

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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The black-throated Honeyeater is a small bird and in its native the bush, shrubs its parents do to a foster parent. It gets its name from the habit of going to hives and incessantly feeding natives to wild bees. The native believe that no honey is left in the hive for the bird he carries them into danger very time. Indeed, he has been known to notice them to buffalo or lion. Some believe, perhaps, but it is not coincidence that Smith Mackenzie and Company first established themselves at the dawn of civilization in East Africa among the pioneers who have played such a big part in the development of this country.

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Inducement British Officials to Remain in Africa

Kenya's Immigration Policy

(Continued from page 330)

Kenya—a gold-was fertile, comparative, and relative strengths of population and relative rates of growth are utterly irrelevant and usually in error. The immigration policy is designed not to alter the ratio of the population, it has been so widely suggested, but to ensure that we get the people it needs. I've heard no more about it, except about counting humans, believe that are matched.

A number of members said or implied that there had been deliberate discrimination against the white race, great exception to this. The officers responsible for immigration policy and the direction of the department are some of the most distinguished men ever to come in colonial territories. I refer to Sir Stafford Foster, Sutton, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, Sir John Whittam, Mr. Under, and Mr. Hall, and I am proud to count myself amongst their company. This tradition of fair dealing and good honour applies equally to those gentlemen who have served so long and so impartially on the Immigration Control Board, Sir Stafford Foster, Sutton once said, "There will be no racial discrimination either in the law or in the administration of the law." The only discrimination will be against those who we think will benefit the Colony and those who will not.

There has never been any intention that the policy should provide for a mass influx from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. It is a policy designed to further the interests of Kenya and the white people here. It is intended to make sure that immigration should be made as fast as it can be for the people we need.

Desirable Qualities

The Asian population of the Colony—the all credit to them—has increased from 91,000 in 1948 to an estimate of 168,000 in 1954. This represents an average of about 50% increase per annum. Many communities in the world would regard their immigration as all serving the purposes of this sort. It is high time that a great, stable, and flourishing community should draw this unqualified benefit from discrimination.

The hon. Member for Aberdeare spoke of the necessity of ensuring that immigrants were men of proper integrity, health, and education. I agree that it is wrong to let immigrants should be of the highest quality. A psychiatric method of selecting those who are of a high level of interpretation and examination which may make of spirit would be regarded as a gross impertinence. If the immigration officers possessed the wisdom of Solomon, the difficulty the matricians of Lord Roderic, and the 37th year of the 19th century, it would be easy, but we have to take things as we find them.

"Security checks are in fact made in respect of all persons applying here on temporary employment passes or as permanent immigrants. It is not followed by permanent residents, there is any reason to suppose that the person concerned has a record. As for mental health, if a man is known to be a roofer, it is extremely unlikely that he will be a passenger on an aircraft. If he is a borderline case, he could of course be examined by a psychiatrist. If the man is of a high reputation, I do not think that such a procedure would be entirely worthwhile. He mentioned the unfortunate case of a certain recent immigrant; I think the hon. member knows that this individual came in on a visitor's pass.

No Plans for Mass Settlement

I am in full agreement with the contention that we badly need a solid nucleus of people of unwavering loyalty to the Commonwealth. But I do not only from the European community that we are going to find that unwavering loyalty. We have been through two wars and we have not done too badly. As for the admission of Continental Europeans, their acceptability will depend upon the contribution they can make to the Colony, and, of course, upon their own security record and the background of the country to which they come.

I deny that the White Paper lined at an official discouragement of Asian immigration. It will qualify those who are that immigration of the Asian category from every source will be desirable. I do not think that it is possible in the past—and that is evidence that I train the young men as we hope to be able to there will be steady diminution in the volume of the reported skills from outside the Colony.

The Government has no plans for mass immigration from Britain. The Continent or the Asian countries of the Commonwealth. It is the policy of Government that incoming immigrants should be assessed individually in the light of their skills and qualities and of the employment opportunities

to the Colony. We have an office in London which exists to encourage of those who wish to emigrate, and that office receives all the merit, one from this end.

I agree with the hon. Member for Mount Kenya about the dangers of communism and fellow-travellers. They are attracted to the Colony who would probably come in as trade travellers, but they are rather chancy political sides.

The hon. Member Mr. Gikumbo made on the Asian immigration much very little credit. Let me say that the reason why such has been regarded by Asian leaders in the past is that they are especially the Asian trader in remote areas, and they very much would have been the progress of the Colony, but for the initiative and perseverance, under hard and ailing conditions of these people. As for the entry of European from countries other than the U.K., I repeat that the Government will not give any undertaking to exclude skilled men from all countries.

The hon. Member for the East Area enchanted us with most dignified and impressive account of the death of the late Mr. Maslow. They had indeed a splendid record, and we owe them a great debt of gratitude. But the hon. Member then abandoned this happy vein and applied himself to the solemn words of the hall-train.

I have tried to help those Asians who for some social reason or other could not easily find husbands for their daughters in this Colony. What happened? The introduction of these girls into the Colony under the provisions of these regulations is not possible in many instances, a commercial operation, it is not the juvenile marriages by the proper purpose of getting the husband into the country in a normal number of months, a convenience which they had their completed for the purpose of getting the husband here, were some of them, they are not the girls of the country. It is for this reason that we have not used the regulations. Honorable men have to suffer some inconvenience, but the advantages of these things are great.

Shades of Barbering

The hon. Member on attendance to issue temporary employment passes to barbers is quite straightforward. Some of the social stigma attaches in the Asian world to the business of barbering. The dearest thing to a Hindu or a Pakistani is to cease to be a barber because they think it beneath them. As a result, there is a shortage of barbers. But to work as a barber does not intend this passage to be solved by importing a contingent of Asian barbers who by some extraordinary mechanism on arrival here will find themselves in the streets or hotel managers.

The Asian community must promote among Asian youths the idea that barbering is an honourable a career as any open to them. There is a delightful area from an opera by Rossini which describes the dignity and glory of a barber's calling. It might be worth adopting as an encouragement.

There is a wonderful opportunity to do Africans in the world of the African. The skills are there, but they lack of determination, and they are all that extraordinary pathologies desire to see the best as the victims of exploitation and discrimination.

Government has evolved a policy which it sincerely believes will benefit the economy of the country and will bring immense advantages to local people, in particular the young Africans, young Asians, and young Arabs. But one cannot produce a high standard of living by an economy, but the success or otherwise of this policy will depend on the capacity for co-operation of the employers and on the self-reliance, diligence and discipline of the young African.

Like the Guards

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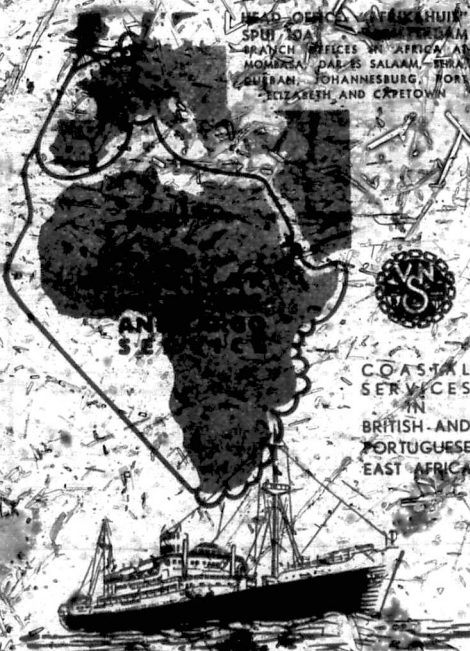
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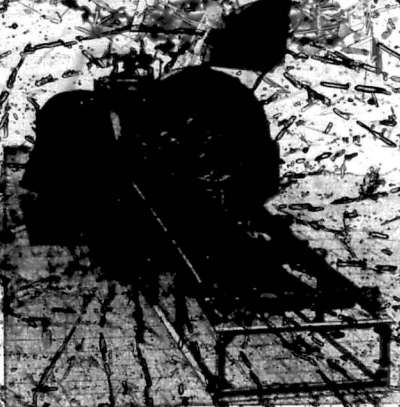
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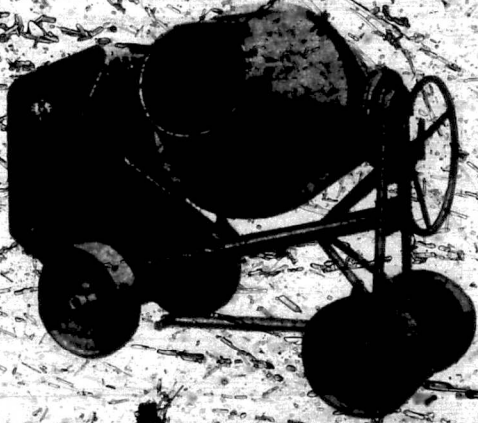
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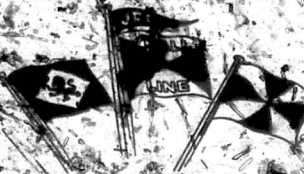
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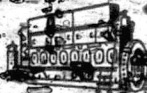
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Founder and Editor
P. J. JACKSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE APPROACH TO SELF-GOVERNMENT by some British African territories has seriously threatened the continuity and the quality of their administrative and technical services.

Inducing Officials To Stay in Africa has been clearly shown in the Sudan, Nigeria, and in the Gold Coast that a high proportion of the British civil servants in those countries, including many in senior positions, have lacked confidence in the policy of transferring political power in this state to Africans, which means in practice to African pressure groups, and have preferred resignation to such conditions.

At present, the view of such matters from Westminster has seemed much more attractive than it does to the better judges on the spot, not knowing the thirteenth

agitators who were bear on a high ministerial status and recognize the inadequacy of most of them had in the service under them. The cause of dissatisfaction, often bordering on despair, has always been in conflict with the interests of the state as a whole and for the colonies in question, with the consequence that many men who feared that they would seriously impeded in continuing to give of their best for Africa were nevertheless reluctant to withdraw from work which was only partly done. Inexplicated and perceived as a matter of fact, African ministers ought they to have wrenched work to which they had given the best years of their lives, rather by compelling all advice or by forcing against the continued employment of British administrators for purely political reasons many African politicians have clamoured in public for the disappearance of those freed and tried British, even though

some of them have told those same officials and other people privately that they would deeply regret their departure, which would inevitably undermine the established standards.

The ideal of constituting local and powerful self-governing bodies, from the standpoint of a racialist African population, has proved too strong for many of them to

Politicians' Dreams cause of that was and partly because

So many of their articulate supporters were Government jobs. In the Sudan Mr. A. M. A. M. the Sudanese Minister, took at a group a programme of Sudanization which was generally expected to proceed at a time of worst area center. Now the Sudanese recognize that the competency has deprived the country hundreds of devoted hands.

They were employed Arabic speaking British were employed and here to the Sudan, which lacking anything like an adequate

suspiciously born and qualified administrators and technicians has been training in a position of assortment from the continent of Europe and Asia, often of

sacred or third quality, all without previous knowledge of the country, its problems and language, and nearly all regarding their appointments as a temporary means of earning a living rather than as a life's contribution to a civil service of unsurpassed quality.

The deprivation already suffered by the Sudan means that parts of Africa almost all the British officials in Western Africa have a serious if less critical situation exists in other parts of Africa, there has been a considerable exodus from the Gold Coast, and we know members of the Overseas Civil Service, because they are convinced that the

Notes By The Way

Mr. Walter Jenkins

MR. WALTER JENKINS, who sailed for East Africa last Friday in the British India liner *UGANDA* on his last tour of the territories before retiring from the service of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., owes his connection with that firm, the oldest established British business in East Africa, to the fact that he was wounded in France in 1915 while serving with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders as a sergeant (and acting, and unpaid, C.S.M.) and sent to Lady Astor's hospital near Taplow. Mr. J. W. Nicol, one of the early partners of the firm, who had come back to the East Africa office at the beginning of the century, was assiduous in visiting Scots who had been wounded on the Western Front; he often saw Mr. Jenkins in schoolmaster by profession, and one day suggested that he should join the East African staff. By meantime he had collected the M.S.M., and two mentions in dispatches!

