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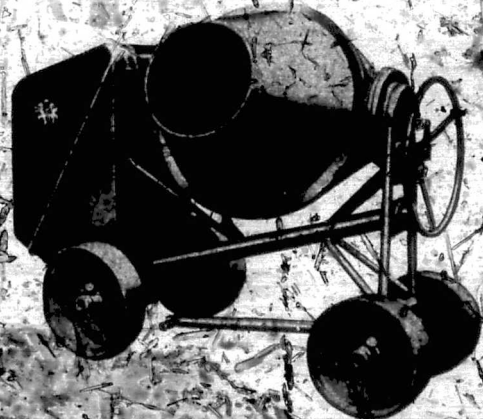
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a secretary. This is a man, an administrator who has proved himself in the field dealing with men and in the office dealing mainly with files.

One aspect of Sir Andrew Cohen's policy which has been much criticized by the Africans in the country and by knowledgeable Africans outside Buganda was his "window-dressing" of the Government of the province of Buganda (officially called the Kabaka's Government; it is a high-sounding title even in East Africa, and a title when used in the wider world for an African administration is a bit more than a million and a half). The Great Lukiko, the legislative body of the kingdom, has undergone some "democratization" in a paper, as a corollary of the status of a constitutional monarch, lately thrust upon the Kabaka, but everybody knows that these apparent changes are mere window-dressing. If they were observed in Westminster, they do not delude the people on the spot. They know that the Kabaka remains the focus of power. Indeed, so determined was he to demonstrate that to all and sundry — and especially to Sir Andrew Cohen — that his first concern after his return from exile was to sweep away the important chiefs who had been loyal to the British connexion during his two years of banishment. He likewise dropped the Ministers who had served during his absence. If, as is to be presumed, the Government sought to mitigate these manifestations of vengeance and autocracy, its advocacy on behalf of those who had been loyal to Her Majesty failed completely. They have been sacrificed, in some cases after many years of good work.

The Buganda constitution of the Government's dreams remains a facade. Within the past month the Lukiko has emphasized its responsibility by two decisions, one fantastic and the other outrageous. Having recently agitated the Buganda Lukiko, the members of the Protectorate Legislature will next year and secured the collapse of Her Majesty's Government to that count. It has made nonsense of its own plea by rejecting by an overwhelming majority a motion that membership of the Lukiko itself should also depend upon election. The "democracy" which it has purported to want in connexion with a remote assembly

was unacceptable in respect of its own composition (a point which none of the Socialist theorists in Great Britain is likely to take to heart). The outrageous decision was to divide up among the Kabaka his ministers, the members of the Lukiko, all of them, a group of journalists, of pamphlet-writers, papers, and other so-called "flesh and blood" who had worked for the Kabaka's realm more than one hundred and fifty square miles of State lands. Jobs for the boys had marked the Kabaka's restoration. Now men holding public office under him have disclaimed their greed for land of which they should have considered themselves trustees.

The Kabaka (who was to receive the latest grant of two square miles) ought, of course, to have declared his displeasure at such proceedings immediately; he became aware of them only a few days later. Not trying to feather his own nest, and a great volume of protest had already been made at the end of last week, but he would not countenance wholesale land-grabbing by and for his nearest associates and most vocal supporters, and probably the concern of the Protectorate Government, and perhaps of the Secretary of State, had been conveyed to him meanwhile. A Lukiko which could attempt to appropriate public property for each of its members, however, could not tolerate the withdrawal of any of them in protest, because Mr. Munda, president of the Progressive Party, took a very proper course; he has been expelled from the Speaker, with the declared support of the Buganda Ministry (against which charges of corruption are being heard with increasing frequency). These incidents, which give some indication of the state of affairs in Buganda today, surely point to the urgency of changes at the top. The first need is a resolute new Governor.

### Statements Worth Noting

Since for these non-self-contained services the East Africa High Commission has to go on in hand with the three Governments, the title might well be "The Royals Opera". — Mr. F. Ash, Commissioner of Customs, addressing the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

The Government does not decide itself that it can surmount the broadcast or disseminate deep-rooted discontent by a documentary. Most social problems demand far more fundamental treatment than is within the scope of public relations. — Mr. R. C. Turnbull, Chief Secretary in Kenya.

The Bill is principally the roast beef of Old England and it has a slight touch of currant. You may think that a delicious tit-bit for East Africa. — Mr. D. W. Conroy, Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya, moving the second reading of the Prevention of Corruption Bill.

# Notes By The Way

## Second Thoughts East

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA share with the proposals made at the end of last year by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States and by the World Bank to provide finance for the projected High Dam at Aswan. It was argued in these pages that it was a disservice and a disservice to the Sudan to enter into such negotiations before Egypt had even obtained the consent of the Sudan to a project which would flood great areas of its territory and involve the removal of thousands of its people. That it was folly to embark upon further negotiation of Colonel Nasser and his clique, and are continuing their anti-British activities and propaganda, including broadcasts to Kenya, Somalia, and Zanzibar, and that such funds available should be applied to capital development in the Congo or elsewhere, though some of our own M.P.s shared those views, scarcely seems to have been expressed such opinions in public, and the Government then to the Prime Minister were snubbed.

## Abandonment of Libya

THE PRIME MINISTER has added to the American Government in withdrawing the promise of assistance for the High Dam. Whether or not Russia will fulfil an alleged offer to finance the work, the scheme remains to be seen. According to some reports, the Russian Government is ready to underwrite the whole enterprise, which might take 20 years to complete, according to one estimate. However, the new Foreign Minister has said that "the dam is not a live question" and that the Communist leaders have ultimately decided, if it would surely have been far better for the United Kingdom and the United States to say "No" last December. It was pleaded at the time in this newspaper that to say "Yes" then and reverse the promise some months later, as Mr. Hugh Fraser, one of the Conservative M.P.s who has no objection to speaking his mind, has described the change of policy as "the abandonment of political and technical lucidity" and has suggested that H.M. Government should now work for a better Nile Valley Authority, and that the International Bank should publish a report for a series of dams on the Nile Valley.

## Poor Public Relations

THE FEDERAL POWER BOARD must be blamed for much of the public misunderstanding which has arisen about the Kariba scheme. It failed to take the elementary step of providing a basic fact to the Press at the time of the release of the news that it plans to open the successful tenders for the two main works. So far as it can discover, the newspaper in this country received the information from the board (which they nevertheless possesses) a public relations officer in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA certainly received no communication of any kind from that office. Making the full facts newspapers throughout the country have, not surprisingly, in a hasty, hasty construction of the circumstances, made a very unjustified. When the most unfortunate of these things, the Federal Power Board became evident, the British Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, compiled and issued an enlightening statement, which shows the sources of the money for the Kariba scheme, how it will be spent, and the amount of business likely to be done with Rhodesian and United Kingdom concerns.

## Rhodesia's Contract

CONTRACTS worth a total rather more than £100 million are worth to be placed in the first stage, and more that 72.5% of that sum, or £72.5 million, is for the Rhodesia or Great Britain. Of the main contracts worth £25.3 million, awarded to the Rhodesian group, some will be spent on work and material in Rhodesia, and some for the same contract Great Britain to supply equipment worth at least £2 million. Equipment worth about £1 million will be bought in Britain under the terms of the same contract of £10 million, and contracts awarded to the United Kingdom companies have included £1 million Loans from Great Britain. British banks, the Chartered Company, the copper mining companies, and the Federal Government will provide £52 million out of a total of £80 million, or 65% of the World Bank loan of £28.6 million, however is being provided in the United Kingdom, so if that is done, it is in account of the British share of the amount of £65.8 million. In other words, the British and Rhodesian share of the business is higher than the joint United Kingdom and Rhodesia subscriptions of money.

## United Kingdom Slightly Beaten

IT HAS BEEN GENERALLY ASSUMED by the Press and the public that there was a difference of £1 million between the Italian and the United Kingdom tenders. That, I believe, is not the case. My information from what would be an excellent source is that an American group submitted the tender which was £1,400,000 below the Italian tender for £23,780,000, and that the best offer for the building of the dam received from the United Kingdom would have involved the expenditure on an additional expenditure of £2,371,000. That, if it has been seen, is almost 10% above the price quoted by the Italians. An important reason for the loss of the business by British contractors, as suggested in a column last week, may be other contractors working harder and sometimes better, and they may well be glad to get back to a full day's work for good days pay.

## New Argument

MR. DAVID LINDO, an African member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has opposed the idea of inter-racial schools on the ground that they should be replaced by a system of racial co-education. An European also suggests that there is good practical reasons in present circumstances for the separate education of white and black children is likely to be criticised as a reactionary by almost any African who dares to put it. Now Mr. Lindo's argument is separation, not integration, as noted, in the interests of the children concerned, but not in any way for any purpose. Europeans may consider that inter-racial education in the schools may be restricted to the university and technical colleges, but gives first place to the interests of the scholars and is not concerned with any special implications. That is certainly the way in which to approach this matter, for children ought not to be used as political pawns.

"If you want to keep your youth, you must send it as a foreign missionary." Dr. Hubert, the grandson of Dr. Livingston, addressing the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

# White Paper on Report of East Africa Royal Commission

## Commentary on Dispatches of the East African Governments

The report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa was published in June, 1956. Before the end of the month the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had issued their own memoranda on the subject, and the Governments of the three territories have since then been invited to discuss the immediate impact of the report and to consider the methods to be followed in studying its analysis of the problems facing the East African Governments and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories.

The Governors were unanimous in concluding that the report called for a serious re-appraisal of the economic and social policies of the Governments and a careful consideration of the recommendations in the political and social context of each territory. It was therefore agreed that the report should be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Secretary of State setting out its conclusions. Matters which called for an inter-territorial approach and which could be best fully dealt with in a dispatch from the Administration of the East Africa High Commission, sent with the approval of the territorial Governments. These dispatches have now been published.

### General and Significant Findings

The purpose of this memorandum is to draw attention to the general findings of the Commission and to the points on which the Governments are particularly involved where these findings are likely to be of importance. This is particularly so where the advice of the Royal Commission has not been accepted or where the application of its proposals is regarded as likely to be impeded or delayed by prevailing conditions. In some cases the Commission has recognized a difference of opinion on its proposals and has invited further public discussion on the subject.

The Commission's general findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission.

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The White Paper published yesterday on the dispatches sent to the Colonial Office by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in reply to the East Africa High Commission is based on full and frank discussion of the report and its recommendations. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission.

accumulation of land by the private sector has been advised in the case of Kenya. The Commission has attributed much of the advice of the Commission to the awareness of the Governments that so much of their own land was already in the hands of the private sector and that the Commission's recommendations were already reflected in the terms of policy apparent in the terms of the report.

All the Governments agree with the emphasis which the Commission has placed on the need for a steady revolution in African agricultural methods based on a departure from subsistence farming and the entry of the African cultivator into a modern exchange economy. So that the best use may be made of the available land, the Governments accept the need to encourage the evolution of systems of individual tenure and the encouragement of an attitude of land ownership which recognizes its value as a negotiable asset.

### Individual Land Tenure

The Government of Tanganyika point out that the rate and the manner in which individual tenure evolved in the territories and is likely to vary widely throughout the territories and is dependent to a large extent on the local conditions of production, the nature of the land, the type of crops to be established in novel systems of agriculture in the face of the competition and the attitude of the African peasant to all matters concerning land.

A similar approach is seen in the attitude of the Government of Kenya, which stresses the need for caution in the initiation of measures which could be interpreted as a threat to the security of the African farmer before a change has been made and a sufficient volume of public sector land has been won over to the acceptance of individual tenure. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission.

