

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Serengeti National Park: The Real Facts

insurance which is sometimes necessary to induce them to invest their capital. Several industries have been started which would have been set up or developed on a comparable scale but for the existence of this restriction. The principal textile industry which is about to begin production in Uganda is an example. In fact the Industrial Councils have exercised its functions not so much to encourage industrial development.

The number of industries to which the legislation has been applied is very limited. There are adequate safeguards to ensure that not only is it necessary for the Industrial Councils to recommend to the Governments that a particular type of manufacture should be scheduled, but a resolution must also be carried in the Legislative Council of each territory before the item can be added to the schedule applicable to that territory. Although the number of scheduled manufactures has increased slightly since the position was considered by the Royal Commission, it is still very limited, and the Councils at present only recommend to the Governments that three items for which no licenses were current should be deleted from the schedules.

**Industrial Property**

The present law provides for the issue of patents for a five year term but may be renewed and that the effect of the issue of a patent is that of a monopoly. The Government has no power to correct a patent which has been granted without any valid claim although the Government may, in certain circumstances, apply for a patent on behalf of a person who has not applied for one. The Government has also power to grant a separate patent and to maintain it in force.

The mismanagement of the Industrial Councils under the special provisions of the Ordinance has led to the issue of licenses or any license may apply to the Industrial Council for a license or any license for a factory for sale any certificate which covered the whole of the plant shall be granted for a period of not more than five years, but the Government may, in any case, revoke this declaration if made. Only the Government has power to cancel by the Council, and this is a power which is not to be exercised.

The High Commission warmly welcomes the emphasis which the Royal Commission places on the provision of modern and economic means of transport as a first essential in the development of the territories. It is not considered that the Administration of the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation as an arm of the Government would make it easier to raise money for the railway and harbour services or to improve the efficiency of their operation. The Corporation for this view is set out in detail in memorandum by the general manager.

If the establishment of a Colonial Transport Development Fund is possible, it would be most welcome as an additional source of finance. While this is a feasible or the best means of providing the additional finance which is needed, not for the High Commission to judge, but it is not in doubt that additional finance will be needed on a large scale to meet the cost of the present development programme and that planned for the coming year. It is not possible to judge at present a year of some £500,000 may be required for the next year or two years if the development programme is considered necessary to meet the expected growth of traffic and the growing needs of the territories to be developed.

The difficulties which are experienced in the London market are well known, while access to foreign markets, though possible, will no doubt also be limited. Some means therefore to enable additional loans to be raised at a reasonable rate of interest is clearly essential for the basic development of all ports and inland waterways. It is not seriously considered that the Government should be able to do this.

The requirements for capital finance described above allow only for the minimum necessary for the normal growth of traffic, based on the most probable current forecasts. There will undoubtedly be other railway and harbour developments which may well not be economically justified in terms of short-term returns, but which will be essential to the long-term development of the areas concerned if the provisions of the Royal Commission's report are to be carried out.

Where a long distance is involved and where rail transport may not exist and roads may be inadequate, air transport is increasingly essential, both for the carriage of passengers and of perishable or valuable freights. The steady expansion of the traffic carried by East African Airways since the start of the service in 1934 and the expansion of the service to other parts of the continent will require the expansion of the present aircraft fleet with the purchase and expansion of the present fleet with the resources of the Government. Airmail therefore a valuable source of funds for the development of air service which is essential for the development of the territories for transport.

The economic development of East Africa should be very much accelerated if modern postal and telecommunication services are not kept up to date with new equipment. There has in the past been a very small expenditure on the telephone service in particular, and since January 1934, rather more than £7m. has been spent on the Administration of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration, of which some £1m. was applied to telephones, there is still a very large demand for telephones and demand which will grow, and the Administration has plans which will involve during the next five years alone further overall capital expenditure of the order of £10m.

It is essential that this service should be extended, and the development of agricultural projects in new areas and the intensification of agricultural development may well demand even more rapid extension of telephones and telegraph facilities than in the past few years, and this will involve still further capital expenditure. For all these reasons, it is most important that the facilities required for these developments should be forthcoming.

The criticism that there is a tendency for research to be conducted in water-tight compartments and for valuable experience gained in one place to be realized through lack of dissemination, may perhaps have a place in a history of the development of research in East Africa, but today there is no longer any validity.

The High Commission agrees with the view of the East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council, formed at its inception in 27 September 1935 that, while there will always be room for improvement in the existing machinery for co-ordinating research, it is essential that it should be improved within the best means for close co-ordination and liaison in East Africa.

As the part one of the handbook on close co-ordination was prepared, it is essential that the development of research services in the territories should be co-ordinated in the appointment of senior research officers on each of the three territories and in the full co-operation of the three East African organizations, E.A.A.R.O., E.A.V.R.O. and E.A.F.R.O. This has been done; there are now chief research officers in all three Agricultural Departments, and the Veterinary Departments will have their chief veterinary research officers.

**Research Programmes**

Arrangements have been made to ensure that the territorial research programmes for each of these offices are responsible to their directors as co-ordinating officers. African research undertaken by E.A.A.R.O. and E.A.V.R.O. through a number of research co-ordinating committees in each scientific field, which are appointed by the Research Council with the High Commission as reference, one of which is "to co-ordinate the planning and execution of the research programmes of the inter-territorial and territorial research organizations, in order to ensure the maximum co-operation and to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort in research projects."

Under the procedure now laid down the chief research officers of the territories and the directors of E.A.A.R.O. and E.A.V.R.O. review the territorial and inter-territorial programmes in detail before these co-ordinating committees meet, and having consulted the territorial directors present an integrated picture covering the whole of East Africa for each of the co-ordinating committees, and later the Research Council itself to consider.

It has taken time to develop this machinery. The recruitment of staff at the right level has been a lengthy process. But the way is now clear for a maximum research effort to be made of natural resources among the African peoples within the limits of the financial resources available.

It is little surprising that the only reference to the tourist trade appears as a section dealing with game preservation. It is estimated that the tourist trade brought approximately £1,000,000 into East Africa in 1934, and this figure was not only a record, but a comparison with East Africa was not made. It would be a fair assumption that the tourist trade would be a valuable source of funds for the development of the territories, and that the Government should be able to do this.

The High Commission is of the opinion that the Government should be able to do this. It is not necessary to develop this machinery. The recruitment of staff at the right level has been a lengthy process. But the way is now clear for a maximum research effort to be made of natural resources among the African peoples within the limits of the financial resources available. It is little surprising that the only reference to the tourist trade appears as a section dealing with game preservation. It is estimated that the tourist trade brought approximately £1,000,000 into East Africa in 1934, and this figure was not only a record, but a comparison with East Africa was not made. It would be a fair assumption that the tourist trade would be a valuable source of funds for the development of the territories, and that the Government should be able to do this.

# Kenya Indians Researched by Kenya Union

## We Should Bury Our Fifty-Year Feud with the Europeans

AN ASTONISHING ADDRESS was delivered in Nairobi last Saturday by Mr. N. S. MONGA, O.C., president of the Kenya Indian Congress (formerly the East African Indian National Congress). He is the only man to have held that office in two successive years since the congress was formed in 1914. His denunciation of his own community could scarcely have been more scathing as will be seen from the following extracts from his original speech.

In the past we have committed many sins against the people of this small territory. We have been a constant source of trouble to the Government and we have made it our business to stir up the ill-feelings of the European community. We have been a thorn in the side of the African people with countless actions and we have tried to avenge our wrongs in the councils of the Government.

At times our behaviour in public—we are called "the white man's boy"—do devote our insignificance, we are called "non-indians" to distinguish us from our countrymen of yesterday who were dubbed "non-Muslims". We can be expected to take much interest in a personality whose name begins with a negative in every possible sphere of life.

### Need for Compromise

We are in a need of a forum which should be acceptable to all those who sit here and which would be capable of being developed into the basis of a study Kenya nation. We must make an effort to find and stabilize the maximum area of agreement and where we fail to agree, how best we can get along in spite of the differences. In all such matters there will be need for compromise. We may have to drop or postpone some of our long-held ideas. The supercilious intolerance and acrimony by co-operation must end and take its first preliminary steps.

Our fifty-year feud with the European community and our quarrels with the White Highlands community over the issue of separate and segregated education stand at the roots of our present disagreement in an otherwise not very important matter.

The first issue is the question of the franchise in case of an advisory council. It is a question on which the thin of precedent and tradition is of no opinion, experience, not sound, and pragmatic, not policy is the argument of the European. The Royal Commission has recognized that few long-standing objections to the development of the country should now be cleared away, and decide long we might find a bulldozer of appropriate size being brought into action to sweep away the suggestion of all reefs.

The second issue—continuation of communal electorates—is capable of compromise. A way can be found to have a common electoral roll which can be introduced on a basis to be run concurrently with the communal roll of the Indians in a double common electoral roll.

Our relationship with other communities and within our own has been hampered by our relentless religious and racial dogmas and, being unyielding and unaccommodating, we shall draw ourselves in the whirlpool of bitter currents, and the time influence we now wield in the councils of State would vanish beyond recall with the introduction of a common roll.

The third issue—the retention of separate schools for the European and the continuation of separate schools for the Indians and the Africans—should have been dealt with long ago.

Our present policy of having a common curriculum of studies in live from a mass of European and African

the which reservation. All of these have such a profound bearing on the upbringing and education of children that casting them together indiscriminately—even before we group-ups have succeeded in establishing a common denominator in our social and cultural life—is fraught with danger.

The blunt truth is that this demand springs from a peculiar type of snobbishness which afflicts many of our countrymen who would like to see their children go to schools which are predominantly European but would soon leave their time in the same schools without any alteration in their type of education, a time predominantly African.

### Common Schools

It is a pity that the Government have not the courage to bring the matter of common schools before the public. It is a pity that the Government have not the courage to bring the matter of common schools before the public. It is a pity that the Government have not the courage to bring the matter of common schools before the public.

Meantime it is much better that students of all races march toward a common starting line along their own roads, and having reached there jointly, embark on their journey through the materials of the secular and higher education. Another contentious matter which has been given undue prominence is the procedure of trials by jury on criminal cases. The expression of opinion in England by a highly placed judicial authority who has the undoubted experience of having been on the bench of the judiciary in this country for about 40 years, expressed entirely I suspect through his good heartedness, was culminated in a notice of motion in the House of Commons wherein a Labour member, possibly in a not taken belief that he is doing good in Kenya, has pointed out trials by jury as an example of equality before the law of Africans and Europeans.

The Indian community has also resented this preference for treatment to Europeans and has asked for the removal of what they consider, in my opinion quite mistakenly, as forms of discrimination. The reason seems to be that in some cases it has been felt that a European jury has shown bias towards the appeal accused persons. In some occasions judges have been very comfortable over the issue. But the idea which an ordinary Asian and African has in the mind is that when a European offender is brought to court by a European jury, there should be no reason why he should not have the "privilege" of being acquitted by his own jury.

It would be impossible to find a more impotent motive for the acquisition of equality. The more learned would like us to believe that they do so because they think it is warranted as a matter of principle. Principles are rarely absolute. Usually there are salutary expressions of conflicting interests and are often invoked to cover up weakness of logical

### Asian and African Juries

It is a pity that the Government have not the courage to bring the matter of common schools before the public. It is a pity that the Government have not the courage to bring the matter of common schools before the public. It is a pity that the Government have not the courage to bring the matter of common schools before the public.

To prevent the right of trial by jury to Asians would be tantamount to sealing the scales from the unsuspecting blindfolded figure of justice and using the pans for weighing verdicts against and wars. We should be careful that our right of protection by a neutral court is not impaired. We should be spared the baneful beneficence of our members of Parliament.

There might be some sense in asking for the abolition of the jury system altogether since there is not a large enough population here from which to draw impartial panels for the purpose of the cases which involve members of different races. But to ask for trial by jury for all and to insist that we are equally good in that respect as the Europeans is a perverted canon.

Turning to the Mau Mau rebellion, the speaker said that European settlers did not desert their farms, but that the primitive people, instead of equal discrimination, who could turn traitorous at any moment, took to their horns and using the best proof of love for their country. If it had

once they migrate and abandoned their farms, all the Queen's  
... and all the Queen's men could not have saved us from  
... they stood firm, and by their example inspired  
... to emulate them. These men flattered badly  
... untrained as barneys and keeping tenderous with  
... death

If we boast that we have amongst us a few heads equal  
... to any in England, be sure that those heads will be seen  
... the crowd even though that crowd is constituted only

But how many such heads have we?  
... Popularity sounds grand, but its mercantile sensitiveness  
... makes it unmerciful. If we must have a higher price, let us  
... deserve it not by camouring but smooth and steadfast climb-  
... Even if we bring forth idealism in support of equality,  
... idealism has been adulterated with selfishness. It is not  
... much as treating fictitious equality when there is a real  
... difference.

... flattered ourselves by claiming that we have  
... supplied African aspirations. Today there are undergrads in  
... Africa goad by the name of 'nationalism, Africanism, or  
... tribalism.' Good luck to any African tribe which is sociologi-  
... cally evolving itself into a nation; but to aid and assist those  
... who are trying to reduce the British Empire to a handful as  
... the Africans are to count our noses.

... ready for us of all peoples in the British West of Kenya lies  
... of an As's luck.