Services in East Africa

HE SAILED FOR ZANZIBAR in 1920, was made a partner five years later, and shipper partner in 1933 after serving at various offices in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and especially at the head office in Mombasa, whence he returned to London over 20 years ago to take charge of the London end; and when the firm was converted into a limited liability company in 1936 he became managing director. He continued to hold that office until the demise of the company was moved to East Africa in 1950, when he joined the partnership of Gray Dawes and Company, the parent Company. His successor is to be Mr. Alan Knox, who recently returned to England after spending 27 years with Smith Mackenzie in East Africa. Mr. Jenkins has for many years represented the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa on the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board; he is a past president of the Caledonian Societies of Mombasa and Zanzibar, and life president of the Mombasa Rowing Club of which he was the founder.

Bedding the Navy

HE RAISED THE FIRST European football team in Zanzibar, and arranged fixtures against the half-dozen African teams, and organized soccer on the island, a story which I heard some years ago about that period, deserves retelling in this connection. When two cruisers which were proud of a long record of wins at all ports were due to spend some days at Zanzibar, Mr. Jenkins called together the captains and secretaries of all the African teams, and then to pick the best XI irrespective of race, and said that he would return in half an hour. Then he produced his own selection, which contained only two Europeans, one as centre-forward and the other as left half. The team chosen by the Africans was identical except that they had picked an Arab as left half. When challenged about that one place, they readily admitted that Mr. Jenkins's African nominee was the better player, and they defended their preference on the ground that the Sultan was an Arab and that one of his race must therefore be included. He was, and the mixed team, the first which ever took the field anywhere in East Africa, beat the Navy.

Immune from Burglary

THERE WAS A SEQUEL of which I learned from the same friend. About that time Zanzibar was suffering severely from an epidemic of burglaries. The identity

of the culprit was no secret, but the police were unable to catch him or get clear evidence against him. His raids, which were restricted to European or Indian houses and business premises, continued at intervals of two or three nights, with the consequence that his operations became the subject of frequent comment by Europeans and their house servants. The story was that Mr. Jenkins, expecting that his turn was about due to the attentions of this skilled operator, put a golf club basket on his bed one evening, that his boy asked the reason, and, on hearing that it was intended to give the miscreant a lesson, said: "But, *bwana*, how could that be? Do you not spend your afternoons teaching Africans to play better football? How could this thief enter the house of a special friend of Africans? We would kill him if he did." Whereupon he picked up the club, returned it to its normal place, and showed that the incident was closed. No door in that house was ever locked, and no alarm upon it was made, whether the light-fingered gentleman was a footballer or never knew.

Ujiji

A GENERATION AGO almost every European in East Africa would have known that it was at Ujiji that Stanley found Livingstone. So, when Colonel E. S. Grogan spoke in the Legislative Council of Kenya the other day of what Arabs had done to open up Central Africa, he referred, quite naturally, to the help that had given Richard Burton at the time of his discovery of Lake Tanganyika, and added in an aside: "Fifty years later Arab gentlemen entertained me when I got to Ujiji." Kenya's *Hansard*, however, does not record the first man to walk from the Cape to Cairo as having said what he most certainly did say. Instead, he is alleged to have mentioned his arrival at "Baluchi"! Such a blunder by the shorthand-writer and typist, by the linotype operator, and then by the printer's readers, could scarcely have occurred a few decades ago. It is a sad reflection on modern ignorance even in East Africa of outstanding events in East African history that this threefold blunder could have got into print. It certainly does not stand uncorrected in the records of the legislature. Incidentally, a host in the next breath, Colonel Grogan declared that it was he, not Speke, who discovered the source of the Nile.

Official Poachers

ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN NON-OFFICIALS in East Africa has assured me of the accuracy of the following comments. A typist was recruited in the Union of South Africa to run a business house in Nairobi at an initial salary of £50 a month and a promise of an early increase to £60 if she proved competent. Almost immediately after her arrival even before there was time to judge whether she was worth the £60, she was asked to join a department of the Government of Kenya. The name of which has been given to me is at present a salary of £47 10s., plus housing accommodation, plus a loan of more than £400 free of interest for the purchase of a motor car, plus the medical expenses, plus the promise of home leave. There often been cases that official poachers of employees of private enterprises have been a recognized activity of some Governments, and this seems to be an exceptionally bad case. When I first read of East Africa, first any man to go attempted to attract anyone else, that the black, or brown, was regarded as a criminal, and could be taken to court on a charge.

Tanganyika's Need for High Standards, Says Governor

Sir Edward Twining's View on Non-Racial Education

ANY GOVERNMENT faced with a demand for a rapid expansion of educational facilities but having strictly limited resources at its disposal, must find itself in a dilemma. The aim, of course, should be universal compulsory primary education, with adequate provision for secondary and post-secondary education and technical training.

As this ideal is obviously beyond the bounds of possibility in Tanganyika to-day, either should we go there are those who advocate expanding primary education at the expense of secondary and post-secondary education, and those who consider that primary education is a waste of time and money and that we should train up an élite. Government has endeavored to pursue a middle course. Its educational plan has provided an expanding base of primary schools rising to the apex of a pyramid to higher education. Secondary schools take their place towards the top of the pyramid, and since the expanding base needed further strengthening, we have built up a strong band of middle schools about one-third of the way up the pyramid.

The new five-year plan provides for the natural expansion and consolidation of what has gone before. The base of primary schools has so expanded in the last few years that, if in the new plan particular attention is not paid to the upper segments, the finished proportions of the pyramid will become distorted. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the development of the middle schools and expand secondary education to fit into the rest of the structure. Naturally the increased output from secondary schools will lead to a greater demand for higher education.

Unspectacular Proposals

Some will be disappointed that the proposals are not more spectacular, but we must keep an eye on the limiting factors. In the past the supply of trained teachers has been a serious bottle-neck, but an adequate number are likely to be available to meet the rate of expansion visualized in the next five years. Secondary building costs have so risen as to make it prohibitive to continue to build schools at the same rate and on the same standards as during the past few years. Either the expansion of accommodation must be slowed down or the building standards lowered.

Despite the public demands for more educational facilities, there have been signs that in some places we actually exceed demand. In Dar es Salaam the primary schools recently erected are less than one-third full and consideration must now be given to the introduction of compulsory education there, particularly in view of the special social problems which are growing up in the capital.

The most important limiting factor is finance. The provision for expenditure on African education in the estimates which will be before Council is £2,500,000—slightly under 10% of the total budget. The African continent commitments which will make this an inevitably increase at a steady rate, probably at a higher rate of expansion than that of the Territory's revenue.

There are ever-increasing demands from all departments, and it is essential that social services should not get a share of what is going at the expense of other services, particularly those which will directly assist in developing the economy of the Territory. The fact, if

there continue to be a sustained demand for educational facilities in excess of those for which we are providing, the people will have to find the money themselves to pay for them. We are now in a tight strait of scheduling for 400,000 children, as against just over 200,000 in 1951.

For higher education we must continue to send our students of both sexes to Makerere, but there are substantial advantages for us to establish our own university College. For that purpose a trust fund has been established and a working party is now examining possible sites. The trustees, who shortly be appointed, and I strongly expand to those people who are public benefactors and those who like to bequeath part of their riches to worthy causes to remember the needs of this fund. I hope that all Native authorities will see to it that they make a regular contribution to the fund. Thus, when the time comes to build we will probably have enough to finance our own university, plus from our own resources, and everybody will feel that it is their university college.

With regard to non-Native education, proposals are being put out to give effect to the report of the two education experts who visited Tanganyika—Messrs. Tait and Riddy. This raises the question of communal education, on which the people are especially sensitive. The Tait and Riddy Report indicated that ultimately the education policy of the Territory is inter-racial develop on non-racial lines.

Arousing Emotion

There are those who impatiently advocate the immediate introduction of non-racial education, or as some put it, the abolition of education on communal lines. If any of these people are merely trying to arouse emotional feelings for political purposes, they are being unwise, and if they are doing no one, not even themselves, any good. It is dangerous about it they should inform themselves of the difficulties that make radical change neither possible nor desirable.

On the one hand we find non-African, particularly European, parents fearing that if the doors of their schools are opened wide the other races will swamp them to the exclusion of their own children, and that the standards will consequently fall. They prefer, often at great personal sacrifice, to pay a high price for the education of their children, under conditions where domestic standards are high and comparable with those of their own home. On the other hand, there are some Africans who see that non-Natives are receiving better standards of education in seemingly luxurious circumstances at Government expense and whom they are privileged because of their race.

Both these fears and suspicions can be quickly dispelled. Actually Government is at pains to raise the standards of education of all schools in Tanganyika to a comparable level. It is generally admitted by those who are in a position to judge that the scholastic standards in some of the African schools compare favourably with those in Asian or European, and there are even some who think that the Government African secondary school at Tabora provides the best education in the Territory.

Comparative Costs

The cost of educating a non-Native student at a primary or secondary school is certainly greater than in the case of a Native student, mainly because many of the non-Native students go to boarding schools, and the standards of living which they are accustomed cost more.

But it should be noted that the cost of maintaining an African student at Makerere College is more than one-sixth that of maintaining a European student at the most expensive school in the Territory. This must not be overlooked either that, with the payment of their education tax and high school fees, the African and European parents pay for a very large part of the cost of their communal schools.

Moreover, it can be compared with anyone who has studied the matter that the non-Native contribution to the revenue of the Territory is very high, and that without it we could not afford the standards of education now being provided for the African population.

But we must also examine the human side of the issue, and fortunately, that at present there is very little home education.

The above passages are taken from an address to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory by the Governor, Sir Edward Twining.

For African children in their early years before they first go to school. With non-Africans it is usual for mothers to teach their children on their knees the basic lessons about religion, domestic habits, and the like. No doubt as the education of African women progresses this will become a feature of African life too. The result today is that the non-Native child is much more advanced, or if you prefer it, sophisticated when he first goes to school.

For small children to be sent to a school where their ways of life, customs, and outlook are utterly different from those of the majority would be a sort of cruelty, and would be bound to affect the children adversely with results which might well be worse than such a child had not been tried at all. There is, too, the question of language, and it would not be of advantage to anybody if the non-African schools accepted pupils who did not have a good knowledge of the language to be used at the school, though attend.

We must take a realistic view of the matter. We have here in Tanganyika for historical reasons, Asian and European communities of a considerable size, many of whom are established here and rightly and properly regard Tanganyika as their home. Others are more recent arrivals, and there are many more of these who are unlikely to become permanent residents.

Controlled Immigration

The Royal Commission's Report has emphasis on the fact that it will be essential, if the East African territories are to progress, that more Asians and Europeans, particularly technicians, should be attracted. This influx will, of course, have to be regulated, but it will not be possible to attract them unless there are available here the educational facilities for their children of the standard to which they are accustomed in their home countries. Which are generally higher than those in Tanganyika. Therefore, to omit to provide such amenities is merely going to slow down the rate of economic expansion, with the resulting limitations of revenue to expend on such services, particularly for Africans.

We are, in fact, pursuing generally a non-racial educational policy. There is no differentiation in higher education or in technical education, and there is one school providing primary and secondary education which caters for a total number of 1,204 children, not less than 25% of the total number of the remainder being Africans and Asians. There are also several private efforts or schemes being considered by voluntary agencies for the provision of education on a non-racial basis.

One of these, which is admittedly still only a tentative proposal at present, has much to recommend itself. It shows the way to the ultimate solution. It is a proposal for the establishment of a private preparator boarding school run on European lines in which boys of all three races would be admitted. On necessity the cost per head would be high, and the Government is to be asked to give the same sort of assistance which it gives to other schools, the proposals will have to be very carefully examined so that they may be satisfied that it is on sound lines.

But, despite what some people proclaim, there is reason to doubt as to whether enough candidates from all three races would be available to make such an establishment a viable unit. It may be that the majority of non-European parents, for economic and other reasons, will not be anxious for their children to be brought up in a school atmosphere which of necessity is based on Western conditions and customs.

All reasonable Members will agree that there must be no lowering of standards in Tanganyika. It is, perhaps, not generally known that there are a few non-European children from Tanganyika who are already being educated in some of the best preparator schools in England. The parents of the children are the object to which these Tanganyika boys must be moulded and social qualities acceptable to the school must be inculcated in order that the children may be successful in the preparator schools in Tanganyika.

Medical Services

Dr. David Sir Eric Price, Chief Medical Officer to the Territory, has drawn attention to the development of our medical services. This has been the basis of our policy during the last six years. Dr. Howell, before he retired last year, had the appreciation of the progress that had been made, and Dr. Brian Macdonald, P.M.C., has travelled widely in the Territory, and reassured our requirements in the light of the resources likely to be available.

