits. If Kenya had taken that precaution, normal as most countries, she would have been spared the recent entry of a man with a disastrous criminal record who committed an appalling crime soon after arriving.

The aim must be to consolidate a civilization based on Christianity and Western thought and, where Egyptians are needed for that purpose and as a mark of loyalty to the British Commonwealth, to ensure that Mau rebellion had shown the importance of that point hard-core.

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS agreed that people suffering from certain diseases should be excluded, but suggested that the disease of Communism be added to the list.

In Praise of the Arab

MR. OKOKO did not want any more immigration from East or West except people bringing new capital for development or new skills for the training of local people. Such immigrants, he insisted, must come from the United Kingdom, not from other parts of Europe or from Asia. Africans wanted all such requirements to be drawn from Great Britain, and he asked the Government to stop all further immigration from Asia.

MR. GEORGE USHER asked his colleagues to stop talking of "Britishness", which he described as an old vulgarianism and an Americanism.

DEUT. COLONEL EWART GREEN said that he had been an implacable opponent of immigration from India for half a century, and that Arabs, not Indians, had really opened up the country. He continued (in part):—

"The great British explorer Burton was alleged to have discovered Tanganyika. He was conducted to the banks by Arab fishermen; he was entertained and conducted to the southern part of Lake Tanganyika by Arab fishermen. Two years later I entertained a man from Ujiji."

"He later applied to Speke, who was alleged to have discovered the source of the Nile. He never discovered the course of the Nile. I did. As far as the waters of Lake Victoria, I explored through Uganda, was conducted there by another Arab, and when he got there he was entertained; very

... he escaped alive from a lot of bloodthirsty... the present Kabaka.

Muslim representation in this country should be... to an Arab, because we are here... of the Arabs, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and without that... and the... and the least of the coastal territories... our... by the courtesy of the Sultan, we could not be here at all... When we talk vaguely about multi-racial government and im-... migration, we should get it quite clear on our minds that our... policy is one of East African and British rule. Other people... should be allowed to come, all the privileges that we enjoyed... in this country, and build up the riches they have achieved... but without any further extension of their numbers. By stop-... ping any more from coming in means slowing down of the... development, let us put up with it.

Instead of suggesting further importation of Asians from... India, I suggest that those who do not behave themselves here... should be exported to India. Some of them have been looking... the Africans in trade and other things. Therefore I suggest... Africans should be safeguarded from further immigration, with... the only exception of skilled men from England whom the... Colony needs.

Only the Best

Mr. MATHU said that Africans wanted only the best... The Government proposed any unnecessary immigration from any... country but they recognized that "the best stuff" came... from the United Kingdom and should be given priority... They wanted Britons, not Poles, Czechoslovakians or... Russians.

Mr. MATHU said that Africans wanted the... Europeans, Arabs, and Asians now in the country as... permanent residents. Any temporary immigrants should... know the English language well for otherwise they... could not train local apprentices properly.

Immigrants should be persons of quality, Kenya did not... want people who had never done anything of use and... waste from the five years learning how to farm. Kenya... wanted only Europeans who knew their jobs.

Not all Europeans, but Asian and other people in... this country should work with their own hands. I agree that... a few of my own community think that working with their... own hands is a disgrace. We have to tell them there is nothing... more than to work with their own hands. *The Romanesque... ignora est hominum.*

African members entirely supported the plan of drawing... immigrants of the highest quality from the United... Kingdom.

Mr. NORMAN HARRIS said that European nationalism... African nationalism, Asian, Muslim, and Arab national-... ism had all been expressed, when the need was to view... the subject of a superior nationals of Kenya.

Breeding Like Rabbits

Mr. A. B. P. Asian Minister without Portfolio... said, *inter alia*

When the Asians came here when we were invited. Today... when the country has been developed, we find that a large... number of the Asians are not to the best interests of the local... people. But at the beginning of this century they were invited... to come in large numbers.

I know that during the war the Kenya Government... approached the Government of Italy to allow a large number... of artisans to come here when the military base was being... built at Mackinnon Road. The Government of Italy was in-... hard pressed for skilled labour and did not agree, and there-... fore we then imported artisans from the United Kingdom and... Italy.

The report which was then given was that the United... Kingdom artisan after one month's stay managed a contract to... carry its tools, and it was found that among the Italians there... was a large percentage of Communists. I mention this because... a member on the other side hinted that if Asians were... allowed to come there was a danger of Communism being... introduced, which the Asian artisan you will know were im-... ported from Italy, we experienced that difficulty.

As regards the breeding like rabbits, some advocate... birth control in this country, and among the younger genera-... tion of Asians today the birth-rate is much smaller than with... the other generation. A century back the British bred like... rabbits and expanded over the whole world on a civilizing... mission. They are in very good company when I breed... like rabbits. I wonder the British stopped doing that when... not showing the good signs of stamina which they showed... 100 years back in civilizing the world.

MR. J. S. WAITE suggested in a long speech that no... one who really cared for the Colonies would leave England... for Kenya, and the amenities of the Welfare State were... too attractive.

THE MINISTER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS deplored Mr. Pate's... wholly emotional assessment when the need was... for dispassionate consideration of a difficult issue in the... interests of the whole Colony. He continued:

My Asian friends have complained that the policy repre-... sents discrimination against the poorer wealth countries. We... must understand precisely where we stand: a Colony, and in... addition to the Commonwealth. We are not a Colony of the... Commonwealth, but a Colony of the United Kingdom. With... the United Kingdom of Great Britain we form a Member... State of the Commonwealth together with the other Colonial... State of the Commonwealth and the Colonies are one part of... the Commonwealth, but as a Colony of the United Kingdom we... look to the United Kingdom as our parent country, and we... cannot do so, and I propose to continue to do so.

The United Kingdom is, of course, the very cradle of the... monarchist element in the Commonwealth. We owe allegiance... to the Queen. As part of the United Kingdom and Colonies... we are associated with the other Commonwealth countries... we do not have the same ties with them as we have with... the United Kingdom. We are not and we do not recognize... ourselves as being speaking for the Government of India... under any obligation to equate Commonwealth citizens with our own... fellow citizens of the United Kingdom, and more than we... would expect the Republic of India to equate South African... citizens with its own citizens in terms of rights and claims of... the Republic of India.

Indefinable Way of Life

I do not intend to define the British way of life. It is... not a delightful and very valuable indefinable quality of civil-... ization. But it is the part of the British Way of Life to attempt... to force itself on other cultures or philosophies or to intrude... its adherents into other States beyond the readiness of those... States, in their own interests, to accept them.

My Asian friends have no right or mandate to demand a... right of entry into this Colony for other members of Asian... communities in other Asian countries who are not in this... country, or to demand that right for such people against the... interests of this country. The essence of paragraph 20 of the... White Paper is that this country is a free State, and that... freedom as its first source of immigration, except as far as the... United Kingdom. But the governing factor throughout is the... interest of the Colony and the benefit to the Colony which... immigrants can bring to it.

The hon. Member for the Eastern Area accused the... Government of having made proxy marriages illegal; nothing... in fact, could be further from the truth. He accused the... Government of having made marriages of Muslim girls under... the age of 10 also illegal. Again there is no accuracy in this... complaint. He accused the Government of having laid down that... Muslim girls must go to Pakistan to marry. Again, I wholly... indicate statement.

The hon. Member for the Eastern Area said the present... level of immigration control was quite satisfactory. I think it quite... reasonable. He had had as much trouble as I have in trying... to assist the Immigration Department to administer the present... law, he would share my enthusiasm for a replacement.

Keeping to the Point

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said, in the course of his... reply: "I hope I shall not be regarded as a curmudgeon... if I keep the philosophy, the histories, and the statistics... and confine myself to matters concerning immigration."

It is customary on these occasions for complaint hon... members on the valuable contributions they have made to the... debate, I do not wish with moderate enthusiasm. There has been... altogether too much of the "misinformed, back-biting... and..." type of contribution.

The hon. community just as the European community... is here to stay, and each has a part to play in the economy... of the country. Each community has a right to expect that... its dignity and prestige will be respected. The criticism and... reprimands yesterday and today were altogether unseemly... and most deplorable. I had hoped that the under-graduate... after their where it is regarded as rather a matter of... respect in the hon. member's respect of the hon. member... had been out in the open.

An extrajurisdictional question was raised by a Mem-... ber for the Eastern Area that there is a large minority com-... munity in the European population and the Asian... population in the Colony and the rate of increase. He... asked the question that there is a kind of... was going on.

(Continued on page 1318)

Finest Site in World for Study of Stone Age Culture

Archaeological Attractions of the Serengeti National Park

AS A NATIONAL PARK THE SERENGETI is widely known as unique for its variety and magnificence of scenery and for the vast quantity of its plains game with the attendant carnivores, but no less unique and of scarcely less tourist potential is the archaeological aspect, particularly of the Olduvai Gorge.