The Uganda Government also stress the need for caution in the introduction of new concepts of tenure, particularly where the principle of individual ownership cuts across traditional practices, such as the communal grazing of stock. They point out that changes affecting the life of the African farmer should be introduced with the greatest care and that the Commission's proposals should be applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission.

### Technical Officials' Consultation

The first consideration given to the Commission's findings was that, whatever decisions might be taken in the territories to develop new systems of tenure, there would be a need to create a need for a sound technical basis for the technical and legal problems involved. In the case of Kenya, a conference of officials concerned with such problems in the East African territories to which British Pacific Islands problems in adjoining territories were invited was held in Nairobi in Tanganyika in February, 1956. The conference reached a number of conclusions on the technical and legal aspects of the Commission's findings and the necessary changes in the law and practice to be made to give effect to the Commission's findings. The results of this conference will be taken into account by the territorial Governments in formulating their policies and may lead to some further technical and legal work on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories.

The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission. The Commission's findings on the subject of land tenure and the measures to be taken to apply its recommendations in their own territories have been applied to the proposals of the Royal Commission.

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community affected, to the extent acceptable to the opinion of the case of the Nations, and the question of the transferability of the funds to the national currencies and the registration and legal rights developed beyond the present stage of such transfers would have to be acceptable to the majority of public opinion in the territories affected if confidence in the existing system of powers were to be taken.

The Government does not contest the economic argument for the greater need for funds in East Africa, but the attainment of this objective only when it is accepted as realistic by a substantial section of opinion in the community involved.

**Market System Criticized**

The views of the commission on the marketing and distribution system have evoked a strong reaction from the Governments. The commission criticized what they described as the obsolete conception of self-sufficiency which appeared to them to inspire the policies of the East African Governments, particularly in regard to food crops and the use of protective devices to encourage local production. The commission argued that these policies could result only in a "use economy" of the resources of East Africa by divorcing producers from world markets and by depriving consumers of their freedom of choice. The commission considered that this conception of self-sufficiency was based on a recognition of the

level of income. They did not propose that all restrictions and controls should be removed at once, but rather that they should be re-examined with a view to discarding those which served only to perpetuate self-sufficiency, or to promote only a sectional interest.

The dispatches from the territorial Governments to the Administrator explain the objectives of the policies being followed by the East African Governments in this field. While it is true, as the commission pointed out, that most of the controls were imposed because of war-time shortages and the economic need to meet essential requirements in the region during the war, those that survived have then been changed since the commission reported — the designed

The policy of the Government to expand its economy to a more stable and sound structure, such as expanding the use of the country's natural resources and broadening the basis of the economy to enable it to attract capital to the task of economic development. The present low level of the output makes it necessary in particular instances to give some measure of protection to domestic producers against competition from abroad, but as the economy expands domestic producers will be more able to stand on their own feet and protective measures will become less necessary.

As the progress in this direction is made that the East African Governments envisage that the restrictions which the commission criticized will be progressively withdrawn in order to assist in the more effective application of policy in this field. The East African Governments have now constituted a committee for economic co-ordination, composed of the Ministers responsible for economic and economic questions from all three territories. The Secretary of State welcomes this decision, which will enable Governments to keep under continuous review the effects on domestic consumers of measures used to assist producers, and to safeguard consumers' legitimate interests, as well as to ensure that policies adopted, in the light of the long-term principles expressed by the commission, towards the more flexible use of the region's resources without attempting to isolate East Africa from world economic trends.

**Governments Disagree with Commission**

The commission proposed the creation of a central economic structure for the East African States which have not found favor with the Governments, because it is not considered that this would have the economic advantages claimed for them. The dispatches demonstrate, for example, that an East African Planning and Marketing Board is, in the opinion of the Governments, and would be economically self-defeating.

Similarly the suggestion of an autonomous Railways and Airports Corporation was rejected, since it is not agreed that a fully centralized system would be likely to attract the necessary funds for development from the present Administration. This point was argued in an appendix to the Administrator's dispatch. The proposal for an East African Bank Corporation also received a negative response.

The present arrangements for the co-ordination of research are shown to have already the virtues claimed by the commission for their alternative proposals. As regards statistics a less centralized system has now been adopted by the East African Governments, which will provide more responsibility to the heads of the territorial Governments while providing for a central compilation of those statistics required for planning and analysis on an East African basis.

While the territories are to some extent attracted by the proposal for the establishment of a central support Development Fund, as a source of grants-in-aid in con-

trast to the present arrangements, it is made under the present arrangements that the Government's need for funds is met, and that the additional resources would become available for the expansion of East African transport facilities for the colonies, however, the availability of funds rather than the need for an additional outlet through which the funds available might be channelled.

**Urban Development**

There are many issues raised and recommendations made in the report which are not discussed in this memorandum for the reason that the dispatches show how valuable the Governments have found the attention paid to them by the Commission and that they are ready to give expression in their policies to the great majority of the recommendations.

On immigration, for example, the approach of the commission is to be reflected in new legislation in Tanganyika and Kenya, and in Uganda the existing machinery is regarded as adequate and consonant with the principles which found favour with the Commission.

In relation to labour matters all the territorial Governments re-affirm their belief that trade unionism is a valuable and necessary feature of development in this field, while sharing the view of the commission that the models evolved in the United Kingdom are not necessarily suited to direct transplantation of those regard to modifications required by local circumstances.

The chapter in the report on urban development has clearly proved to be a useful stimulus to thought on the difficult problems involved, and here again a general welcome is given to the lines of policy recommended by the commission. The impact on policy of the studies of the commission is amply illustrated by the fact that in most of their content the dispatches are devoted to explaining how their recommendations are to be applied, and only in rare instances contesting the wisdom or practicality of the policies advanced.

The barriers to economic expansion identified by the Royal Commission and recognized as such by the Governments cannot in most cases be removed simply by policy changes. The dispatches bring out forcibly the fact that much which already should be done requires the application of finance on a scale far beyond the present resources and prudent expectations of the Governments and the High Commission.

The Government of Tanganyika, for example, has shown in a detailed appendix to the dispatch the sort of capital development programme which they would be capable of implementing in terms of organization, materials and man-power both over the five years 1955-60 covered by the present development plan and over the 10 years ending in 1965, were finance of the order of £200 million over the 10 years and £28m. over the 10 years to be raised in reasonable terms in addition to the substantial sums which in current conditions they feel justified in raising themselves.

Similar statements on their capital needs are made by the other Governments and by the High Commission services. Some of these estimates are far in excess of others in quantitative terms and in some cases the periods covered do not coincide. Nevertheless, all show the substantial sums are needed.

**Hundreds of Millions Needed**

Although it is not possible to present a consolidated statement of need on an East African basis over a given period on the evidence now available, in round terms over the present plan period 1955-60 a sum in the region of £250m. could be made available for developments or in support of developments recommended by the Royal Commission and accepted by the Governments as desirable. This would involve the provision of external funds at an annual rate considerably in excess of that at which external loan funds and C.D. & W. contributions have recently been available to meet East African requirements.

This illustrates the magnitude of the task involved in bridging the gap between the apparently practicable in terms of past experience and what it would be desirable to attempt were outside capital available to match the needs and opportunities described by the East African Governments.

"About the same number of boys and girls are born each year in Northern Rhodesia, but in the African schools only one out of every three children is a girl, in the lowest class there are 10,000 girls and 27,000 boys; this year, but in the highest class of the primary schools, standard VI, there are only 900 girls compared with 3,477 boys. This shows how quickly the girls drop out from the primary schools." Mr. A. T. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

# Disappointment in Britain Over Loss of Kariba Contracts

Protests are the Very Negation of Spirit Underlying World Bank, Says Sir Roy Welensky

THE ITALIAN SUCCESS in securing the main contracts for the Kariba hydro-electric project have been the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. HUGH FRASER, Conservative member of the Home division of Staffordshire, asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury for an assurance that in future when large sums of money were loaned by H.M. Government or its agencies for Commonwealth projects, conditions would be made to ensure that contracts were awarded to British or Commonwealth enterprise, in view of the creditworthiness of British enterprise and work-in-progress.

The Minister replied: "It would not be in our wider interests to lay down a condition that all our loans should be available only for United Kingdom goods and services. Specific decisions can be taken only on individual cases in the light of what is desirable and practicable."

Mr. FRASER: "If he will take the individual case of the Kariba project, surely the Financial Secretary will agree that there are major political considerations which have to be borne in mind? Can he give us an assurance that there will not be a repetition of the bad organization which led to that fiasco?"

Mr. BROOKS: "I must deny that there has been any bad organization. In the Kariba case it would not have been possible to find the funds needed in the United Kingdom as well as finding the finance for other development in the Federation. It was necessary to interest the International Bank, and that bank lays down the condition that contracts covered by its financing must be open to international tender."

SIR R. JENNINGS: "In view of the unsatisfactory reply to this question, I shall raise it at the earliest opportunity on the next adjournment."

## Deputy Prime Minister's Statement

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Salisbury on Friday that the protests by some people in the United Kingdom at the award of contracts to Italians for the building of the Kariba Dam were the very negation of the principles underlying the creation of the World Bank, which was to provide more than £28m. for the scheme.

All progress in the Federation, political and economic, depended on the rate at which poverty could be eliminated among the masses, and it would not be fair for the Federation to pay more for the dam than was absolutely necessary.

The truth was that Britain had virtually priced herself out of many markets. Those people overseas who were so quick to define the responsibilities of the Federation might ask how they could best help to preserve stability in the Commonwealth.

The Impresit group, which has obtained the main Kariba contract worth £25m., has emphatically demanded any kind of support from the Italian Government. Not only were such statements untrue, said Sir Roy Welensky, the general manager, but the Italian authorities had never granted the credit insurance and other facilities which were customary in Germany, Switzerland, France and Holland.

Not was it true that the Italian tenders were low because Italian labour would receive low wages. In comparison with work at Kariba Impresit would pay the salaries and wages current in Rhodesia for all immigrants, on whom all contractors in Rhodesia would have to rely. A well-known British contractor was undertaking work at Kariba with imported Italian labour, and the Italians sent out by Impresit would be paid on the same basis.

Signor Pennacchini, chief work on the dam, said the Kariba work started early in August. One of the leading partners in the group, he added, was building at present in the area a dam which is almost an exact replica of that planned for the Kariba Gorge.

Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., has been awarded a contract, valued at £1m., for the supply of the generators required for the first part of the Kariba scheme. The equipment will be manufactured at the company's Trafford Park Works and commissioning in stages between 1960 and 1962.

The five water-turbine driven A.C. generators are each rated at 100 MW 0.9 power factor 18 kV three-phase 50 cycles. They will be of the "umbrella" type having the thrust bearing and guide bearing immediately below the rotor. With a total weight for each generator of approximately 220 tons, and an overall diameter of about 240 ft., they will be among the largest of their type in the world. Voltage regulators of the magnetic amplifier type will be supplied with the generators.

Repayment of the Colonial Development Corporation loan of £15m. to the Federal Power Board will start eight years after the money is drawn, in the form of 33 annuities. Interest will be at 1% over the current lending rate of the British Treasury, from which the C.D.C. itself borrows. The Power Board will draw £750,000 of the loan in September and the balance in quarterly instalments until the end of 1961.

The £3m. loan from the Commonwealth Development Finance Company will be drawn in 1957, 1958, and 1959 and repayments, starting in 1963, will be spread over 20 years at a fixed interest rate of 6%.