There are to be built a new five hospitals, more doctor and nursing staff, and other staff at work, and the medical services are being improved. It is true that these improved medical facilities are not available to all the people. I commend the Liston's revised plan, which will provide for x-ray radiography changes in 1956, and will set out our targets for the next few years. I feel that the time may have come when the Medical Department deserves a slightly more generous share of our money, as can be made available from all services. Recruitment of staff from overseas is presenting ser-

ious difficulties, and the plan quite rightly lays increased emphasis on the need for training local staff.

A matter which has been exercising the public mind has been the future of the Serengeti National Park. One point, however, does not seem to be fully appreciated. When the national park was first proclaimed in 1940, solemn pledges were given by this Government, those Masai who had legal or customary rights in the Area. No one could expect this or any other British Government to treat its solemn pledges. It has therefore been necessary to get the agreement of the Masai for the changes that are proposed, and they have given willingly. The Masai have a fine reputation for being honourable people. Their word is their bond, and I am quite confident they will honour it.

I have insisted on numerous occasions that the most important problem facing Tanganyika is that of increasing the production of economic wealth. This problem has no second or third place, and the future of our social services and all that they mean, including the prospect of our reaching the standards required to gain self-government, are dependent on finding a solution. So far we may be reasonably satisfied with the progress we have made by our own efforts.

1955 was a year with a rainfall which was on an average, in volume, but was well distributed. As a result we enjoyed on the whole some very good harvests. Cassia started the year at a very low price, but recovered to a level to make its cultivation worth while. Owing to climatic reasons there was a slight decline in quantity. Coffee and cotton achieved record crops. The former suffered a loss in price for market, but the size of the crop is likely to increase, and it is worth learning that it is becoming a useful cash crop in such areas as Rungwe, Lushoto, and several other places.

The lake cotton crop was 108,000 bales, and also over 6000 12,000 bales were marketed. This is very good for the prospect for this year are far excellent, but we must not expect a fashion price. Cashew nuts reached a record figure of 1,500 tons. Agricultural methods are steadily improving and beginning to pay dividends. Our future prosperity may indeed be dependent on this factor.

Expansion of Co-operatives

Some big schemes in which Africans are being given an opportunity to participate — the Serengeti National Park and the Serengeti wattle project — are going ahead. The co-operative movement is encouraging expansion of co-operative societies. Last year was a very good year for co-operatives, with a total of 800,000 in the previous year. I hope that this increase of co-operatives can be maintained to the great benefit of African producers.

The mining industry is going ahead, and very active interest in prospecting is being shown, by several organized mining companies. While we should not be complacent or self-satisfied, there are reasons for satisfaction. We must realize, however, that the problems are likely to get more and more complicated each year, and can be solved only by a proper understanding of them, by bold and intelligent management.

We must have as one of our strict aims the raising of standards, and we must resist any measures which are likely to prevent us from maintaining high standards. There is a great danger, particularly if we progress too fast, of our finding ourselves debasing the currency of human qualities by cheapening value.

If we can gain general acceptance for the need for high standards, then we can be sure of also maintaining a stable, incorruptible and progressive Government, which is essential if we wish Tanganyika to achieve its destiny which is nationhood.

Archbishop's Hunger-Strike

ARCHBISHOP NIKARIOS and the three other Cypriots exiled with him to the Seychelles, recently went on hunger-strike today in protest at what they described as "insults". They complained that the Government of the Seychelles, anxious to represent us to the public here as malefactors, put in headline "Odious Record of the Cyprus Report" in its bulletin of April 7. That a telegram of good wishes sent by the Archbishop of Athens had not been answered; that books, papers, and letters had been delayed; that they were very hurt and insulted by the Government's action in establishing a second line of wire round our prison; and that "we would not be surprised even to learn that the two police dogs, and here recently, are also to be connected with us in the same way."

British Civil Servants in Territories Approaching Self-Rule

United Kingdom Government's Scheme for a Central Pool of Officers

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT have decided in principle to establish a central pool of officers with exceptional administrative or professional qualifications who will be employed by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and made available as required on secondments to overseas Governments, and plans for the establishment of this pool are being worked out.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons last Thursday by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who continued:

"This is not, however, by any means the whole problem. In certain urgent staffing positions have arisen in the territories which comprise the Federation of Nigeria. We are in a special situation there. We realize the anxieties and uncertainties which affect the services there and wish to help the Governments to seek experienced staff who might otherwise retire under compensation schemes. We are therefore prepared to accept certain important obligations towards the existing staffs.

Invaluable

We propose, subject to the agreement of the Nigerian Governments, to introduce a scheme by which existing expatriate pensionable officers can transfer on certain conditions to a Special List of H.M. Overseas Civil Service Officers who are admitted to the Special List will be regarded as the servants of H.M. Government and seconded to the local Governments. The main feature of the scheme will be set forth in the White Paper.

The above arrangements underlying the main proposals which H.M. Government attach to one officers of the Nigerian services continuing to give their loyalty to the countries they serve.

The scheme will be in a form which will make it possible for similar arrangements to be applied to other territories as and when H.M. Government are satisfied that circumstances make such action desirable.

Mr. EMBURN BEVAN: "May I assure the right gentlemen that we welcome his statement and look forward to an examination of the White Paper. Perhaps he will have a look at the arrangements which were made years ago between the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Health by which very many improvements were made in the position of overseas doctors in the Colonial Service whereby the pensions were made transferable and their services qualified for pension both here and abroad. We might extend that arrangement even here in this field."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will certainly consider that." MR. TELNEY: "While all those on both sides of the House will believe not only that the Overseas Civil Service does a first-class job, but also in an expanding Commonwealth partnership, will congratulate my right hon. friend on a most helpful statement, may I ask how soon the new central pool will be worked out and the numbers that are involved?"

We Really Mean Business

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The central pool, which is the plan for future recruitment will be set up as soon as possible, but it is a complicated technical exercise which cannot be completed in a few days or weeks. However, we really mean business about it. As to the future how serving, that is a matter for negotiation with the Governments concerned. We intend to start this at the earliest possible moment. We have every intention of doing all we possibly can to give reality to the general undertakings which I have given."

MR. MORRISON: "May I join with my right hon. friend the Member for Ebbw Vale in welcoming the Colonial Secretary's statement? Is there, hon. gentlemen aware that the members of the Overseas Civil Service have been actively helping forward movements towards self-government, knowing that they will improve their own employment and that they have done it 'loyally'? I have felt sorry for some of those whom I may meet overseas. I welcome the statement and hope that it may have material results. Could the Government have another

word for expatriates? It sounds to me as though an expatriate who comes out of choice, alien."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am surprised because of those people of whom the hon. Member spoke so generously, but quite appropriately, that this statement has been made today. As to 'expatriates' that is not the only reason why I regret the loss from the House of my hon. friend the Burgess of Oxford University. I will do my best to make up for his absence."

MR. DUBOISE: "In regard to special lists the statement means that virtually all members of HON. MEMBERS: "British expatriates serving there as civil servants. These expatriates, or as they may now become established on the new United Kingdom."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If the hon. Member will await the White Paper, he will see what I meant when I said, 'in certain conditions' and it is certainly intended that the scheme should give assurance where it is most needed and also that the conditions which are the trustees, should be properly safeguarded."

MR. N. PAINSELL: "For my hon. friend's information, the Governments will be responsible for the payment of salaries to the officers who transfer to the Special List and what safeguards there will be for their pension rights?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The officers who transfer to the special list will be paid by the employing Governments, after our negotiations with them, at rates prescribed by H.M. Government after consultation with those Governments. As to safeguards for their pensions, H.M. Government will pay the pensions and to cover for the Governments in whose services the pensions were earned. Throughout my association and that of those whose experience goes back a good deal further than mine, I have had no reason to feel that any Government was likely to default on its obligations."

MR. JAMES HENDERSON: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the statement will be welcomed not only there, but by African leaders like Dr. Azikiwe, who are about the possible anxieties of their own new and young societies?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am grateful for the underlining of the fact that this is something which will be equally welcome here and in the territories concerned."

Text of White Paper

That same day H.M. Stationery Office published a White Paper entitled "Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service: Statement of Policy Regarding Organization" (Cmd. 9728, 4d.). It read as follows:—

"In 1954 H.M. Government in the United Kingdom outlined in Colonial Paper 306 a reorganization of the Colonial Service designed to take account of the growth of self-government in the colonies and of the effect which this was bound to have on members of what became known as H.M. Overseas Civil Service. In this paper the Government indicated that they were ready to consider further developments if changing conditions showed these to be desirable.

"There is no doubt that such developments are now essential. The problem is two-fold. In the first place it is clear that as Colonial territories approach and attain self-government they will from time to time need the assistance of officers who have exceptional administrative or professional qualifications. Various overseas Governments have already said that they would like to be able to look to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for help in finding such officers.

"In order to meet these prospective needs H.M. Government in the United Kingdom intend to recruit people with the necessary qualifications for secondment to overseas Governments as required. Lists will be prepared of those who are ready and available to accept service of this kind, and if the demand rises to substantial proportions and regular employment for a number of years can be foreseen, they will come into the regular employment of the United Kingdom Government as service overseas.

"This however is only part of the problem. Where constitutional changes take place which fundamentally affect the conditions of serving officers, compensation schemes have been and will be negotiated with the Governments concerned. So, where, as in the territories which comprise the Federation of Nigeria, acute staffing difficulties exist special arrangements

must also be made to help create conditions which will encourage officers to remain.

The Government in Nigeria have affirmed their desire to retain their experienced staff, whose loss upon a large-scale social and economic development would be gravely prejudicial. These are amongst the "extraordinary" circumstances which, however, amongst the "extraordinary" circumstances, especially those with families, about their personal future, and attaching as they do to the possibility of these officers continuing to give their invaluable help, the Government in the U.K. are prepared, subject to the agreement of the Governments concerned, to introduce a new scheme of main features of which are as follows:—

(1) There will be a Special List of officers of H.M. Overseas Civil Service who will be in the service of H.M. Government in the U.K. and be seconded to the employing Government.

(2) While seconded, officers will serve on salaries and conditions prescribed by H.M. Government in the U.K. after consultation with the employing Government. Their pensions and any compensation payments for which they may qualify on retirement will be paid to them by H.M. Government in the U.K. and received from the employing Government.

(3) The employing Government will be asked to agree not to terminate the secondment of an officer, except in the case of ill-health, misconduct, or inefficiency, without giving one year's notice, and to consult with H.M. Government in the U.K. before introducing any scheme of regularization which might involve terminating the secondment of a considerable number of officers.

(4) Officers transferred to the Special List will accept an obligation to serve H.M. Government in the U.K. up to the

age of 50 in any case to which they may be assigned from time to time. They will not, however, be required to accept assignment to a post which, in the opinion of H.M. Government in the U.K., is of less value than the post to which they are presently serving.

(5) H.M. Government in the U.K. hope in the ordinary way to find continuous employment for all officers on the Special List up to at least the age of 50. If, however, any officer should become unemployed through no fault of his own, he will be kept on full pay for as long as may be necessary, up to a maximum of five years (or until he reaches the age of 50, if that is earlier), while efforts are being made to place him. If in the last resort he cannot be found suitable employment, he will get his pension plus any additional compensation for which he would have been eligible had he remained in his former service and not transferred to the Special List. An officer who applies and is accepted for transfer to the Special List will not therefore have his own pensionation by reason of his decision.

H.M. Government in the U.K. will now approach the Federal and Regional Governments in Nigeria with a view to working out detailed arrangements, and those Governments agree for the transfer on certain conditions of certain expatriate pensionable officers to the Special List.

The Scheme will be in a form which will make it possible for similar arrangements to be applied to other territories as and when H.M. Government in the U.K. are satisfied that circumstances make such action desirable.

Editorial comments appear in Matters of Moment.

Trial and Error in British East Africa

Kenya Should Have Multi-Racial Juries, Says Sir Barclay Millill

SIR DAVID EDWARDS, N.I.H.E.L. lately president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, said while addressing a recent meeting in London organized by the African Bureau that although men were equal before the law, that in practice that was not the position in fact.

He was not sure that in average Africa in the Colony felt confident that the task of British Justice was to protect him as much as to maintain law and order. He was more likely to consider the law as an edifice just another Government department engaged in the general process of coercion.