This gorge was first discovered by a German scientist in 1911, since when it has been visited by many expeditions, each revealing further evidence of Stone Age culture and fauna.

This investigation is now in the hands of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, who has made nine expeditions to the gorge over the last 24 years. Most of his finds are on loan to the British Museum; others are magnificently displayed in the Coryndon Museum, and showcases of representative specimens are on display at the National Parks information room Arusha and the Ngorongoro safari lodge.

The walls of the gorge show that the Serengeti Plains are built up of five successive beds of deposit on a base of black basaltic lava.

Beds I and II consist of depositions on the floor of what was then Olduvai Lake. Bed III (a convenient bright red) was formed during an inter-pluvial dry period, and Bed IV, again on a lake-bed. This was followed by volcanic upheavals and faulting of the bed in a dry period. During the following pluvial period a valley with gently sloping sides was formed which was filled up in the succeeding dry period with theolian sands, known as Bed V. Finally, the next wet period cut the present gorge through the centre of the silty up valley, revealing the history of the depositions in the strata of its walls. The first four beds are said to have been formed in the Middle Pleistocene of East Africa, while the fifth bed followed the disappearance of the Olduvai Lake in Upper and post-Pleistocene times. This succession of overlays covers a period of some quarter-million years.

Human Cultures

Throughout this period the development of human culture can be traced by the abundance of artifacts to be found in each bed. These range from the crude choppers of the Olduvai culture of Bed I, made by striking flakes off a water-worn pebble, through the hand axes and cleavers of the Chelles-Acheul evolution, to the beautifully symmetrical and highly efficient products of Bed IV. Bed V again yields abundant evidence of a much later culture, which produced miniature knife-blades, arrow-barbs, scrapers, and burins, made from flakes of lava, obsidian and chert.

Concomitant with the development of human culture can be seen the evolution of the fauna. Over 140 genera and species have been identified from their fossilized remains. During the period covered by Beds I to IV many strange creatures existed which bear little or no resemblance to their descendants of today. Among these are the deinotherium, an elephant with tusks in its lower jaw, pointing downwards like a walrus; the metaschizotherium, an ungulate related to the rhinoceroses and horses, with five-toed clawed feet, and the sivatherium, an antlered giraffe with the bulk of a white rhinoceros, short neck and branching antlers with a spread of six feet.

In general the herbivorous species now extinct were much larger in size than their counterparts of today.

This is an extract from the report by the Director of Tsavo National Parks, Mr. P. G. Molloy, for

The elephant and white and black rhinoceros were about half again the size of the modern creature. The pelorovis (giant sheep) was the size of a modern buffalo, with a horns spread of up to 12 feet. This was surpassed in size and bulk by the buvarchius, a giant ox, zebra, baboons, pigs, oxen, eland, and roan were all of much greater size. On the other hand, the carnivores, lion, leopard, hyena, wild dog, and cerval, were of comparable size to those of today.

The most intriguing feature of the Olduvai excavations is that in the 43 years of their progress the remains of only one human being have been found—the complete skeleton of a man unearthed by Dr. Reek of the Berlin Museum, in 1913. This man was at first claimed to be of the date of Bed II, in which he was found, but it was later proved that his true age was post-Bed IV but pre-Bed V, and he had been buried into Bed II at a point where erosion had removed all of Beds III and IV.

The absence to date of human remains in Beds I to IV can be accounted for by the fact that these men were not cannibals (which would result in accumulation of bones) and did not bury their dead (which would result in complete skeletons). They put their dead out to be devoured by carnivores.

All we know of the men of this Stone Age is that they were carnivores, living and hunting in packs. They made no overhead shelters, but occasionally used hollows in the ground to avoid the wind. Their primary weapon was the bolas—three water-worn pebbles of different weights attached together by thongs, which was flung so as to become entangled in the legs of their prey.

Bogged Down

The best hope of finding the remains of the human species seems to be in the possibility that during one of these drives a member of the pack himself was killed, or became bogged in the swamp, from where he may one day be recovered intact to provide an essential addition to our knowledge of Stone Age man.

There is evidence of Neolithic cultures on the floor of the Ngorongoro Crater and at the eastern end of the Olduvai depression. This culture dates from the end of the Stone Age, from about 850 B.C. forwards. It is characterized by complete human remains, buried with full paraphernalia (as in the case of an important person, surrounded by stone bowls, and pestles and mortars, spouted jugs of pottery, lip-plugs, imported agate beads (probably from Mesopotamia), and the copious use of red ochre.

Most of the Neolithic sites on the floor of the crater lie on and around a raised feature which is believed to be the "plug" of lava which filled the neck of the cone of the original volcano before it collapsed into the underground cavity to form the present caldera. This provides a natural fortification of which full advantage was taken by the men of those times, and the foundations of their houses can be seen on the surface today.

It is hoped in the next few years to uncover a representative selection of these Stone Age and Neolithic sites under the direction of Dr. Leakey, and to cover and label them in such a way that the public can visit them and understand their significance without the aid of a technically qualified guide.

When this is done, and it is more widely known that the Olduvai Gorge is regarded by archaeologists as the finest site in the world for the study of Stone Age culture, the unique feature may well become one of the major tourist attractions of the park.

Letters to the Editor

Uganda Government and U.E.B.

Resignation of Mr. A. N. Maini

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — Three points should perhaps be made clear about the resignation of Mr. A. N. Maini from the Uganda Electricity Board, which was the subject of comment in your issue of April 26.

First, the ministerial system in Uganda operates under the principle of collective responsibility, so that when a Minister makes a statement or gives directions to a board he speaks for his colleagues in Government.

Secondly, the arrangements now arrived at are not in any sense revolutionary, but emulate the pattern decided in the light of experience in the United Kingdom.

Thirdly, the Government of Uganda has not only an overall interest in reactions of financial and economic policies by decisions made by the Uganda Electricity Board, but has up to now provided all the money necessary for the development of projects undertaken by the board.

The arrangements now made have been the result of detailed discussions and agreements between the statutory boards and the Government.

Yours faithfully,

Kampala,
Uganda.

HORACE WHITE,
Director of Information.

Government and Para-Statal Bodies

Directions by Ministerial Authority

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — I write as a Representative Member of Legislative Council to comment on your NOTES BY THE WAY of April 26th.

You condemn the rights of a Minister (acting of course for Government) to give certain para-statal bodies directions in the public interest.

In my opinion such reserved powers are necessary and desirable. The ultimate authority (saving, of course, the rights of Her Majesty's Government and the Governor in a Colonial Dependency) is with the Legislative Council. It is that body which votes the capital of the para-statal bodies, and the Government of the territory is responsible to it.

Surely we are completely in line with certain equivalent United Kingdom legislation. Clause 9 (1) of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1946, reads: "The responsible Minister may, after consultation with the corporation, give to them directions of a general character as to the exercise and performance of their functions in relation to matters appearing to him to concern the public interest and the corporation shall give effect to any such direction."

Yours faithfully,

Kampala,
Uganda.

J. T. SIMPSON.

My first objection was to the continuance in a dual capacity of Mr. Maini, who has until recently both a member of the Uganda Electricity Board and the Minister to whom that board was responsible. That manifestly invidious arrangement ought, if only not to have arisen. The right opinion in my view, was for the Government of Uganda to accept his resignation from the U.E.B. when he was entrusted with a portfolio. Not for a moment do we suggest that Mr. Maini would have misused his ministerial authority; we do suggest that no man, having been thoroughly involved in the decisions reached by a statutory board as a member of it, could then bring to consideration of those decisions at

Government level, that completely impartial examination which reference to a Minister is intended to assure.

Mr. Simpson's second paragraph states in other words one of the points made in Notes by The Way. The official announcement issued in the last month stated: "The Uganda Electricity Board has as an interim measure accepted a statement defining its relations with Government which permits the Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications to give the board directions of a general character after consulting its members."

The comment in this newspaper read: "There might at some time be a Minister of Corporations of poor judgment, so poor that he might even give some direction without the knowledge of the Council of Ministers, which, if contrary, would have to choose between supporting an unwise colleague and disowning him. Politicians being politicians, a majority of the Ministers might feel, perhaps for reasons entirely unconnected with the point at issue, that it was better to try to bluff their way through than fight a wrong and risk a Government crisis. Such a possibility is inherent in the unfortunate decision now made."

Our correspondents evidently shares the view that the official statement did not go far enough when it referred to "the Minister" giving directions of a general character, for he adds "a Minister (acting, of course, for Government)". It is in practice one thing for a Minister to act in his departmental capacity; it is another, in theory and practice, for him to act after a subject has been discussed in the Council of Ministers.