The World Bank's £28.6m. loan is for 25 years. It will carry interest at 5% and 1% commission.

## Press Comment

"Many newspapers in the United Kingdom have published leading articles or notes and letters from readers on the subject of the Kariba contracts."

Under the heading "Linges over the Zambezi" the *Economist* wrote last week:

"Britain's sorry showing in the competition for contracts in the first stage of the £113m. Zambezi hydro-electric scheme at Kariba was not altogether unexpected. The statement made last weekend by the Federal Power Board broadly confirmed unofficial reports that Italy had walked away with the major share of the business. But this advance notice has not prevented howls of dismay and an outbreak of the economic nationalism that British overseas contractors so readily recognize as stupid when the people putting it forward are foreigners."

"The direct British share of the contracts is especially small—about £16m. out of a total of £51m., consisting of £5m. worth of heavy electrical equipment and £11m. for housing, access roads, and various preliminary work. Italian firms secured contracts for the remaining £35m., a £23m. contract for the construction of the dam, the underground power station, and various ancillary works, and £10m. for the transmission lines that will carry the power from the dam."

"Apparently about 60m. of the business secured by Italy will find its way to this country in sub-contracts for insulators, conductors, and certain constructional plants, including a temporary power plant. Most of the major civil engineering contract will be spent locally on labour and materials. Thus Britain may earn in all rather more than a quarter of the total expenditure of nearly £80m. on the first part of the scheme, against the Italian share, allowing for its income as the main contractor of perhaps a fifth. Contracts worth £4m., mainly for the switchgear and certain other constructional works for which British firms have entered bids, have still to be awarded. The rest, about £20m. to £25m., will be spent locally."

"Whichever argument that because Britain contributed £18m. directly to the cost of the Kariba project and another £10m. through the World Bank, it should have been given a even larger share of the business, or that the tendering process should have been bypassed and contracts awarded directly, is dangerous nonsense. They can bring a country as de-

played in world trade as British, nothing but international contempt. Neither principle were adopted in other countries. Britain would be the first to suffer, and to complain.

The Federation was fully entitled to secure the cheapest way of building this scheme, and, having received a number of bids from different firms and groups of firms, it had no option but to choose the lowest and most suitable tender.

The difference between the successful bids and the next lowest for the two major contracts was not inconsiderable. For the dam, the cheapest British bid is reported to have come second out of five at a price of £13m. (or 6% above the Italian bid), the lowest.

British firms secured the contracts for making the generators and transformers, in which they have much experience, and Italian firms got the main contract for the power supply, for which many Continental and British firms could compete on a comparable footing. But these are the normal ingredients of overseas competition. Contracts are awarded on prices, not excuses.

Lesson for Managements and Men

"Wolf at the Door" was the title in *Time and Tide* for a comment in the following terms:

The news that Italian firms have secured the two main contracts for the £13m. Kariba Dam project is the sharpest rebuff offered by British contractors since the war. The Italians fought hard for the contracts, they fetched prices 5% below the next lowest tender. This underbidding is all the more galling, because, under Imperial Preference, Britain started with at least a 5% price advantage on any machinery imports over competitors outside the Commonwealth.

The Italian success is another reminder that the world sellers' market is over, and that contracts now go to the lowest cost producer. It is a lesson that the managers and workers of every British firm must take to heart. Wholesale wage increases do not safeguard the standard of living; they imperil it. Maybe in the past economists and employers have been apt to cry "Wolf too soon." The point of the story is that the wolf came in the end.

*Time and Tide* said, under the heading "Canute's Policy":

Some further idea of the dangers which face British industry through the Canute policy is shown by the loss of the Kariba dam contracts to the Italians. Whatever excuses Sir Robert Costain and his colleagues may try to produce, the brutal fact is that we have propped ourselves out of the international market. There is little hope of our regaining a dominant position in overseas markets until we make a real attempt to cut costs and streamline our plant. This is incontestably going to result in a good deal of readjustment both for management and labour.

Yet they show no signs of grasping it. The conception of the seller's market—the idea of something for nothing, has been so ingrained in their minds that despite consistent warning over the past few years, they have made no attempt to adjust themselves to the changing conditions. A strike in the motor industry might have genuine sense of grievance; it may be well aimed at the pinnacle of the edifice of folly which has been constructed by both sides over the past years.

Sir Richard Costain's Letter

Sir Richard Costain, chairman of the council of the Export Group for the Constructional Industries, had written in a letter to *The Times*:

"Finance for the first stage of the work, expected to cost a total of £80m., is being found from the following sources:—

World Bank loan (guaranteed to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the United Kingdom, which will be making available £10m. from the Government's subscription to the bank)	28.6m.
Colonial Development Corporation	15
Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd.	3
North Rhodesian Copper Companies	20
The British South Africa Co.	4
Standard Bank D.C.O.	2
Standard Bank of South Africa	2
	74.6m.
Federal Government	up to £6 m.

Thus, of funds of £28m. made available by the United Kingdom Parliament, the return to this country in the way of purchases may be of the order of only £10m.

The award of the Kariba Dam contract, value £25m., and of the transmission line contract, value £10m., to firms of Italian contractors have done great damage to British contractors and the British manufacturers—they support, with their purchases of plant, machinery, and materials.

If these contracts had been placed with a group of contractors in which there was British participation, it is estimated that the value of such purchases would have been of the order of £15m., while purchases by employees would have helped to swell this figure considerably. It would appear improbable that the diversions of purchases by the successful Italian contractors to British sources is likely to match these figures. The circumstances surrounding the provision of finance for this project must surely be unique.

In the post-war period United Kingdom Governments have consistently presumed the lack of adequate funds for overseas investment. At present in the United Kingdom we are struggling with balance-of-payment difficulties and industry is subjected to the dislocations of a credit squeeze. At such a time vast sums are being found from British sources which will be used to provide employment for foreign competitors and enable them to establish a bridgehead from which to mount further assaults on British trading interests.

Why should World Bank participation, with its requirement that international competitive bids must be invited, deprive the United Kingdom of the trading advantage of the vast sums being made available from British sources? Why should the country of the successful bidder not provide such funds as are not being found from World Bank or Federal sources? In that event, if British contractors had secured the contracts, British funds would have been made available, but if, as has happened, they did not, then these funds would have been available to finance projects where British contractors secured the contracts.

As it was, British contractors were under a grave disadvantage in tendering, due to the lower wages and standards accepted by Italian employees. This of itself distorted tendering conditions and it is estimated, made a difference in price on the dam contract of the order of £2m. or thereabouts.

Again the necessity of obtaining international competitive bids has inevitably resulted in considerable delays. It may well be that a whole season will be lost and completion of the project delayed for a year or more at a cost, probably in the region of £8m. If this should happen, whose interests will have been served by the admission of international competitive bids, and who, if anyone, will accept the responsibility for the delays and costs involved?

Tender Terms Unusually Stringent

Mr. R. W. Stanton, managing director of Group One, Ltd., a permanent association of eight companies interested in construction, transport, and similar work in any part of the world, wrote to the *Financial Times*:

In a tremendous project of the nature of the Kariba Dam, economic and sociological as well as natural forces conspire to alter the circumstances obtaining at the time of tendering. The Federal Electric Board has endeavoured to lay on the contractor the responsibility for the whole of these of whatever kind. The extra costs of finding and retaining Native labour, the extra costs of finding and retaining skilled European engineers and technicians in face of a vastly increasing world demand, the effects of full inflation, including even those which may arise from the impact of the project itself on the Rhodesian economy.

The board has laid down a very stringent and, in some cases, almost impossibly early times of completion. Under the circumstances, it has said, many times be altered. In this contract, under the conditions stipulated, provision has had to be made in the construction prices for factors which, in the opinion of many experienced estimators, should more justly and properly have been the responsibility of the Government concerned. The inclusion of such factors as these may easily lead in some tenders to a degree of somewhat irresponsible hantling.

At least one British organization (working through the medium of the British permanent and comprehensive group formed in 1947 specifically for the undertaking of large overseas projects) has endeavoured to face, fairly and squarely from the beginning until the end of the contract, the full implications of the strict requirements of the board and of the work itself.

To the very considerable experience and skill of two of its British companies (one of whom is currently engaged in com-

(Concluded on page 1700)

# Socialist Policy Towards the Plural Society Colonies

## First Extract from the Labour Party's Pamphlet on "The Plural Society"

AMONG THE MOST FASCINATING of the British Colonies are those with plural, or multi-racial, societies. In these plural societies a multitude of races, religions, languages, customs, and cultures inter-mingle.

How have all these peoples, from such a variety of countries, with their black, white, brown, or yellow skins, their contrasting clothes, their varied habits, come to live together under British rule? What do they think of each other and of their relations with each other? What are their hopes, fears, and ambitions? What prejudices, jealousies, and generosity do they feel? How can we help them towards a friendly, peaceful, and civilized life? Our actions can still largely determine their future, for friendship or for hate.

This is the major political challenge in British Colonial policy. It involves the problem of finding means to balance the rights of powerful minorities with those of weak majorities and the rights of weak minorities with those of powerful majorities, of discovering how to retain and use fully the technical contributions of the settlers from Europe and the commercial enterprise of the Asians, who live alongside the vast numbers of indigenous Colonial peoples, few of whom have so far had the opportunity to develop modern skills.

It is a challenge to the principles and practice of the democratic philosophy. Above all, Socialists are called on to show that our philosophy is to be applied outside our own country and can provide an answer to the complex queries hanging over the heads of these varied peoples. Does the Socialist belief in social justice, in democratic representation, and in human dignity apply only to people of Britain, or do we demand it equally for the people of the Colonies?

### Coming of the Asians

Indians came to East Africa as indentured workers, particularly in the building of the railway from Mombasa to Uganda. Some of them settled and others followed them, often to supply their special needs. As their numbers grew they found that they were prevented from enjoying the same opportunities in the professions, in administration, and in land-owning as had been secured by the European immigrants. They therefore turned to commerce, and have secured a strong hold on the commercial life of East Africa. They are, indeed, often compared with the Jews of mediaeval Europe. Some of them own large businesses, hotels, and stores. Others peddle their wares to African tribesmen out in the bush.

Arabs were the earliest immigrants. They have had a long history of trading down this coastline. Their descendants continue the tradition, many of them still using the ancient dhows, and still steering by the stars, without compass or sextant.

Politically, economically and socially the Europeans have been the most important immigrants to Africa during the past hundred years. They have come to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland. In each instance their experience, general and technical knowledge, and capital have given them a power out of all proportion to their numbers.

European settlement followed in the wake of the 19th-century explorers. Some, such as Livingstone, came as missionaries; but they soon had to be doctors, teachers, and farmers, as well as doing their primary job of spreading the Christian religion. In some territories almost all the schools and hospitals are provided and staffed by Christian missionary societies, sometimes with the help of Government.

\* Obtainable at 9d from Transport House, South Square, London, S.W.1.

subsides. After the explorers and missionaries came the administrators, the builders, and the engineers.

Some Europeans came as conquerors. In Southern Rhodesia they fought the African inhabitants and occupied the country. Others came to bring modern medicine, hygiene, and education to the new subjects of the British Queen. Some, particularly in Kenya, came to seek a new life in a new country: they took land and began to farm it — often land which looked to them unoccupied, though it may in fact have belonged by tradition to indigenous tribes.

It was the conquerors and the settlers who were most insistent on claiming political rights from Whitehall. Like the American settlers, they believed that they ought to have the same political rights in their new country as they would have had in Britain. They aimed to set up similar institutions and eventually to gain complete self-government. To a large extent they succeeded in Southern Rhodesia.