"Because the white population has been in a position of social and economic superiority, it may expect that superiority to extend to the field of law," continued Sir Barclay Millill. "We have to be on our guard about it."

Glaring Inequality

The jury system does not operate in East Africa except in Kenya where it is a privilege accorded to the European community only, and since it applies to persons of European descent, the Americans, Europeans can claim trials by a jury composed exclusively of Europeans.

"When I went to Kenya in 1947 that struck me as a glaring inequality, but I was told that it was defensible because Europeans considered trial by jury their natural birthright, whereas it had not formed part of the indigenous civilizations of Asia and Africa. That argument is quite unobjectionable today when we are officially engaged in creating a multi-racial citizenship based on the principles of equality. It is therefore wrong to retain this fundamental inequality."

If the jury system was to be kept in Kenya there could not be European juries for Europeans, Asian for Asians, and African for Africans, but there could be a change to multi-racial juries in cases heard by judges. There would, of course, have to be fairly high educational standards for those called for jury service, and the constitution of the panel in each case would depend upon the nature of the case.

And those who might say that corruption would result, he could only say that that had not been his experience in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and India, where it was extremely rare for a judge to return perverse verdicts.

It would be advantageous to Kenya to have multi-racial juries for practical reasons also, for they would give the African training in civic responsibility and opportunities of joining with members of other races in the practical work of the country. That should be of psychological benefit to Africans who should derive increased confidence in the operation of the law. They would better understand what existed to protect, as well as to punish.

SIR DAVID EDWARDS, Chief Justice of Uganda, suggested that if the authentic mixed trial by mixed juries premature in Kenya the European should be satisfied for their cases to be heard by a judge assisted by assessors, as was done elsewhere in East Africa.

An objection at present to inter-racial juries was that there were so few literate Africans qualified for such work that perhaps half of them would find half of their time employed on jury service. Resident magistrates should, he thought, be given considerably greater powers, and their status should be changed so that of district judges.

Powers of Subordinate Courts

SIR BARCLAY MILLILL held the opposite opinion that the powers of sentence of subordinate courts in Kenya were already far too high, they had power to impose sentences up to three years in normal times, and that period had been extended to seven years under the emergency provisions. A grave criminal charge ought, he suggested, to be heard by a supreme court judge.

Mrs. EILEEN FLETCHER, who said that she had been a rehabilitation officer to the Kenyan Government, said, "Never before has it been so necessary as now for the Government to review the current law on offences committed on young African girls."

"I know of African girls of 11 to 12 years of age who have been sentenced to life imprisonment," she continued. "The Governor may release them after eight years. But the sentence does not come into force until they are 15. I have seen some of these girls in the stones, a job no longer given to female convicts."

"I have seen girls of 15 sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on charges of taking the wire off a May Mau cage, which means no more than 10-15 days' not to give away Mau secrets or betray any Mau members. A screening

East Africa's Tourist Trade Worth Over £6m. Annually

Expanding Activities of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association

NEARLY 1,000 VISITORS A WEEK arrived in East Africa last year (apart from in-transit passengers and the crews of ships and aircraft) and they are estimated to have spent at least £6m. in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar.

The annual report of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association for 1955 records that visitor traffic has risen during the eight years of its existence from fewer than 8,000 in 1947. For Kenya was the point of entry, 19,622 arriving by air and 15,466 by sea. Of the 5,500 who came through Tanganyika, 3,370 came by air, 2,347 by sea and 28 by road.

Visitor traffic to Kenya reached a record of 35,722 in the case of Tanganyika there was an increase of almost exactly 1,000, and the 7,381 who arrived in Uganda compare with an estimated figure of 5,500 in the previous year.

Popular With Americans

American visitors to East Africa, not including Zanzibar numbered 2,838, more than 20 times the figure eight years ago. The number of Rhodesians rose from less than 1,000 to about 6,000, and more than 3,800 South Africans arrived by ship or aircraft. Business visitors are estimated to have stayed 36 days on the average and holiday visitors 49 days.

"We know that the average rate varies from as low as 3s. 6d. per day to as much as £30, and that the average works out at 12s," says the report. "A hunting safari costs at least £30 a day with licences, drinks, smokes and the taxidermy fees as extras, while photographic services or the use of national parks normally cost £8 to £10 a day, inclusive of hotels, transport and park fees. Taking an average of 10s. for the 100,000 domestic tourists are estimated to have spent in East Africa £64,200,000."

Undoubtedly in-transit passengers passing through East African ports are permitted to make short visits to immigration facilities at the major ports. Kenya has 166,000 in-transit passengers, Uganda 48,000 and Tanganyika 30,000. In Tanganyika, 9,500 in-transit passengers and each passenger spends about £2 to £3 on amusements, tours and amusements, the income derived from this source is over £10,000.

Extensive air services and air routes have been opened, air crewed aircraft are estimated to have carried 10,000,000 passengers in the vicinity of Nairobi every night of the year last year.

Need for Mass Accommodation

The report shares references to the need for improved hotel accommodation. The report says:

"For the past five years, when even our hotels do report a record year, the lack of hotel accommodation, especially in the increasing number of the tourists to Kenya, and 1955 with its peak figure of 35,722, is a distinct fact apparent to all concerned. East Africa is unique in that it has had to find its own way to find reasonable hotel accommodation for their complaint against the inadequate facilities provided from visitors. The 'bottle-neck' has formed in Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Salama, Kampala, Mombasa, Zanzibar, all these places being such the visitor has his tour, where he has to stay a few days."

In Kenya and Mombasa, there have been frozen for over three years, the new hotel building has materialized, in Dar es Salaam a magnificent site is available but has not been taken up, in Kampala a series of new bedrooms are constructed but have not added fully to the temporary facilities, and in Zanzibar an additional room has done little to ease the position. The solution of the problem may lie in the opening up of external markets, the enormous tourist potential of the territories and encourage them further by concessions such as has been granted elsewhere in the world. Such potential investors should be encouraged still more if they found that local financial corporations were prepared to invest in hotel construction.

The Association is seeking by every means in its power to solve this problem and to withdraw the governments of East Africa, concessions such as "equipment rental", "low forest lands", or customs rebate on motor equipment for those building new hotels, or those who already maintain good standard hotels and are prepared to extend or improve their existing establishments.

The only British spots in this sombre picture are that Brook Hotels, Ltd., has indicated that they propose to add 30 new bedrooms to the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi and that the Uganda Government is taking a keen interest in the hotel situation in the Protectorate. It is hoped that a 60-bedded hotel will be built in Mbarac, the new provincial headquarters of the Western Province, and that some at least of the up-country rest houses will be converted to high-grade standards.

"East African Railways and Harbours have taken over the Iringa Hotel where they have carried out extensive alterations and improvements to accommodate an safari lodge of international standard now exceeding 200 beds."

Nairobi National Park, only a little over 40 square miles, attracted nearly 100,000 visitors during the year.

Kenya National Park now has, in addition to its three fine lodges, a further attraction in the glass-sided underwater tank installed at Nguzimu Springs. This tank, which is 10 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, enables the visitor to sit comfortably within it and watch the amazing aquatic display of hippo, fish, and even crocodiles as they play or swim in the crystal clear water. In Esriro Park, remains the main sanctuary of big game, great concentrations of elephants were seen at Araba, where the dam is a big attraction for these large beasts.

Amboseli National Reserve remains unchallenged as the photographic playground and number of film companies based in Ol Dukai as their location both for production of main features and for television.

Glady's

"Glady's", the world-famous lioness, who was No. 1 star of the world, the successor of the longest horn of any known living rhinoceros, the animal of breaking of 18 inches, the lioness who was the first to be born in the Amboseli National Park, whose horns were 18 inches long. Glady's other claim to fame is the possession of a very fine standard of a particularly unattractive calf which she born without any help to make any improvements of tourist facilities in the Amboseli National Reserve, despite the popularity of the Amboseli safari lodge. Plans were, however, set in hand for the construction of a small safari lodge at Marsabit near the famous Lake Paradise.

In this respect, the home of Mohamed the famous shepherd, whose left hand is in the grass, and which, most of the year, is the lioness's right hand, which is broken, is estimated to have been over 100 ft. A very good film has been made of the fine old gentleman by Mr. Bernard King, a part of his "Nature's Dominion". The Amboseli National Park is the only one in Tanganyika Territory, and more money must be found to effect the improvements necessary to cope with the enormous increase in visitors, the number of growing herds of Masai cattle to which conservation, as a progressive devastation, is being particularly in the door of the Amboseli Crater. It is now obvious to all concerned that the declaration of a national park must include all human plans to an area, and that in the preservation of fauna and flora in perpetuity, and that in the day of this simple fact escaped the notice of those responsible for the establishment of national parks.

Co-operative Masai

The trustees of the national parks of Tanganyika are now much occupied with the task of saving the game of the Serengeti area, which can only be justified by the related of pastoralist Masai. The Masai are the only people who have been allowed to graze their animals over which they have a legitimate claim, and that if the process is allowed to continue, the loss of the most magnificent spectacles of Africa will be the death of them. Therefore, every firm and every practice will be written in the area, which is a very unfortunate, but it is a national park, should be appreciating the present situation and will co-operate in solving the problem. "One of the Masai National Park is the Masai National Park, a major Masai safari lodge from America, and even more from the Belgian Congo, from which it is easily accessible."

Work of the Imperial Institute

Great Leap for Expansion

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S annual report for 1954 shows how much the work has developed. In addition to the board of governors it is important for the future of the Commonwealth that the younger generation, not only in the United Kingdom, but in all other Commonwealth countries, also should be brought to understand the history and the present structure of the Commonwealth, the shared principles and ideals on which its strength is founded, and its great potentialities for the future of the free world. The youth of this country, especially, should be taught to appreciate in particular the Colonial responsibilities which they have inherited. It is upon that policy that the educational work is based.

Reaching One Child in Six

Strenuous efforts are being made to extend the work of the Institute by making its services available to the optimum number of teachers and pupils at minimum cost. The report states, however:

Young people are not being taught nearly enough about the Commonwealth in the schools. So far we are reaching about one child in six of school age, and perhaps one in a million adults, with possibly one hour's instruction annually. The fact that over this estimate represents about a 50% increase in the work of the Institute during the past three years shows how great is the opportunity for further expansion.

The number of organized parties visiting the galleries from 1953 to 1954 was 1,251, 1,185 parties were in grammar schools, 235 from modern schools, and 21 from primary schools. Most were attracted from London or the near suburbs, but nearly 300

parties came from more distant provinces, some from as far away as Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Wales. The galleries in which the greatest interest was shown are those of Canada, India, Pakistan, and Africa.

Attendances at the Cinema numbered 261,646, whereas four years previously the total was not more than 177,385. This increase was due to improvements in the supply of suitable films from the Colonies, and to a slackening of requirements. The stock of films and the National Film Unit, which closed early in the year, was transferred to the Institute for safe-keeping.

Lectures given by Institute speakers numbered 6,646, to audiences totaling 643,087, an increase of about 50% in the number of lectures and of the audiences in the past four years. Seventy-four members of H.M. Oversea Service gave up part of their leave in order to lecture, compared with 41 in the previous year.

Of 80 lecturers on the regular panel, about 35 are employed more or less fully during term-time, and have the personal experience of the countries about which they speak, and all are kept up to date by a steady flow of information.

At the end of the year there were 252 paid-up members of the Commonwealth Students' Club, 23 of them from Africa and one from Rhodesia.

Twenty-two exhibitions of Commonwealth art were held during the year. The policy in this field expressed in the following extract from a note prepared for exhibitors:

Purpose and Policy

The Institute is supported by the Commonwealth Governments. Its main purposes are to help to educate the peoples of the Commonwealth, and especially the younger generation, in the history and culture of the nations and peoples of the Commonwealth; and to strengthen their faith in its value as a source of inter-unity. The most strongly the unity of the people of the Commonwealth, to which every nation has a right, and to which every individual has a duty, is to give the people of the Commonwealth a better knowledge of the people and more valuable and directly to become there is no more effective means of education to this end than the holding of an art exhibition.

The policy of the Institute, therefore, is to hold as many good art exhibitions as possible in the Commonwealth, and to give opportunities to such artists and art societies to show their work in a nominal cost.