Clause 6 of the Uganda Development Corporation Ordinance of 1952 provides that the Governor in Council may give the corporation directions as to the exercise and performance of its functions, "provided that, if the board certifies that it is of the opinion that the carrying out of any such directions may prejudice the corporation's financial position, the board shall not carry out such direction until Legislative Council has approved the direction and has guaranteed that any loss made by the corporation as a result of such direction shall be borne by the revenues of the Protectorate." That is a most important provision, and if it is maintained in the arrangement recently made between the Uganda Government and the U.E.B., it would go a very long way to meet the criticism made in this paper. If it was part of the agreement, why was it not included in the official announcement?

Our first comment was that the "U.E.B. was given its statutory status as an independent body in order to remove it from Government control, and that independence is seriously infringed by any arrangement which empowers a Minister to give it "directions". But if such "directions" are subject to confirmation by the Legislature if they are not acceptable to the statutory body concerned, a very important sanction is introduced, for only a very unwise Minister would persist in his intention, if he knew that the Board would demand reference to the Legislative Council. To reserve ultimate powers to a Minister under such conditions seems to us a reasonable safeguard, but they are very different from a general power of direction, as was implied in the official communiqué.

The quotation given above for the Uganda legislation of four years ago is, we think, a better contribution to the discussion of the subject than the passage cited from the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1946, in the United Kingdom — the legal authority for the calamitously misdirected and mismanaged roundnut scheme in Tanganyika. Parliamentary debates made it clear that when Minister of Food, Mr. Strachey, had become so much involved in the affairs of the Overseas Food Corporation, far too much involved in the opinion of many Members of Parliament (including large numbers in his own party) and almost all responsible newspapers.

It was against irresponsible interference by a Minister that protest was made in our pages. Of course we acknowledge the right of a Council of Ministers to interfere if a para-statal body using large sums of public money should adopt a policy which the Government of the country considers contrary to the public interest. — E.A.]

Lowered Standard

Sudan News, an official publication, states that 42 Sudanese, most of them schoolmasters, passed the written examination for the Sudan Diplomatic Service with distinction. The pass marks were then lowered and another 30 were considered to have passed. Of the 72 who are now called for interview by the central selection board, 50 will be appointed to diplomatic posts for a probationary period of two years.

Commissioner's Warning to Exporters

Mr. V. G. Matthews on Foreign Competition

"TIME FLIES, MIND YOUR BUSINESS". This homely reminder on the church clock at Muth Hadham in Hertfordshire was quoted as a warning to British exporters by Mr. V. G. Matthews, East African Commissioner in London, when he addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

Foreign manufacturers were generally streets ahead of their British competitors in knowing exactly what the customer in East Africa wanted and what he could afford to pay, he said. The value of the East African market was becoming increasingly obvious to Continental business men, and Mr. Matthews wondered how long this country would go on supplying, as it did last year, 43% of the £149m. worth of goods imported by the mainland territories of East Africa.

Thanks to a strong bond of self-interest and a predilection for things British in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, but the British manufacturer was leaning too heavily on that feeling as a means of selling his wares. Too often he relied on an agent for advice on market trends, instead of going out to see for himself, as his foreign competitors were doing more and more.

East Africa was not one of the world's great carrying areas, but the managing director of a well-known Continental manufacturer had recently taken the trouble to visit the territories himself, an act very flattering to potential customers, Mr. Matthews suggested.

African Imports—Thousands a Year

On the occasion of talking to the Commissioner said that it was the old story of local quality articles pricing themselves out of the market. As an example he mentioned the kangas worn by African women, saying that on his recent annual visits he had examined some made in Manchester and others in Kampala, only by the price could he tell the difference. Such instances were multiplied.

Mr. Matthews said that he had returned from Kenya with a picture of prosperity and increasing development. One of the most striking features was the rising living standards of Africans, and especially those in the coffee-growing areas were earning thousands a year, pounds not shillings, and were virtually literate. Naturally their spending habits were changing. It was not unknown for an African to take the piece of a car in a show room and pull out a great load of notes in settlement.

Kenya's national income in 1955 was £150m. and, allowing for price changes, had risen since 1954 by 85% in the last seven years, and of 15% over the 1954 figure. There were no comparable figures for Uganda, Tanganyika, or Zanzibar, but they are not one whit behind Kenya in the expansion of national wealth.

East Africa's prosperity, however, was tinged with inflation, and the high cost of capital goods entering the territories was reflected in their economy. Further, East Africa had applied its own credit squeeze, to the embarrassment of a number of merchants. Apart from the shortage of cash, the economy was fundamentally sound.

"We don't like credit squeezes, but we recognize that the alternative is very much more painful. East Africa sinks or swims with this country, which is its main source of investment. If the disinflationary measures are not successful, we have not going to get investment from Britain," said Mr. Matthews.

Harbour Development

Mr. A. H. Earley, chief ports manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, spoke of secret developments at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. The expansion rate of the territories had been much faster than forecast, he said, and only now were the harbours beginning to catch up with the demands upon them.

The collapse of No. 9 berth at Mombasa had been a serious setback; it had cost two years of work and over £1m. No. 8 berth, however, was now in use, and the lighterage services had been expanded. The provision of deep water berths on the mainland raised many technical problems, and the cost—including ancillary

facilities, would be about £2m. each. Between £18m. and £20m. would have to be invested in the harbours in the next 10 years.

At Dar es Salaam three deep water berths were coming into service in July, and further developments were under consideration. Tanga was somewhat congested because it was acting as an unofficial overflow of Mombasa to serve Kenya and Uganda as well as its own hinterland. Discussing the position at Lindi and Mtwara, Mr. Earley said that economically there was no case for ports in the Southern Provinces of Tanganyika; they were relics of the groundnut tragedy.

Labour Not Cheap

In absolute terms, labour was no longer cheap in Africa, and the most efficient use had to be made of it. It is no longer good enough to say that these are tropical dependencies, and therefore we must be satisfied with a low performance, Mr. Earley said. The ports needed to achieve maximum efficiency and a firm of industrial consultants had therefore been asked to examine their cargo-handling methods.

E. C. Sortwell, reported that general cargo to Mombasa on April 15th consisted of 1,000 tons, and 2,450 tons were booked for arrival in May. Imports and exports passing through Dar es Salaam in March 1956 totalled 74,406 tons; Tanga's total was 27,648 tons; that of Lindi 3,378 tons; and of Mtwara 4,767 tons.

Mr. H. F. Eagleton, for the past two years vice chairman of the section, has resigned because of the increasing pressure of business commitments.

£100m. Needed by E.A.R. & H.

Serious Risk If U.K. Does Not Find the Money

UNLESS GREAT BRITAIN provides the large sums necessary for East African development she will lose the trade of the territories, said Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Railway and Harbours, in London on Tuesday when he unveiled the scale of the Royal Exchange a large model of the port of Mombasa.

At least £100m. must be spent in the next nine years on railway and port works if the traffic resulting from various development schemes is to be efficiently handled, and Mr. Kirby was emphatic that if the necessary funds could not be obtained in London the foreign lenders to whom he would be compelled to turn would expect to supply the rolling stock and other equipment bought with the funds.

Switzerland, Holland, and other countries were already offering money, and £8m. had had to be borrowed from the International Bank, but the United Kingdom had been the traditional source of support, and the authorities in East Africa would be greatly disappointed if they were forced to turn elsewhere. If that decision was forced upon them, he repeated, a great blow would be struck against British trade.

Mr. Kirby's statement was heard by a number of M.P.s, of both parties and prominent City men.

The model of the port of Mombasa is large, colourful, realistic, and detailed, showing, for instance, every crane on the deep water berths, the new stacking grounds and transit sheds, and the roads and commercial areas.

It also shows the new area on the mainland at Kipera as it will look when several deep water berths have been built there. Work has started on the first of four berths.

Mr. Kirby will fly back to Nairobi tomorrow.

For Gallantry

MR. N. G. DE COCK, a 59-year-old Rhodesian farmer, has been awarded the M.B.E. in recognition of his bravery in rescuing an African from a raging grass fire near Que-Que, Southern Rhodesia, last October.

"My! How you've grown"



This time-honoured nursery-gambit summarizes very aptly the progress of the Bank over the last ten years. All over Africa and the West Indies, from the Indian Ocean through the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, our architects and builders have been at work. The results have not in fact been as gratingly uniform as you might suppose from the pseudo-Palladian design which recurs with such remorseless insistence in the spirited decorations to this advertisement. Indeed the appearance of these new branches is as diverse as the territories they serve (and we must also confess that their foundation has been accompanied by a few incidents almost as dramatic as those illustrated here). At the end of the war we had 600 branches. Today we have nearly 1,000.