We accepted the Lyttelton Plan and participated in  
... One of the 'broad objectives' of the new multi-racial  
... constitutional set-up was to promote racial harmony and friendly  
... and to develop opportunities for all, loyal, law-abiding  
... irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with  
... character and ability.

The European political party which towed the line at the  
... benefit of the high personage, whose name the plan bears, at  
... the first sign of a rough sea, changed its course and has ever  
... since been sailing under a flag of convenience.

**Not Based on Sincerity of Purpose**

It has become abundantly clear already that the extension of  
... even the most anemic portion of ministerial responsibility to  
... the Asians was by no means based on sincerity of purpose  
... so far as the unreserved acceptance of the total equality of  
... rights and of one quality for all races was concerned, but  
... was dictated prudently, with deep mental reservations and  
... only as the result of the heavy strains and stresses imposed by  
... the emergency and by a conventional method  
... employed by a determined Secretary of State.

We have since witnessed the spectacle of the leader of the  
... non-official Europeans repeatedly assuring his people that he is  
... firmly resolved to keep the Asian in his place, that the share  
... the Asian now has in the Government is the maximum which  
... will ever be permitted by him, that the immigration of Asians  
... will be halted and that communal riots and schools will  
... continue.

The Federal Independence Party, which then was merely  
... a nuisance and now is a menace, has never concealed its  
... disapprobation of the Indian being given a place on the  
... Council of Ministers. Its leader has adopted the code of  
... conduct of Stephen Leacock's 'Corduroy Road' who found him-  
... self on a horse and rode madly on in all directions.

... hesitate to say that the Asian's racial  
... of ministerial and under-secretaryships is a contrast to his  
... own professions of a proper recognition of merit and  
... The Lyttelton Plan has gone rotten before it is ripe.

A few new faces have become visible in the  
... European political firmament. The last one has  
... bravely and solemnly proclaimed  
... Kenya's problems as demonstrated  
... have unnecessarily succumbed to the extra-  
... ordinary Minister without Portfolio  
... When merit and ability are the only criteria  
... beyond necessity for this unwarranted  
... manual wounds.

The persons issuing this manifesto of non-racial  
... are men of honour and integrity. I have no  
... doubt that they mean to work towards the attainment of  
... declared noble object. The task to him who can handle  
... To keep places for men simply because they lend their  
... particular colour to them is against all that we have  
... pleading. The whole set-up is bound to minimize  
... political expediency.

Merit has a way of asserting itself once you acknowledge  
... it as the sole basis of judgement. There is justification  
... further optimism in the reflection that the number of our  
... European friends who do not  
... to the East, who do not  
... while they themselves  
... those of their people  
... and a broad probability  
... against the tide. No one  
... their own best interests.

The number of such anti-racialist, white people  
... steadily growing. We are convinced of their determination to  
... abrogate racism completely. There are genuine, happy  
... Progressives. Europeans should ensure that a few mis-  
... and/or short sighted people do not succeed in converting  
... this shining bliss into abyssal darkness.

We have thank, merit and ability something more than  
... mere slogans. A severe duty is put on us that we should  
... our merit and ability if we wish to have an appropriate  
... share in the Government. These attributes cannot be  
... subject to such an us simply because we claim to belong to  
... civilization extending back before the times of Buddha. Merit  
... and ability should be exhibited and exhibited to the extent  
... that others recognize it.

In a plural society, apart from the study of general sub-  
... ject, education includes people into other religions, social  
... habits of our neighbours, proper behaviour to public and  
... and how to do things which make us unbecomable. We  
... should respect the good points of others and not the  
... bad ones if, of course, whatever else we might or might not  
... do, we must be out of their sufficient knowledge of the  
... English language.

**Immigration**

The tendency has been increasing steadily to encourage the  
... immigration of potential Europeans, including those from  
... countries which are a part of the life which is already not  
... British. That tendency has been greatly reinforced by  
... claims the highest standards, unimpaired by politics, all  
... of the highest social and political standards, of which the  
... English people have had some, but not all, and narrow for  
... generations. It is a good record, after independence does  
... not show a single instance of deterioration from a firm on  
... important matter of outside interference. It is a good  
... to be cast aside in favour of a measure which is past and future  
... and the Asian Colonies. Some of the things we find difficult to  
... comprehend.

It is impossible to discuss the continuing and the  
... decision of the immigration laws, but a political motive  
... directed towards the settlement of Indian immigrants and  
... encouragement of European immigration, of ideological  
... The continuance of the Lyttelton Plan, or its abolition,  
... the creation of a whole series of provinces with varying and  
... balanced economies, or the retention with certain adjustments  
... of the existing central state, are ideas of the following  
... (1) the maintenance of the status quo, (2) the  
... the best of all possible worlds, or (3) the  
... political aims to be achieved by the African and by the Asian  
... to be secured and (4) the maintenance of the political  
... life of the country.

The Capricious Social Contract between  
... races has been that sharp, and may differ  
... detail, but its fundamentals it points out the only path which  
... will lead us to the maximum well of the maximum of people.

**Way of Sanity**

If a society accepts a common roll of selective basis  
... in Kenya the Europeans have developed a pathological aver-  
... sion to the very thought of the common roll. They talk of  
... 'the way of sanity' and 'the way of sanity' when they  
... local and national first of all the demands of  
... the community. The way of sanity is to make  
... the maximum use of all the human resources and new  
... resources, and to work as clear away those

... spirit, physical, economic  
... We are an abandoned  
... heterogeneous group of peo-  
... Abandoned are  
... affection to her fore-  
... her nature  
... that spot on

... has declared herself  
... exists in Kenya  
... local and national  
... 'the way of sanity' is  
... 'the way of sanity' is  
... the word which is the  
... African student in India - the African nationalists  
... the realization of the just aspirations of the sons of the

... that the local European community  
... putting into the hands of the African people ideas  
... colour has commoned and reserved in the hands, with motives  
... not very honourable. It is their settlement here. If there  
... any truth in such a charge, it is in the later  
... is conducive to prosperity.  
... millions of pounds of the  
... to be the right of  
... to take away the whole



"I hope I have read enough of the demands for an independent inquiry into the conduct of the administration."

"I have had a good deal of evidence of discrimination against non-Roman Catholics in the cases now brought up with total disregard for the numerous complaints of justice."

"A girl called Yokoro, aged 12, who attended a school at La Digue was flogged by her master, Mr. Emanuel Duru. The medical report describes in detail the evidence, the nature of a cane, and it is clear that the flogging was brutal. The police inspector for that district, Inspector Leblond, said that the girl's mother had suffered terribly. Inspector Ballon made no attempt to hide the evidence. However, Mr. Duru denied that he had beaten the girl. Nevertheless, there were at least five witnesses to the fact. The police officer informed the Director of Education, Mr. A. Sauzier, sent by Mr. A. Sauzier, the Acting Governor-General, that no prosecution was to take place."

**Lack of Confidence in the Chief Justice**

"I now turn to what is perhaps the most serious of all grievances, and that is, complete lack of confidence in the Chief Justice. I propose to refer to the petition on the Chief Justice himself, because Mr. Fletcher ruled that to do so would be out of order on the Consolidated Fund Bill. I regret that ruling, because I feel that, in fairness, to the Chief Justice, I should at some time have an opportunity to give precise chapter and verse, for what I have said at question time the other day."

MR. LENNOX BOYD: "I entirely agree with the hon. gentleman. I think that the exemplary, calm and dignified shown by the Chief Justice in not answering the charges, makes it all the more important that I should be able on an appropriate occasion to deal with them in this House, but I cannot do so in any detail unless a substantive motion is tabled by the Opposition."

MR. FLETCHER: "I am in order in commenting on the grave dereliction of duty on the part of the Colonial Secretary in ignoring the petition sent to him in October, 1954, for the removal of the Chief Justice. Our complaint against the Colonial Office is that it has quite unwarrantably ignored a responsible petition sent to the Colonial Secretary through the Governor in October, 1954. It reads—"

"We present this petition with the backing of Mr. M. D. Lyon, barrister-at-law, who has not returned for yet a third tour as Chief Justice to this Colony. We believe his return to be imminent. We submit first, that three tours of Chief Justice of this tiny small island is more than any man can carry out with that absolute independence and strict impartiality which the office necessarily demands."

"But it is commonly said that Mr. Lyon must remain here till he is superannuated several years hence, for the simple reason that no other Colony will accept him in any circumstances or in any office. We can hardly believe that responsible authority would adopt so tolerant, indeed so supine, an attitude in such a matter to the detriment of the Colony and the British name."

"(2) The public and frequent drunkenness of Mr. Lyon in this small place is now a byword and a scandal, and we consider that this failing alone renders him unfit for his high office. We have reason to believe that his drunken conduct has more than once been reported to Your Excellency, a sorry local jest relates how that the wise, observing his approach of an evening, take hasty steps to conceal all but a very little of their liquor."

"That he constantly drives his car under the influence of alcohol is notorious, but the police dare not interfere; they are allowed him to drive his car without real lights or a rear number plate, and indeed, throughout April of this year, when he went on leave, without even a motor tax licence."

"(3) We have no access to records, but we believe that all his orders, taken in appeal to the High Court of Mauritius, every one has either been reversed or so greatly modified as to be tantamount to reversal. These facts can be officially verified, and it would be interesting to know what opinion the High Court of Mauritius entertains of Mr. Lyon as a judicial officer. We have studiously refrained in this petition from citing any private complaint against Mr. Lyon in this context."

"The petition was signed by a large number of leading citizens. It was accompanied by a confidential document signed by Mr. Douglas Bailey and Sir Michael Nethevale, F.R.S., C.I.E., D.S.O., the only other judicial officers in the island. In their accompanying note they say, 'We have refused to sign this petition only because one of us is a Justice of the Peace and the other is a petty subsidiary magistrate. In these circumstances apart, we both would have signed the petition freely without hesitation, for we sympathize with and approve of it.'"

**Answer to Petition**

"The very honourable leader, in having the honour to refer to this office letter advising you that the petition sent by you and various other signatories concerning the Chief Justice, Mr. M. D. Lyon, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, I am directed to inform you that the petition has been given the most careful consideration by the Secretary of State, but that he is unable to accede to the request therein."

"Given the peculiarly difficult social, economic, climatic, and perhaps even historic conditions in the Seychelles, I should have thought that Mr. Lyon was one part of the Colonial Empire where justice should be above suspicion, it would be hard to see. Yet the Colonial Secretary, with knowledge of this, to spread public opinion, defies that opinion. Why? First, due to the Colonial Secretary's innate inability to have regard to the best interests of any of the Colonies for the administration of which he is responsible."

MR. GIBBONS: "No, Mr. Secretary, I think the Colonial Secretary may well tell us that he found it difficult to move Mr. Lyon, because no other Colony would have him. If that was so, he should have pensioned him off or given him some *pro rata* pension. Colonial Regulations play precisely upon the Colonial Office an obligation for dealing with cases of this kind."

"Colonial Judges are in quite a different category from judges of the High Court here, who are protected by the Act of Settlement. They are removable only on a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament. Colonial Judges have no such protection; they are subject to removal for incompetence or corruption on any other offence."

"Colonial Regulations 62, 68 and 69 lay down a precise code of procedure whereby the Colonial Secretary can act in complete fairness to the Chief Justice. Appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council. The Colonial Secretary knows what he ought to have done. He ought not to be forced by the painful duty of ventilating these matters in this House to take a step which he ought to have taken months ago."

"There is an overwhelming case for an independent review of the whole administration of the Seychelles, and the Colonial Secretary, instead of grasping the fault in not acceding to the petition for the removal of Mr. Lyon—"

**Never Visited by Colonial Secretary**

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "The Secretary of State has never been in the Seychelles. Hon. members should go out to these small, forgotten, neglected Colonies. The Secretary of State would be glad to listen to the damning indictment of my hon. friend, and if he cannot send out a judicial commission, send out at least two Privy Counsellors, one from each side of the House."

"We need not dwell too much on the question of colour and parties in places of that size and in that sort of climate there is a good deal of that amongst officials."

"We on this side of the House are not political scavengers. I hope I am not regarded as a politician, much rather, I say what I say only because we have a paramount duty to consider the interests of the people of the Colony."

"I was talking a few days ago to a lady who knows the Seychelles very well indeed. We took over the Seychelles at the end of the Napoleonic wars. There is a French-speaking society, there are difficulties about religion, and there are other factors. At least 70% of the people have syphilis and gonorrhoea. There are social and economic problems. That lady's solution was 'Give it back to the French for a pound of meat.' That was a little cynical, as was the suggestion made a few minutes ago by one of my hon. friends that we should make Archbishop Makarios the Governor of the Colony."

"However, as to food, I thought in the idea that if we want a clean *beige* we should send out a new Governor, not a career civil servant, but perhaps a member of this House or of another place for a term of office to clean the place up."

"The Secretary of State ought to have another Minister to help him, for he is overwhelmed with work. There are 40 and more Colonies and 10 or a dozen major issues blowing up from Singapore and Malaya by Gambia. He and his department are being overwhelmed with work. He should not have debates like this, perhaps if the hon. gentleman had another Minister to help him in his work, he has far too much to do. If Scotland ever have five Ministers and the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office could have more than three for the enormous burden of work the hon. gentleman has to do, he may do it."