The report states that the decision of the Government "that there is to be a new Imperial Institute in a specially designed building on a suitable site" will be welcomed by all who believe in the ever-growing importance of promoting knowledge of the Commonwealth and its affairs.

Viscount Radson, chairman of the board of governors, has a Central Southern Rhodesia. The other members were particular East and Central African interests are Sir Gilbert Maitland, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. J. C. Matthews, Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Charles Officer, representing the Colonial Office, and Mr. H. S. Wilson.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley is the director, and Mrs. M. F. Buss is deputy director and chief education officer.

Southern Africa Today and Yesterday

by A. W. Wells

This fully illustrated work of 520 pages is an up-to-date expansion and completely rewritten version of the author's *South Africa: A Guided Tour*. It covers the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Swaziland, and adjacent territories, and combines the features of a guide book and a book of travel history and geography.

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Published by J. B. Lippincott, Ltd., 7, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, and obtainable from bookellers everywhere.

Nyasaland Congress Leaders Sentenced

THE S. S. SANGAL, president-elect of the Nyasaland African Congress, was found guilty of committing an act with seditious intent and of seditious publication, and fined £10 or three months' imprisonment on each count in a one-day trial.

James D. Banda, secretary-general of the Congress, was found guilty of the same offences and fined £10 or three months' imprisonment on each count, and £10 or three months' imprisonment on the third count.

They were charged with leading to the Governor and to the Nyasaland African Congress, a statement calculated to bring the Government of Nyasaland and of the Protectorate into disrepute and to cause disaffection among the inhabitants of the Protectorate, and to promote ill-will and hostility between different sections of the population.

Sangal denied that he had had any seditious intention, and that the only aim had been to demand the withdrawal of Nyasaland from Africa, and that Protectorate from the proposed federation.

Banda denied any attempt at seditious intention to cause hostility between the races.

Letter to the Editor

'East Africa and Rhodesia' Obtuse Does Judgment Depend on Proximity?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—Your comments on matters of a general nature regarding the attitude of a certain or my class towards the United Country Party is sorely obtuse. I made a point of stating my opinion in the United Country Party and a similar medium for fighting an election because, if a majority of its members were elected, the party would not take over the Government of the Colony. To this you devote a full column explaining how unwise it would be for them to do so. Mine was a statement of the position, and did not imply that I advocated that any or all of the European Elected Members of one party, if elected, should take over the Government. In fact, the United Country Party is pledged to support a Coalition Government, in which all races participate.

Later in your article you attribute the deep split in the European political tone to Mr. Brundell's vacillation and indecision. This is, perhaps, a natural mistake for one who has not visited the Colony for over 23 years. The late Lord Alington made similar mistakes in his book, for the same reason. One cannot gauge the deep difference that exists among Europeans in Kenya in their outlook towards the other races by listening in a London office or favouring restaurant to itinerant politicians, senior civil servants, high business executives and local barons. You would be welcome indeed if you came to form your own opinions on the spot, may I be your host in Nairobi. Yours faithfully,

Kenny Bolton

J. R. MARTIN

Though Mr. Brundell is a member of its executive committee, says that the United Country Party is not a suitable vehicle with which to fight an election in Kenya. It has been stated that it will support Mr. Brundell in the forthcoming election. (That fight, or shadow, or both?) Our correspondent's comment on our assumption that the other five elected members of the Legislature who are members of the executive of the U.C.P. are unlikely to fight under its banner. Why do we not, at least, should members of the general public be expected to rally to a cause the leaders of which have seemingly so little faith in it?

The second paragraph of the article necessitates repetition of the explanation that the editor has not revisited Kenya since before the outbreak of the last war (25 years ago, Martin, pp. 23) for the one and only reason that several hundred people have indicated that he should neither in honor to himself, which above sea level, otherwise he would have said so in the last few years. Nobody more keenly appreciates that that has not been possible than the writer of this article.

In detail, it may should this point have been repeatedly stated to the readers and seem alone, so that they find it difficult to deal with the points of principle which were raised, and therefore find it convenient to give only a minute personal reply.

Mr. Brundell's remarks on the entrenched presence of the white race in East Africa, and his implicit knowledge of the facts in East Africa, are probably the only intelligent things which he has said in a fair deduction on the uncertainty of one's race, and many of the best informed on the continent, the large number of whom have written in the time to time that they know in proportion who are correct. (The more accurate the assessment, the more the reliance on the fact of the future development of the territory.) With a view to the future, we have a practical presence of the writer of the article. How, in a sense, new and proper assessment of the white race, acknowledging the essential reality of the present conditions and conceiving that they would sometimes be more difficult in Africa than in London, to hold that rank as a white visitor from East Africa are not necessarily responsible. More than they would be with the white visitors from Africa. Very frequently, indeed, friends from Africa express the conviction that temporary absence enables them to see the problems of the territories in a more perspective. (May it not be that E. A. J. R. can take a more objective and valuable view from London than it could do if omitted in any Nairobi?)—Ed.

No Delegation for Bechuanaland

A REQUEST BY LABOUR MEMPS that a Parliamentary delegation should investigate the situation in Bechuanaland and report on the administration, particularly within the Bamangwato tribe, has been rejected by the Government.

The Under Secretary of State for the Commonwealth Relations, Commander Noble, said that careful consideration had been given to the suggestion, and that he was satisfied that an investigation at this time would not be in the interests of the people in the Protectorate. Bechuanaland needed a period of peace undisturbed by outside interference, so that the administration, African and European, could get on with its plans for social, economic and political development.

MR. JAMES GARRISON: On what grounds does the Minister suggest that a delegation to the House would be injurious? MR. NOBLE: I did not suggest that at all. I think the hon. gentleman will realize what I mean when I say I do not think it advisable in the present time.

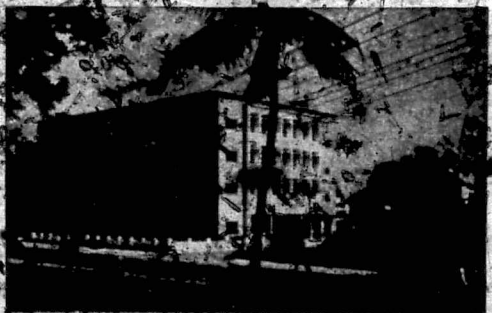
MR. GARRISON: If hon. members feel that in carrying out their responsibilities towards the Protectorate it would be an advantage if they visited the Protectorate, met the people there, and reported back to this House, why should they not do so?

MR. NOBLE: That would be a matter for the opinion of the House.

MR. DEUDALE: Is the Minister aware that the people in charge of the Bechuanaland Protectorate do not live there? Does not the High Commissioner live in Zambia, and is he really able to exercise the sort of supervision required to ensure that such events as those about which there have been charges do not occur?

MR. NOBLE: I am well aware of that, but the High Commissioner has the responsibility of the spot.

MR. BROCKWAY: In view of the wholly unsatisfactory nature of your reply, I shall raise this matter on the adjournment at the earliest possible moment.



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Call for Imperial Unity

Sir Charles Ponsonby's Empire-Day Message

COLONEL SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, the chairman, and other members of the council of the Royal African Society have issued the following Empire Day message.

"As year follows year the peoples of the world watch and pray for the time when the divisions that still beset them may be healed. While the tide of conflict may recede here or there, it threatens elsewhere. Nevertheless, we must hold fast to the belief that steady determination and faith in the face of immeasurable peril will win the day.

"There may, indeed, now be greater hope, than wise and patient statesmanship will prevail, and to the British Commonwealth and Empire, by ordering its own ways and exerting its influence as those of others can, and does, give the lead. The measure of its power to exert this influence rests, however, in the example it can show of unity and mutual understanding between its peoples.

"This year once again our gracious Sovereign Lady, with her Consort, is forth to stir the feelings of devotion and loyalty to the Crown in the hearts of one of her peoples, in a part of the African continent in which primitive conditions prevailed before the advent of British power. No words can portray the enthusiasm for you with which the people of Nigeria welcomed their Royal guests; and with just pride you may call the world to witness the answer to what British Colonialism has meant for people hitherto fully dependent and now advancing side by side with others to independence in partnership with their former rulers to offer Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, with humble duty, our share in the nation's deep gratitude for a task might nobly done, remembering that the amazing success which has been achieved by their tour was made completely by their example of selfless and untiring devotion to the highest calling.

"It remains for us all to support and follow their efforts, each in our own way, the best even once, in the admiration of the whole world by our beloved Sovereign, and so play our part in furthering the cause of understanding and friendship among her peoples. Thus will the power and the influence of the British Commonwealth and Empire grow in the counsels of the nations."

Colonel Grogan on Kenya's Problems

Insistence on Security Committee

COLONEL GREGOR GROGAN disclosed when addressing the annual meeting of the European Union in Nairobi last week that the proposed constitutional changes in Kenya could be accepted by the majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council only if the most vital proviso "were accepted."

"We have civilian control under the Governor and military control under the Commander-in-Chief. When these control heads and mental all refers to the civilian element, we shall insist that the War Council— which in fact controls the country— be merged into some sort of security committee with complete control of external security, internal security, and the ancillary services of the colony.

The proposal had been approved in very high places, he added, before declaring that such a body could obviously not include any Africans or Asians because of the external security involved. "The greatest security in the ordinary transactions of the country," he pointed out, "is the fact that it is believed to be achieved in accordance with the law."

He had opposed the "vital proviso" only because he had admitted into the inter-tribal of the Government of Kenya, and the Imperial Government had repeatedly refused to transfer the High Commission territories. South Africa to the Republic of the Union, which was a combination of the white Dominion rules, was afraid that the Government of Kenya would share with representatives of the Republic.

Next day African members of the Legislature issued a statement declaring that they would accept proposals for a "Inner Cabinet or Security Committee" composed entirely of Europeans.

Having expressed the view that the War Council should be disbanded at the end of the emergency because it was not one of the institutions, the statement went on:

"We realize that the Governor may wish to get advice on security matters from a group of persons, and we are of the opinion that the Minister of Defence and Internal Security and the Minister of Legal Affairs can fulfil this role through the Council of Ministers."

Attracting Industrialists

"I HAVE HAD LETTERS from industrialists in Britain turning down the Federation as a project because we are unable to match the incentives offered by Jamaica. But I believe that the worthwhile concern who may be attracted to the Federation will be attracted in the main by such factors as the great variety and extent of our untapped natural resources, by our record for stability of government, and by realization of the tremendous market; developing within our own borders and in the surrounding countries of Central Africa."

— MR. C. J. HARRY, Southern Rhodesia Minister of the Treasury, addressing the annual meeting of the Malawian Chamber of Industries.

Citrus Project

THE GREATEST AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ever planned in Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. Fletcher, Minister of Lands, in Salisbury last week was a citrus proposition which would eventually cover some 40,000 acres in the south-east of the Colony, and might rival its £20m. tobacco industry. Saying that work would begin within a few days, the Minister described this great programme as the first development resulting directly from the link with Lourenço Marques.

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Peers Discuss B.O.A.C. Changes

Lord Pakenham's Tribute to Mr. d'Erlanger

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week Lord Ogmoo criticized the recent changes in the direction of British Overseas Airways Corporation, arguing that there should not be a part-time chairman; that it was wrong to appoint as deputy chairman a senior civil servant who had been one of the watchdogs over B.O.A.C.; that the chief executive should not be a member of the board; and that Mr. Watkins, Minister of Civil Aviation, had caused much of the trouble by "his bombastic statements".

"B.O.A.C. should not have been told that it must 'fly British'." It was no part of the business of an airline to apply a kind of "blood test" to the aircraft available; its duty was to fly the most suitable aircraft which could be bought irrespective of nationality. Fortunately for the British aircraft manufacturing industry, airlines in other countries followed that principle.

Lord Emore also referred to the "curious incident of Lord Rennell" who had resigned because he thought it wrong to have a part-time chairman and full-time deputy, but had nevertheless rejoined the board although the "top set-up" had not been changed.

The Earl of Swinton considered the new structure good, though there had been some ineptitude in the way the matter had been handled. The new chairman was an experienced man of good business sense, who had created and run a large aircraft transport organization during the war, doing a first-class job. He also welcomed the appointment of Sir George Cribbett as deputy chairman, and of a managing director appointed from within the corporation.