1,000 BRANCHES IN 42 COUNTRIES



Now, you may ask, "What of the future?" Well, as we all remember from our childhood, people keep on saying "My, how you've grown" at pretty frequent intervals, so it may not be so very long before we are drawing your attention to the opening of our two-thousandth branch.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

PERSONALIA

MR. JAMES WATSON left £757 duty paid £516). Mrs. REBECCA BAME will shortly arrive in London from Kenya.

MR. JAMES MACINTOSH, Federal Minister of Finance, is visiting Nyasaland.

Mrs. A. M. MATHERS will shortly arrive in England by air from East Africa.

SIR DONALD and LADY KINGDON will last week in the BRAEMAR Castle for Beira.

MR. R. M. BIRNEY has been appointed Chief Veterinary Research Officer in Freetown.

MR. E. A. VASE, Federal Minister in Kenya, left London Airport on Sunday for Nairobi.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT will arrive in London for a few days at the end of this month.

COUNT ALTHANN, Austrian Consul in Salisbury, sailed for Rhodesia last Thursday in the morning.

MRS. M. M. PUCHY, chairwoman of the Rhodesian Board of Barclays Bank D.C.O. has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MRS. ALICE COUGESS of FRELINGHOUSE has been admitted to the freedom of the City of London.

MR. M. H. BRACKWOOD has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Executive Council, vice MR. L. J. RAMSEY, resigned.

LIEUTENANT G. M. LEVINSKY, G.O.C. in East Africa, was in London for a few days for consideration in Whitchell.

MR. GEORGE HENRY FARLEIGH has become a partner in the firm of GOSWAMIS and MR. A. P. HARRINGTON has become one of their consultants.

MR. RALPH RICH has been installed as Lusaka's third mayor. His father, MR. H. RICH, became chairman of Lusaka Municipal Board.

MR. T. D. F. POWELL has been appointed secretary of the Cotton Board. He has been appointed director of its export department. He succeeds MR. F. N. CRICKMAN.

MR. H. B. HAMILTON, president of the Mitchell Cotton group of companies in East Africa, has recently completed 30 years of service, having opened his first office in Mombasa in 1926.

SIR GEOFFREY GIBBS, who has been appointed chairman of the newly-formed Church Estates Development and Investment Company, is a deputy chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

LORD HATFIELD, who is the Queen's representative as a Knight of the Thistle, is keenly interested in Imperial affairs, and is a member of the committee of the Royal Empire Society.

MR. GERALD D'ERLANGER has resigned his positions as chairman and director of Richard D'Erval & Co. (Holdings) Ltd., in consequence of his appointment as chairman of B.O.A.C.

VISCOUNT EMLYN and MISS CATHERINE HINDS, second daughter, Major General and Mrs. W. R. N. HINDS, have announced their engagement. General HINDS has been Deputy Director of Operations in Kenya since 1952.

MRS. R. G. COOMING has been nominated by the United Rhodesia Party as its candidate at the forthcoming general election in Gwelo caused by the election of sitting member, MR. C. WILLIAMSON, to the Federal House.

MR. R. Y. YATES has been appointed Acting Federal Attorney-General during the absence abroad of MR. V. L. ROBINSON. MR. D. H. GUMMINGS is acting Secretary to the Federal Treasury in the absence of MR. R. M. TAYLOR.

SAYED HAMZA MIRZA, Sir Hamza's appointed permanent head of the Sudan Mission in Khartoum.

MISS M. M. LLEWELLYN, sister of MR. J. LLEWELLYN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived by the ARUNDEL on the last week of May. LLEWELLYN is this summer to tour Kenya in the United Kingdom.

When LORD LLOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrives in Africa next week on a visit of 10 days, a mob demonstration demanding demands for independence interrupted the car in which he was travelling with the Governor.

MR. PHILIP BEVERIDGE, of the MR. R. DENNING of Eldama Ravine, T. H. HENNEFF of Burgon, and MR. R. MOSONI, who are the new members of Nakuru County Council, which MR. J. BEST and MR. J. LANCE have served after eight and seven years' service respectively.

MR. H. V. SPAIN, a director, chief accountant, and secretary of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., has resigned after 15 years' service with the company. He joined the board in 1941. MR. W. T. HENDERSON has been appointed chief accountant, and MR. G. P. HARRISON secretary. MR. RONALD NEWELL has joined the board. MR. RONALD NEWELL has joined the board. Central Africa Company, has presented the new municipality of Blantyre and Limbe with a plan for the railways. Mrs. J. A. G. FLETCHER, on May 26, Sir H. G. GIBBS, together with the British in Africa Company, will present a plan for the new municipalities of Blantyre and Limbe with a plan for the railways. Mrs. J. A. G. FLETCHER, on May 26, Sir H. G. GIBBS, together with the British in Africa Company, will present a plan for the new municipalities of Blantyre and Limbe with a plan for the railways.

MR. J. R. COCHRAN, who has been appointed Major-General in East Africa from a substantive rank of Colonel, returned to the United Kingdom to become commander of the 5th Anti-Aircraft Brigade, has been appointed Principal Staff Officer to the Deputy Supreme Allied Commanding Allied Forces in Europe. He has been Deputy Chief of Staff of the British in Africa Company.

MR. ROY DAMERRELL, aged 42, who has been general secretary of the National Union of Telegraphists in the United Kingdom for the past eight years, has been appointed industrial relations officer in the Labour Department of Kenya. Here it is the early next month. The post has been vacant since MR. J. PATRICK was transferred to Sierra Leone more than a year ago. Mr. Damerrell won the D.F.C. in the last war.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. B. EVERARD, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. EVERARD arrived a few days ago in the Waverley Castle. Fellow passengers were MR. J. COOMING, secretary in Victoria to the East Africa High Commission, MR. B. F. SMITH, director of the company in Tanganyika, and MR. W. H. McNEE, secretary of the Land and Shipping Company of East Africa Ltd.

THE VEN. F. O. GIBSON and CANON B. J. HARPER have been appointed canon emeriti of All Saints Cathedral, Khartoum. ARCHDEACON GIBSON has spent 40 years in the Southern Sudan as a C.M.S. missionary, and Canon Harper, who was a pioneer chaplain under Bishop Gwynne, recently completed 35 years in Khartoum, later as vice-provost. Now he is honorary secretary of the recently formed Sudan Church Association in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. LYONCH and Miss J. B. MATTHEWS, younger son of the late Sir J. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, and Janet, his only daughter, of Mrs. and Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS of Packers, Crawley, Sussex, and Nairobi, Kenya.

Joint East and Central African Board Thirty-First Annual General Meeting

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, presided at the 31st annual general meeting, held in London last Thursday.

He deplored the prevalent view that political advancement was of supreme importance in what was left of the Colonial Empire, and suggested that increased attention needed to be concentrated on economic matters. To give Africans the training which would enable them to progress in the commercial field was necessary in itself and because it might divert excessive energy from politics. Relationships between individuals could be greatly developed through co-operation.

All that Great Britain had stood for over the generations was now being challenged, and although Britons had given the best in the Colonies, handed out self-government, and never previously seen anywhere in the world, had poured out many millions for the good of under-developed countries, some of those territories were now to be seen dealing with Moscow. Believers as we were in freedom, we had to face this quieting form of nationalism in Africa, where reactionary forces threatened the policy of true self-government and the devolution of responsibility.

Matter for Pride

The truth about these tendencies had to be faced, and the Joint Board, the chairman considered, must keep on asking itself awkward questions of these difficult matters. The position was not irretrievable if we were clear in our own minds and consciences. Too many people who knew too little of the real story had bad consciences about the Colonies, whereas the race should be proud of its Colonial record; indeed, one condition of success in the cold war was pride in our former possessions.

Sir Charles Ponsonby, proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and the secretary, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, said that he thought Lord De La Warr had been provided by Providence at a crucial moment with this access to Ministers, his close touch with affairs in the Rhodesias, his many visits to East and Central Africa, and his wide experience would be of the greatest value. It was important, however, for the Board to offer guidance to its constituent members, whereas we had not their own opportunities of seeing things in new positions in this country, and so obtaining information of great importance.

Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., who seconded the motion, said that the new chairman brought wide experience and great experience to the board, the standing and wisdom of which would be enhanced thereby.

The most important positive achievement in all Africa in recent years, perhaps in the whole Colonial Empire, had been the formation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It was a great gain, especially when the term "democracy" was being twisted to submit the democratic rights of millions of backward people to self-appointed caucuses. That ought to be exposed on all possible occasions.