"Whether we speak of Mr. Lyon, Sir William Adde, the Governor, Mr. Boreford, or any of the other actors in this somewhat unseemly, somewhat foul-smelling drama, there is

(Continued on page 1772)

# Conditions in Kamiti Prison Camp, Kenya

Report by the East Africa Women's League

KAMITI PRISON CAMP has received much publicity in United Kingdom newspapers, this summer in consequence of the charges of maladministration by Miss Eileen Fletcher, who was on the staff of the camp for a few months.

The other side of the story is given in a bulletin now issued by the East Africa Women's League, for whom it was written by a member who serves on the Kenya Rehabilitation Committee. She states (in part):—

Kamiti Prison Camp was originally a prison farm, bought from a European farmer and built to accommodate 300 male African prisoners. The commandant and his wife lived in the old farmhouse, and even when I saw it in the worst days of early 1955 it seemed miraculously to have retained the appearance of a farm rather than a prison.

As the regular prisons became overcrowded with Mau Mau offenders of both sexes, Kamiti was chosen as the dumping ground for the enormous overflow. It had the necessary space, but nothing more. In 1953, when it had become primarily a women's prison and detention camp for some of the men-convicts still remaining there were some 300 women, but by the spring of 1955 these figures were more than doubled.

## Difficulties of Accommodation

The commandant, a charming and most able man, behaved valiantly with the obvious difficulties of accommodation and had to cope with a shortage of staff as well. There were no women officers or wardresses, but his wife took over the huge women's section and managed to obtain the services of 12 African women whom she trained as wardresses. She had no European assistance until early 1955, when one other woman prison officer was appointed, and the two of them dealt with some 1,500 Kikuyu women, convicts, and detainees, until their number was increased to three later on in that year.

There was no fault in the Prisons Department; the vast numbers of African men and women tainted with Mau Mau arrested during 1954 and early 1955 were overwhelmingly beyond resources; and the work of recruiting and training extra staff could not possibly have kept pace with them. Such wholesale arrests had become necessary for the protection of law-abiding Kikuyus. Most of the big 'sweeps' had taken place after the discovery of the outskirts of Nairobi of a Mau Mau 'court of justice' to which captured loyalists were brought and sentenced; hundreds of men after execution had been thrown into the river and were discovered later, horribly mutilated, and the whole place stank of rotting flesh. All these victims of Mau Mau, men and women, were Africans. Something had to be done quickly.

The women who poured into Kamiti during 1954 and 1955 as convicts or detainees varied from those who had taken only one or two Mau Mau baths, often under great pressure, and been forced to help the movement in one way or another, to the women prisoners, sometimes young girls taken in the forest and imprisoned on a capital charge. The most brutal of them were those who had formed a women's court in that terrible place by the river and had condemned innocent men and women of their own tribe to death, often carrying out the shooting themselves.

Later came the women taken up in Nairobi without a pass—again a mixed bag of hard-core Mau Mau and comparatively innocent offenders; and in all these various groups it was vitally necessary to sort the good from the bad. To do this there was only one European screening officer, a woman, with three teams of Kikuyu soldiers under her, each team including one African woman. She was appointed in October, 1954, and has been doing this work ever since. Now her European staff has been increased by two, and she has seven African screening teams.

When I first visited Kamiti early in 1955 the women were pouring in and the work of building was still going on. Some of the buildings were of mud—the traditional building material of nearly all African tribes—and were being built by

the women convicts, some digging and carrying the soil to the sites, others mixing it with water and shaping it into bricks, and yet others laying the bricks. The soil was carried in light shallow vessels.

## Allocation of Work

I saw no children working, though some of the workers might have been in their teens. When more staff became available all girls presumed under 18 were taken off such work in order to attend school, and they now have no duties other than cleaning their compounds. Many of the women were working on the land; others were on light duty, cleaning out their compounds. Now the building programme is finished, they all work on the land, except for those on light duty. There were some stone buildings, and for those the quarrying was done only by male convicts and the stone carted by lorry.

It was taken round by the commandant's wife, who took a personal pride in the cleanliness and orderliness of the women's camp and prison which she had maintained in spite of the enormous numbers pouring in. There were then over 1,000 and over 200 children brought in with their mothers. These were now happily playing in a rough shelter doing ditty as a creche, they now have two crèches, a nursery school, and a primary school, while better food than they had ever had in their lives was being prepared for them nearby. They ran out to greet us, smiling and trying to shake hands. It was this care for their children, she told me, that first induced many hard-core mothers to come before the screening team and denounce Mau Mau. She knew most of the women by name and treated them as individuals, and the children obviously had no fear of her. But not long after my visit her mother was brutally murdered by Mau Mau, yet she still carried on at Kamiti in exactly the same way.

In order to prevent victimization of the more innocent type of offender by the hard-core, the detainees were being sorted out as fast as possible into different compounds, each representing a rung on the ladder to freedom. The women were invited to come voluntarily before the screening teams and tell their story; some of the confessions were bogus but very many were genuine, and for the woman who had convinced the screener of her sincerity a new way of life was being opened.

## Religious Services

Religious services were arranged. Bible classes and sewing classes were going on as I walked through the compounds. Later there were literacy classes, talks on citizenship, child welfare and hygiene, such as the Kikuyu woman had come across all too seldom in the past. This work was being done by one woman rehabilitation officer and six African assistants.

The screening was not just a question of sorting out the women and leaving it at that. It was the beginning of all the rehabilitation. The motive behind it was to rid these people of Mau Mau and then fill the vacuum left in their souls. The first thing was to win their confidence, and this could never have been done if Kamiti's chief screening officer (at first the only screening officer) had not been a woman who had come to Kenya as a baby, who speaks Kikuyu fluently and has a deep knowledge and understanding of the Kikuyu people.

She instinctively knows the right way to handle them; she is able to use the correct form of address suitable for their various ages and seniority in the tribe, and the Kikuyus are very appreciative of such courtesies, which do much to inspire confidence and restore self-respect. The older women now return the compliment by addressing her as 'daughter of my mother', thus upgrading her into their own age-group, though she could very well be the age of their own daughters. Moreover, the Kikuyus have an entirely different attitude to Europeans, who have been horn or spent all their childhood in Kenya; they regard them in a certain sense as their own children, and they distinguish them sharply in their own minds from those who came as adults, however well these may speak the language.

Besides these assets, this screening officer, a settler's daughter, has much natural shrewdness and common sense. She is not easily duped by bogus confessions; she brings to her work kindness, good humour, and often a friendly joke of the kind that Africans love. When I asked her the other day to describe her work, she answered quite simply, 'I am trying to cure a disease.'

She has imbued her staff with the same attitude, and the African screeners are now so deeply impressed with the results that they appoint at Kamiti what would have given her wisdom and that her appointment at Kamiti was made because she will carry a revolver at her belt, by order from the Prisons Department, to protect her on her journey to and from the camp.

which involved travelling through one of the worst terrorist areas. She hated having to wear one when working in the camp, and as soon as permission was given towards the end of 1955 she put aside her revolver gladly. She had never had occasion to use it.

The underlying object behind all screening and rehabilitation work is to return women to their homes as useful members of their community, and to return them as soon as possible to their normal life outside the prison has been undergoing great changes, the people are now in villages and are being taught to work for the village and be responsible for its welfare. This is something wholly new, and part of the work at Kamiti is to prepare the women for these changes and give them a

sense of public service.

It is obvious that at Kamiti firmness and common sense combined with imagination and sympathy, have brought about a change of heart among sullen and unco-operative women, some of whom had been brutal murderers before they went in, to a degree which could hardly have been believed possible. Also friendly contact is kept with them after release; the screening officer has many grateful letters from those whom she calls "my old girls", and when visiting the villages nearby she is almost mobbed by a crowd of women all trying to shake her hand at once. They greatly appreciate all they have been taught at Kamiti, but they know who was largely responsible for the change in their own hearts.

## Labour Party's Attitude to Colonial Political Problems

### "Primary Duty to Lay Foundations of Full Democracy"

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN SCENE is overshadowed by the imposition of Federation in 1953. The constitution of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland remain the responsibility of the British Colonial Office; that of Southern Rhodesia is controlled by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. The Federal constitution was drafted in consultation between representatives of the three territories and the British Government, and actually came into force as the result of a British Act of Parliament.

In Northern Rhodesia the Legislative Council consists of eight official members, 12 members elected on a constituency basis (invariably European), four African member (nominated after consultation with African organizations), and two members (so far, European) appointed to represent African interests. The Executive Council now includes, besides its official members, three of the elected European members of the Legislative Council and one of the members representing African interests.

In Nyasaland the new constitution divides the Legislative Council into a majority of officials, plus six members elected by Europeans, Asians and Coloureds (of mixed racial descent), and five Africans who will continue to be nominated by the Governor. The elected members will also be represented on the Executive Councils, but no African is yet to be admitted.

#### Federal Assembly

Southern Rhodesia has a parliamentary system in which the franchise is open to men and women of all races, but on such high property and income qualifications that it is in fact almost entirely confined to European voters. They elect 30 Members of Parliament in single-member constituencies.

In the Federal Assembly of the new Federation there are 35 members. Twenty-six Europeans are elected in the three territories, at present by the same method as each territory uses to elect its own assemblies. Of the nine others, six are African, two each nominated from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the other two elected by the general electorate in Southern Rhodesia. The other three of the nine are Europeans with a special responsibility for African interests.

The main problem in Central Africa is to work out a reasonable balance in political representation between the experienced and politically vocal European settlers and the largely inexperienced Africans who form the vast majority of the population but have as yet little strength of organization. Settler interests have so far dominated the political scene: they achieved their greatest success when Federation was imposed.

The greatest danger is that future African political advance will be blocked. Very few white people in this

area are prepared to agree that Africans should ever have equal political rights with Europeans. Africans outnumber Europeans by about six million to 200,000. Whatever the ultimate pattern of Central African democracy, Africans must inevitably exercise a major influence in politics. At present the signs are that the European minority is determined to fight this prospect with all its strength.

In the three East African territories there are sharp contrasts in political practice. Kenya is the stronghold of the European settlers. Uganda is fast becoming an African State. Tanganyika is somewhere between these two extremes.

#### Kenya's Problems

The problems of the plural societies are found at their most acute and most significant in Kenya. The Africans number well over five million; there are about 150,000 Asians, 30,000 Europeans, and 25,000 Arabs. The European settlers have been dominant politically.

In the Legislative Council the principle of equality of representation between the Europeans in the one hand and all the non-Europeans on the other. Of the 28 non-official members 14 are European, 10 are African, and two Arab. The Europeans are all elected on a constituency basis, and the six Asians and one Arab are also elected. The Africans and the other Arab are nominated by the Governor after consultation with their local administrative bodies.

The Executive Council has been largely superseded as the principal agency of government by the Council of Ministers. Within this Council there are six non-official members appointed on the same principle of equality between Europeans and non-Europeans; thus three are European elected members from the Legislative Council, two are Asians, and one is an African.

This "multi-racial" structure has developed out of the increase in the influence and powers of non-official representatives in the Legislative and Executive Councils. This increase has been largely due to the continual pressure of the European settlers on the Colonial Government to give greater responsibility to their representatives as against the officials. Only since 1945, however, has it become recognized that both Africans and Asians have a right to exercise political responsibility. There still remain considerable elements among the Europeans who would like to follow the Southern Rhodesian model, maintaining and increasing their own political domination.

On the other hand, both Africans and Asians have been steadily pressing more and more strongly their claims to participation in Government. The result has been a continual political struggle between the different groups. The present constitution represents a compromise, provided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who still retains ultimate authority over the Kenya Government.

Recently proposals have been made for a method of securing the election of African members to the Legislative Council. Whatever may be the outcome of such proposals, for some time to come, racial considerations will continue to dominate Kenya politics. The Europeans are trying to hold on to their power. The Africans are challenging them and looking forward to a democratic society in which their numbers will secure for them greater power.

Meanwhile Colonial officials continue to hold the balance. The central questions in Kenya are: how much power is to be secured by the Africans and how far can politics there be divorced from purely racial considerations.

Europeans in Uganda are very few and are not politically ambitious, therefore the political advance of the Africans in the last few years has not been hindered by European obstruction in recent years. In the

*These further extracts are taken from "Labour's Colonial Policy: The Plural Society". The italics are as in the original document.*



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# PERSONALIA

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAPE TOWN has visited East Africa.

SIR EBBO PIRBHAI left London Airport last Friday for Nairobi.

SIR SLICK and LADY MARY ALEXANDER are on their way to Monte Carlo.

MR. V. M. NAZARALI, L.L.C., has been in London on a business visit of a few days.

MR. H. ROLF GARTNER left at the end of last week to revisit his estates in Nyasaland.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in London on leave.

SIR RUPERT DE LA BERE has resigned his directorship of Aberfoyle Plantations Ltd.

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY has resigned from the board of Cluana River Gold Dredging Ltd.

MR. J. W. D. MARCOTSON has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

MR. J. R. COBBY has succeeded MAJOR N. E. BROOKS as chairman of the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board.

MR. J. P. MURPHY, Q.C., since 1950 Attorney-General in Zanzibar, has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya.

SIR HARRY VAISEY and LADY ELEONORA VAISEY are making the voyage round Africa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

MR. RICHARD BROOKS, a film director, has arrived in Kenya to select locations for the filming of "Something of Value".

COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN, a former mayor of Bulawayo, and MRS. NEWMAN sailed in the BRAEMAR CASTLE last week.

MR. CURTIS C. STRONG has been gazetted United States Consul in Salisbury and DR. EGON RASTER as German Vice-Consul.

MR. R. CATLIN, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, said on arrival at London Airport on Monday: "The Mau Mau have been beaten."

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, who has made a very good recovery from a recent operation, will fly back to Tanganyika Territory next week.

SIR HENRY POTTER, British Resident in Zanzibar, who was knighted in the Birthday Honours, has received the accolade from the Queen.

MR. T. T. RUSSELL, formerly a puisne judge in Malaya, has been appointed a temporary judge of the High Court in the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. T. C. SPENSER-WILKINSON, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, and MRS. SPENSER-WILKINSON are outward-bound for Cape Town in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, lately joint managing director of the United Molasses Co., Ltd., has been appointed a director and chief executive of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd.

MR. PETER SMITHERS, M.P., has succeeded MR. AIREY NEAVE, M.P., as Parliamentary private secretary to MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MRS. RUTH SLOAN, publisher of *African News*, was due in Nairobi last Tuesday with a party of seven persons interested in social, economic, and political development.

MR. WILHELM GOERTZ, Austrian Minister in the Union of South Africa, will shortly visit East Africa. He will interview candidates for the post of honorary consul for Austria in Nairobi.

WING COMMANDER J. P. MOSS has arrived in London to succeed WING COMMANDER HOWARD HAWKINS as Air Adviser to the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, of Dar es Salaam, arrived in London a few days ago for a stay of about two months, having recently visited Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. LADY PHILLIPS had arrived earlier by sea.

MESSRS. E. A. JOHNSON and J. H. BUIEK have been appointed directors of Hogg Robinson & Capel-Cure (Reinsurance) Ltd., a subsidiary company of Hogg Robinson & Capel-Cure, Ltd., not of the parent company.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, a member of the London board of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., left London at the beginning of the week for another visit of about a month to Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

DR. EMORY ROSS, president of the Phelps Stokes Fund, is leading a study team to Africa, which is due in Nairobi on Saturday. Their programme, which will include talks with African, European, and Asian leaders, is being arranged by the Christian Council of Kenya.

Owing to the pressure of his duties as Parliamentary private secretary to the Minister of Transport, MR. BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., has resigned the deputy chairmanship of the Conservative Commonwealth Council. MAJOR PATRICK WALL is the new deputy chairman.

One journalist each from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and Mauritius is visiting the United Kingdom as a guest of the Colonial Office. They are the REV. L. MASAGAZI, MR. P. T. MZUNGU, MR. J. M. YINZA, MR. H. J. C. MLANGA, and MR. MARCEL CABON respectively.

DR. R. H. ROBINSON, lecturer in modern history at Cambridge University and lecturer to the Overseas Service courses on the Government of independent territories, is visiting East and Central Africa. He is due in Nairobi next Tuesday, in Entebbe on August 24, and in Lusaka on September 6.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MR. W. G. M. LUGRO, Director of Welfare in Northern Rhodesia; MESSRS. L. M. BOYD, Minister of Local Government, and R. D. R. RAGG, chairman of the Public Service Commission in Uganda; and MR. C. A. RICHARDS, Resident, Buganda.

## Land Units, Tanganyika

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO GRANT AGRICULTURAL RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY OVER FOUR UNITS OF LAND IN THE MBULU AREA OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA invites applications for Ninety-nine year Rights of Occupancy over four Units of land situate at Maswera in the District of Mbulu.

Sketch plans showing the location of the farms together with copies of the terms and conditions of the Rights of Occupancy and Forms of Questionnaire may be obtained from the East African Commission, Grand Buildings, Leinster Square, London, W.C.2 or the Land Officer, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, priced Shs. 5/-.

Applications must be accompanied by completed Questionnaires and must be forwarded so as to reach the Land Officer, Dar es Salaam, by the 13th September, 1956.

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## PROPERTIES

EAST SUSSEX. Every amenity for leave periods of residence. For furnished houses or properties of all descriptions for sale, coast or country areas, consult Parker & Co., Coodan Beach, Bexhill-on-Sea (Tel. Coodan 147).

The acting appointments of MESSRS. D. W. MALCOLM and F. V. BOSWELL as Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources and Commissioner of Police respectively have been gazetted in Tanganyika.

MR. C. W. GUILLERAUD, who arbitrated on wage questions in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry several years ago, has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food to the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, and by the Secretary of State for Scotland to the Agricultural Wages Board for Scotland.

THE REV. RAYMOND ARTHUR PHILLIPS, who left England a few days ago to take up the duties of curate of St. Michael's, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, was trained at King's College, London, and Warminster, ordained deacon in 1953 and priest in the following year, and has been curate in the parish of St. Augustine's with St. Phillip's, Stepney, London.

GENERAL FRANCISCO LOPES, President of the Portuguese Republic, MADAME LOPES, DAME VENTURA, Overseas Minister, and MADAME VENTURA left Lisbon by air last Friday to visit Mozambique, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa. Nearly a month will be spent in Mozambique, in the north of which the President served against the Germans in the 1914-18 war while a lieutenant.

CANDON H. A. M. COX, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, on Sunday celebrated the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Africa. Until 1917 he served in Kota-Kota, Nyasaland, but it was in Mzumba, where he stayed for 33 years, that he was best known. He was made C.B.E. in 1942. In 1930, he resigned the canonry of St. Barnabas in Likoma Cathedral, to which he had been appointed in 1929. He now resides on Likoma island.

MR. DAVID MORLEY-FLETCHER, who has been appointed secretary to the Lord Mayor of London, was for a time regional director of the Colonial Development Corporation in Central Africa and chairman of Chikanga Cement, Ltd. Before joining the corporation as assistant controller of planning in London, he had been connected with heavy industry in the North of England and with a financial house in the City of London. He was regional director in Nigeria before he was appointed to Rhodesia.

Mrs. R. MUNTON has been appointed to the board of The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., as technical director responsible for new construction and the maintenance of all ships of the group. He joined Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., nine years ago, and for the past three years has been chief superintendent engineer responsible for building and maintenance of the Clan fleet. Mr. Munton, a graduate of Durham University, is a member of the council of the Institute of Marine Engineers.

A scientific working party which is studying ticks and mites and the diseases they convey at the laboratories of the East African Veterinary Research Organization in Muguga, Kenya, includes Dr. H. HOODSTRAM (co-ordinator of the group), head of the Department of Medical Biology, United States Medical Research Unit No. 3, Cairo, and two colleagues from the unit, Mr. C. YOUNGER and Mr. M. N. KASBERG, Dr. E. KULZER, from Tubingen University, Germany; Dr. G. KOHLER, of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, U.S.A.; Dr. G. THEILER, Veterinary Research Laboratory, Onderstepoort, South Africa; Mr. W. J. GRAY, Veterinary Research Laboratory, Mazouka, Northern Rhodesia; Dr. D. B. ARTHUR, King's College, London; and Miss J. WALKER, Entomologist in the Division of Protozoology, E.A.V.R.O.

## Obituary

### Mr. Harry C. Foulger

MR. HARRY CHARLES FOULGER, who died last week at his home, Tilehurst, Tilford, Surrey, at the age of 65, had spent many years in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland and Bechuanaland.

He was educated at Malvern and Pembroke College, Cambridge, joined the special reserve of the 5th Battalion the Royal Fusiliers in 1913, and in the next year went to Nyasaland as a cadet in the Colonial Administrative Service. He served with the King's African Rifles from the outbreak of war until 1917, when he went back to the Royal Fusiliers as a captain.

After demobilization he returned to Nyasaland as private secretary and A.D.C. to the then Governor, Sir George Smith. Later he reverted to district administrative duties, becoming acting P.C. of the Northern Province in 1935. For eight years from 1937 he was D.C. at Mzimba. Then he was again made acting P.C. of the Northern Province, with Lilongwe as headquarters, before he retired in the following year the area had been constituted the Central Province. From 1948 to 1950 he was a temporary official in Bechuanaland, for much of the time D.C. in Gaborone.

In 1932 he married Kathleen (Kay) J. M. C. Maxwell, who survives him.

MR. FRANK BOLTON WILDGROBY, who joined the Southern Rhodesia Forestry Department in 1912, and was at one time in charge of the Mtao Forestry Reserve, has died in Salisbury, aged 67. In 1925 he took up farming about 20 miles south of Salisbury. He was chairman of Salisbury South Intensive Conservation Association and of the Tree Planting Society, and had long been a leading member of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He is survived by a widow and son.

MR. PERCY J. BAIRD, who was announced to have joined the British South Africa Company in 1906, and, after serving in North-Eastern Rhodesia, became chief accountant in the London office and later secretary. When he vacated that post in 1945 he was elected to the board, from which he retired five years ago. He is survived by Mrs. Baird and two daughters.

BRIGADIER E. H. P. PEASE-WATKIN, D.S.O., who has died in Exeter at the age of 72, was big game shooting in Nyasaland while on leave from the Indian Army in 1914, and at the outbreak of war saw service with the King's African Rifles. He was wounded three times in 18 months before being transferred to France.

MR. JACK YOWELL, a Nairobi photographer, aged 35, who was accompanying an American in an attempt to travel by canoe some 3,000 miles from the source of the River Congo to the Atlantic Ocean, has been drowned near Bukana. Mrs. Yowell has three young children.

Mrs. JEAN FIDDES, who was prominent in the affairs of the Nyasaland Council of Women, has died in Lima, where she settled in 1920, five years after arriving in the Protectorate. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

MR. DAVID PEDDER, son of the Rev. Roland and Mrs. Pedder, of Finsbury House, Uxbridge, has lost his life in Northern Rhodesia by drowning while attempting to save another person.

MR. ERIC BURROWS, who died recently in Kenya, reached that country just before the outbreak of war in 1914, and from then onwards was engaged in the sisal industry.

MR. COMMANDER A. L. GOODMAN, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Northallerton, Yorkshire, at the age of 72, served in the Somaliland Expedition of 1904.

### Khama Case Again Debated

#### Government Defers a Conference

CHAMBESE KE KHAMMA should be allowed to return to Bechuanaland, was pleaded in the House of Commons last night by a number of Socialist speakers.

MR. MISS GUMFITHS said that when the Government which he was a member of decided in 1950 to withhold recognition of Seretse as chief of the Bamangwato tribe and to exclude him and his uncle, Tshhekedi Khama, then resign from responsibility in the tribal reserve, it undertook to review the position five years later. In March, 1955, however, a Conservative Government announced that a decision concerning Seretse was to be permanent and that the tribe would be invited to nominate another candidate, that the tribe had declined to do so.

The national executive committee of the House of Commons and the Colonial Affairs committee, after long consideration, had concluded that the Bamangwato would not appoint a new chief while Seretse was alive; that the vacancy and the friendship was impeding the development of representative institutions and economic progress; that there was almost a universal desire in the tribe for the return of Seretse, though there was disagreement about the succession and that the best person would be to convene a conference in Lobatse, representative of all the people, including Tshhekedi Khama and Seretse Khama. Unhappily, the secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had rejected that proposal because he said the Government feared that to reopen the issue would produce discontent but increase uncertainty.

#### Development Prejudiced

The Anglo American group of companies was, Mr. Griffiths said, interested in the coal mining development in Bechuanaland, but could not proceed because they had not been given the written consent of the tribes to a concession. The determination of the tribes to give its consent while the problem of the chieftaincy remained unsolved might be preventing the development of another Copperbelt.

MR. BEESBARD GRADY said he denied that the tribe was withholding its consent to development because of Seretse's absence, and asserted that he was willing to agree to a concession if that course was advised either by Tshhekedi or Seretse.

MR. JENKINS said the woman Seretse had broken the tribal rule, that she had voted over belonging against Seretse as chief, and the Socialist secretary of State had made a great mistake in not accepting that tribal decision to have a second Khama, there had been a majority against Seretse's return.

His regular reports from the territory contradicted Griffiths's statement that progress was being restricted, to the contrary development was proceeding very well.

MISS JENKINS (LAB.) asked her party to pledge to support Seretse as chief when it became the Government's policy to do so, as his uncle, Tshhekedi Khama, would operate development in the reserves of their country.

MR. FENNELL BRACKWAY said he knew no part of the conference whose civil servants are so ill-informed of what is happening in a territory as the civil servants who serve the Commonwealth Relations Office in relation to Bechuanaland. He said he would support Seretse's return to Bechuanaland and insisted that Tshhekedi Khama should be invited to Bechuanaland to carry on his political activities and his public life and make his contribution to his people.

MRS. ERENE WHITE (LAB.) thought that the solution would come out of the development of a representative institution into which both the Khamas could be included.

MR. HENRY BROWN (CONS.) suggested that the agreement could be made by Tshhekedi Khama to do a bigger job in Bechuanaland as a whole and only his tribe, which he was capable of performing.

He wanted the minerals of the country to be developed for its benefit and said, "The colour bar will gradually be broken down and we shall make use of such minerals. Tshhekedi and do not try to stir up differences between black and white. Let us make use of these outstanding Africans and let us solve the problem of the state itself in the commonwealth. We cannot settle it quickly."