No Question of Dismissal

Lord Pakenham said that it had fallen to him as Minister of Civil Aviation in 1949 to tell Mr. d'Erlanger that he would not be able to reappoint him as chairman of B.O.A.C. when his term of office expired a few months later, and, quite understandably, he had therefore resigned at once. There had been no question of dismissal and he had never regarded him as other than a capable and experienced man who was likely to be successful in business. The fact was that at that time one thought he knew someone still more suitable for the chairmanship.

Mr. d'Erlanger had shown great devotion to aviation, and in returning to the chairmanship of B.O.A.C. he had demonstrated moral courage which any fair-minded person must consider highly creditable. He wished him well in the work which he was undertaking in various circumstances.

For three years Sir George Cribbett had been one of his two closest advisers, Lord Pakenham continued, and unless it was Lord Pakenham, there was no one in the whole country whose foreigners interested in civil aviation would consult. He had done wonderfully in civil aviation and could be expected to do remarkably in his new job.

Nevertheless, there was grave danger in a Minister appointing to a leading position in a nationalized industry a civil servant who had been one of his closest advisers in regard to the industry. It was a source open to abuse, and it would be better if the country's appointments were not made.

It did not affect the chairman having some outside commitments, if they were likely to affect his contribution. If, however, they were an overriding influence in the matter, it would have been a serious mistake to allow Mr. d'Erlanger to waive his salary, for though that had been a purely optional result, it had inevitably created the impression that he was not doing the job with full seriousness.

Lord Selkirk, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said in a reply for the Government that he deplored the confused and irresponsible publicity which had marked the changes. He explained that Lord Pakenham had resigned because he had not liked the changed organization, but he was satisfied with the explanation that had been given. Only the membership of the board had not been revealed, but it was thought that it would be well to make it clear in a few years.

The appointment of a civil servant was, he agreed, not something which could be regarded as a normal step in the ladder, but Sir George Cribbett was in some respects a unique figure in world aviation. The Government had no intention of undermining, denationalizing, or dismembering B.O.A.C.

Control of the Nile Waters

Need for an International Authority

MR. HUGH FRASER, Conservative M.P. for Stafford and Stone, protested in the House of Commons last week against a grant from British funds for the Egyptian High Dam project at Aswan, since the plan was against British interests and in a country hostile to Great Britain.

The High Dam project was, he considered, thoroughly bad. It destroyed the entire conception of a unitary approach to the question of the waters of the Nile. Since Egypt and the Sudan had gained their independence and since Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Kenya were moving towards a greater degree of independence, there was obvious need for some unitary control of the waters of the river. There were strong grounds for creating a Nile Valley Authority, which could avoid the tensions which must otherwise grow between the peoples inhabiting the valley.

Mr. R. R. Stokes, Labour M.P. for Ipswich, supported the idea of such an authority. He asked if the Government was really satisfied that 2m. more acres of land could be irrigated by the High Dam scheme.

Mr. A. D. Dods-Parker, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that years of study by consulting engineers and others had led to the High Dam scheme. There was no question of sacrificing Sudanese interests, and the requirements of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which would be small, would be safeguarded. The Governments of Egypt and the Sudan had been told that H.M. Government reserved the right to negotiate for a share in the dam for those territories.

An International Nile Authority might well come into being, and the High Dam, as at present proposed, was not inconsistent with such a development. The Powers concerned were, however, still far from agreement.

A few days later the Government of Egypt issued a statement declaring the question of the Nile waters concerned only the peoples of the Nile Valley; that Egyptians would reach agreement with the Sudan without foreign intervention; that Great Britain should cease interfering in Egyptian affairs, since Egypt knew best what was in her own interest; and that no financial help had been asked from anyone in connexion with the High Dam, but that offers had been received from several quarters.

Indian Censorship of African Films

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA announced at the end of last week that its Central Board of Film Censors had decided that films about Africa which "failed to portray the people of Africa in proper perspective by presenting particular aspects of life in the interior" should not henceforth be licensed for exhibition in India.

"Films on Africa", the announcement continued, "generally concentrate on the primitive aspects of life in underdeveloped areas purely from the point of view of providing spectacular entertainment and present a picture which is not only distorting in its total impression but wounds the susceptibilities of Africans. The Board of Film Censors feels that in the interests of maintaining good relations with the African people such films should not be exhibited in India."

Simultaneously it was announced that two British films, "The African Queen" and "West of Zanzibar", and six American films, "Snows of Kilimanjaro", "Magambo", "Tanganyika", "Africa Adventure", "Untamed", and "Below the Sahara" might no longer be shown had previously been licensed for exhibition.

Some months ago African students in Delhi protested to Mr. Nehru against the film "Tanganyika" and the cinema at which it was being shown was picketed by African and Indian friends.



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U.M.S. Anniversary Meeting

Serious Shortage of Staff and Money

THE CHURCH IN CENTRAL AFRICA must be to the Government, and the Federation, what Socrates regarded himself as to the Athenian state, a gadfly at its back. That passage from the sermon of the Archbishop of Cape Town at the inauguration last May of the new Anglican Province of Central Africa was quoted in London last week by the Ven. Christopher Lacey, Archdeacon of White, Nyasaland, when he addressed the 20th anniversary meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

"The very future of the Federation would, he said, depend on the extent to which the Church fulfilled the role prescribed for it by the Archbishop. However unpopular that course might prove, the Church must always bear witness to the truth and give the Government, if it failed to keep to its avowed promise of a true partnership of the three races. We must be bold, vigilant, and vigorous to teach white folk patience and charity and to educate the African to be able to take his place with intelligence and integrity in the sharing of responsibilities and affairs of state."

A beginning had been made in the diocesan synod which included African and European members. Our African clergy were most outspoken in their appreciation and delight at being on an equal footing with Europeans.

Pastoral Care

The educational and pastoral care of the Church in Africa was the aspect of its work which needed the greatest attention. Unfortunately, the impossibility of expansion was being thrust upon the Church through sheer force of circumstances. At every turn it was hindered by appalling shortages of staff and money.

"We have been forced to consider how and where we can cut down, whether or not it is right to stretch our hands thinly over the ground as we are doing, rather than have on new work. There are certainly times when we feel that our responsibilities to the souls of those whom we have made Christians are considerably greater than we can cope with — unless, of course, you can supply us with the means."

Mr. Lacey went on to illustrate from his own experience to what an extent the old Africa still co-existed with the new. A few years ago when the rains were so late that the position became really serious, "a great fear fell on our Christian population at Lilongwe. Why were the rains not falling? Many long-standing Christians thought that the spirits must be offended. One day nearly all the men of the island gathered outside my house demanding to see me. They wanted a notorious witch-finder to be allowed to come to the island to do his terrible work, so that the witches or wiches could be found out and punished so that rain might fall. No argument of mine could convince them of their folly. These Christians, many of them communicants, had been led right back. Only one African teacher was bold enough to make a stand about it."

Headway

"Seeing I could make no headway with argument, I eventually told them that I was going to them and would go into the church to pray for rain. And so I could follow you and witness. Not many did. Rain fell the next day, and those dead bushes now had the grace to see their folly and the leaders to do penance at least in my case of the old and the new, the past and the present, should they themselves be still present with us after all these years. The message was more pastoral work, more sound Christian teaching, which meant more staff and more money."

In Nyasaland there were signs that the Church was losing its influence and control of its primary schools as Government supervision increased in direct ratio to its absence. It was therefore all the more imperative that the teacher training establishments were put on the highest possible footing. Six more teachers were needed, for example, at St. Michael's Teacher Training College, before the mission could meet the Government's demand that would enable it to train the highest grade possible in its schools.

"The temptation is always to try and cover as much ground as possible. But I think we must concentrate more on covering the very best, even if that may mean a reduction in the area we cover. We simply have not the staff, European or

African, to spread ourselves so even keep on all the schools we would dearly like to keep going.

The Church is trying to train and educate the African to take his proper place in society and affairs. We have now in training at our provincial theological seminary at Lilongwe men who are of a much higher standard of education than hitherto, we have been able to run out. This is vitally important if our clergy are going to be able to be the spiritual guides for the educated, urban young Africans who are beginning to appear everywhere.

Valley of Decision

Mr. Lacey's plea for staff and funds was taken up by Miss Mary McCulloch, an Oxford graduate who has been teaching in the Nyasaland Diocese since 1946. She said that the position in the Protectorate was so acute that it was impossible to fulfil obligations.

"There is no crisis in Nyasaland. The crisis is in England, it is your crisis for it is you who have come to the valley of decision and have reached a turning point and moment of choice."

She asked the audience which packed the Central Hall, Westminster, not to think in impersonal terms of priests, doctors, and teachers. "Many of you are young and able-bodied, think of our need in terms of yourself."

Miss Cecily Harford, who has been nursing in the Northern Rhodesia diocese for seven years, formerly as sister tutor of St. Francis Hospital, Katete, described the training it gave to African students.

"There were," she said, "an increasing number of girls taking up nursing. At the beginning their entrance qualifications were necessarily low. The educational level of many girls was that of an 11-year-old. Now although the three-year course was not quite so high as in England, it was high enough considering that the students were taught in what to them was a foreign language."

The Rev. Michael Wilson, rector of Ndola, spoke of his work in the rapidly growing commercial centre and of the inter-racial policy of the Federation which would give the hope of advancement according to merit and learning, not race or class. "The Church," he said, "would light a beacon for the whole of Africa."

Lost Moorings

A sketch of the African situation of his innate beginning to be adapted to our more liberal manner was given by Miss Boris Reynolds, a teacher at St. Andrew's College, Muziki, Dar es Salaam. Africans were thinking more independently, she said, reading the papers and attending mass meetings. "Today we are called to help those who are torn from their moorings by the currents of materialism and internationalism."

Canon C. W. Broome, field general secretary of the mission said that it was his hope that Epiphanius had challenged the universities to send missionaries to Central Africa. Next year the U.M.C.A. would celebrate the centenary of that challenge.

"The struggle now is for the soul of Africa. Yet our missionaries are working under a strain perhaps greater than at any time in the history of the mission. We have it and the men and women and a great deal more money."

The Hon. Richard Webb, M.P., president of the mission, who took the chair, said: "No one can visit our five dioceses or attend our many meetings and be in any doubt about the quality of those who are serving the mission in Africa."

Back to Normal

Life in Nyasaland is slowly returning to normal after the most torrid rains that ever in the lower Shire valley. Many bridges have been damaged, but the temporary cable bridge over the gap caused by floods in the embankment south of Chirromo. The emergency steel and barge service between Port Herald and Chirromo has now ended. Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Nyasaland and Railways and other speedy work in the valley.



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Parliament

Release of British Somali Subject Emperor of Ethiopia's Clemency

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. James Johnson, the Labour member for Rugby, asked the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. A. D. Dodd-Parker, whether he was aware that Chief Mohammed Begorreh, a British Somali subject, was brought before the Ethiopian Supreme Court and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on April 21 in the absence of defence witnesses, and what representation he had made to the Emperor Haile Selassie in this matter.

The Minister replied that he discussed the case with the Ethiopian Government during his recent visit to Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian Minister of Affairs informed him on April 24 that the Emperor intended to exercise his prerogative of clemency so as to remit the remainder of the sentence. He understood that Mohammed Begorreh was released on May 12.

MR. JOHNSON: "Whilst welcoming the act of clemency on the part of the Emperor and thanking the Minister for the part he played in Addis Ababa, may I ask if it is not a fact that the Ethiopian Government handled this case in a manner which suited them in their aims, in order to confer most prestige on themselves in the eyes of the Somali people and in a way to humble Her Majesty's Government?"

MR. DODD-PARKER: "I cannot accept that. The important thing is that Mohammed Begorreh has now been released, and I hope that that will improve relations between the Ethiopian Government and the Somalis."

Development and Welfare

MR. JOHNSON then asked the Colonial Secretary the amount of Colonial Development and Welfare moneys allocated to the Somaliland Protectorate last year, how much of this was actually spent, and the amount allocated for 1956.

MR. FENNER BOYD: "Allocations are not made on a regular basis. In 1955, £120,000 was allocated for five years, in addition to an existing balance of £150,000. Last year £110,000 was spent, so there is an overall deficit of £285,000 for spending in 1956 and the following three years. The plan for spending this money is still being revised to ensure the maximum practical rate of development."