To very few of these men did it occur at first that their new neighbours — the natives — were entitled to just the same human and political rights as they were claiming for themselves. But the British Government could not overlook the fact that there were large, dense populations to whom it owed as much responsibility as to the small European groups.

The Europeans, indeed, brought with them modern knowledge and the machinery of Western civilisation. Moreover, they were experienced in public life and in political organization. On the other hand, they could have done little without the cheap labour of the Africans, and material progress was speeded by the commercial enterprise of the Asians. All, for varying motives, were making their respective contributions for the development of new nations. The primary problem was, and still is, to keep what is of value in all these contributions, while enabling the African peoples to develop a status equal with that of the others.

### Basic Problem

This is the basic problem of all plural societies. The various elements in them differ not only in race but in many other important ways — in religion and language, for instance. Men and women of different races, faiths, and tongues can all make their special contributions. All therefore, equally deserve the widest opportunities of civic and personal fulfilment.

Equality of opportunity does not mean a monotonous uniformity of culture: an integrated democratic society, safeguarding the rights of minorities, will be enriched by the diversity of its citizens.

What is an integrated democratic society? How can it be achieved? What are the problems to be tackled? The authors of a recent Hansard Society publication put it like this: —

"If one community consists of several million indigenous people still living under a tribal form of organization and the other community consists of ten or twenty thousand settlers from another continent, well-educated, politically-mature, and economically powerful, how can political power be distributed in such a way that the rights of all are respected? And what if the position is complicated by the presence of other immigrant communities?"

This is not only the crucial problem, it is a problem peculiar to the 20th century. As European settlement of the Colonies began, British parliaments were elected by a minority of the population. It was natural that British emigrants should demand their own parliament and voting rights in the country of their adoption; but it was equally natural for them — coming, as they had, from a Britain in which class differences were still extreme — to assume that they formed the new ruling class in the Colony in which they had settled.

### Cultural Gull

This seemed all the more natural to them because the differences of knowledge, techniques, and habits of life between the immigrants and the people they found living in "their" Colony were even greater than the class differences in Britain; they had left Parliamentary institutions were thus often founded in the Colonies long before it was supposed that the Colonial peoples themselves might someday take part in them.

Now the situation is radically changed. It is less than 30 years since universal adult suffrage was established in Britain; but during this time the idea of adult suffrage as an essential element of democracy has spread throughout the



world and has inspired political developments in every Colony under British rule.

The growth of political consciousness and a belief in adult suffrage do not in themselves solve the original problem. Class differences in Britain diminished as franchise rights were spread more widely through the community. With economic and social development, the workers gained greater power to press their political claims; at the same time their increased political power was used to provide greater opportunities for economic and social advance.

The class gap has been narrowed much less swiftly in the Colonies than in Britain. Some people argue that the application of adult suffrage to a Colony like Kenya would mean that the men with high educational and technical qualifications and with experience in British political life and economic organization would have an equal political status with an illiterate and superstitious African tribesman, who had never left his village and could scarcely work enough from the soil to keep himself alive. For that matter, it is argued that the tiny minority of Africans who have had the opportunity of training and experience abroad would be regarded, like the white voters, as having no more political wisdom than their fellow Africans still living under ancient tribal systems.

**Racial Discrimination**

Racial discrimination is developed in almost all Colonies in which Europeans have settled. It is strongly entrenched in East and Central Africa, and today presents a grave problem there than anywhere else in the Colonies.

In East and Central Africa, as in most of the plural societies, when hotels, restaurants, shops, and post offices were first built the only people who knew how and could afford to use them were the Europeans. This was largely due also to railways, schools, and hospitals. In some territories, "racial differences developed into rigid social conventions, sometimes enforced by law. What had at first been merely an accident of the social and economic situation came to be treated as permanent and immutable, and shrouded in a mystique of prejudice.

In some Colonies the colour identifies the class. The privileged classes in Britain could afford to admit a few coloured workers among them without undue embarrassment, but in the Colonies the "coloured" workers are the "Natives." "Native" skin colour immediately advertises the fact that, once colour prejudice had developed and cemented racial solidarity, the bar becomes rigid and the doors stay shut.

As in many Colonial territories people with dark skins were prohibited from using hotels, restaurants, cinemas, and theatres, they had to have separate entrances and queues. In post offices and shops, their children had to attend separate schools. Separate facilities were provided in buses and trains, hospital and medical services were strictly segregated.

It could be argued that this separation of amenities has been to some extent in accordance with the facts of social and economic life. At present some separation in schools is a matter of mere common sense: children speaking different languages, for instance, must be taught some subjects, at any rate, in different classes.

It is used to be an ironic comment on formal "democracy" in Britain that the Ritz Hotel was open to rich and poor alike, similarly, as things are, few Africans can afford to travel first-class in railway trains, to stay in hotels, to eat in restaurants, or to be treated in the best hospitals. But it would be intolerable to defend the colour bar in principle on these "practical" grounds.

The colour bar remains a grave infringement of a fundamental belief held in common by all democrats and Socialists, namely, that from all other forms of discrimination "precisely because it is absolute and inoperable. People can acquire education or wealth, or change their nationality, or even their religion; they cannot change the colour of their skin—and the colour bar is applied not only to the poor and illiterate, but to those few Negroes and Asians who are as well-educated as many Europeans, and better than some."

**Inferior Facilities**

In any case, when separate facilities are provided for coloured people, they are almost always inferior to those enjoyed by the whites. In part this has been because the coloured people are so poor and so numerous. It takes time to build a staff, sufficient schools and hospitals, to give a tiny minority the dominance of the white minority. The first step consisted that their needs should be met first, and that they should have a standard of social luxury such as they were accustomed to had aspired to in Britain.

The early settlements largely followed a racial pattern: the white settlers were accustomed to business different from those of the Colonial peoples, and those those to live near each other. The Asian immigrants tended mainly to settle their own "ethnic" enclaves. Again, social conventions, enforced by law and regulations, again reinforced by economic power enabled the Europeans to build

bigger and more comfortable homes than those of the indigenous people and to site them in the pleasant districts. Many Asians and Negroes have been deliberately prevented from building their homes in these areas, even when they have had sufficient wealth to do so.

The question of land is more complicated. Land has been acquired by immigrants in various ways. In some places it was conquered, in others bought, sometimes apparently vacant land was simply occupied. Frequently land division was later enforced in accordance with racial considerations. This, however, not only protects European occupation of land; it also ensures that some areas for the Colonial peoples themselves are protected from acquisition by immigrants.

Out of this history of race relations there emerges the variety of discrimination which exists today. Such discrimination continues most widely in East and Central Africa. In the West Indies most of it has disappeared, the greatest single cause of its disappearance has been inter-marriage. As class difference has become blurred, and racial groups less distinct, so discrimination on colour lines has gradually weakened and in many cases has disappeared. Opportunities have broadened for taking part in education and social life and for obtaining better-paid jobs, such benefits in their turn have broken down the restrictions on land ownership, residence, and political rights. Character and ability have gradually superseded colour as qualifications.

The West Indies therefore provide an example of the solution of some major problems of the plural societies. It cannot be claimed that the last vestiges of colour discrimination have been abolished completely. In the Caribbean area, in the Bahamas, particularly, the lucrative dollar tourist trade has led to some ugly instances of sharp discrimination.

**East and Central Africa**

In East and Central Africa some modifications of discrimination have occurred over the last few years, though racial division is the basis of society in every one of these territories. In Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika hotels, restaurants, and places of entertainment are gradually begun to open their doors to Africans. Post offices and other government shops do not generally prohibit coloured customers. Government service, too, racial classification of employment and wage and salary scales is being brought into line. In hospitals and schools are still almost entirely segregated, and residence and land allocation, particularly in Kenya, is still largely based on race.

In Central Africa there is a considerable divergence in practice between the two Colonies of the western Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the largely self-governing territory of Southern Rhodesia, although all three are now partially united in a single Federal State. In all three territories a considerable degree of racial segregation is maintained, in all three territories, but land allocation is far more "generous" to the Africans in the two northern territories than in Southern Rhodesia, and in the latter territory there is a restriction on the movement of Africans which does not exist in the former. Throughout these three territories there are heavy restrictions on the chance of Africans in the most skilled and better-paid work.

*(To be continued)*

**Slave Traffic Still Very Much Alive**

**Africa Supplies the Arabian Market**

THE SLAVE TRADE is not a dying industry, said Mr. H. J. Tapscott, who presided at the annual meeting in London last week of the Anti-Slavery Society. There were alarming signs of recrudescence, from West Africa to Baluchistan. But for the pressure exerted by the society on the United Nations, little would have been done to curb the real danger and growing scandal of this great evil.

A paper on the slave traffic between Africa and Arabia was read by M. Emmanuel La Courviere, a Councillor of the Assembly of the French Union, who said that domestic slavery was no myth in Africa, where there were still slaves who were sons or daughters of slaves.

A girl under 15 was worth, it seemed, from £200 to £400; a man under 30 fetched £150, and an old woman £50. The slaves were well treated. Provided they accepted their lot, renounced all idea of freedom, and submitted body and soul to their masters, they were assured of a material existence superior to that of their villages in Africa. The men could rise to posts of trust, such as steward, chauffeur, body-guard, etc. The women who became mothers were treated in practice as wives.

# Amendments to Capricorn Contracts

## Local Reform and Inter-racial Education

THE CAPRICORN CONTRACT was published in this newspaper on June 21, in the form in which it was to be submitted to the Capricorn Africa Society convention at Salinas, on the shore of Lake Nyasa.

Only two sections, those dealing with land and education, were substantially amended as a result of debate. Those parts of the contract in the form in which they were finally adopted, are therefore given thereunder:

"LAND REFORM. We agree that land reform shall be based on these principles:

"(a) The State, while respecting the desire of certain tribes to maintain their communal system of land tenure and way of life, shall allow and encourage the conversion of all land, by successive stages, if it is open to purchase by all persons irrespective of race. All existing individual rights in land are recognized and continued by law.

"(b) Land shall not be reserved in perpetuity for members of one race or tribe to the exclusion of others. As legislation to implement this principle may in certain instances involve the abrogation of treaties and of solemn pledges to various communities, the State shall in the first place delay the abrogation of any such treaty or pledge until the community concerned is integrated into the political and economic life of the country.

"In the second place, the State shall control by means of a Land Board, any transfers of land resulting from this legislation, so as to prevent unhealthy speculation and unproductive indebtedness. It may also take steps to ensure that transfers of particular lands are made only to experienced farmers.

### Gradual Change

"(c) Subject to the control by the State outlined in paragraph (b) above, all land at present occupied by Europeans shall gradually become available for purchase or lease by all races; and land at present occupied on a communal basis by Africans shall gradually be made open to purchase or lease by Africans only in the first place, and, with the provisions laid down in paragraph (d) below, thereafter made open to transfers to persons of any race. The breakdown of exclusive African and European areas shall be carried out accordingly.

"(d) Where land has been released from exclusive African reservation, the State shall encourage and make provision of land units of a size capable of sustaining a farm, or a store, list, or his home, on a reasonable standard of living and other income, and a constitution of these units, of a size which an African farmer can purchase and manage, gradually to co-operatively, where further consideration is in the long term interests of the local community. The State shall discourage the division of any such land into uneconomic units by sale, lease or bequest.