MR. GORDON WALLER, deputy secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that he still thought that the decision made by the Labour Government in March 1950

was right, and he was convinced that the decision by the Conservative Government two years later, and the exile of Seretse would be permanent had been right. His party had opposed it then and refused to be satisfied.

COMMANDER AFRAN NOBLE, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, paid tribute to Tshhekedi as a forceful and enlightened person who had given great service to the whole of Bechuanaland.

Because the Socialist decision in 1950 had not been made, the Bamangwato Reserve had not settled down, and the Government had therefore had to make a decision in 1952. Now there was much evidence of steady progress towards the restoration of stable conditions and of progress in economic improvement and in the social services.

#### Govt of African Authority

There had been growing stability and satisfaction in the administration of the African authority, Seretse, who had steadily consolidated his position. His appointment in 1952 was gaining the respect and confidence of the tribes and it was hoped that by the end of the year he would have laid the foundations of a system of advisory councils to be subordinate African authorities. At first, they would be two-thirds elected and one-third nominated in membership. The Opposition claimed that there was economic stagnation, was unaffiliated, more people had been allocated to the development of water supply and there were plans for opening up an additional 10,000 square miles of grazing, with simultaneous development of a rubber abattoir. The agricultural, veterinary and medical departments, all had comprehensive development plans for the period to 1958. Education was going ahead and school attendance in the tribal reserve a sign of settled conditions, higher standards of living, mass elections were also at a third level, higher prosperity.

Mr. Brockway had for months alleged victimization of savagery in the Bamangwato Reserve as a result of the absence of Seretse and agitation for his return. The most careful inquiry had shown that there was no foundation whatever for his general allegation and it had greatly exaggerated one or two minor instances of trouble which had been caused by subordinate Native authorities in maintaining law and order in remote areas.

After long discussion in the House, the Opposition then announced that mineral development could be done by the tribes. The Resident Commissioner had discussed the subject with chiefs and other African authorities, and all were ready to bring together a conference in the near future. No commitments would be made without their knowledge and consent. The chiefs wanted to begin as soon as possible.

In the Bamangwato tribe there might be a desire for some representatives of the household of Khama to be associated with any agreement which was entered into, negotiated, and if that proved to be so the Administration would wish custom to be preserved. If the tribal leaders, after an agreement had been negotiated, wanted a Khama signature on the document, their request could be considered. Mineral development properly controlled to safeguard African interests would be of the greatest benefit to Bechuanaland. It would give the young men of the tribes the opportunity of obtaining employment near their homes.

#### Dangers of the Conference

I.L.M. Government was advised that Seretse, his wife, and his children "would not be acceptable to the tribe as a whole as a chief, chief's wife, and the next in line of succession. There is no other person acceptable," presented as a serious event as proposed by the Opposition could stir up once again all the personal animosities and rivalries which have now died down. If the conference failed it would do far more harm than good. It could settle the tribal dispute, but failed, do very great harm.

"The supreme need is for a period of quiet and careful development to enable the tribe to regain its unity. I earnestly appeal to all members in both parts of the House to cooperate in giving Seretse an opportunity to meet its differences and solve its unity."

"There is no question of the Government's endorsement of Seretse. When a chief has been established the Government will be ready to give him full consideration to his personal requests. It is not the Government's duty to bring that any nearer by removing the head of the tribe and by giving the present African authorities and the Administration a chance to prove their worth."

#### £5m. Federal Loan

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ON AUGUST 24 issue locally a £5m. loan at 2% carrying 3% interest. It is being underwritten by a consortium of finance houses which understand the successful £7m. loan has been



### Refusals Wanted by Kenya Africans

#### Significant Statements in Debate

MR. E. N. GRIFFITHS-JONES, Acting Chief Secretary, said when moving the Bill and leaving for the new Immigration Bill in the Legislative Council of Kenya:

"It is the intention of the Government to admit to the Colony those who have a useful contribution to make to our economic development and production; but we certainly are not going to allow the Colony to become a dumping ground for those who will be a burden on the economy of the Colony."

It is the Government's intention to look to our parent country, the United Kingdom, as our primary source of immigrants. We shall look elsewhere where the United Kingdom cannot fully supply our needs, and that perhaps is likely to arise particularly where suitable agricultural skills are not available from the United Kingdom.

#### Interests of Existing Inhabitants

The governing factors will be the interests of the existing inhabitants of the Colony. It is the interest of the Colony in relation to its economic advance. The Bill will benefit its races, and there will be no admission of persons of any race by reason merely of the race to which he belongs. Every person will have to have something of value to contribute to this country before we admit him. The criteria to be applied in allowing persons to enter the Colony, or, having entered, to remain, will not differentiate between the races. They are the same for all."

MR. BURNHIREY SAORU emphasized that the memorandum of objects and reasons stated "the main theme running through the Bill is that persons who have a legitimate claim

on the Colony should have their immigration status protected in terms of Rights, but that existing immigrants should have no rights. They should be granted entry and be allowed to remain in the Colony only in the interests of the Colony and at the discretion of the Government."

MR. CHANNAN SINGH stated that the Asian community was not asking for unrestricted immigration, but complained that entry permits though given to almost all European applicants were frequently refused to Asians. In the past few years, for instance, barely 2% of the 1,722 European applications in classes B to C had been refused, while in the same classes one-third of the 2,233 Asian applications had been refused.

DR. HASSAN SAID: "The Bill lays down certain privileges to members of certain races, particularly the British race. We do not think the British race needs any privileges because of their nationality or race. They deserve those privileges because of their standards, high education, and expert knowledge of the world and its affairs. The British race, having all these qualities more than any other race, has a right to demand it, and nobody need object to concede that. We need legislation to stop immigration with a view to promotion not only for the indigenous population but for the permanent residents of all races as well as Europeans."

MR. MATHU declared himself in favour of the admission of any person who could increase the economy and prosperity of the Colony. The Colony needed the production of new skills and the ability to train young people as good engineers, good mechanics, good agricultural farm business people, and good in the other ways necessary for modern living. Kenya had six million Africans, and not even the fruits of utilizing their man-power for its economic development had been obtained.

Men and women of all races in the country should be people of good character and high standards that as many as possible ought to be obtained from the United Kingdom. British people had been responsible for the progress of Africans to their present position, and Africans hoped for their continued co-operation.

MR. STANLEY GEBERSE said that further immigration was undesirable.

### Courtesies in Council

THE LAST ACT in the Legislative Council of Kenya before the general election was a valedictory by the Government spokesman, Mr. Griffiths-Jones, to three of the elected members who had decided to retire.

All members, he said, would greatly miss the ready and pungent wit of Colonel Graham, "Gags" to all of us, and the Council would be the poorer without the breadth and majesty of his.

MR. A. B. PATEL, who had earned their great regard and affection, had decided to leave Kenya for India despite the efforts of people of all shades of opinions in order to embark on the very noble purpose of the study of means of improvement of the human race.

MR. LETCHER, who had not been a member for long, has taken solid and down-to-earth participation in their proceedings, a participation which had had the merit of brevity.

Those members who were spared embarkation on the journey of the general election would wish the best of luck to those colleagues who had to face it, and with that impartiality which one has to maintain on this side of the Council, we also wish their opponents the best of luck.

THE REV. JAMES GILLET, who has been appointed chaplain to the Marine in the Bully Isles, spent many years in Kenya. After leaving Pembroke College, Exeter, and Wyke Hall, Oxford, he was ordained priest in 1926 when he was assistant master at Trent College, Derbyshire. He was a student of St. John, Long Eaton, in 1927. He was then appointed assistant master and chaplain to the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi. He was headmaster of Nairobi School from 1931 to 1949, honorary chaplain to the Bishop of Mombasa from 1937 to 1952, and honorary chaplain to the Kenya Regiment also from 1930 to 1952. Since returning to England three years ago he has been rector of St. Markton, near Rugby.



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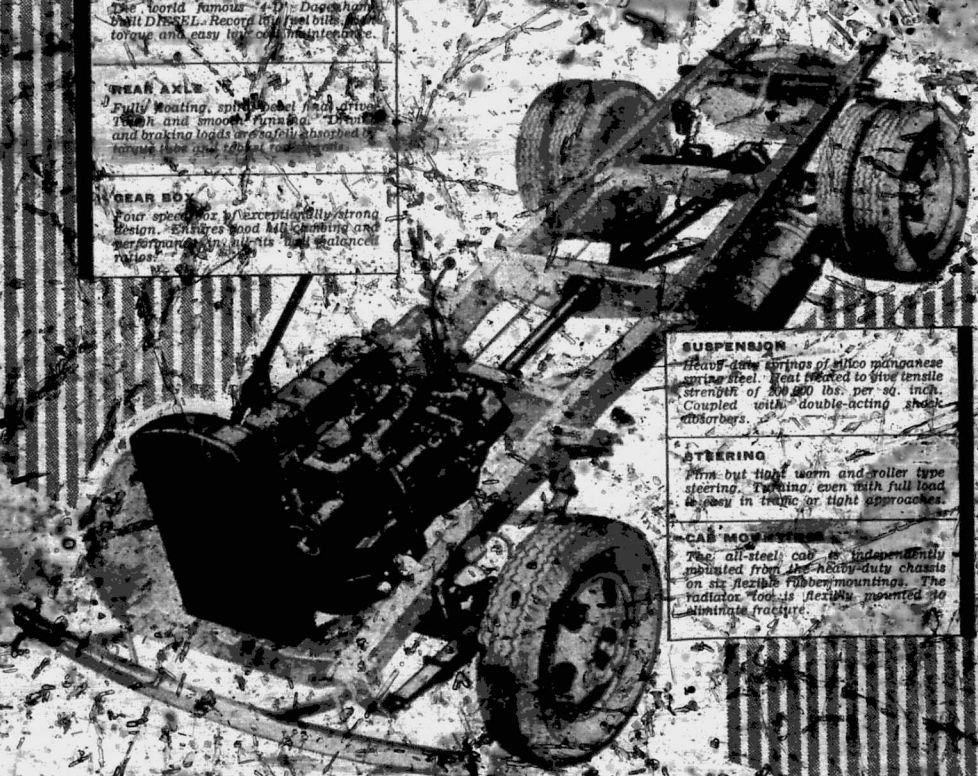
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## Capital for the Commonwealth Recent Figures Must Be Quadrupled

A LEADING ARTICLE in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA emphasized the urgent need for the greatly increased investment of United Kingdom money in Commonwealth development.

The same point is made with great force by Professor W. Paish in the current issue of LLOYDS BANK REVIEW, in which he examines Britain's post-war record as an overseas investor. He reaches the conclusion that progress has been made in the last 10 years, "either towards being able to supply the urgent capital needs of the rest of the Commonwealth or towards restoring the United Kingdom's own international financial position."

In the course of his interesting article Professor Paish writes:

"In spite of an unprecedentedly rapid rise in production in no single year, still less in any series of years, has the country had a surplus of saving over fixed investment at home sufficiently large to provide both for an increase in stocks commensurate with the rise in output and a favourable balance of payments commensurate with the capital needs of those developing countries which traditionally look to it for finance; such temporary improvements as have occurred in its balance of payments have been achieved only at the expense of decreases or inadequate increases in stocks, and have disappeared as soon as stocks have had to be replenished.

Until recently the United Kingdom's meagre exports of long-term capital out of its own resources have been supplemented by the re-export of capital supplies from overseas until 1950 mainly in the form of gifts and loans from the United States and Canada, and more recently in the form of the rising sterling balances of the Colonies. Now that the second of these forms of capital imports is also disappearing, the U.K. will in dependence on its own balance of payments surplus for supplying even the long-term capital which it is morally bound to provide for the Colonies.

### Pre-War Foreign Assets

"A pre-war surplus of foreign assets over foreign liabilities of perhaps £4,000m. has been converted into a deficit of perhaps £1,000m. or more. In the 10 years which have elapsed since the war the country has made little progress even towards emerging from its unaccustomed position as a net international debtor, still less towards starting the task of rebuilding the great net surplus of foreign assets which earlier generations accumulated in the century before the first world war.

It is urgently necessary that the U.K. should hand overward reduce its home demand sufficiently both to supply its share of the resources so urgently needed by the developing countries of the Commonwealth and at the same time to begin to restore the international financial position which has been lost partly as the result of two world wars, but partly also as the result of policies pursued in the years of peace succeeding them.

Since the war the U.K.'s record as an exporter of capital has been perhaps the most disappointing part of its history. In spite of the fact that real national income is today probably more than 25% above the pre-war level and probably 70% higher than in 1913, Britain's capital exports, which in 1913 were the equivalent of about £800m. at today's prices, have in the last three years averaged only some £60m. a year, while over the whole of the post-war period they have been substantially negative.

The failure of Britain to maintain since the war a margin of saving over domestic investment sufficient to supply out of her own resources more than a fraction of the capital needs even of those countries in the Commonwealth which are accustomed to look to her for finance is perhaps the most important cause of her decline as a world power.

The writer divides the years 1913-55 into three periods: (a) the period of reconstruction, lasting until 1949 and ending with the devaluation of sterling, during which the country received large sums from the United States and Canada; (b) 1950-52, the period of the Korean war, during which the foreign investment of the U.K. averaged less than £30m. a year; and (c) 1953-55, a period of normality which offers no particular excuses for inadequacy when only £60m. a year was available to finance the export of capital.