Higher Education in Tanganyika

Again replying to Mr. Johnson, the Colonial Secretary said that the Tanganyika Government had recently established a Higher Education Trust fund for the purpose of establishing a university college in the Territory when this was justified by the number of students completing secondary education. Such a college would be planned so as to be complementary to other centres of higher education in East Africa. It is expected that even when it is established, Tanganyika students will continue to go to the University College of East Africa at Makerere, and the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi in cases where their facilities are suited to the course of study they wish to pursue. Students from other East African territories will, in similar circumstances, be welcome in Tanganyika.

Mau Mau Confession

MR. FENNER BOYD was asked what had been the result of the inquiry into the circumstances under which the rehabilitation officer of a detention camp in Kenya asked a friend of a detainee to urge him to confess to Mau Mau associations in the interests of his impoverished family, and what action had been taken.

MR. LESLIE BOYD: "The inquiry has shown that a letter to a friend of a detainee suggesting that the detainee be urged to confess to associations with Mau Mau was prepared by a rehabilitation officer entirely on his own initiative. On a clerical error the letter, which was under submission to a senior officer, was not so submitted but despatched without authority to the addressee. The rehabilitation officer's proposal was contrary to the policy of the Government, which has no authority to interfere with the rehabilitation officer's duties, and instructions have been issued to all detention camps stating that the Government will not give any help or assistance to friends of detainees who are in detention camps."

News Items in Brief

The Sudan and Federal Germany have agreed to exchange diplomatic representation at legation level.

The Kenya Olympics Committee has raised £16,000 of the £20,000 needed to send a Kenya team to Melbourne in November.

Representative Councillors in Nyasaland, who have hitherto received only £150 a year, are now to be paid £600, plus duty allowances, on a high scale.

The East African Motor Sports Club is arranging a veteran car race between Harare and Nakuru on June 16, the last day of the Victoria Festival Week.

The East African Building Society has opened a branch in the African town of Dar es Salaam, which has a wholly African staff under an African manager.

Monthly instalment quarterly drawings and trebling of the top prize are among measures taken to increase the popularity of the State lotteries in Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesia's first Viscount airliner has been in possession of a great swarm of bees since, soon after its arrival, all efforts to dislodge them having failed. They cannot be smoked out because that method might damage the aircraft.

Seventeen Dutch journalists, businessmen, and officials arrived in Khartoum recently on the inaugural flight of K.L.M.'s Holland-Sudan air service. A Sudanese delegation flew to Amsterdam on the return flight.


New Times and Ethiopian News has ceased publication after 20 years, but Miss Sylvia Parkhurst, who has edited the weekly throughout that period, has shortly to establish a monthly publication to be known as The Ethiopian Review.

The opening of Government House, Dar es Salaam, which is expected to cost about £85,000, will be finished before Christmas. A contract for the building is due in Tanganyika. A Government spokesman said a few days ago that the visit would cost the Territory about £30,000.

An old African woman in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia has killed a lioness with a heavy stick. It had caught a goat and had been followed by a man, whom it attacked and badly injured. The woman went to the lioness and beat the beast on the head until it was dead.

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Railway and Port Requirements More Than £100m. Must be Found

THERE IS NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY in the development programmes of East African Railways and Harbours. Mr. A. F. Kirby, the general manager, said in Nairobi earlier this month, but they would involve expenditure of at least £100m. in the period 1958-61 and a further £65m. in the following four years. Rolling stock alone would cost £57m. between 1958 and 1961, and £13m. up to 1965.

Whether electrification or diesel traction would be adopted would depend largely upon the probable comparative costs of electric power and diesel fuel. The capital cost of adopting the diesel system, between Nairobi and Mombasa had been estimated at £15m., but almost exactly half the expense of electrification, which would also take longer.

Electrification, however, would give higher speeds, reduce the weight of fuel oil carried for the railway, reduce payments overseas for imported fuel and be simpler in operation and maintenance. The high capital costs, however, might prove a governing factor in the decision which had to be made.

"We have the art and dried techniques for new railways," Mr. Kirby stressed, "but we have in mind the practicalities of constructing a railway in the Kilombero Valley southwards from the Central Line in Tanganyika, the construction of a railway to connect up the Kenya and Uganda section with the Tanganyika section, possibly through Morogoro and Korobero, and the possibility of further railway extensions to open up potentially productive areas in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika."

Any such ventures would first have to be the subject of an economic survey by the respective Governments to prove the case for capital expenditure and, under the provisions of the Finance Act, the new railways would be subject to the financial aid of the respective Governments to cover losses during the early years of the new railways unless it could be shown from the beginning that the railways could be self-making.

Less than £8m. is prognosticated for the development of ports for 1958-61 and £10m. for the following four years up to 1965. We have already obtained approval to build two more new deep-water berths at Mombasa, but a further two deep-water berths and a passenger berth will be required by 1965 if we are to cope with the likely traffic at Mombasa. Two additional deep-water berths are also required at Dar es Salaam and a further berth will be required at Dar es Salaam. These are minimum requirements, and will provide little spare capacity, if any.

Gallahers in Central Africa

GALLAHER LTD. and their subsidiaries are probably the second largest buyers of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco, and a stake published by the group to mark the centenary of the establishment of the business in one small room in Northern Ireland, and the company contains much of interest to tobacco growers in the Federation.

Many of them may not know that the company is the proprietor of such well-known cigarette brands as "Maurier, Senior Service, and the Ego," "Hedges Range and of Manilla cigars and word-spelt 'segars'" early last century.

Two pages, illustrated in colour, are devoted to the African branches of the business, of which this description is given:

Considerable improvement in the quality and quantity of tobacco grown in the Rhodesias has been achieved during recent years, and the crop now forms an important part of world requirements, particularly for the United Kingdom. The types being grown there are predominantly flue-cured, and these are mainly used in cigarette manufacture. Nyasaland is also an important producer, but mainly of the heavy bodied, dark tobaccos generally associated with pipe tobacco manufacture. Tobacco has become an important economic factor in the development of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

During 1949 the company, through its subsidiaries in Nyasaland and in Southern Rhodesia, began to deal with the expanding business in this part of the Empire. The factories at these locations were designed for handling and packing tobacco, and they have since been modernized and fully equipped with the latest tobacco-handling machinery.

There is a second factory in Nyasaland, at Sedi, which is used for the grading and stemming of leaf. This area is set in an estate of 200 acres, on which are 100 houses for our European and African employees and have also planted over 100 acres of trees.

With small European staffs and large numbers of African employees, the organizations in the Empire are being built up for the traditional Gallaher standards. At the peak of the tobacco season over 500 African staff are employed by the company. They are very adaptable, and are employed in all processes, and most of them are growing and harvesting their own crops when the season's work is finished. The welfare of all our employees in Africa continually receives active attention, and their excellent housing and recreation facilities are provided for their benefit.

The brochure is profusely and excellently illustrated, largely in colour.

Kenya Power Co., Ltd.

Sir Philip Mitchell Now Chairman

MR. T. J. COTTELL, chairman of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., has resigned in order to return to the United Kingdom in a new day on account of ill-health.

For 46 years he has been on the staff of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., and for the past three years has been their chief representative in East Africa, and also the representative of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. Mr. Grabbe has also resigned his directorship of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

Sir Philip Mitchell has accepted an invitation to become chairman of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd.

Mr. Ian Smith, now the East African representative of Balfour Beatty, has been elected to the Kenya Power board. He will also represent Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

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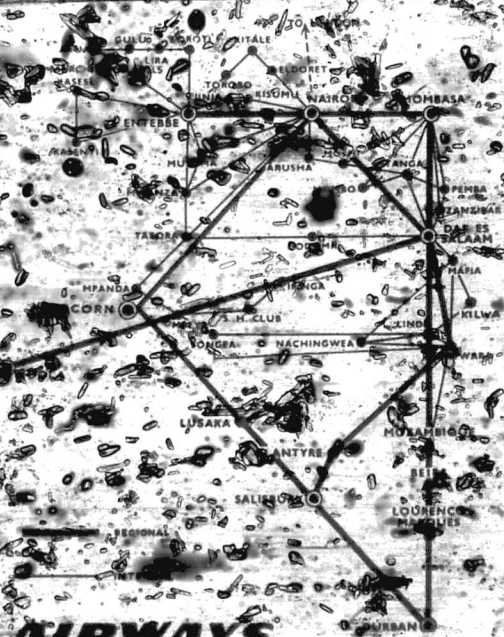
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MINING

De Beers Consolidated Mines Report

Net Profit £18,616,000, Tax £8m. Tax
AFTER PROVIDING £8.5M. FOR TAXATION, the profit of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. and the other members of its group including De Beers Investment Trust, De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., De Beers Processing (Rhodesian Areas), Ltd., and the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., was £22m., and the amount available to the parent company was £18,616,000, as against £15,710,000 in the previous year.

The consolidated balance sheet shows total assets for the year to be about 31 per cent just over £139m. Current assets come from other companies, and investments were rather less than £92m., and exceeded all liabilities to the public by £22m. In addition, the group held diamond stocks valued at £43m. on the basis of cost of production.

De Beers Industrial Corporation benefited from a higher dividend received from African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the profit improved from £5,153 to £7,051,9. The dividend was maintained at 10 after increasing the general reserve by £40,000. De Beers Investment Trust, Ltd., has decided to exercise its option to convert loans of more than £2.5m. into ordinary shares to the extent of 1.1m. shares at 35s. each.

The demand for gem diamonds continues to exceed production. The report states that the next large-scale production will be from Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., in Tanganyika which comes into operation this year, should help to alleviate the shortage of gem diamonds.

The issued capital is 2m. in ordinary shares of 50s. each and just over 2.5m. in deferred shares of 5s. The assets appear in the balance sheet at £224,650,000, and the liabilities in subsidiary companies at £28,774,180, and current assets at £14,874,720.

Prospecting continued throughout the year in Rhodesia and also in the Full areas of Bechuanaland and Orange Free State. No important discoveries had been made to date with the Government of Orange Free State an agreement with the Government of Orange Free State, Rhodesia and Natal in regard to diamond prospecting and mining rights in Northern Rhodesia was completed in the end of the year.

The directors are: Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. H. C. Hart, Mr. W. M. Kempson, Major General H. H. Miller, Mr. R. E. Harcourt, Mr. J. Noel, Mr. H. J. Jones, Sir Reginald Leeper, Mr. D. McHardy, Mr. H. E. Oppenheimer, Mr. P. J. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir T. Pitt Rivers, Mr. H. R. Reid, and Mr. A. Wilson. The directors also consist of Sir Reginald Leeper (chairman), Mr. C. A. Abraham, Mr. E. C. Baring (alternate), Mr. H. V. Pritchard, Mr. W. S. Gump, Mr. H. J. Jones, Mr. E. Oppenheimer, and Mr. A. C. Wilson (alternate, Mr. E. C. Groves).

Mustard Mining Co. Finance

MUSTARD MINING CO., LTD. has declared a final dividend of 10s. for 1955, and an interim distribution of 5s. for the current year, a whole year dividend of 15s. for 1956, and a 20% gross profit of the profit before taxation of £1,454, and the net profit £1,737.

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Rhodesia Broken Hill Development

Record Zinc and Lead Production

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. has reported a profit for the calendar year 1955 of £1,700,100, against £1,489,973 in the previous year, and a net profit of £1,154,140 (£1,024,880) after payment of £546,000 in income tax. An interim dividend of 5d. and a final dividend of 10d. per share will require £1,167,000.

The issued capital is 31m. Fixed assets at year end in the balance sheet came to over £6m. and materials £2,430,000, and current assets £2,430,000, including other investments of 1.5m. in 1955, with Anglo-American Corporation of the Southern Rhodesia, Ltd., as a major shareholder.

Production of zinc totals 2,350 long tons (23,550) and of lead 16,050 (3,000), the optimum both cases being a record with the opening of the mine.

The directors are: Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), alternate, Mr. D. A. Elphedre, Mr. J. C. Acutt, Mr. D. O. Beckingham (alternate), Mr. D. G. Nicholson, Mr. W. Marshall (alternate), Mr. E. J. Harrington, Mr. P. Nicholson, Mr. A. E. O'Connell (alternate), Mr. G. F. E. Hillmore, and Sir H. J. S. Robins.

The London directors consist of Mr. E. C. Garing, Mr. W. E. Gross, the Hon. H. W. South, and Mr. A. C. Wilson, and the Johannesburg committee of Messrs. H. R. C. Phillips, J. C. Panheimer, M. B. and J. M. F. Phillimore.