"(e) Any unallocated land in areas now reserved exclusively for members of one race shall where practicable be allocated in the first instance to members of that race, and such land shall be freely transferable to persons of any race, subject only to the provisions laid down in the previous paragraphs so that any restricted land remains restricted until it has transferred title.

"(f) Even those Africans who have spent most of their lives and earned their living in European areas are finally dependent when they are not employed, or can no longer earn their living through old age or sickness, on the means of subsistence available under the communal system of land tenure. The gradual opening of reserved and trust lands to individual tenure will create two new classes, one of self-sufficient farmers and the other of employed persons without land. This is already happening in certain areas and some Africans are thus being deprived of their old form of security. They will be under obligation to provide by legislation new forms of security better fitted than the old to the individual way of life towards which the African is gradually moving.

Education. We hold that all children, regardless of their race, should receive the best education the country can afford and should grow up in understanding of each other, free from racial prejudice. We believe that these objects can ultimately be achieved and our concept of common citizenship best be served by inter-racial education.

"(2) We hold that the implement of a policy of inter-racial education, though encouraged, but can be achieved only when a more advanced cultural and social status has been reached by the majority of the community, when the English language is more fully in use, and when the teachers of the race have attained the same qualifications in their profession. To ensure that these conditions are fulfilled, we are determined to seek reforms towards that end:

"(3) To hasten the fulfilment of these conditions we agree that the following steps should be taken:

- "(a) The establishment of inter-racial teacher training.
- "(b) The extension of out-of-school activities of all kinds on an inter-racial basis.
- "(c) The extension of inter-racial education at university and technical college level.
- "(d) The extension of educational facilities of all kinds for women and girls of all races.
- "(e) The establishment of courses in citizenship and civic responsibilities in all secondary schools and in all forms of adult education.

"(4) We hold that the practice and teaching of religion greatly help to preserve and improve moral, cultural and social standards, and thus to prepare the way for an ever-widening scale of inter-racial education. We therefore maintain that religious teaching shall be an integral part of State education, and that the State shall encourage the establishment and maintenance of schools by religious institutions and recognized private bodies, and shall in so doing take account of the wishes of parents.



**Unscripted Discussion on Capricorn**

**Views of Mr. Gordon Walker and Mr. Legum**

MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, M.P., lately Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in an unscripted discussion with Mr. Colin Legum of the Capricorn "Contract" in the B.B.C. service in Rhodesia:

"I don't believe we'll get non-racial politics in the Federation until the whites, the dominant community, get themselves. If they remain united as a community, all the other races will come united as communities. The Capricorn African Society can split the whites, and will do so, only as a result of through blacks' findings and the rest of the world is too busy to progress in Africa."

MR. LEGUM: "If you are going to split your whites between the reactionaries, or right-wingers, and liberals, you must be sure your liberals are taking a line which won't bring them into open conflict with the African nationalists in East and Central Africa. On the attitude to African nationalism depends the final success or failure of Capricorn."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "African nationalism has to come in one form or another, but the ultimate attitudes of Capricorn are I think decisive. What's why I like what Capricorn Africa says about patriotism. It's trying to build an African patriotism."

MR. LEGUM: "Yes, but there is a tendency to say that African nationalism is racialism. African nationalism may be described as racism as opposed to racialism. All the African nationalists I have met, both in Europe and in Africa, certainly the League of National Congresses, started with European and Asian members. African nationalism is perhaps the greatest enemy in most parts of Africa today. One can either ignore it, work with it, and make it a responsible movement, or oppose it blindly, say that it is racialist, equate it with the white racialism of South Africa, and let it go."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "The great force in Africa, and should be very tolerant of the infantile manifestations of the most kind of racism, and try to guide it. The two vital proposals that the Capricorn African Society has put before their proposal for its franchise are their proposal for the future of law, and things, those social, economic and political things, are dynamic."

As to the franchise, the essential thing is a common goal; always, and they've left themselves to that. And I'm not altogether against the idea of a quality franchise, building whites according to qualifications. It's the naivest, simplest, the fairest version I have seen of proposals for getting a multi-racial society with a series of different economic levels moving forward towards political democracy."

"I don't disagree with the principle of a multi-voted franchise to a common goal, but what bothers me is the aspect of generalizing this principle to all East and Central Africa. The multi-vote can be justified in an essentially multi-racial community, such as Kenya or parts of Central Africa, but it seems to me completely wrong to attempt to apply a plural vote to the primarily African States, Uganda and Nyassaland."

G.W.: "I'm not sure I agree with you. The prime difficulty is in the multi-racial societies, but in these multi-racial societies there is still a dominant class and a big ill-educated class. I would have thought there's something to be said for it from the point of view of 'I shouldn't be surprised to find people in Uganda falling for it.'"

"It seems to me that, until you've changed the way of life in East and Central Africa fundamentally, you shouldn't meddle around with land reforms, with franchise, I do think that the Europeans should at this stage set the lead by agreement of changes in the Kenya Highlands."

G.W.: "I think Europeans should set the lead, but not sure that it would be wise to regard the whites as a dominant class in the sense of the franchise reform."

African land should also gradually become a unitary system. The situation will be affected with the respect of immigration if they threw open their land to immigrants that increasingly they are required for the land. Therefore I would say that no future immigrants, black, white or brown, should be allowed to own land in Africa."

G.W.: "I wouldn't be nearly as illiberal as that."

**Land for Kabaka's Supporters**

**154 Squares Miles for 'Reservable' People**

THE KABAKA OF UGANDA is to use £100,000 of Government money to reveal the whereabouts of his northern subjects at 154 square miles of land, a move to please some people who include supporters of the late Sir Messers and Sir Ronald B. Lytton.

The Lukiko of Uganda reserved a sixth of the distribution of land but not until last week and the late Kabaka intervened. Meaning that his backward march protests, including some within the Lukiko, and members of the people to whom grants had been announced declared that they would refuse them. Seven vernacular newspapers were to have received 100 acres each, and at least five of them have since protested against the proposal. One publication is attended by more than a thousand Baganda, and the other is of considerable influence in the Lukiko.

A special committee appointed by the Lukiko to decide on the distribution of the land has issued an official list which showed that two square miles were to be given to the Kabaka, one square mile to his wife, the National Council, one square mile each to the Speaker of the Lukiko and to the ministers in Buganda, and 500 acres each to 10 members of the Lukiko. But the African members from Buganda on the Legislative Council of the Protectorate were to receive only 100 acres each.

The Kabaka's mother, the Princess Dorothy Nasole, appears on the list for 320 acres. Her 1000 children, other persons who have received long grants would have to share these, and if they did, each of the Regents would receive 320 acres, and each of the members of the delegations sent to London to negotiate for the return of the Kabaka, 160 acres.

One hundred acres each were to have been given to 100 members in Buganda—Squad Leader, Empya, Nwaga, Enyera, Gumbuzi, African Prior, Boboko, and Lumo.

Scores of other names on the list, including those of African priests, at least 10 appointments Board nominated by the Kabaka, at least 600 men who has been sentenced by the courts on charges of sedition.

[Common appeal under Matters of Moment.]

**Murders Caused by Drinking**

EXCEPT FOR A DROP IN 1955, says the 1955 report on the Tanganyika Police there has been a steady increase in the more serious reported crimes during recent years, ranging from 524 reports in 1947 to 1,300 reports in 1955, the increase last year being due to offences against the person. Ninety-three cases of murder arising from drinking locally-brewed alcohol in 1955 were compared with 15 in 1954. Abuse of alcohol is largely responsible for the number of manslaughters and suicides, which has almost doubled and is shown on the increase in profits by public servants at 32% showing a slight increase. The report is published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 5s.

**Somaliland Finance**

REVENUE IN THE SOMALI PROTECTORATE for the year ended March 31, 1956, has exceeded the estimate of £100,000. Customs and excise provided £62,900 and the new taxation scheme £37,100. Expenditure amounted to £133,995, which the principal items were public works £66,000, administration £139,441, and £20,000 for services. £105,822 of Government £18,008 of education £59,004. The deficit of £134,095 was made good by £100,000 grant of £113,800 from the British Government and the remainder by the Protectorate revenue balance. Development and welfare grants amount to £113,819.





**ALEXANDRIA:** More than three centuries before Christ, Alexander the Great marked on a map the Egyptian town of Rhakotis, the foundations of the city which was to prove an most stirring memorial. Originally, he conceived it as a naval base, appropriate to his Egyptian campaigns, but he also wished to create a meeting-place for East and West, and a trading centre for all the Mediterranean.

The great conqueror is remembered to have died and overthrown the Persians and never returned to it alive; and though his body was brought back to Egypt, the great point the actual place of his burial remains unknown.

The later story of Alexandria is tangled with the names of some of the greatest personalities ever to grace the stage of history, from Julius Caesar to Napoleon. Famous commanders have sought to possess it. Illustrious philosophers, like Aristotle and Plato, have taught within its walls; its streets have been the scene of the execution of the great and the lowly. The city was famous in ancient times for its many temples, its many bodies were collected; its lighthouse was under the name of Pharos, and it was over 400 ft. in height, was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

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**Crocodile Hunting and Protection**

**N. Rhodesia Seeks Sanctuaries for Game**

RHODESIA'S HOT CHESTNUT blue monkey and baboon have been placed on the protected list in Northern Rhodesia, as have the females of several species of antelope whose numbers have been declining in recent years, says the annual report of the Game Department (Government Printer, Lusaka).

No progress was made during 1955 in finding suitable sanctuaries for the black and red lechwe, over which much concern has been expressed. Lechwe can now be hunted only in the Southern Province. The effect of this is to afford total protection to the black lechwe inhabiting the Northern Province. Efficient protection can be secured only with the support of the Native authorities and chiefs, who are being encouraged to take an interest in the preservation of this rapidly disappearing species. Red lechwe are frequently the victims of intensive drives. One Native authority, however, has introduced rules to ensure adequate control of such drives.

**Private Game Areas**

An interesting development is the system of "private game areas," introduced under the new Game Conservation Ordinance. An owner of private land may, if he wishes, have declared a "private game area," which means that the hunting of any animal is reserved to the owner, who may, however, apply to the Game Department for permission for others to shoot over the land. The powers of game officers are automatically conferred upon such owners. In the case of land other than private the Governor may nominate a person as authority to exercise the powers and rights of an owner.

Eight such areas were declared during the year: five private (farms or groups of farms), one on behalf of Chief Chiawa over the area of the Zambezi-Kariba confluence, and two for Native trust lands with owners' rights vested in the Game Preservation and Hunting Association. Other applications are being considered.

Crocodile hunting continued on a wide scale, with over 17,000 skins exported during the year. It was thought that heavily hunted waters had been worked out, but the more experienced hunters obtained economic returns from even the most popular stretches of rivers, apart from 25,000 tons of full-time professionals, there were numerous inexperienced and ill-equipped amateurs, who began full of hope but retired early and disillusioned.

This sustained and extensive hunting has made it imperative to find an answer to the vexed question as to what happens to the drastic reduction of crocodiles may do, particularly to the fisheries, and the department plans to investigate this problem.

**Repercussions of Kariba**

Discussing the effect on local game resources of the Kariba scheme and the consequent Gwembi Valley re-arrangement project, the report says that the region is a comparatively poor game area. The most important species in the valley is the elephant. Some control measures would be necessary, but it is hoped to find sufficient unoccupied land to afford them security. An elephant survey has already been taken. It is estimated that there are over 700 elephants in the Gwembe Valley, and a map has been prepared showing their main concentration areas and seasonal migrational routes.