In recent years East Africa has been the largest Commonwealth importer of capital, the figures being £45m. in 1954, £47m. in 1955, and £40m. in 1956.

If the United Kingdom is to continue to replenish its inadequate gold reserves, to supply finance for the remaining Colonies and for the rest of the sterling area, and to meet the continued realization of sterling assets by the non-sterling world, it will need a very much larger surplus in its balance of payments on income account than it has managed to achieve at any time since the war — or indeed since 1913.

The Government has put the necessary annual surplus at from £300m. to £350m., or say £1,000m. over the next three years. To quadruple the surplus achieved between 1953 and 1955 will be no easy task.

## The Way Forward

MR. E. A. WASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, made an important speech to the Kenyan Indian Congress on Sunday. He argued that a coalition Government was essential in Kenya during the next few years; advocated an increase in African representation in the legislature; declared it essential that those elected to that body should speak for the whole country, not for sectional interests; emphasized that there should be no question of self-government for Kenya until it was a self-supporting State financially and economically; wholeheartedly supported the Capricorn Contract; repeated his conviction of the value of superimposing a common electoral roll on the present communal representation; and said that he would offer himself for election if within the next four years an acceptable basis of such "common membership" could be found. The full text of the speech will be published next week.

The employees of Northern Rhodesia's largest transport contractors returned to work on Monday after striking last week over the dismissal of an African driver for alleged insubordination. The men have decided to submit the dispute to arbitration.



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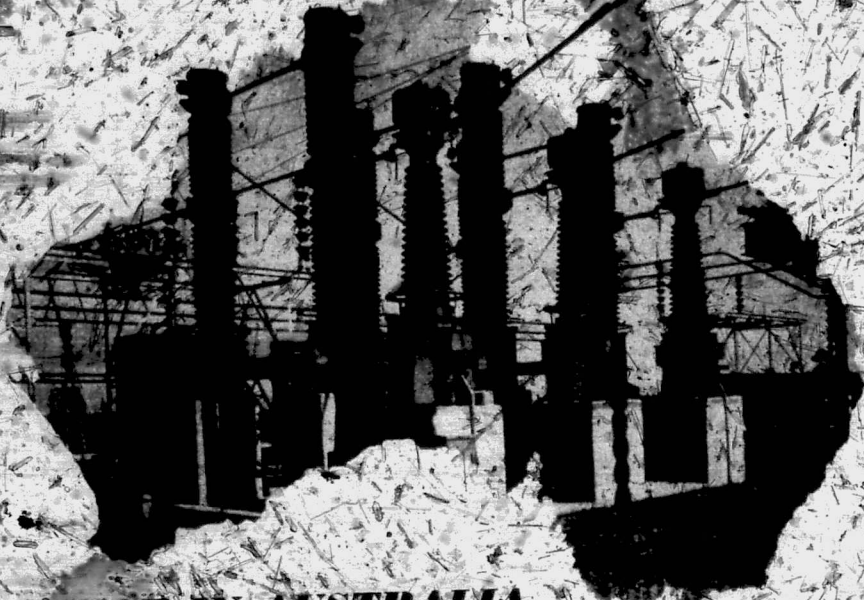
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## Indirect Taxes Preferred to Income Tax Proposal to Treble Personal Allowances

A SUB-COMMITTEE appointed by the Uganda Chamber to consider income tax matters has suggested that personal allowances "should be uplifted by at least 300% and that in the case of a married couple without children the present allowance of £550 should be at least £1,000."

Of Uganda's total revenue of just over £19m. for 1956-57, income tax is expected to provide just under £24m. or 13% of the total after deducting the costs of collection. The committee states:

"We do not consider that the raising of this 13% by indirect taxation, with emphasis on customs, excise, and export taxes, would be difficult or would place any hardship on an income-tax-free public."

Mr. E. McCully Hunter was convener of the sub-committee, the other members of which were Messrs. H. S. Jones, D. K. Marpathia, C. U. Patel, and R. S. Stewart.

## 100,000 East African £1 Notes Missing

FOUR WOODEN BOXES from London factory. FOUR WOODEN BOXES, each measuring 25in. by 15in. by 13in., weighing over 1cwt. and containing 25,000 East African Currency Board notes of 20s. have been reported missing from the London printing works of Thomas De La Rue.

The boxes disappeared between July 4 and July 27, from the storeroom of the premises "One box is stenciled '3327, Jinja via Mombasa', and another '3321, Jinja via Mombasa'. The two other cases may have no label. The numbers of the missing notes are G/7900001 to G/7925000, G/7950001 to G/7975000, G/8100001 to G/8125000, G/8150001 to G/8175000.

The loss was discovered when the Crown Agents asked for new notes to be sent to Africa. An immediate check was made at airports and sea ports, particularly at London Docks. Scotland Yard are checking on all shipping to East Africa in the last three weeks.

It became known on Friday that detectives had traced some hundreds of the missing currency notes, which had passed through exchange bureaux and banks in London. It was thought that the bulk of the boxes might have been sent to the Continent, where the notes could be changed with little risk.

## Civil Service Subsidies

AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia who receive consolidated annual salaries of £350 or more are to be eligible for the grant of advances for the purchase of cars or vanettes, and those receiving £200 will be eligible for advances to buy motor-cycles. Advances will be limited to 50% of the annual salary or the cost of the vehicle, whichever is the less. They will be repayable by monthly deductions from salary.

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and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RILEY, 30 Elder Street,  
London, W.1, England, (Tel. MAYFAIR 3771).

## Alleged Massacre of British Somalis Ethiopian Action against Esa Tribes

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE for Foreign Affairs was asked in the House of Commons last week whether he had investigated the reports that the Esa tribe of British Somaliland had suffered massacre last February at the hands of Ethiopian troops near Dire Dawa, Ethiopia.

Lord John Hope replied that the Government was satisfied that British-protected Somalis belonging to the Esa tribe had been killed during the incident, though the Ethiopian Government had denied the charge in their reply to a note of protest lodged by the British Ambassador on July 21. The Government awaited further reports from the Embassy as to the exact names of British Somalis involved.

## Income Tax

FOR THE CURRENT YEAR 87,096 assessments have been issued by the East African Income Tax Department, showing total tax due for just over £18m. In the 12 months to the end of February tax collected amounted to £15,883,992. Increasingly good results have been obtained by the investigation branch. In 1955 there were 43 settlements for about £650,000 in respect of unpaid tax liabilities. In 1956 the number of settlements rose to 81 and the proceeds to £750,000. Last year 36 cases were settled for £94,727. Fifteen in Kenya involved £34,235, 40 in Uganda £48,935, 30 in Tanganyika £42,117, and one in Zanzibar £6,222. In March of this year 234 cases were under investigation.

## Crime in Uganda

CASES FILED IN THE UGANDA COURTS last year totalled 5,508, against 4,772 in the previous year. Criminal cases declined from 20,591 to 17,124. There were 94 death sentences, compared with 79 in 1955. Mengo again heads the list of crime figures, with 1,202 convictions for 5,503 per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by Mbale with 1,974 or 3,714 per 1,000, and Entebbe 1,673 or 3,645 per 1,000. Among 841 serious cases were 144 of homicide and 33 of rape. Coroners held 7,292 (4,723) inquests. Of 81 appeals to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa 69 had their appeal dismissed, seven were allowed in part, and four completely.

## Sudan Government and the Canal

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT issued an official statement last week that, as Egypt had declared her intention to maintain the freedom of navigation of the Suez Canal and compensate the shareholders, the Sudan wished Egypt all success in her action, which was her sovereign right. Those nations whose interests were affected by the decision would, the Government hoped, reach an equitable solution with the Egyptian Government which would not derogate from Egypt's sovereign rights or endanger world peace.

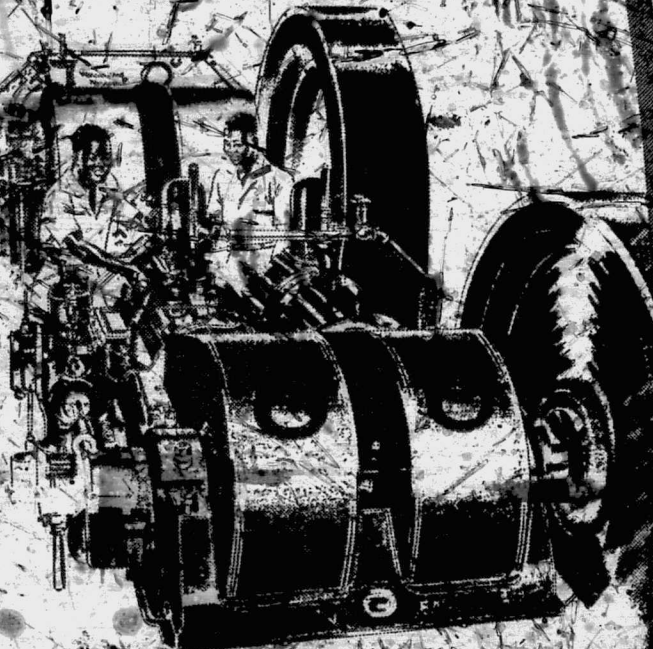
## Royal Show Goes Federal

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW to be held in Salisbury next month has become "federal" Nyasaland, to be represented for the first time, is building a permanent stall at the Salisbury showground. The organizers, the Royal Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia and Salisbury Agricultural and Horticultural Society, expect record attendance of about 60,000 during the four days.

"In one hour 20 African buses passed me on a road between Kisii and Kisumu". — Mrs. Agnes Shaw, M.L.C., Kenya.

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## Labour Party's Colonial Policy

(Continued from page 1756.)

Legislative Council of 60 members, 20 are now Africans; and of the representative members 14 out of 36 are also Africans. In the new ministerial system of government there are three Africans, one European and one Asian.

The main problem facing Uganda is no longer the establishment of political rights for the majority but rather the use which Africans will make of these rights in dealing with the claims of minorities. Already there has developed some African prejudice against Asians. As control passes into the hands of the Africans they will face the challenge of establishing a pattern of inter-racial justice. At the same time they will have to face the problems raised by the largely feudal and hierarchical nature of their own society.

### Parity in Tanganyika

Tanganyika perhaps offers the best opportunity in Africa for the deliberate planning of a healthy, plural society. This Trust Territory, administered by Britain under the supervision of the United Nations, had a comparatively peaceful racial history. Its European settler population is small, and its Asian population inconsiderable compared with the large African population. Neither the Europeans nor the Asians seem likely to raise any serious barriers to African advance.

In the constitution introduced in 1955 equal representation in the Legislative Council was accorded to each of the three races. This Council now consists of 31 officially appointed members plus 40 Europeans, 10 Asians, and 10 Africans, all nominated by the Governor. Various methods are being made of electoral methods that might be suitable in Tanganyika, and proposals have also been made to experiment with a multi-racial form of election.

This Tanganyika model is often held up as the best for the development of a plural society; and Tanganyika is certainly fortunate in having a history of harmonious racial relations. This multi-racial constitution, however, though it is an advance on previous practice, should not be regarded as final. There are seven million Africans and only 20,000 Europeans and 10,000 Asians in Tanganyika.

Unconscious Africans accept the present constitution only as a transition to full democracy. This ultimate aim must be recognized explicitly by the British Government if, out of this comparatively happy situation in Tanganyika, an example for the other plural societies is to emerge.

### Building Full Democracy

Constitutional developments within the British Colonies must be strongly influenced by the attitudes and actions of the people living in them, but they are no less strongly influenced by the attitude and actions of British Governments. It is the responsibility of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colonies to pass laws which will largely determine the future character of their societies. Nevertheless, these Councils are still in varying degrees under the influence of the Governors, who express the views of the United Kingdom Government. Moreover, their dependence on Britain for continued economic and financial aid gives British Governments a strong influence over policy, which is likely to continue for many years.

The Labour Party believe that it is only in a plural society that all will be able to live more abundantly; and that genuinely Socialist societies will be developed only within a framework of free political democracy. We want to see such societies grow up throughout the world. In the colonial territories, where Britain has direct responsibility and a strong influence, it is our primary duty, therefore, to lay the foundations of full democracy.

The principles of democracy are no less valid in the plural societies than in any other type of society. These principles arise from the fundamental belief that all human beings have equal personal rights. In a democratic society such rights cannot be dependent on colour, race, religion, ability, experience, influence, education, wealth, or power. They are the birthright of every man and woman as a member of the human family—even though there is probably no country in the world, even our own, in which this birthright is as yet fully enjoyed by all.

The peculiar problem of the plural society is not whether but how it should become fully democratic.

Full democracy includes the recognition of the right of different groups in a society to preserve their own culture and customs. Indeed, this variety of cultures enriches mankind, adding colour and contrast to each society and stimulating progress through contrast.

Nevertheless, no development is possible for the creation of a democratic society in a plural society in which racial group-consciousness is so strong that the consciousness of belonging to a nation must become so strong that all the

people, of whatever race or colour, will feel themselves to be Kenyans, Tanganyikans, Rhodesians, Malaysians, West Indians, or Ugandans, rather than first or possibly Europeans, Africans or Chinese, or white, black, brown or yellow; secondly, and consequently, racial control and organization will increasingly be based on the expression of the will of a nation, each member of which is regarded as an individual and equal human being, and not as a member of a racial group. In this process every vestige of the idea of racial superiority or inferiority must be utterly destroyed.