Reception for Colonial Secretary

A reception in honour of Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was held in the evening at 29 Chester Square, W. Those who accepted invitations were:

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Sir Evelyn Barkin, Mr. H. C. Barmann, Major-General John Buckley, Mr. F. A. C. Buxton, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. E. W. Boyd, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. W. Goldrick, M.P., Lord Goring, Lord Cranwell, Mr. N. W. Chisholm, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Mr. Sir Hugh Dow, Earl De La Warr, Mr. H. E. Egleston, the Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.P.,

Prince Yarka Galitzine, Mr. G. S. Goldsmith, Mr. W. L. Gorrell, Mr. W. J. Guinness, Mr. John G. H. Hyde, Mr. C. R. Hobson, M.P., Mr. G. H. Hill, Mr. E. H. Hyde, Mr. Charles E. Hallett, Mr. R. S. Hadden, Dr. Michael Hooker, Lord Halifax, Sir Charles Hopwood, Dr. J. G. Jackson, Mr. F. H. Kenyon, Mr. A. J. Kaufmann, Mr. A. M. Knox, Mr. J. J. Latham, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Mr. Hugh Lindsay, Sir Denis Lawson,

Sir Andrew Macgregor, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. I. B. F. Mellor, Mr. N. E. Munroe, Mr. J. T. Morrison, Mr. A. G. Matthews, Mr. Alley Neave, Mr. M. D. O'Connell, Mr. S. J. Olivier, Mr. B. E. Pettigrew, Mr. S. H. Plimbe, Colonel P. Penn, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Mr. E. H. Robinson, Mr. J. B. Ross, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. S. C. Schuster, Mr. Gerald Sayers, Mr. A. T. Slinn, Mr. H. C. Taiter, Mr. E. C. Sortwell, Mr. G. S. M. Taylor, Mr. H. C. Taylor, Lord Tweedsmuir, Sir Edmund Turner, Lord Taylor, Mr. K. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. A. H. Wallace, Major P. H. B. Wall, and Mr. J. A. Wallington.

Thousandth Branch of Barclays D.C.O.

Mr. Julian Crossley on Operation Porcupine

'OPERATION PORCUPINE COMPLETED' was the text of a telegram received on Tuesday morning by Mr. Julian S. Crossley, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O. from Mr. H. V. Whicomb, senior director of the East African board of the bank and a member of its central board in London.

The message meant that the 1,000th branch had that day been opened at Kapsohat (which means "place of the Porcupine" in a small Kenya township south of Eldoret) where a corrugated-iron shop and about a score of Europeans in a district containing some 80,000 Africans.

Tuesday happened to be the 15th anniversary of the opening in Jamaica of the first office of the Colonial Bank, one of three which were amalgamated in 1925 by the late F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank. Then there were 125 branches in 32 countries, and when war broke out in 1939 the number had risen to 508. The 700 mark was reached in 1952, the 900 mark only last year, and now for the first time a British bank has 1,000 offices. Its assets are valued at £100m., equivalent to a 20 per cent increase in the past 30 years.

Mr. Crossley recalled that Lord Lugard (who was to become a director of the bank and remain so until his death) had camped at Kapsohat on his first journey to Uganda, and Mr. B. F. Macdonald mentioned that it was from that place at the top of the Nandi Escarpment that tribesmen had raided the railway while it was being built.

Barclays Overseas Department Corporation was stated to be financing about 700 propositions in East Africa and about 200 elsewhere, the total commitments being some £10m.

The credit squeeze in the United Kingdom was inevitable hampering developments in East Africa, Mr. Crossley said, by increasing the interest rates charged and attracting money to London for investment.

Cambridge Expedition

FOUR SENIOR CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS are to explore the eastern half of Mt. Kenia, Nyasaland, in July and August. It will be the University's first expedition to the Federation. Dr. H. Wild, of the Federal Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, hopes that the party will make a complete collection of plants from the area and study its zoology and geology, and so help in the compilation of the Flora Zambesiaca, the first authoritative account of Flora in the Federation, Portuguese East Africa, and Bechuanaland, which may take from 15 to 20 years to complete. Dr. Wild is coming to England in July to start work on the first volume in co-operation with Mr. W. A. Exell, of the British Museum. Dr. F. A. Mendonca, a leading Portuguese botanist, and other specialists at Kew and the British Museum.

Govt's Support for Federation

Advancement of Nyasaland Within Constitution

EACH ONE OF US has a duty to direct our energies towards the advancement of the people of Nyasaland within the framework of the federal institution," said Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor, when he opened the first sitting of the Protectorate of responsible Legislative Council on Monday.

This support for the federation, the expression of the Governor's views as he took office a month ago, will be welcomed by the European and Asian communities and moderate Africans. But it is bound to disappoint the African Congress, which is still bitterly opposed to the union. One of the new African members asked Armitage if the federation would be subject to review after seven years. He was told that the constitution would be reviewed not less than 10 and not more than nine years from the date of its coming into effect in 1959.

Eliminating Misunderstanding

The Governor said that he had referred to the matter of support for the Federation because, at the commencement of his tenure of office, it was important that there should be no misunderstanding.

Members of the council, Sir Robert continued, had the duty of ensuring that within the wide spheres which remained the concern of the territorial Government, they applied their economic and financial resources available to them in the best manner for the advancement of the people. The results of federation in a number of ways, he pointed out, had demonstrated the advantages of the association. They also showed the need for Africans to participate in the management of pursuing their advancement which they had a right to expect, and which would not be denied by those of Nyasaland's participation in the Federation.

The new Council is composed of 11 official, six elected African and six elected non-African non-official members, all of whom were sworn in on Monday.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald

MR. A. R. MACDONALD, lately Colonial Secretary in Sierra Leone, who has been appointed to succeed MR. W. D. GENSELL as chairman of the Kenya Civil Service Commission, was born in 1906, educated at Felton College and St. John's College, Cambridge, and appointed to the Colonial Service in 1929. He was Establishment Secretary in Uganda from 1948 to 1954. The East Africa High Commission having decided to establish public service commissions to deal with appointments and related matters for the commission's non-self-contained services and for the East African Post and Telegraphs Service, Mr. Macdonald will, by arrangement with the Kenya Government, also preside over those two commissions.

Archbishop Criticized

CANON L. J. COLLINS said in the course of a sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday: "The utterances of an African affairs by the Archbishop of Canterbury must often bewilder and upset the African who is suffering so greatly under the repressive and discriminatory legislation and behaviour of his white rulers. The Archbishop's recent suggestion that in the word 'cousery' lies a simple solution, and his attempt to justify the proposed segregation in the hostels of the new University of Rhodesia, seem to me to be so wide of the mark as to need correction. We are not to lose still further the confidence of the Africans in the Christian Gospel!"

"In all my experience I have never had a less than part of the world which has received from me the same enthusiasm as Mr. Adrian D. Mombasa."

Tanganyika Chiefs Arrive

SEVEN CHIEFS FROM TANGANYIKA arrived here by air on Wednesday for an eight weeks' tour, arranged by the British Council at the request of the Tanganyika Government. The purpose of the visit is to introduce them to life in Britain, and to British practice in local government, the provision of social services, agriculture, development, education and industrial conditions.

They will visit Southampton from May 17 to 19, Edinburgh from May 30 to June 3, Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire from June 8 to 19 and Cardiff from June 19 to 30. The remainder of their stay will be spent in London. They fly to Nairobi on July 11.

Members of the party are:

CHIEF ABDURAHAMANI GWAO from Singida, Central Province, Member of Legislative Council.

CHIEF ABDUL SHANALI from Moshi, Northern Province. One of the three divisional chiefs of the Chaga, Chairman of Hill Divisional Council and a former member of Legislative Council.

CHIEF MUDI RUGOORA from Bukara, Bukoba District.

CHIEF SAM LUTINWA from Kiziba, Bukoba District.

DEPUTY CHIEF JOEL BARZINI from Kanazi, Bihara District.

CHIEF NYUNDU GILBERT from Mwanza, Mwanza District.

CHIEF NYUNDU GILBERT from Mwanza, Mwanza District.

SHEIKH HAJDI ALI from Tanga, personal private secretary to Sir Elton Fitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Peasants Growers Association.

U.M.C.A. Anniversary Meeting

THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA held its 98th anniversary meeting in London on Tuesday under the chairmanship of its president, the Hon. Richard Wood. A full report of the meeting will appear in next week's issue.

when
planning
your next
holiday.

consider the variety of attractions of

★ KENYA, UGANDA
★ TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
★ and ZANZIBAR

Literature and Information
may be obtained from:

London Managers
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,
The East African Office, Grand Buildings,
Travlers' Palace, London, W.C.2.

Information Officer
East Africa Tourist Travel Association
P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya

More Mau Mau 'Generals' Killed One Laughed on Outskirts of Nairobi

FIVE MORE SELF-STYLED "GENERALS" among the Mau Mau terrorists have been killed. "Generals" Makoni and Kapinda were shot dead last week when they tried to escape from a military operation which they were trying to launch. "General" Mumi was killed last week by a police patrol on the outskirts of Nairobi and "General" Keenies was killed in the Mau Mau hierarchy, and "Brigadier" Mutu were among a patrol line wiped out by a patrol in the Emburi district.