The demonstration in fish farm attracted many Copperbelt farmers and smallholders interested in adding fish production to their other activities. The Bancroft farm has installed 200-acre ponds, the first two being stocked at the rate of 300 lb. per acre with *mwekera* fingerlings. Thirteen other landowners have had their ponds stocked or sites for fish ponds surveyed, and the fish farm supervisor's assistance has been of great benefit. There are now about 80 fish ponds in the Northern Province alone. Further guidelines are needed for stocks vary in migratory fashion.


The report records a number of abnormal fatalities in the Kafue National Park. They include a very large topi and elephant, a wild-turkey, whose teeth were almost entirely worn down, and who almost certainly died of starvation; a male lion, which died of a wound of buffalo; a lioness apparently killed by a lion in the throat by a cobra; and a young lion found dead.

**Soil Conservation**

MUCH EFFORT HAS BEEN EXPENDED on how to persuade men in the trees that conservation is his business. In the annual report of the Natural Resources Board of Northern Rhodesia, Government Printer, Lusaka, it is stated that the board considers that soil conservation in its widest aspects is one of its most important duties. Work in this sphere has already greatly benefited the farming community, and the report says: "A new venture in the form of public participation in a commercial film on business which is being shown in cinemas throughout the territory, 'Soil Conservation Week,' is to be held in the schools and there is a possibility of a vacation course for teachers." The board does not deal directly with the agricultural peasants, this being covered by the Information and Technical departments. A booklet entitled "The Land We Live In," prepared by the Commissioner for Native Development, is praised by the board for its valuable contribution to the cause of conservation.

**Industrialists Will Mission**

A BRITISH COMMERCIAL and industrial group will mission to visit the Central African Federation next month, the mission led by Mr. Quinto Quinteri, M.P., will consist of 13 members. They will have talks in Salisbury, Bulawayo, the Copperbelt, Lusaka, and the Southern Rhodesian Midlands. Some will go on to Nyasaland and others to Umtali. It is hoped that the party will see the site of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. The following industrial fields are represented by the mission: iron-working, precision machinery, building implements, textile and agricultural machinery, motor cars, engines, ships and railways, other railway material, electro-technics, power line construction, electro-mechanics, electrical wire, rubber, road construction, wool, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and fertilizers.



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### Land Through African Eyes

#### Staff Training Scheme Feature

AN AFRICAN CONTRAST of an English grammar school, a feature programme broadcast and produced by Africans, featuring one of the B.B.C.'s special overseas courses, to be presented on the Home Service on August 1.

East Africa was represented on the course by a (Kikuyu) Mr. Robert Clug, senior African broadcasting officer at the Nyera station, Kenya. The other members were from the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, the King Edward VI Grammar School, South, was chosen as the model for the model, and the Africans, using a micro-jet tape recorder, travelled to Lincolnshire to meet the staff and pupils. Mr. Clug, discussed the school's career, talks with the officer in charge.

The Africans also prepared magazine programmes on London, Suffolk seaside resorts, and village life. The 11 weeks course covered almost every aspect of broadcasting. There were lectures on the writing of a minute, talk on development of a programme, interviewing, and a motion picture programme, production, interviewing, news reading, and announcing, the young presenter, music drama, and to visit Mr. John Cordeaux, Overseas instructor of the B.B.C. Staff Training College, was in charge of the course.

### Kikuyu Wins Fellowship

MR. ERIC M. KIBAKI, a Kikuyu graduate, who until recently was employed in the Kampala branch of the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd. has been awarded Fellowship by the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. The award was granted by the Carnegie Foundation in New York. Mr. Kibaki, who is 24, will read for his B.Sc. degree in economics at the London School of Economics.

"Good housing is a major factor in the prevention of disease among Africans." - Professor T. H. Dani



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### Treatment of Minorities in the Sudan

#### Repentment Over the Nile Waters

Mr. G. F. E. BADDIN, who served in the Sudan for 27 years until 1948, recently paid a brief visit to that country on his way back to England from South Africa. His impressions, given in the Arabic programme of the B.B.C., contained the following passages:

"Everywhere I found the same spirit of courtesy and friendliness which made the Sudan a place of such happy memories to all my British colleagues. The Government machine which we had had a hand in creating, and of which we were so proud, is now in the control of men determined to carry on the high traditions and standards which we tried to set."

"I found among all ranks of the Sudan Government service today a passionate enthusiasm, real devotion to the public good, and a determination that the Sudan should play a worthy part in an independent State. The ambitious schemes of economic development can be met so long as good cotton crops and high cotton prices continue."

"Behind that encouraging bustle and progress in day-to-day affairs, however, two great unsolved problems, the division of the Nile waters and the future administration of the Southern provinces."

Mr. Baddin's visit to Khartoum found the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Interior in Cairo endeavoring to find some answer to the first problem which the country could accept. In the Sudan, he found an anxiety over the life of the proposed new Nile dam and a feeling of resentment that the dammer's career stages at any rate, the purely financial question of raising the funds for a project had been allowed to obscure the rights of the Sudanese people to a fair share of the waters of the river."

The world at large, which is watching with interest and anticipation the emergence of the Sudan as an Independent State, will judge of the success of this great enterprise not so much by the efficiency of the Sudan's administration or the stability of its finances as by its own treatment of the religious and racial minorities within its frontiers. It is and a solution to this thorny problem will require courage and statesmanship of a high order."

"That you should be a spirit of tolerance and good will should find a way of uniting the two civilisations, the newly emerging peoples of this great country is the urgent wish of all your many friends in this country, and especially of those of us who are bound to you by long years of friendship and service to the Sudan."

### Spectacular Animals

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL PARKS OF KENYA has written to the East African Professional Hunters' Association saying that the following "spectacular animals" deserve special protection at present:

- (a) any rhinoceros in the vicinity of Ol Turkai having a horn over the apparent length of three feet (this would cover both "Gledys" and "Gerlie", whose horns are so unusual that they should be the object of a mistake);
- (b) any marked lion in the vicinity of the Nairobi National Park;
- (c) any rhinoceros in the vicinity of Marsabit Mountain carrying tusks, or particularly carrying one tusk, which appears to be over 100 lb. (this would include "Mobeke", whose appearance and reputation is now so well known that further description is considered unnecessary).

### Water Developments in Uganda

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT of the Uganda Department of Hydrological Survey before it becomes the Water Development Department deals with the calendar year 1955, during which it performed many valuable duties, including an estimate of the average flow from Lake Victoria over the period from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1946. The department's Water Buffalo tractor engaged to cope with swamps in which ordinary tractors would have been lost. The report is published by the Government Printer, Entebbe, at 4s.

**Last Birthday Fund Visitors**

**Rhodesians at Buckingham Palace**

THE QUEEN received in audience at Buckingham Palace a few days ago Mr. Colin Barrow and Mr. Barrie Gwyn, visitors from Southern Rhodesia under the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Funds. They were accompanied by Mrs. Walter Elliot, chairman of the London committee of the fund. At the Queen, wore the flame-ly brooch which was presented to her on her 21st birthday by the children of Southern Rhodesia.

As the barrow adds, Gwyn, who both come from the Salisbury area, are the only Rhodesian visitors under the auspices of the fund, and they also visited those who have been closely associated with the arrangements for these visits. They were the Hon. Mrs. Gwyn, Miss K. Gwyn, hospitality secretary of the Victoria Lodge, Mrs. Alan Pickell, of the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Golf Clubs, Hon. Mrs. Secretary of the fund, and Elizabeth Howat, of Salisbury.

After the luncheon and party were entertained to luncheon by Mr. Walter Elliot, M.H., and Mrs. Elliot.

The Birthday Fund, a gift of £10,000 from the people of Southern Rhodesia to the Queen on her 21st birthday, was financed exchange visits each year since 1947 of two young persons each from Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia.

**Fine Record**

Of 25 graduates who graduated B.A. or B.Sc., last year from Makerere College, Uganda, nine were old boys of the Alliance High School, Kisumu, Kenya (rather more than one in three); of 50 who passed the intermediate examinations 13 were ex-A.H.S. (rather more than one in four); and of 100 total student membership of 370 at Makerere 99 were previously at the A.H.S. (rather more than one in six).

**From Rhodesia to Zanzibar**

MR. P. H. HAMILTON BAYLY, who is about to take up an appointment as officer in charge of the Prisons Administration of Zanzibar, went to Kenya in 1929 as a pupil farmer, and after a spell as a farm manager joined the Kenya Prison Service in 1937. Four years later he was transferred to the Prison Service of the United Kingdom, and in 1939 went to Sierra Leone as superintendent in charge of prisons. On the outbreak of war he was also appointed commandant of the internment camps for enemy aliens. He went to Northern Rhodesia in 1945 as Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, became Commissioner in Nyasaland two years later, and served there until he was seconded to the Federal Government in August, 1955, as Deputy Director of the Federal Prison Service. Having just retired on pension, he has opted for a vacancy in Zanzibar. Mrs. Hamilton Bayly will accompany him to East Africa, but their son, who is in the British South Africa Police, and their daughter, who is in business in Salisbury, will remain in Rhodesia.

**African Girl Student for U.S.A.**

MISS BERTHA AKIM, a Mnyakusa from the Rungwe district of Tanganyika, has been selected by the American Consul in Dar es Salaam and the Tanganyika Committee on Education in the United States to attend a year's course in child guidance at Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts. A team of girls at the college won 1,000 dollars in a television quiz and offered the money through the Institute of International Education in New York to a qualified African girl. A further sum has been awarded to Miss Akim by Mr. Bernard Van Leer, who makes annual grants to students from various countries. Miss Akim, who holds the diploma in education of Makerere College, will attend a six-weeks orientation course at Burlington College, Vermont, before the beginning of the academic year.

**Pakistan Cricket Visitors**

THE PAKISTANI CRICKET TEAM, including Messrs. A. H. Kardar (captain), Fazal Mahmood, Hanif Mohammad, Inna Ahmad, Ahim-ud-Din, and Waqar Hassan, all Test cricketers, will tour East Africa in August and September. The provisional programme is: August 11-13, v. a Bagmati combined XI; August 18-20, v. a Uganda combined XI; August 25-26, v. a Mombasa combined XI; August 29, v. a Tanga combined XI; September 1, v. a Tanganyika combined XI; September 5-6, v. a Zanzibar combined XI; September 8-10, v. a combined East African XI; September 17-20, East African schools XI; and September 15-16, v. a Kenya Muslim Sports Association XI.


**U.M.A. Centenary**

TWO NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICANS, the Rev. G. Muleger, from Luanshya, and Mr. L. Kombe, from St. Mary's College, Mazenza, will attend the centenary celebrations of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa which are to be held in this country from June next year to June, 1958. Nominated by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia to speak on behalf of the diocese, they will spend about three months here. The climax of the centenary celebrations will be a service of thanksgiving and dedication in Westminster Abbey.

**Arrived in London**

MR. N. R. BERTHAM, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. H. E. PHILLIPS, an Under Secretary in the Federal Treasury, have arrived in London from Salisbury for discussions.

**MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA**  
AND ZANZIBAR  
PREFER



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## Settlers for the Commonwealth

### News of the Migration Council

WE SHALL LOSE THE COMMONWEALTH if we fail to maintain a steady flow of Britons to the countries of immigration—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—and the Rhodesias, the Migration Council declares in a leaflet entitled "Strengthening The Commonwealth" it says *inter alia*:

"What no electric schemes, probably the largest in the world, will provide the Central African Federation with opportunities for industrial and agricultural expansion far beyond the dreams of Cecil Rhodes. How can this be developed fully without increased immigration of British stock and the provision of British capital and equipment?"