### Forget Race and Colour

It is far easier to state this aim than to find means for its attainment. Various experiments are being made in what is termed multi-racialism. Most of them are based on communal elections and representation. The words that are used in Africa to describe them, "partnership" and "multi-racialism" suggest racial difference rather than human identity. They represent an attempt to encourage the separate racial groups to work in co-operation, but side by side. The Labour Party aim, in contrast, is to encourage the peoples concerned in their political life to forget race and colour and to think and act as human beings.

It may be that these experiments of multi-racialism will progressively transformed capabilities in the advance towards genuine democracy. But they do not provide the final pattern; they cannot be regarded as more than a transitional stage. At a more advanced stage, the majority, these aspirations fully satisfied, should be able to put out of racial consciousness, but this withering away of racial consciousness will only be the truest safeguard of racial minorities.

Different experiments may have to be tried in the various Colonies to lead people from their present consciousness of race towards a common national purpose. Democracy will doubt work out differently in the different territories. In Africa a democratic society will inevitably be influenced and controlled mainly by Africans. In Fiji democracy will give a majority in time to the people of Asian origin in Singapore to the Chinese. In Malaya the Chinese and Indians will outnumber the indigenous Malaysians.

In all these societies, however, it is clear that, if political life is to be freed from its racial basis, social and economic life must also be freed from racial discrimination or there will be little hope of a common political outlook. Moreover, every one in his vocation, whether he be teacher, doctor, or small holder, or any kind of worker—and for that matter in his capacity as a taxpayer—must be considered as an individual and not as a member of a group.

(To be continued.)

## News Items in Brief

"Hit the head of Deban Kimathi" [the Mau Mau gangster leader] was the notice above a coconut shy at a fête in Fort Hall, Kenya, which was attended by about 20,000 Kikuyu.

A consignment of animals, including a lion, rhinoceros, waterbuck, cheetahs, zebras, giraffes, wildbeasts, monkeys, eagles, and ostriches arrived in London recently at the Kenworth Centre for Mammals and Birds.

Because of his mental condition, the death sentence passed on Mohammed Hamoud for the murder of Sheikh Sultan Ahmed el Mugheira, a member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

A memorial service for Mr. S. A. Ferris, lately secretary of the Christian Council of Kenya, was held last week at the headquarters of the Church Missionary Society in London. The address was given by the Bishop of West Africa.

That the Royal Empire Society should change its name to Royal Commonwealth Society or something similar was suggested in Melbourne last week by Mr. G. W. Australian, Minister for External Affairs. Sir Charles Pomery, chairman of the council of the society, was present at the meeting.

A canal 40 miles long is being dug in order to supply 21m. gallons of water a day from the Thika River to the Southern Yatta Plateau in Kenya. It will irrigate about 2,000 acres of land, to be settled by Africans of the Kamba tribe, and supply water for their stock. The scheme should be completed by the end of next year.

Six Somali clans of the Habr Yunis in the Somaliland Protectorate have been removed to Zeila because they withheld co-operation in the collection of evidence in a murder trial. A peace agreement between the elders of the Habr Yunis and the Habr Toljalla, whose peoples were involved in a disturbance in March, has been signed in Burao.

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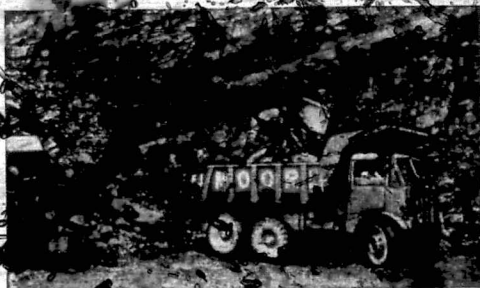
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sorts of people who have come back from the Seychelles or other places in the region. These communications have resulted in administrative inefficiencies which are sometimes worse than the scandalous. The Colonial Secretary has had to deal with a very large number of letters from members of the public on instances he has always found down on the other side of the margin of the spot—that is under the table. But he cannot read of with that today, because it is his own responsibility to look for the administrative inefficiency which nullifies these matters.

For almost everyone who comes back from the Seychelles, there is before long in the case of Lyndale Biscoe, upon which the Colonial Secretary must have a firm opinion. That is a subject in law he is recognized because Lyndale Biscoe must not be allowed to give a declaration to give himself from prosecution for criminal libel, but no one who has met him—and he has met a great many of some of them, although he is always a very good person, very eccentric in his views, but very good in his character and integrity. When he is allowed to remain a maid and was what he has been the subject of an assault. And when he has taken judicial steps taken to bring to justice those who would be responsible for her situation, he was shown a very good experience. Of course he was in a position to get the medical officer to check his pregnancy, but he was determined to do this was not against him. He was sentenced with prosecution for having suspected that was not. But for any normal person that would seem a misjudged thing to do, but he has a certain amount of influence in the way that he has been able to get the justice to be done. But these facts were used to bring him down in very humiliating circumstances.

**Poison Pen**

The case of Mullery is another example of what happened to some when the pound, not after him. Some strange things have been said about Mullery as some strange things have been said about Archbishop Roach. It is his desire, whether private letters from the Governor, included in the suggestion of prisoners, referred to by the hon. member for Herefordshire South. It is a little thing which the Governor writes to the bishop of Mauritius and then asks to defend himself by saying that he was not willing as the Governor but as a private individual. He was certainly in alliance with the *Lebanais*, whose poison pen was working overtime when it reported to the fact that the Archbishop was not returning.

It should be read to the House a quotation from the *Seychelles*. It relates that a Captain Wilkins, who had been in the treasure hunt, had entered into an agreement with the Government. It is said:

"The document was signed by His Excellency, the Governor, and a member of the Government of the Seychelles, and Reginald Cruse Wilkins and Gerthe Morel, the owner of the land on which the loot is believed to be. It states in effect that in exchange for 10% of the treasure, the Government recovered the Government will provide for the necessary labour for a period of four months at a rate not exceeding 1000 rupees per month. The work is to be carried out under the supervision of the superintendent of public works. Any capital value will be tax-free, and if no mine is found during the term of the agreement, the Government's participation will be automatically terminated and no claim made for the recovery of account spent in providing assistance."

**Change**

The report continues: "Very soon after the signing of this agreement a great change came over the scene. As had the labourers commenced excavating and blasting under the super-

vision of Captain Wilkins who was constantly on the site, finding his meals brought out to him, a day and night police guard was also instituted, and later, jamming machinery arrived to deal with the water. Towards the end... a further clue was given that the headless body of a china-clay doll. The cryptogram is stated that at a certain spot the body of a woman was found."

"The great contribution by the administration of Her Majesty's Colony of the Seychelles to Colonial development, and the fact that a small town clerk did something of that kind, had worked done by municipal employees in his back garden, the whole meaning of justice would be brought to the attention of him."

(To be concluded next week.)

**How Not to Run a Country  
Treasury and Auditor Disregarded**

COMPARATIVELY NEW POLICE OFFICER committed the Government of Kenya to an expenditure of £30,000 without any reference to the Central Tender Board. Mr. Stanley Gherstie said in the debate in the Legislature on the report of the Public Accounts Committee, of which he is chairman, and in 55 other cases police officers had incurred expenditure which did not accord with Treasury rulings, some of the cases involving expenditure above £5,000.

The internal auditor had reported that during 1954-55 there had been 516 audit questions which had remained unanswered, and the problem had become so serious that from 100 to 200 questions were unanswered each month.

The Director of Public Works has admitted to the committee that the stores and departments had got into such a mess that it was quite impossible to rectify the ledgers with the stock in the stores; the records had not been kept in the way which the public was entitled to expect, because the deficiency in the number of clerks ranged from 20 to 250 at any time. He himself described the position as "very alarming."

MR. NORMAN HARRIS called attention to the fact that the Director had applied to the Director of Establishments for the provision of the necessary posts, but that he had had no success. In such a case it was the responsibility of the Minister of Works to take action, but that responsibility had been evaded.

**Free Land Grants for Officials**

CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia who transfer to the Federal public service will still be eligible for the free grants of land to which they were entitled under the terms of their former employment, provided they apply within six months of the date of transfer or before January next. Government servants in Northern Rhodesia on the pensionable establishment are eligible to apply for a free grant of 20 acres of land on a 50-acre plot, any time after completing at least 20 years Colonial service, or after the age of 50, whichever comes first. If he takes up more than 20 acres of unalienated Crown land he may apply to have 20 acres of that land free of charge.

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## Of Commercial Concerns

During the week ended July 25, the 49th week of the tobacco year in Salisbury, 6,409,201 lb. of Southern and Northern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco were sold for £987,836, an average price of 36.99d. per lb. For the season so far, 91,709,458 lb. of fire-cured leaf have been sold for £3,399,371, an average of 37.07d. per lb. A total of 2,366,145 lb. of fire-cured was sold for an average of 37.20d. per lb., making a total of 342,482 lb., averaging 39.9d. per lb. The total amount in London for 47 packages of African leaf was sold for an average price of 25.39d. per lb., compared with 25.0d. for leafes averaging 25.10.23d. in the previous year. Total sales this year to date were 214,206 packages averaging 3s. 0.90d. against 110,475 packages averaging 4s. 11.0d. in the previous year. The highest prices fetched were 4s. 10d. and 3s. 11.8d. for consignments from the Belgian Congo and Uganda respectively.

The Lower Volta electric power scheme built by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, which is situated between Zaire and Basanga in the Belgian Congo, was opened last week. The largest in Central Africa, it will supply power to the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. The power will be transmitted to Nyasaland during the first four months of this year and 1956 with a total output of 24,700 kw. During the same period 539 companies increased their capital by a total amount of £10,822,196.

### Sisal Output for July

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. — 532 tons of more, making 211,600 tons for four months.

### East African Power and Lighting Report

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. has earned a consolidated profit of £608,595 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £460,400 in the glorious year 1954. East African income tax absorbs £51,420, and general reserve receives £85,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £99,000, and dividends totalling 7.5% of £39,578, leaving a carry-forward of £211,105, against £179,858 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference stock, £8m. in 4% cumulative preference stock, and £4,851,110 in ordinary stock, all in units of 20s. Capital reserves stand at £1,299,090, revenue reserves at £493,984, and a provision for future taxation at £32,270. Loan capital at £1,500,000 and current liabilities at £807,599. Fixed assets total at £6,064,986. Subsidiary companies at £3,26,807, and current assets at £2,247,056 including £156,911 in cash. The year units sold to consumers in the group, including inter-company bulk supplies, rose from 224,000 to 262,400, an increase of 17%. Kenya alone the parent company's business, developed by 25% in units sold and 10% in gross revenue.

The directors are Messrs. A. J. Don Smith (chairman and managing director), C. B. W. Anderson, W. C. Hunter, A. A. Lawrie, V. A. Maddison (alternate), J. B. Martin, J. S. Smith, and C. M. Taylor. Messrs. W. E. Rollo and G. C. Reid are joint managers, and Mr. B. H. Kyle, Engineer Secretary.

The London board of directors consists of Sir Andrew M. MacLachlan (chairman), Mr. P. C. Brook, Sir John Higgins and Sir Robert Kenwick. The London secretary is Mr. H. C. Trenwith.

The 34th ordinary general meeting will be held in Nairobi on August 23.

## Bugging It at Kariba

MR. H. H. CLARKE, writing to *The Times* from the site of the Kariba hydro electric scheme, as the result of a statement in a leading article in that newspaper that "a less comforting reflection is that the Italians are generally accounting the reputation for being better prepared to do rough urban technical labour" in tropical climates than are the British says:

During the time last year a few Italian workmen were carrying out exploratory work in the area. The only communication with the site was a route to the main Lusaka-Salisbury road, and there were no amenities at Kariba whatsoever.

Between then and now workmen (mostly British) have almost completed the construction of a dam 2½ miles long connecting the site with the main Lusaka-Salisbury road, and there were no amenities at Kariba whatsoever. They have also built access roads to the site, an airport, accommodation for some 300 Europeans and 2,000 Africans, restaurants, a pleasure club house, offices, workshops, and have installed electricity and piped water supply to all parts of the site as well as water-borne sanitation. They have also built a cableway and a suspension footbridge over the Zambezi. Surely these are the people who have roughed it and paved the way for the main contractor who will have all the facilities of a modern municipality.

The Rev. A. B. Doig said in the Federal Assembly recently that he had been profoundly impressed at the tremendous evidence of man's ability to harness nature to his ends, and not in any way dismayed by the conditions at Kariba. They were rough, but the construction layout did not seem to him worse than on hydroelectric projects which he had visited in Scotland. Conditions were not perfect, of course, but he felt that enough was being done to meet the requirements of the Europeans and Africans employed on the work.

### Flights to Kariba

HUNTING CLARK AFRICAN AIRWAYS first scheduled passenger, freight, and mail service to Kariba was made last week, though the airline had operated charter flights to Kariba for about a year. In that period about 400 flights have been made, with more than 200 passengers and 76,000 lb. of freight. Small De Havilland Rapides were used. For the new scheduled service Dakotas are being flown.