Kariuki Kamotho, a Mau Mau "General" Tanganyika has been charged with the murder in October, 1954 of a late American Army Lt. Col. Gray Lockey. He has been retained.

Last month 20 terrorists were killed, 46 captured and 67 surrendered. Only one fight was fought against a police patrol in April. April was the best month for the Mau Mau since the Mau Mau rebellion.

The strength of Mau Mau is now estimated at 1,200 and a reduction of about 20% in the last five weeks.

There is a great improvement in the situation the Mau Mau has decided to leave 7,000 Mau Mau families, most of them Kikuyu, in the forests of Kenya during the last three years. They are being moved to villages limited to 10 families which will be under close control and supervision of a European forest officer.

Mr. J. W. Baring, Governor of Kenya, recently visited the Mau Mau areas and said that the Mau Mau tribes of South Kenya, the Luo, Kikuyu, and the Mau Mau had remained loyal, and the Mau Mau were becoming contaminated by Mau Mau, and of those who were away from home it was the duty of the Mau Mau to be emphasized to see that they were not being misled by Mau Mau who were not Mau Mau.

The Mau Mau... last announced that the Queen had approved the posthumous award of the Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry to Field Intelligence Officer James Arthur McNab, B.E.M., for outstanding courage in action against Mau Mau terrorism. He was attached to the Special Branch in the East Valley Province and in the Molo area helped to eliminate the Mau Mau and to recover quantities of arms, being a leading part in "arduous operations" the success of which was in no small way assured by his intelligent planning, organizational ability, and outstanding courage.

On September 9 last Mr. McNab led a patrol of Mau Mau and military officers against a terrorist hideout in the Nivasha district. While advancing towards their encampment on the following morning he sprang forward ahead of the main party, firing as he went. Several terrorists were quickly killed and two were wounded and captured, but during the action Mr. McNab was fatally wounded.

His conduct was largely responsible for the success achieved, and it is believed that the majority of the terrorists were accounted for by his fire. Throughout the operation he displayed outstanding courage, as was shown by the fact that the party would encounter determined resistance from a well-armed enemy.

Rebel Activity in the Sudan

REMNANTS OF THE REBELS who fled after the 1954 military have surrounded villages in the Yei district on several occasions, according to reports received by the Sudan Diplomatic Mission in London. A band of some 200 or 300 armed with rifles and a few guns recently attacked a police post at Sandaya, overpowered the police, and took their arms and ammunition and £350 which had been drawn for the pay of forestry workers. Police and an army unit were sent to the area from between 200 or 300 militiamen and 100 N. I. troops in the district.

Kenya Chief Arrives in London Instructions to British Way of Life

EIGHTY MEMBERS FROM KENYA arrived in the country by air on Saturday for an eight weeks' tour in which they will see something of British methods in agriculture, local government, education, and industry. They will visit York, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cardiff, Manchester, and London from January 13 to 26. The members of the party are:

- CHIEF MURUGA KARANGI, responsible for the administration of a large area in the Meru district;
- CHIEF SHABAN KIBUKI, of Mbitoni location;
- CHIEF ATIESO OWILI, responsible for law and order in East Kenya, Central Kenya;
- CHIEF L. S. SAKO, assistant district officer, Iota; superintendent, public works, community development, sports, and African affairs in general;
- CHIEF AL-AMIN BIN SAID AL-MANTHA, a lawyer of Lamu, engaged with administrative duties, and with judicial functions;
- CHIEF TENGECHA KYRAGE, from Kapchet, chief of Buret Division No. 3, Nyanza Province;
- CHIEF HERI NAKHISI, WANYONI, chief of Kimuli location, Elgei, member of the Elgei-Nyanza district council, and chairman of Kimuli local council;
- CHIEF JOHN MUTU, former from Market (Elgeyo-Marakwet district), schoolmaster at the Government African School, Lamacha.

For Service in Malaya

2ND LIEUT. J. S. HICKMAN, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross and the British Empire Medal for distinguished service in Malaya.



Darling
do give you
Churchman's No. 1

Uganda Game Report

Menace of Wire Snare

MUCH SPARK in the reports of the Game and Fish Department for Uganda for the 13 months ending June 30 last is devoted to the illegal killing of game and the cruel methods employed by Africans. It has proved almost impossible to explain to some tribes that game laws have to be enforced in order that game may be preserved. One is always met with the attitude that there is plenty of game left and that if it reproduces itself it will be all right.

Here are a few extracts from the report on the Northern Range:

"Some 10 rhinos have been shot to date during these control operations in the Mbarizi and Mbaruzi areas of Lango. Every one was shot for its suffering from wire, trap, or snare snare, often a combination of two."

There was a bad case of ring-bling in Asago county this year. The majority of a herd of elephants were burnt to death in the Asago area. The elephants were not in the Game Department's hands but out of their misery. It is believed that between 20 and 30 elephants perished.

Wire snarers continue to be by far the biggest menace. They probably take the biggest number of animals and use it definitely on the increase. The wire can be bought at a little store up to practically any distance.

From the West Nile Range comes the following: "These wire snarers are a menace; they are easily set and are cheaply operated and show good results for a long outlay. The great danger with this type of snare is that it is not it is set up by a dangerous animal which generally makes in an extremely bad temper. A lion's snare that usually an innocent person has to pay for it by death or a long stay in hospital."

Another game ranger says of these pernicious cable snarers: "These more deaths among game animals than the Protectorate than do those of snares or the possession of illegal firearms."

Worst Rainy Floods for 20 Years

FLOODS WITH their attendant destruction of property of Tanganyika in mid-June and the months destroyed nearly all the stored rains food crops and 60% of the newly-planted paddy, persisting with only temporary recessions until the waters reached their peak in April with the highest level recorded since 1936. These later floods destroyed the rest of the paddy crop. Since April 7 there has been practically no dry land in the valley, some 500 square miles of which are still under flood.

Mr. John Young, the district commissioner, has paid tribute to the resilience of the local tribesmen, writing:

"Many houses have been destroyed and the people have moved themselves to higher ground. The majority, however, are still living in their flooded houses. Even when the houses are flooded up to the eaves they are not abandoned, the family living on the top of the ceiling."

In lesser degrees of flooding pole platforms are built inside the houses about half way up the walls on which the families live and work. Pounding of grain for four or five days, as the platforms are too small to store this. The river is fast and dangerous, reaching speeds of up to eight knots.

So far only three villages are known to have been lost.

"The trustees have gradually but inexorably been forced to the conclusion that the continued presence of the Masai and their stock within the reserves of any other national park is inconpatible with the interests of such a park." — Mr. W. D. Gale, Chairman of the board of trustees of the Tanganyika National Parks, in his report for 1935-55.

Tourism in the Federation

Holidays Allow for Rhodesia

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING RHODESIANS to spend more of their holidays at home, particularly their shorter holidays, is stressed by Mr. W. D. Gale, Director of Tourism, in his annual report.

By its 1935-6 the Federation first campaign, the Tourist Development Board hopes to narrow the wide gap between tourist receipts and tourist payments. In 1935 overseas visitors to the Federation spent £7.4m, but Rhodesians spent £1.7m abroad, a deficit of £5.7m. Mr. Gale concedes that the deficit will never be entirely eliminated, since the country has no coastline of its own and people feel the urge of a product aside holiday irresistible.

The Board has decided to exploit the potentialities of Africa by embarking on expensive campaigns overseas. The most important source of revenue is undoubtedly South Africa, and in 1935 nearly 70,000 visitors to the Federation came from the Union, where an intensive publicity campaign is being undertaken. Attention is also being paid to the French-speaking territories in Africa and Mozambique. No mention is made of attracting British East Africans.

Within the Federation the best potential field is the Copperbelt, and Rhodesia is being designed to entice and attract their vacations at the Victoria Falls, Lake Nyasa, the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia, and elsewhere.

The Rhodesian Government's big game safaris for the Tanganyika are popular. Indeed, all places for the 1935 safaris are already booked. Besides an expensive holiday, the Rhodesians pay £600 and the Tanganyikans the hunters will cost £50 for a fortnight. Wealthy Americans are also being attracted.

Mr. Gale is drawing the attention of potential investors to the possibilities of the Federation. The scheme has a value from the viewpoint of the tourist quite apart from the fact that it opens up more than 25,000 since 1931 — and the more enthusiastic tourist-hunters to give their holidays in lectures and films to their home lands, thereby increasing valuable publicity for the Federation.

Game Viewing

In the national parks in the Federation visitors are warned for their own safety to stay in their tents but in the Tanganyika Valley the visitor is given the opportunity of an escort of African game guards, who know precisely where to locate the animals and to completely camouflage regarding their solicitation for their own charges.