"In the present age of electronics can we not meet this challenge by establishing a Commonwealth University of Technology, equipped with every modern device, where men and women of all ages and creeds could complete the technical training begun in their home colleges?"

"The study of the Commonwealth is a fascinating subject requiring a good deal of thought we cannot just take for granted. Unfortunately its importance is not reflected in most school curricula, where it appears merely as an incidental part of the geography or history lesson."

"It is the considered view of many students of the problem, including the Migration Council, that the United Kingdom could sustain a net loss of 250,000 persons per annum distributed as follows:

Canada, 100,000; to Australia, 160,000; to New Zealand, 20,000; to South Africa, 15,000; to the Rhodesias, 15,000. Such a reduction would not diminish Great Britain's status, weaken materially her productive capacity, but, taken together with the present rate of natural increase, the Commonwealth countries of immigration, it would ensure the continuance of the British character and way of life which they so dearly desire."

"Two-thirds of the area of the Commonwealth are four-fifths of its population live on lands which have shores on the Indian Ocean."

"In Central and East Africa a far-reaching and courageous experiment is being made with regard to the creation of a multi-racial society. Even the most responsible Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are asking for more European immigration, especially British, to help them climb the ladder of advancement."

"In order to stimulate action on the part of the U.K. Government the Migration Council is presenting the following steps:

(1) Active co-operation with the Commonwealth countries in the fields of industrial development, finance, migration and new towns schemes;

(2) The setting up of an immigration department in the Commonwealth Relations Office;

(3) A U.K. Government loan for the provision of houses for British immigrants;

(4) A greater U.K. contribution towards assisted passage schemes;

(5) An annual net immigration of 200,000, comprising a true cross-section of the population of the U.K."

"An old proverb states: 'If you plan for one year you plant corn, if you plan for 20 years you plant trees, if you plan for 100 years you plant people.' In a planned migration policy is the whole future of the British Commonwealth."

## Tanganyika Immigration

ONLY ONE OF THE 37 APPEALS against decisions of the Immigration Control Board of Tanganyika last year was allowed. Eighty-eight were still pending on December 31. Immigration permits and passes issued numbered 11,467 against 987 in the previous year, entry permits at 1,960 compared with 836 in 1954. The main occupational groups were Government and East Africa High Commission, 562; employment other than temporary, 686; permanent residents of other E.A. territories, 332; missionaries, 273. These figures are given in the annual report of the Immigration and Passport Department of Tanganyika Government, Printer, Dar es Salaam.

## Anti-Malaria Spray

TWO OFFICIALS of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Dr. Sinclair Loutit, of the World Health Organization, and Mr. N. B. St. Hewitt, regional medical adviser, have visited the Turbot-Kipkaren area in the Uasin Gishu district of Kenya to examine a local malaria control scheme for the systematic spraying of all African huts on European farms with dichlorin, a residual insecticide. Dr. C. S. Pitts told the visitors that the treatment had been applied last year and this, and that the number of positive blood slides taken at Eldoret hospital had fallen in one year from 1,700 to 386, while at Kitale hospital, which serves a bare area outside the control scheme, there had been an increase. Mr. G. G. Postlethwaite, district health inspector in charge of the operation, said that the process was welcomed by Africans, as they found the drug killed not only mosquitoes but also other insects and disease-carrying vermin. Four teams, each of three Africans, sprayed 4,600 huts in seven weeks. Farmers pay 1s. for each hut sprayed.

## Time-Table for Erosion

M. GEORGES TERNOW, of the Museum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, has written in *Trees and Soil*: "The time required for 10 centimetres surface covering of the earth to disappear by erosion caused by trickling water is: 174,000 years if the earth remains covered by forest; 29,000 years if the earth remains covered by meadows; 100 years if the earth is cultivated in the usual way; 17 years if the earth lies fallow; and 16 years if the ground is continually planted with maize."

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—John G. Travolta

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**Parliament**

**Ethiopia Still Breaking the Treaty**

**Coercion of British Subjects**

THE HON. J. D. HARRIS (L.S.B.) said in the House of Commons on July 21, 1966, that the British Government was still in a difficult position with regard to Ethiopia.

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**Attacks on Kenya in Britain**

MR. E. A. GRIFFITHS, the Attorney General for the Home Department, said in the House of Commons last week that the British Government were only too glad to help the people of Kenya with any stick that was available. He said that the British Government were only too glad to help the people of Kenya with any stick that was available.

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**Call for Co-operation**

MAY NORTHERN Rhodesia continues to be a happy and prosperous land. Men and women will do much to achieve this end, but we must also have good relations between families, good relations between people, and above all we must have good relations between all of us. It will be a happy land, only if there is co-operation and it is greater than mere co-operation, but a co-operation destroyed by thoughtless ranting or vicious spite or statements. Impress this upon the people you represent, impress it upon them now and afterwards. Let us live in this country together, and we must all work together for the good of Northern Rhodesia. A. J. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the African Representative Council.

Mr. Williams, who is now Minister of Commerce and Industries in Kenya, has offices in London.

**Colonial Labour Conference**

The Colonial Labour Conference, an inter-territorial conference organized by the Colonial Office, met from July 9 to July 20 in St. Paul's Church, Oxford.

The conference was attended by 200 officials from 15 Labour Ministries and 100 officials from 15 Colonial Administrations and of the Colonial Office. The conference was organized by the Colonial Office as a series of discussions on various aspects of labour conditions and problems in the territories. The conference was held in Oxford, England, from July 9 to July 20, 1966.

The recommendations of the conference, with any observations which the Secretary of State for the Colonies may wish to make, will be communicated to Colonial Governments for their consideration. The conclusions of the conference are not decisions.

Among the subjects discussed were problems of wages policy, wage regulation machinery, matters affecting the conduct of industrial relations, including conciliation, inquiries and arbitration, relations affecting disputes in essential industries and the problems affecting labour administration as between central and territorial governments in Federal territories. Measures for assisting the growth and development of democratic trade unions in the territories were considered.

The conference emphasized the need for greater guidance and assistance from the officials of the British Trade Commission working in the various areas concerned.

The Colonial Office has frequently arranged technical conferences of officials, this was the first occasion on which such a conference had been followed by a conference of Ministers. The experiment was warmly welcomed by Ministers and officials alike, and hopes were expressed that a further conference of the same kind could be arranged in two or three years.



The Offices of the Government's East African Headquarters at Mombasa have branches in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Buloba, Mchanga, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza. Importers of all classes of merchandise, building materials, hardware, gunnies, piece goods, wines and spirits, etc. Steamship Agents.

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*When the flute is heard in Zanzibar  
all Africa East of the Lakes will dance*

It is not an exaggeration to say that Zanzibar's position in East Africa has made it a centre for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—and busied as they were, varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari sultans. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which countries the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the bank.

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A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.

Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.

### SOLE PROPRIETORS

A. B. C. Foods, Nakuru, Brewer Millers

### ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

#### INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

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Levland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

Concrete Constructions (Uganda) Ltd.

Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.

The Uganda Grain Milling Co. Ltd.

Fresh Foods Ltd.

Cashew Nuts and Oil

Paints

Cement

Pre-cast Concrete

Mvule and Mninga Timber

Flour Millers

Uganda Cold Storage

#### INTERESTED AS AGENTS

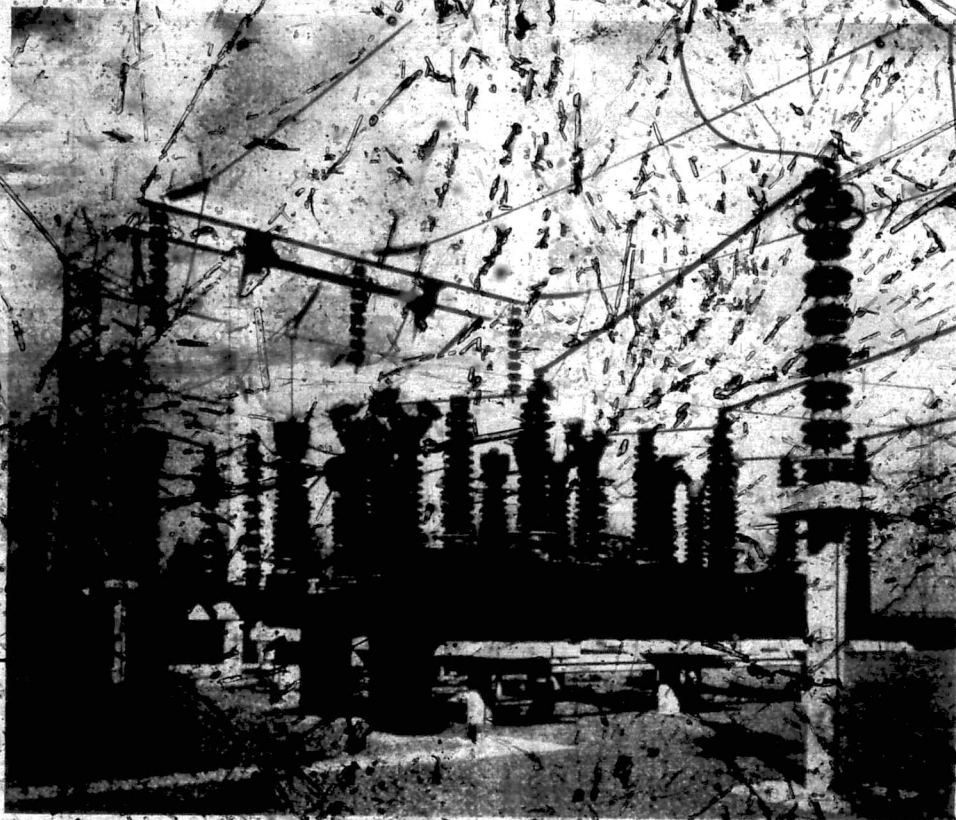
The Kenya Tanning Extract Co. Ltd.

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Tea and Punic





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### Uganda Oilmillers Association

#### Mr. J. N. Mehta's Statement

MR. J. N. MEHTA, president of the Uganda Oilmillers Association, said at the annual meeting:

The oilmilling industry has passed through a critical year on account of uneconomical production having been paid for cottonseed at the firm instance by a sharp decline in the price of cake. Almost all mills which operated were faced with heavy financial losses, and a number of units have remained closed.

Representations were made to the Government to prohibit the export of seeds until local needs were met, but these were turned down. While in other countries measures are taken to preserve raw materials to meet the needs of local industries first, in Uganda the policy of remission of export tax to the exporters by the Marketing Board facilitates a flow of seeds outside the country with resultant starvation of the industry. While a lot is being said about the need to develop the country economically, it is when it is invited to give support for the Government in this direction.

It is a pity that the Government should be unable to regulate our representatives to the Government in the matter of control over the crushing capacity in the protectorate, here again we received a disappointing reply. The availability of seeds is far below the requirements of the existing crushing capacity, and if it would be against the principle of sound economy to allow the growth of further indiscriminate units, which in present circumstances would be a liability to themselves, the existing industry, and the country.

I have heard a lot about organizing the industry in order to eliminate cut-throat competition and put the industry in a better position. Any such scheme should be on a long-term basis. There is nothing to prevent the entry of newcomers into the industry, disrupting the whole organization. Government assistance is therefore necessary to make such organization practicable and successful. I consider that it should take the form of a suitable representative licensing board, which, whose permission no new units could be erected.