The Anglo-American Corporation of Southern Rhodesia are the consulting engineers, Rhodesian Anglo-Sudan, Ltd., the secretaries, and Mr. P. J. Gleeson, the manager of the mine.

Quebec and Phoenix Gold Mining

THE QUEBEC AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO. LTD. reports that in the year ended December 31, 1955 there was a profit of £269,273 (recovered with £286,000) after a loss of £5,894,000 which was a profit of £9,929 (in 1954) and a loss of £200,000 on the Que. Que. areas and taxes. From that total £10,000 is deducted £10,000 for tax, £10,327 for depreciation, and £10,000 for the general reserve. An interim dividend of the amount of stock paid last year required £20,000, and a proposed final dividend of 6d., together making 10 1/2 pence, will require £11,500.

The estimated ore reserves at the end of the year to be 2,200 tons of an average value of 17.65 ounces of fine gold per ton, compared with 243,900 tons average 17.5 ounces per ton earlier. Further facts about production and reserves are given in a statement by the chairman.

The authorized and issued capital is £200,000 in stock units of 5s. Fixed assets appear on the balance sheet at £600,000, investments at £27,198, and current assets at £375,818. Current liabilities total £104,953.

The directors are: Mrs. Alex. Macquisten (chairman), Sir George Harvie Watt, Mr. Sir Richard Gooden, Sir Ranald Ross, and Mr. James H. Younger, and Mr. John Priest is the manager.

North Lippell Dividends

THREE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER COMPANIES have within the last few days announced higher interim dividends.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES has declared an interim dividend of 10s. for 1955, and an interim dividend of 5s. for the current year, a whole year dividend of 15s. for 1956, and a 20% gross profit of the profit before taxation of £1,454, and the net profit £1,737.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, Ltd. which is controlled by R.S.T. Antelope, has announced a distribution of 10s. for last year, 40s. for 1955, and 5s. for 1956, the total was 100s. for 1956. It is a resident and chairman of both companies in both cases the distributions are 100% of profits of Rhodesia and Natal and income tax and territory charges of 7s. 6d. each.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES has also declared an interim dividend of 10s. for 1955, and a final dividend of 5s. for the current year, a whole year dividend of 15s. for 1956, and a 20% gross profit of the profit before taxation of £1,454, and the net profit £1,737.

Mining Personalities

MR. N. M. AIREY, MINE MANAGER, will be on leave from Southern Rhodesia for about four months. He is due in England for about a week at the end of the year.

Company Report

Power Securities Corporation, Limited

Increased Volume of Work

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED will be held on June 15 in London.

The following are extracts from the circular statement for 1955 of the Chairman and managing director, Sir ANDREW M. MACTAGGART:

Contracts and Investments

"Profits from contracts and other incomes together with income from investments, has for the first time passed the million mark and amount to £1,003,893, compared with the previous year's figure of £950,492. On the other side of the account the amount provided for depreciation of plant at £242,541 is approximately £50,000 more than in the previous year. United Kingdom tax is approximately the same as in 1954. I would estimate that in 1954 we provided for 10% for excess profits but based on the estimated results of certain long-term contracts not yet finalized we consider that this provision will be sufficient. The consolidated net result for the year is £310,996, an increase of over £40,000. The balance of profit brought forward of £115,273 together with the net profit for the year makes a total of £426,269.

"Our principal source of income is from our four companies, two of which will be referred to below.

"Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, our chief subsidiary company, have ceased to be a contractor in power and water, despite the fact that they have to travel to some 200 different countries and National Governments in power.

"Progress in the construction of power stations, which we are continuing for the Central Electricity Authority, continues satisfactorily. For the benefit of those of you who are not familiar with this station, the first section, which consists of two boiler sets of 89,141 lb. per hour and 16 boilers each of 24,000 lb. per hour capacity, the main and auxiliary condenser will be completed during 1956. We are now in the process of finalizing the design of the second section, which will be known as "B" and consisting of three 125,000 lb. per hour boiler sets, and three boilers each with capacity of 860,000 lb. per hour.

"The main station at Bay where the water consists of two 100,000 lb. per hour and four 80,000 lb. per hour boiler sets, each of 240,000 lb. per hour capacity, will have progressed satisfactorily. It is now in commission, and the second set will start work during 1956.

"During 1955 we have completed and started to make high tension transmission lines, and we still have in hand approximately 2,000 miles for the C.E.A. and the South of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, together with some 100 miles of 110,000 volt lines. These high tension lines include nearly 500 miles of the 275 kV. super grid which is approximately one-half of the super grid used by this company. It is regarded as a

some development of nuclear power is one of the possibilities which we have at present under study with a view to taking an active interest in this field.

Kenya Installations

"As you are aware we are handling a large volume of work in Kenya. The initial construction of the 110 kV transmission line from Nairobi to Nakuru a distance of some 250 miles, the work on this line is making good progress. Moreover, the erection of the new steam station with a rated capacity of 10,000 kV, is nearing completion, and other installations, including an extension to Nairobi South diesel station of 6,000 kV, is in hand, while plant in some smaller districts in the Colony is being increased.

Expansion in Tanganyika

"In Tanganyika extensions to power plants and transmission lines have been constructed during the year and the programme of expansion to which I referred in my last statement is now before the Tanganyika Government for study.

"In Malaya various extensions have been carried out during the year for the Malayan Hydro-Electric Power Company, Limited.

"In Iraq I am pleased to report that the Wafiq Tharthar contract No. 1, for which Balfour Beatty were responsible, was completed for the contract on 21st December 1955. This section of the Wafiq Tharthar project called for the construction of a canal 50 kilometres in length into which the flood waters of the Tigris River would be diverted, and necessitated the excavation of some 50,000,000 cubic metres of earth and the building of a dyke 50 kilometres in length between the sink at Samarra on the Tigris River and the Wafiq Tharthar depression. It is interesting to note that this depletion when full of water will create one of the largest hard lakes and will cover a surface area of some 200 square kilometres. The whole works comprising the Wafiq Tharthar project, were officially opened by S.M. King Faisal II of Iraq on April 2, 1956, and have since proved their value to that country by dealing with the heavy floods some ten days after the opening.

Further Capital Required

"As you can appreciate, the past year has been one of activity in all branches of the organization, and I hope you will regard the results as satisfactory.

"The increased volume of work together with increased costs has meant that we have had to approach our bankers for a larger amount of finance, and you can see how this leads to the conclusion that further capital is required in order that we may cope with the expanding turnover, particularly in connection with overseas projects, whose large financial outlays are necessary.

"They have therefore under consideration the issue of 300,000 undenominated shares as "ordinary shares." Application has been made to the Capital Issues Committee for Treasury consent to this issue, subject to this company being granted, if it is proved that these shares shall be offered for subscription by the ordinary share

holders in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every four ordinary shares held. The price, of course, will depend on market conditions at the date of issue.

The order to provide for possible future requirements, a resolution will be proposed at the annual general meeting under which the authorized share capital will be increased to £2,500,000 by the creation of 500,000 unclassified shares of £1 each.

Dividend Not Excessive

The board of directors, after giving careful consideration to the results of the various companies in which this corporation is interested, and bearing in mind the general call to keep down dividends, feel that, considering the risks which have to be taken in contracting 10% could not be considered an excessive dividend. They therefore recommend that the dividend on the ordinary shares be increased by 1%, making 10% for the year.

This entitles the preference shareholders, under the articles of Association, to an additional 2% bringing the preference dividend up to 8% for the year.

Looking Ahead

"With regard to the future, I am hesitating to attempt to make any prophecy, but I would like to mention a few things which affect our financial interests in contracting overseas, in which field we have been very active and engaged during the past 25 years, and at the present time have many interests."

The shortage of capital investment is a matter of Government policy, and as I see it, this can only be of short duration, as any prolonged restriction of this nature could only result in our losing opportunities of opening markets for our exports, the need for which is so vital to this country.

It is somewhat difficult at times to interpret the workings of the mind of the Treasury machine. First they force the banks to restrict credit, then they restrict capital issues, and in the same breath, having accomplished these acts of frustration, they call on everyone to expand trade overseas. How to reconcile such a position is one of those abstruse problems with which we are faced today.

Middle East Problem

There is, however, in the Middle East a much greater problem, which, if successfully resolved, could well lead to a period of peace and prosperity throughout the world. With a long and intimate knowledge of the Middle East, I consider the solution of this problem is our country's number one priority. With such peace assured, the development of nuclear power, and the opening up of sources of raw materials within our Colonies and the Commonwealth, we would look forward with confidence to the future.

Staff

Finally on behalf of the board of directors, I gratefully acknowledge the loyal and efficient service given by all members of our organization both in the United Kingdom and overseas."

Opportunity For All

Opportunities will be available on an equal basis for all employees to advance. Preference will not be given to anyone merely because of race, but I emphasize that the determining factor will be ability both to do the work and to undertake the responsibility. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Airways and Harbours.

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Company Report

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Heavy Capital Expenditure Programme

Substantial Increase in Ore Reserves

The forty-sixth annual general meeting of The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited, will be held in Miana, Northern Rhodesia, on June 13.

The following is from the statement by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

During the year the market for zinc and lead was firm. Although the revenue from the sales of metals in 1955 at £4,028,000 was £27,100 higher than the previous year, production costs, realization charges, taxation, and royalties were also higher, and the net profit of £1,154,000 was only £129,000 higher than the previous year. The dividend of 1s. 3d. net declared for the year, which is the same as the previous year, absorbed £812,560.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure at the mine is likely to be heavy for some years, and £350,000 was appropriated this year for this purpose. Of this amount, however, about £150,000 was spent during the year, and only about £200,000 is available towards financing the future capital expenditure programme envisaged.

It is probable that some time will elapse after the commissioning of the Kariba hydroelectric scheme before power from this source can be made available at Broken Hill. Our own power supply from the Mulungushi and Lunemfwa hydroelectric stations is fully committed at the present scale of operations, and during the intervening period there will be inevitable increases in the demand for power due to mining at greater depth and minor plant additions. Moreover, there are power improvements under consideration for which power may have to be secured.

£1.2m. Dam

The consulting engineers are therefore investigating the capital cost of increasing the generating capacity of the Lunemfwa station by constructing a dam on this river and the installation of a third 6,000 kw. generator.

Should it be decided to proceed with this scheme, it is probable that an amount of about £1,200,000 will have to be found. Had the company has therefore had discussions with the Broken Hill Municipality, which has agreed to provide some of the capital sums and to draw power from the company in the event of this scheme being undertaken.

Primary Object of Expansion

While the primary object of this expansion is to safeguard the position until Kariba power becomes available, the proposed installations must not be considered as having any economic life which would end with the advent of Kariba power.

The cost of energy from the extended plants is estimated to be very low, and consequently the company would continue to utilize its own generating resources to the full, supplementing them later from other sources as required.

The Duke Mine

The directors have under consideration the possibility of disposing of the company's Iron Duke pyrites mine, which is situated in Southern Rhodesia some hundreds of miles from the company's principal property. The production from the Iron Duke mine has hitherto been largely sold to the Northern Rhodesia copper mines, but recently this demand has fallen away, and although other consumers of pyrites are expected to develop in the Federation, your directors are of the opinion that the capital tied up in this asset could be used to better advantage in helping to finance capital expenditure of direct benefit to the Broken Hill mine.

Sale of By-Products

In addition, it is expected that some profits will arise from the sale of by-products which have not previously featured in the company's production programme. These comprise small quantities of cadmium and cement copper, it being profitable to treat the latter with copper at its present high price.

I must emphasize, however, that it will be necessary for some years to maintain to appropriate fairly substantial sums from profits.

The consulting engineers, however, are not yet in a position to place their recommendations before the board of directors, as further investigations must be carried out at Lunemfwa and metallurgical tests finalized before this can be done.

Ore Reserves

During the year underground development and diamond drilling have brought in a large block of ore which can now be included in the ore reserves. The ore reserves at 1,723,000 tons proved and 1,364,000 tons indicated, are 654,000 tons greater than at the end of the previous year.

Further ore reserves will probably be added from what is known as the 'X' orebody for the 900 foot level, but is far insufficient to be available to enable an assessment to be made of the tonnage or grade in this area. The ore reserves do not include the surface stockpiles of carbonate and other ores which will be treated over a period.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the head office, Kitwe, or from the branch offices at 44, Mark Lane, Johannesburg, and 10, Colbatch Viaduct, London, E.C.1.



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