On a morning's visit to any of these reserves it is possible to see elephant, lion, leopard (if lucky), buffalo, rhino, buffalo, plain gazelle, impala,eland, blue crane, baboon, puku, waterbuck, turt, zebu, and in the Chingoni reserves possibly the rare microtus. Safaris could only in the districts.

Compared with the long safaris, the charges for viewing are not very heavy to the game reserves is £2 and the services are equal to any other. The use of the camp facilities on an overnight stay will add only a small modest fee. Visitors must bring their own food and drink. South Africans will pay for it for them.

At Nyasaland, Mr. Gale writes: "The most problem in developing the Federation's tourist industry is to exploit the best potential of Lake Nyasa. An alternative is to see coast to holiday-making Rhodesians. The greatest deterrent to the development is the distance from Mtoke to Manlyre via Tanga. It is the duty of the Board to Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika to improve the road. The road to the coast is also improved by the enterprise of Nyasaland Railway in introducing a diesel engine service between Beira and Limbe and the Lake to Salimo. The tourist services to Nyasaland was well patronized during 1935. The cruises of the Nyasaland Railway M.V. ILALA are scheduled to move to Beira. But first-class accommodation is not available on any other passenger service of which is desired for tourists since the latter pay use of the boat and serve the shore community. What is wanted is a comfortable steamer devoted entirely to holiday cruises. Apart from special facilities, little is provided at the lakeside resorts. And that the Tourist Development Board is permitted at the time of holidays.

Admission of Africans to University

S. Rhodesian Government's Power of Veto

THE GOVERNMENT was asked in the House of Commons last week by MR. JOHN DUGDALE whether it had made it a condition of the grant to the Rhodesia University College that the Southern Rhodesian Government should not exercise a veto on the entry of students, whether or not they had passed the required examinations.

COMMANDER PETER NOBLE, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said: "The legislation of Southern Rhodesia was amended in 1954 to enable Africans to take up residence at the university subject to the ultimate power of the Southern Rhodesian Government to withhold approval in individual cases. The Southern Rhodesian Government strongly support the principle that the college should be open to all races, and I am confident therefore that they will not use their power in such a way as to restrict the entry of Africans into the college."

MR. DUGDALE: "The Minister really stating that the Government gave a grant of more than £1m. to a university when the way was to be a veto by another Government in respect of the people who might enter the university?"

CDR. NOBLE: "Yes; but as the Southern Rhodesian Government specially amended their legislation to allow Africans to go to the university I have every confidence in their sincerity."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister ensure that, as in the case of other universities, the authority and control of the college is vested in the university council without any political influence?"

CDR. NOBLE: "I think I made that abundantly clear on the last two questions when the matter was raised."

MR. DUGDALE asked whether it was a condition of the grant that there should be Africans on the teaching staff.

CDR. NOBLE: "No. The selection and appointment of staff are matters for the council of the college."

MR. DUGDALE: "I appreciate that, but does the Minister think it would be desirable to have Africans on the staff? Does he not also agree that the terms should be such as to attract English people to go there, so that the university shall not have to depend entirely on South African students as now will happen?"

CDR. NOBLE: "The college charter provides that no test of race or nationality shall be imposed on an order to entitle an applicant to be admitted either as teacher or student. It would be very easy to set up a European university in Salisbury, and it would be very easy to set up an African university there, but what is being attempted is the setting up of a multi-racial university. It is a great experiment. I hope that we can show the university council on with its job."

African Students in India

Preparing for Politics, Not Professions

THE AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION IN INDIA, which held its annual general meeting in Bombay last week, received greetings from Mr. Nehru, Colonel Nasser, Dr. Nkrumah, and the Sudan Government.

Mr. Nehru wrote: "The coming years will see the emergence of Africa and the African people. The major question is: Will this change take place peacefully and co-operatively or in conflict? It is obvious that people once awake cannot be suppressed for long. The only wise policy therefore is to do justice to them. Every nation depends on the quality of its people. I hope earnestly that the problems of Africa will be solved peacefully."

The president of the association, an Ethiopian, said that India was a great source of pride and inspiration to Africans, but outside their homes they did not find India as easy and hospitable a place for Africans as they had expected. Indians were very ungenerous, their social life revolving largely round the family and almost exclusively within the caste. That cut out Africans far more effectively than any colour bar, although they did not apply only to Africans.

There are about 150 African students in India, mainly on Indian Government grants, and most studying technical subjects.

The *Manchester Guardian* correspondent commented: "It is quite obvious when one talks to them that many, if not all, are preparing themselves to lead Africa to self-government rather than to earn a living in their profession."

Rhodesia's University College

No Interference from Whitehall

RACIAL SEGREGATION at the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was raised in the House of Lords last week.

Lord Lucan asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, whether the Government, which had provided financial assistance, was satisfied that the residential arrangements at the university were consistent with its professed multi-racial principles.

The Minister replied that while the Government agreed to make a financial contribution it had already been announced that the college would be open to students of all races. It had since been constituted by royal charter. It was governed by a council which was autonomous, and the council was responsible for the residential arrangements. It was surely right to leave the council to make the arrangements that were most suitable and most likely to attract African and European students.

Lord Home recalled the statement by Lord Swinton that the essential principle of a multi-racial university was completely accepted, and that the Carr-Saunders report on higher education for Africans had considered that some separate hostels would be in accordance with the multi-racial principle. The university was experimenting on attracting Africans and Europeans, and, having established that many other developments would take place which could not be foreseen.

Lord Winter asked all consideration had been given to multi-racial hostels or other measures in addition to segregated hostels. If that were done it was thought likely that many European students would elect to go to those hostels, and that might be the beginning of a move to mix the segregated hostels ultimately unnecessary.

Lord Home said that no one could say that the University, a most enlightened and progressive man, would see that question. But I am not prepared from Whitehall to interfere with people who are running their own business (Ministerial business). I am confident there will be many developments because of common sense practice, and that we shall see many changes in time.

Expansion of Educational Facilities

Uganda's Bill Now Over £1m.

UGANDA'S TREMENDOUSLY INCREASED PROVISION for African education has been outlined by Mr. Dr. S. Miller, Director of Education, who says that since 1953 about £800,000 has been spent on buildings for new teachers-training colleges and that in the financial year 1954-55 about £650,000 was spent on the expansion of buildings for secondary education in 24 schools.

Teacher training colleges have been provided at Kinyasika, Butiti, and Mbarara for missionary societies, and the Government has established at Nambogo a similar college for general teacher-training and domestic science (which may later become an institute of education). A new college for the training of Muslims has been built at Kibuli, and the old mission colleges at Guli, Ngeta, and Iganga have been completely rebuilt on adjacent sites.

More than 30 experienced teachers have been recruited from the United Kingdom to staff the training colleges, which should have an output of 1,100 from the beginning of next year.

Local authorities have been told that an additional £200,000 will have to be found if all essential capital projects are to be provided. Their urgent attention has been drawn to the fact that they contribute out of their own resources only £17,672 out of a total gross annual salary bill now above £1m.

Parliament

Higher Education in Tanganyika

Africans and the Cambridge Certificate

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Labour member for Rugby, asked the Colonial Secretary why only 59 of the 142 Tanganyika students who passed the Cambridge School Certificate in 1955 were receiving higher education, what had happened to the remaining 83, and why they were not given opportunities for higher education.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that the 59 students were the only ones who had gained sufficient credits to qualify them for admission to East African institutions for higher education but further local training was being arranged for selected candidates paying for costs in the following season of the P.W.D. (1) teacher training (2), medical services (2), and the Labour Department (2). The rest were obtaining direct employment.

B.O.A.C. Policy Decisions

Asked which matters of British Overseas Airways Corporation's policy were reserved for decision between the chairman and himself, Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister for Civil Aviation, said that under the Air Corporation Act, 1949, he must consult the chairman before directing the disposal of any excess revenue. Otherwise there were no matters reserved for settlement between the chairman and the Minister.

"I wish to make it plain that I think it would be wrong were I in any way to go behind the back of the chairman, whom I hold responsible to me as Minister, as I am responsible to this House. The chain of command is that I am responsible to the House and the chairman is responsible to me. But of course, before coming to me he discusses, clears and brings me the collective decision of the board. I believe that it would be absolutely wrong for any Minister to deal other than through the chairman, who must be directly and solely responsible to the Minister."

Science and the Colonies

MR. I. MUKARRO (Lab.) asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, as representing the Lord President of the Council, what steps he was taking to implement the proposals of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy regarding home-based pools of scientists for use on Colonial problems.

MR. BEVINS: "Pools of scientists for use on Colonial problems have been established at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies at a number of agricultural research stations and at certain stations of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A certain amount of research on Colonial medical problems is also based on the United Kingdom. One new pool is being set up for sanded products research, and two other pools have recently been charged. Consideration will be given to the expansion or creation of other pools as the need arises."