### Kenya Co-operative Creameries Report

SALIES OF produce by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. for the year ended February 29, all showed increases on those of the previous year. Net revenue from Butter was £1,590,859 (£1,501,938), cheese £134,816 (£106,734), buttermilk cream etc. £18,209 (£15,486), milk £88,764 (£82,788), milk for manufacture £101,508 (£99,826), cheese £104,735 (£80,097) and milk by-products £6818 (£2,388).

Butter production totaled 9,375,130 lb. (8,238,619) and the output for first grade was 32,173,433.48 cents of a shilling per lb. Costs of manufacture were 59.03 (59.34) cents. Whole milk supplied reached a total of 8,168,550 (7,281,824) gallons, of which 6,212,903 (6,666,954) gallons were sold as whole milk. Membership increased from 2,158 to 2,245 during the year.

The directors are Messrs: D. H. M. Dembster (chairman), W. H. White (vice-chairman), J. Byng-Hall (managing director), J. Mills, D. A. Grafton, J. K. Jansen, K. D. Parker, G. Wade, R. O. B. Wilson, C. N. E. Fernandes, and C. de la Haye. Mr. W. D. Draper is general manager, and Mr. S. N. Matha is secretary.

### East African Power and Lighting Co.

EAST AFRICA POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD. have declared a final dividend of 7% for the year 1955. Gross profit after allowing £175,000 for interest on debenture stock and £27,200 for depreciation of fixed assets, was £63,595 compared with £26,957 in the previous year. Income tax required was £204,544.39, and the carry forward is £11,505. Mr. G. S. Sprot has resigned from the board after 25 years' services, and Mr. T. M. G. Jones, who joined the board in 1935, has also resigned, both for health reasons. Mr. Alan Stewart has been appointed a Director of the company.

At last year's auctions at London 10,923 packages African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 9.45d. per lb., compared with 13,442 packages averaging 2s. 11.1d. in the previous year. Total sales this year to date amount to 200,252 packages averaging 3s. 1.17d., against 98,899 packages averaging 2s. 6.08d. in the corresponding period of the previous year. The highest price paid last week was 4s. 1.1d. for a consignment from Kenya.

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VANGANTIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
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UNDERSTAKINGS:	2	4	11
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	15,000
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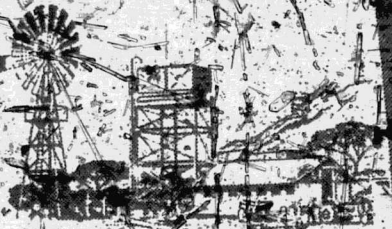
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## Profitable Cotton Experiments

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONVINCING AFRICAN cotton growers of the possibilities of improvement in yields by adopting methods advocated by the experimental stations is stressed in the progress report from the Lake Province, Tanganyika, published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation for the season 1954-55. Almost any treatment, say Messrs. J. E. Peat and K. J. Brown, results in a profit. A simple demonstration at Ukaguru showed that cotton planted at the beginning of December yielded 1,500 lb. of seed cotton per acre, whereas that planted towards the end of the month fell to 250 lb. From planting before mid-January the yield dropped to 600 lb., and in early February to 400 lb. per acre. "It is not unreasonable," the writers say, "to attribute the lower general level of provincial yields to the high proportion of late planted cotton—mostly planted in late January, through February, and even into March". Manurial and resting crop experiments showed returns of between 921 and 966 lb. per acre, compared with the control of 515 lb.

## Testing Agricultural Machinery

INDEPENDENT TESTS of agricultural machinery in East Africa are to be provided by the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, which initiated such tests in this country 15 years ago. Under a new Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, which is to run for three years in the first instance, work will be undertaken by a trained team of four technicians from the institute. For administrative purposes the team will be under the control of the Director of Agriculture in Kenya and will be based on Eldoret, though work will be undertaken in all three territories.

## Kenya Land Department

"THE ADVERSE EFFECT OF THE EMERGENCY appears to have largely disappeared", says the annual report of the Kenya Department of Lands for 1955. Although the total number of plots alienated in municipalities and townships fell from 642 in 1954 to 608 last year, stand premia collections rose from £53,376 to £97,980. A total of 7,805 acres of agricultural land was alienated on the advice of the Land Board. The report is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s.

## Veteran C.A.A. Viking Sold

R.M.A. ZAMBEZI, the veteran Vickers Viking of Central African Airways, has been sold after 10 years' service to the British charter firm Eagle Airlines. She was the first Viking ever to fly in Southern Africa. The Zambezi has flown 15,837 hours in East, Central, and South Africa, and in 1955 accumulated C.A.A.'s Zambezi coach-class service with London in four days. The corporation's fleet now consists of five Viscounts, nine Vikings, five Dakotas, and four Beavers.

## Of Commercial Concern

A £750,000 building project, which will provide motor show-rooms, shops, and offices and take five years to complete, has been approved by Nairobi City Council. The first stage, which may be completed in two years, will consist of two connecting eight-storey buildings for shops and a bank, and towers with 14 offices on each floor. Large new motor show-rooms will be a feature of the second stage in a building of 11 storeys. The third building will be similar to the first.

Rhodesia's new outlet to the sea at Lourenço Marques has cost South African ports about one-third of their previous import traffic for the Federation. In the first quarter of this year Rhodesian imports through Port Elizabeth were only 12,764 tons, compared with 21,449 in the first three months of last year, and imports for Rhodesia through the four South African ports had dropped to 24,597 tons, against 36,328 tons.

Study of the management of dry areas occupied the biennial meeting of the Eastern Regional Committee of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, which was held this year in Bodoma. Visits were paid to Kondoa, Irangi and the ranch of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation at Kongwa, where there is now a herd of more than 6,000 zebu beef cattle.

The Typographical Union of Kenya, a trade union composed almost wholly of Africans, has signed an agreement with the Kenya Federation of Master Printers. It is the first agreement on a country-wide basis which has been negotiated between employee and employer unions without Government intervention.

Goods imported into Tanganyika can now be fumigated before being landed, since East African Railways and Harbours have agreed to allow the London Fumigation Co. (Africa), Ltd., to use lighters stationed at Dar es Salaam for the purpose. It is intended to prohibit any goods which need fumigation from being landed at any wharf until they have been treated.

Night shifts have been introduced in the construction of the cement factory of East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., at Ashi River, Kenya. It is expected to start production in the second half of next year at the rate of 100,000 to 120,000 tons of cement annually.

Wage fixing in Kenya and the rôle of workers' and employers' unions in collective bargaining is the subject of an article by Mr. J. F. Husband in a bulletin published by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

Ruo Estates, Ltd., produced 1,072,000 lb. of tea in the year ended June 30, compared with 1,457,670 lb. in the previous year. Sales to July 31 totalled 4,360,000 (1,334,000) lb. and the average net selling price was 2s. 8d. (2s. 8½d.).

The First Permanent Building Society has opened a branch in Mombasa and expects shortly to establish itself in Nakuru. The Nairobi office has already proved too small, and additional premises have had to be taken.

Parking meters have been introduced in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Payment is at the rate of 6d. an hour. Between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. no fee is charged.

Wattle exports from Kenya in 1955 were valued at £2260,853, rising from fourth to third place in the agricultural exports.

A motor service station operated entirely by Africans has been opened in the Mera district of Kenya.

Price control of rice in Kenya has been terminated.

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## Company Report

## Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## Importance of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Project

## African Advancement Proceeds Satisfactorily

## SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S STATEMENT

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED, will be held on August 15 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The following is the statement by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts.

The price of copper on the London Metal Exchange rose by over £100 per ton during the company's last financial year, to the peak figure of £100 in March, 1956, with an average of £170 for the year. Since then the fall in price has been even more marked and prices under £300 per ton were recorded.

## An Exceptional Year

I believe that there is reason to hope that such wide fluctuations in price will recur and that the market will settle down at a level which will satisfy consumers and also provide a fair margin of profit to producers. We cannot reasonably base our expectations on a return to the peak prices reached in the first months of 1956. In the circumstances, the year under review must be regarded as exceptional but, from our company's point of view, the high profits were most propitious in that we were able to recommend dividends totalling 15s. net after providing £3,000,000 for capital expenditure and transferring £3,500,000 to general reserve. We regard this reserve appropriation as desirable, in view of the commitments we have undertaken to assist the advancement with loans for the general development of the Federation, including in particular the Kariba project.

## Electricity Supplies

The importance to the Federation as a whole, and the copper mining companies, in particular, of the Kariba hydro-electric project cannot be over-emphasized, and I am therefore happy that the Federal Government has, with our help, been able to raise the large amount required to build the dam and equip the first phase of the power station there. Had there been any obstacle to proceeding with this undertaking, alternative means of providing the electrical power at considerable cost would have been the sole responsibility of the copper mining companies. Strict adherence to the programme of construction for Kariba clearly remains of the utmost importance.

Should there be any delay in the delivery of power from this source beyond the beginning of 1960, there will be a rapidly increasing shortage of power on the Copperbelt, and production of copper might have to be curtailed. It is on the strength of receiving power from Kariba early in 1960 that the new mines on the Copperbelt are being equipped and the mining programme of expansion is being planned.

## Congo Power

Meanwhile, progress made in connexion with the importation of power from the Belgian Congo has exceeded our expectations, and it is now confidently expected that supplies will be forthcoming from this source before the end of 1956, which is some years earlier than was originally planned. This achievement reflects great credit on both Union Miniere du Haut Katanga and Rhodesia Congo-Belgian Power Corporation.

Training of African employees to fill the 24 categories of jobs handed over by European employees in terms of the advancement agreement signed in September, 1955, has proceeded satisfactorily, and we contemplate that this first phase of advancement will be completed before the end of the present financial year, when about 185 Africans will have been appointed to positions in our property.

## The Great Race

We are convinced that we have made the correct decision in proceeding with the gradual advancement of our African employees, and we think the agreement reached is being implemented at a pace which meets the reasonable aspirations of the Africans and is at the same time compatible with the efficient conduct of operations. I sincerely trust that our European employees will have so far readily conceded the wisdom of this advancement policy, will continue to co-operate in carrying it out, and will not be over-hasty in judging the results. Similarly, I trust that those Africans who are placed in advanced jobs will readily accept their new responsibilities and demonstrate the same integrity and loyalty as we expect from our European employees.

## Need for African Education

Advancement inevitably creates demands for increasing amenities so that community life can keep pace with the progress being made, accordingly we are examining the requirements of the African community on the Copperbelt and have reached the conclusion that the Government should be given to improving African education, which we think is inadequate in present circumstances.

While naturally the major responsibility must rest on the Government, which we are confident is doing its best to keep pace with the rapidly expanding need, we are also of the opinion that the copper mining companies should accept a share of the responsibility for dealing with a situation which has largely been occasioned by the expansion of their operations. We are accordingly examining the main question to see in what way and to what extent we can help.

## Tribute to Staff

I should like to pay tribute to the general manager and his staff on the mine, who have rendered a valuable service in a particularly important year. Their co-operation in operations on the mine called for additional staff from other areas. Close attention has been given to development of the mine and the company's consulting engineers, the Corporation of South Africa, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, have been providing their services to us from their office in Salisbury. Their assistance is already proving beneficial not only in that the consulting engineers are now so much closer to the Copperbelt but also because of the advancement of their office staff in the capital of the Federation.

It was with regret that the board accepted the resignation of Mr. H. E. Adams, our general manager and secretary in 1954. He carries with him to Canada our thanks for his outstanding services to us and our best wishes in his new position. I am happy to welcome



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