N. Rhodesia Farming Fund

MR. A. N. WEDGWOOD BENN (Lab.) asked how much had been paid into the Northern Rhodesia Farming Improvement Fund in the last three years, how much had been spent on improvement, and why was a large balance of £271,837 had not been spent in view of the urgent need for increased production.

MR. HARE replied that £24,462, £122,430, and £168,365 had been paid into the fund during the past three years, expenditure being £187,875, £118,741, and £86,571. The £271,837 accumulated by May 31, 1955, included the value of farm buildings, equipment and stocks held by the fund and an uncommitted balance of £148,553. It is necessary to hold in reserve a sum roughly equal to the estimated expenditure for the following year because the revenue of the fund fluctuates considerably from year to year, the Minister said.

C.B.C. Interest Rates

In a statement on interest rates charged to the Colonial Development Corporation on advances from public funds, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that they were based on Government credit, and were therefore kept in step with the cost of Government credit in the market. There was no warrant, he added, in the Overseas Resources Development Acts for charging a lower rate.

Radio Sets in the Colonies

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what assistance had been given in the provision of wireless sets in the Colonies, and if such assistance could be extended in view of the difficulties which the electronic industry was experiencing in this country.

MR. HARE: "The Colonial Office maintains close contact with British manufacturers, individually and collectively, and in particular has frequently drawn attention to the need for cheap battery-operated sets designed for hard use in tropical conditions. Many Colonial Governments encourage the import of such sets by remission of duty. In certain instances there are preferential rates. In addition, some 5,000 community receivers have been purchased for use in the Colonial territories though in general listening to individual sets is preferred. There is now a growing demand for more expensive sets. I feel sure that with intensified efforts British manufacturers will find good opportunities in this expanding market, in which they are already well represented."

Swiss Chiefs

In answer to MR. HUGH EGAN, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that no Swiss chiefs had been deposed by the Ugandan Government. He said he had resigned since the Kabaka's return, two having passed the retiring age and a third on completing 50 years' service.

MR. EGAN: "Would you not say that to say 'did' is a considerable euphemism in view of the pressure upon these persons to resign? I think the Minister has looked at the Barotsi Settlements Board which is supposed to be the Civil Service Commission, but consists entirely of the speaking relations who may have been exercising influence on people who have supported the incumbent?"

Kenya Constitutional Changes

MR. WHITE asked by what means it was proposed to consult Africans about the constitutional changes now being canvassed in Kenya in view of the fact that the national political organization of Africans was allowed.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Representatives of all races in the Legislative Council are considering proposals for changes in the composition of Legislative Council. I am confident that the African Representatives' Movement and the Council have full access to African opinion."

Zanzibar Boycott

IT HAS BEEN GENERALLY BELIEVED that Zanzibar Arabs withdrew their co-operation from the Government and their agreement to the constitutional proposals of March, 1954, because of the action taken against members of the executive committee of the Arab Association of the publication of seditious articles in the newspaper *Al-Naba*, indeed, that explanation has been given officially in the House of Commons. Now, the Zanzibar Arab Association has taken the authority of Arab leaders that will let them to withdraw their non-co-operation as a result of the refusal of the British Resident in June, 1954, while the prosecution was still not opened, to grant them the 100 ft. reception hall. Arab Association which was taken to them as a social club and accepted on the part of the Government. Non-co-operation was recently restored.

Highest Quality Products

CABLES AND WIRE

V.I.R. Taped and Braided. Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



Standard Cotton Braided Tough Rubber Sheathed

WANDSIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

104 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH

Telephone: BATTERSEA 2244

Water Supply

In the development of any young country the harnessing of water to the needs of man plays a predominant part. G. & R. can supply complete equipment backed by unrivalled after-sales service. Experienced engineering staff are available throughout East Africa to install and maintain your hydraulic plant.

Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public Works, Farms, Factories and your Domestic requirements

GATLEY & ROBERTS LTD.

Head Office - Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika.



Rare Rainbows

THE RAREST SOLAR PHENOMENON ever seen by local weather authorities recently appeared in the sky over Salisbury. Vast elliptical and circular "haloes" formed red and yellow rainbows round the sun. The Meteorological Office at Belvedere said that the staff had never before seen an elliptical halo, although the circular was fairly common during suitable atmospheric conditions. The elliptical variety was extremely rare. Both were caused by the sun's rays striking a high layer of cirrus cloud composed of minute ice crystals which refract the light into the various colours.

Royal Technical College

MAJOR-GENERAL C. BULLARD, principal of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi, told the first assembly of students that in their entry into the college neither race nor religion had been taken into account. He urged them to judge each other by their good fellowship, their talents, and their common interests, and reminded them of the need to build up a tradition which might influence the lives and the futures of those who would come after them.

Estate Duties

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has appointed a Committee to examine the Nyasaland legislation on Estate Duties in relation to the legislation on this subject in other territories, and to make recommendations to Government. The members of the Committee are Sir Patrick Branigan, Mr. M. H. Blackwood, Mr. J. Hassan, and Mr. G. Comforz. Mr. P. M. Hitchin will act as Secretary to the Committee, which it is expected will meet in the near future.

News Items in Brief

Libya and the Sudan are to exchange diplomatic representation.

Nyeri horticultural show had to be cancelled owing to an outbreak of plague in that district of Kenya.

A report on migration to and from Kenya from 1949 to 1953 has been published by the East Africa Statistical Department.

Nyasaland spent £484,618, or approximately 12% of its 1955 expenditure, on African education. Primary education is now available to 96% of school-age children.

The Chinese State Opera Company has visited the Sudan. All proceeds of the performances were handed to the Minister of Social Affairs to be used at his discretion.

Tanganyika's new broadcasting station and studios have been opened by the Governor. In order to raise funds for maintenance and expansion advertising may be accepted.

The Royal Technical College of East Africa has just opened for what is called an experimental term with 98 African, 88 Asian, and 11 European students. The first academic year will start in October.

Six gliders from Kenya (two Europeans, two Asians, and two Africans) are attending a 12-day Gliders' Conference in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of representatives of British African territories.

The Eastern Africa Appeal Court has dismissed the appeal of Allan Edward Huxley, a 25-year-old farm manager in Kenya, against the sentence of death for the murder of Major H. J. A. Mills, his employer.

The longest suspension footbridge in the world, a 700-ft. bridge across the Zambezi at the site of the Kariba hydroelectric dam, was opened last week by Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of the Federation.

The Inter-Church Aid Department of the British Council of Churches is to launch an appeal for £100,000 for Africa. At least half that sum is required for the rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Cost of living indices (averages of 100) for all groups, taking the December 1955 index as 100, were 107 in February last year and 123 in December; from 100 to 115 in Dar es Salaam; and from 100 to 120 in Kampala.

The Afro-Asian Students' Co-ordinating Committee in the United Kingdom will hold a conference in London on Saturday. The aim of the committee is to improve co-operation between British students and those from Africa and Asia.

A Few Delegations

A DELEGATION from the People's Republic of China, composed of the Minister for Commerce, his private secretary, an interpreter, and three other officials, paid a three-day visit to the Sudan last month for trade talks. At the invitation of the Chinese Government, a delegation of 10 Sudanese, including three M.P.s., three farmers, one industrial worker, two journalists, and one graduate will spend a month in China. The Duke of Harar headed an official Ethiopian delegation which spent four days in Khartoum "to congratulate the Sudan on its independence and reaffirm the strong bonds of friendship between the two countries". A delegation from Nigeria is due in Khartoum this month to discuss the repatriation of the Umbararu tribe from the Sudan to Nigeria; Haj Mohamed Ribabu, Minister of Lands, Mines and Electric Power, will lead the party. A mission from Western Germany will arrive shortly, and so will a delegation of 22 members from Eastern Germany.

Sudan Sides with Egypt

DENOUNCING ATTACKS by Israel on Gaza, Sayid Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said that Israel had been a danger to the Arab world in the past and was now a danger to the whole world. The Egyptian commandos were a credit to every Arab. It was the duty of Arab States to participate in this work, and the Sudan was ready to play its full part. Any Arab State should interpret an attack on another Arab State as an attack upon itself.

MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA

and ZANZIBAR

PREFER

Ford



FORD PRODUCTS HAVE PROVED IDEAL UNDER ALL THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN EAST AFRICA, AND ARE BACKED BY WORLD RENOWNED FORD SERVICE.

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at: DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA, ARUSHA, MOSH, IRINGA

Size no object



Core and windings of the transformer shown in the picture

Large transformers designed and built by Metropolitan-Vickers are in service throughout the world. This is one of thirteen single-phase transformers for 13 MVA 15/234 KV 3-phase banks for hydro-electric station in Europe.



METROPOLITAN-VICKERS

ELECTRICAL CO. LTD. - TRAFFORD PARK - BIRMINGHAM, 17

Member of the AEEI group of companies

Leading Electrical Progress

E/A505