### Disgraceful Suggestions

WHEN MR. CHUWA, [one of the African M.Ps. from Nyasaland] made his disgraceful suggestion in this House that Africans from Nyasaland were being sent to Kariba to die of disease, I went at once to Kariba, and was able to tell the House that for an early stage of that tremendous operation far out in the Blue conditions were on the whole very good. The worst complaint I had was of the lack of a post office. — Mr. John Fook M.P., addressing the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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MINING

Strikes at Copperbelt Mines

Some 8,000 AFRICAN MINERS struck work at the Royal Victoria mine, Northern Rhodesia, last Thursday in protest against the transfer of some daily-paid staff jobs performed by Africans to the monthly contract basis. The action ceased on Sunday. All Africans in staff of supervisory positions, who were already on the monthly basis, were reported for work.

At the Bancroft mine a five-day strike took place on the same grounds by orders of the African Mine Workers Union. The labour force at the mine numbered approximately 2,500.

The mining companies have declared a dispute with the union and asked the Government to appoint a board of inquiry into the circumstances of unrest at the Copperbelt.

Finance for Geita

NEW LONG-TERM FINANCE for Geita, Zambia, is set to rise to £175,000, it has been agreed in preliminary proposals between New Consolidated Goldfields and Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. Geita will also be sold to the former company until the end of 1957. Subsequently, up to £25,000 of 5% shares at par of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. have technical control of a programme of expanded development of the Geita mine. The Tanganyika properties, Kamfan, holds 7% of the shares of the Geita company, and New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have already provided £100,000 for Geita's development.

Radio-Active Minerals

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST geologists are investigating radioactive sands near Fort Johnston, Nyassaland, which contain ilmenite and monazite, and representatives of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. are examining an area near which may hold uranium.

Development at Kansashi

12% Copper Ore To Be Mined Soon

THE PROGRESS REPORT for the six months to June 30 of the Rhodesia Selection Co., Ltd., reveals that Anglo American Corporation metallurgists are satisfied that a regular extraction of copper from the Kansashi mine in Northern Rhodesia can be obtained by direct smelting of the higher-grade oxide.

The report states that there are reasonable prospects of being able to mine a minimum of 1,000 short tons of oxide ore averaging 12% copper. It was expected that work from the old main shaft can begin in three or four months, and that in a further two or three months production should reach 3,000 short tons of oxide ore monthly. This is in addition to the former programme of 1,000 short tons of sulphate ore per month, starting in the last quarter of the year.

By the end of June 260 ft. development on the sulphate orebody had been completed, a vein of 5 1/2 ft. copper, 19% sulphur, gave an average assay of 5.3% copper over 282 inches. Drilling from the 400 ft. level had intersected the vein at 66 ft., showing 8 ft. of true vein, and 10 ft. vein above, but with 10 ft. of sulphidic vein. The Rhodesia Selection Co., Ltd., is a subsidiary of Anglo American Corporation, Ltd., and the latter is the controlling interest.

Progress Reports for July

Falcon — 13,700 tons of ore were milled at the Dalny mine for 2,819 lb. gold and a working cost of £9,334. The corresponding figures for the Suna mine were 2,200 tons, 603 lb. and £348. The Bay Horse mine milled 1,200 tons of ore and £348.

Wimber Colliery — 3,032 tons of coal and 9,344 tons of coke were produced against 3,032 and 9,043 tons respectively in June.

R.S.T. Copper Price Basis

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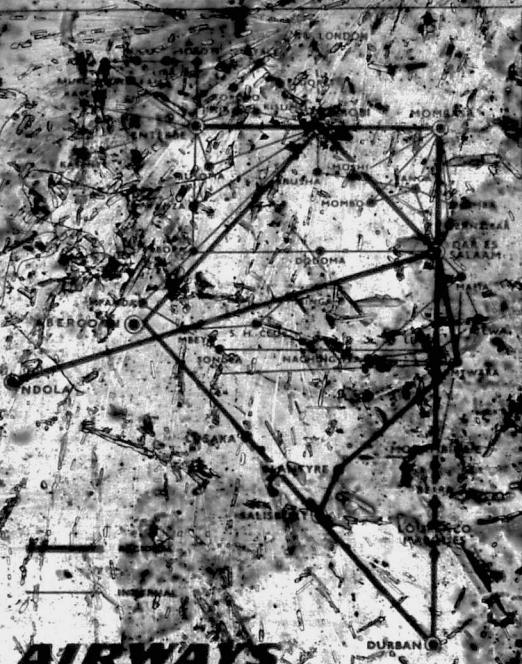
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1956

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

TWO IMPORTANT SPEECHES are reported in full in this issue. The first, by Lord Malvern, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the other by Mr. Vasey, Minister of the Colonial Office, Kenya, who is regarded by many people as that Colony's most thoughtful and capable political leader. Both challenge their countries to think seriously of major constitutional matters. Lord Malvern, in describing his endeavours when recently in London to persuade Her Majesty's Government to agree to confer upon the Federal Government and Parliament complete independence in their own spheres, only declared that the British Ministers with whom he talked sought to deny certain undertakings which had been given during the negotiations which resulted in the establishment of the Federation, and that his point of view had been supported by the constitutional adviser who at that time was consulted by both parties. Since neither the present Secretary of State was in office at the time of those negotiations, their misunderstanding, though regrettable, is comprehensible. The Prime Minister added a more damaging charge—that the unfriendly attitude in which his proposal was discussed was the result of "a deliberate campaign" in the Colonial Office and Colonial Service circles to represent every proposal by the Federal Government as being a step to get amalgamation by the back door—a most poisonous suggestion and without any shadow of foundation—but I have every reason to believe that it is the view most strongly held and represented in the circles I have just mentioned, and which could not fail to prejudice anything we might try to achieve. I do not think we can get very far with people who feel we are out to behave in such a dishonest way.

For more than a year it has been known in well-informed circles that the Federal Cabinet felt that the new State was not receiving that full measure of co-operation which it had the right to expect from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but, according to our information, the fault had hitherto been attributed to the stubbornness of a few officials in key positions, especially in Northern Rhodesia. Now the Prime Minister has explicitly accused the Colonial Office. His words, however, suggest that he absolves the Secretary of State, for the reference was to "a deliberate campaign in the Colonial Office and Colonial Service circles." It is tragic that such imputations should have been given to the man who has held the office of Secretary of State longer than anyone else in British history, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the counter-proposals which Her Majesty's Government has promised to make will not be delayed and will be as generous as possible in content and phrasing. It is obvious that conflicting opinions can be genuinely held on the question which Lord Malvern raised, by his own account without prior notice, but there ought to have been no room for either party to suspect bad faith. Even if the honoured spokesman for the Federation chose an unfortunate moment to broach the subject (as he admits), while explaining the reason for his action, and even if his case was unconvincing from the standpoint of those who had to consider political reactions in the United Kingdom, he should not have been left with the strong sense of grievance which is revealed by his report to the Federal Assembly. The statement must have been in the Prime Minister's mind even before his departure from London, and he would not have disclosed so many of the details of the disagreement unless he still felt a resentment which goes

deeper than ordinary political disappointment.

A few days ago a motion asking for constitutional advance for the Federation was introduced in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, proving that at least some members of that House share the same views of the Federal Cabinet.

Whatever the strength of public feeling on the subject a month or two ago, it will have been substantially increased by Lord Malvern's statement. Rhodesians will inevitably regard the issue as primarily one of confidence. For Her Majesty's Government it will not have been so simple, for they had to consider the technicalities involved. The advice of constitutional lawyers must be carefully heeded, but it need not necessarily be decisive. Technical reasons alone would not justify rejection of the request, any more than technicalities alone would warrant its acceptance. In any event, those in Africa who are most closely concerned, whether Europeans or Africans, will not be interested in mere technicalities, which few would trouble to master. The merits of the issue are self-evident and significant. Self-respect makes Rhodesians feel that the international status of their Federation should not be inferior to that of the Gold Coast when that Colony achieves Dominion status, as it shortly will, and that a great and rapidly developing State which is the creation of European hands is better than any part of West Africa to independence (though the Prime Minister has offered to secure by treaty all the reservations in the present constitution). As to the issue of confidence, Rhodesians would naturally resent any idea that their intentions were not to be trusted. If that objection were implicit in the reply of the Imperial Government, the next elections in the Federation and both Rhodesias would certainly and all the political parties outspokenly critical of Whitehall and Westminster.

MR VASEY'S ADDRESS, though of a very different character, was also a decisive utterance, which his country would do well to heed. If he were a candidate in next month's general election in Presbytery, it would be considered a key-note speech, and it ought to be regarded in that light, for it deals plainly with the major issues which confront Kenya. That country, he says, must make its choice between racial representation in the Legislature, combined with bitterest conflict, and division, or a com-

mon responsibility to the country as a whole, rather than to its constituent communities, with consequent hope of co-operation and progress because the energies of all the races and their leaders would be devoted to the betterment of the whole of Kenya. In short, Mr. Vasey indicates the need for "one nation" thinking, that sense of unity which, to develop, he considers that there must be a continuance of a Coalition Government, abandonment of the habit of voting on a racial basis and racial programmes, and the emergence of men in all the races who will pledge themselves to serve Kenya, not just a section of it. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Vasey's diagnosis of the malady of this prescription, or of the real risk to the political health of the country if it continues to rely upon the quackery to which it has too long resorted. So many of the speeches which have been made of late are more like shots in the arm for a nervous patient than a regimen for better permanent health.

The pity is that Mr. Vasey has to speak as a member of the Government. He has rendered splendid service in a number of ministerial posts, and has proved himself the best Finance Minister any East African territory has ever had, but he would now be more valuable to Kenya as a non-official leader supported by Europeans, Asians, and many of the most responsible Africans. The greatest of all Kenya's political risks is the absence of an Opposition leader who can speak for all the races, as the country will discover very quickly if a "solid phalanx of African extremists" is returned by the African constituencies next March, as seems almost certain, and if the present Government in the United Kingdom is succeeded by a Socialist Administration, as the fumbling of the Conservatives makes quite likely. If the Europeans of Kenya, who must take the initiative in such a matter, were prudent, they would persuade Mr. Vasey to become the inter-racial leader now, and not postpone until it may be too late to be effective, that crossing of the floor to the non-official side of the Legislature which he has mentioned as a possibility.

Statement Worth Noting

"To strengthen the links of the Commonwealth, Great Britain must plan its future in terms of the migration of industry, the migration of capital, the migration of people, and the expansion of raw material supplies throughout the Commonwealth."



# Notes By The Way

## Went in Boots

MR. FRANK BOYD, Secretary of State of the Colonies, is being widely telegraphed to have shown greater tolerance in dealing with the last session of Parliament in any other Ministry. It is no had difficult role to play than any of the Cabinet members. He shares both opinion and work and is that the strain upon the political lead of the Colonial Office, today is one of the heaviest it could bear. He takes his duties as seriously as the present Secretary of State unquestionably does, the pressure is such that it can be borne only by a man of great physical as well as mental endurance. He has as his aid and helped by his constant good humor, his generous friendliness, and his first-hand knowledge of the Colonial Empire. Mr. Frank Boyd was in the streets of a holiday when Parliament rose.

## Second Minister of State

THERE IS A REALITY about the appointment of a second Minister of State to the Ministry and his chief colleague, Mr. John Hart, whose diverse labours do not seem to be shared. It is true that some of the territories under Colonial Office jurisdiction will soon achieve higher constitutional status and then pass to the Commonwealth Relations Office or some new department. That is true, but it does not alter the fact that the burden at the Colonial Office will in the meantime remain so heavy that it could with advantage be shared. The approach to self-government and independence by some of the territories increases the problems which the Secretary of State must ponder, and he needs to be relieved of other duties so that he may consider them more closely on the spot. When the pressure comes the second Minister of State could disappear.

## Overdue Inquiries

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA cannot be said to have been impatient in deciding to undertake two inquiries, one into the activities of the African National Congress, and the other into the series of planned strikes on the Copperbelt in recent months. But the subjects are connected, as scarcely can be doubted, and if investigation of the actions of the Congress had been so long delayed, it would probably have been this success in organizing strikes, damaging not only because of the direct loss which they have caused to mining and ancillary industries, to Northern Rhodesia in general, and to the public revenue of the Federation, but because they have demonstrated that a small company of African leaders, rather than leaders — at least for a considerable period, and without any semblance of justification to inflict great harm on the economy and on race relations. It is no credit to the Administration if responsible men should have been allowed so long to go for their policy of mischief.

## Invalid Excuse

THE OSTENSIBLE REASONS for the strikes is that those Africans who have been given more responsible and more remunerative jobs in the mines are now kept by the month, not on the ticket system, and that discrimination on the staff basis has deprived the African Mine Workers' Union of their membership. These are two proofs that that excuse is invalid. (1) that in October of last year the Mine Workers' Union formally accepted

change as part of the programme for the advancement of Africans, and (2) that the men affected have quite content to leave the union and join the African Staff Association. Even if there was no contact between those two bodies, and if many of them have long been jealous of the Association's thousands of African workers, the mining companies, and the other public enterprises, had no to blame the Union. The first duty of the government being to govern, it should have acted firmly before matters reached their present pass.

## Tolerance of Sedition

ON THE COPPERBELT it is commonly believed that activists within the African National Congress have encouraged the organizers of the African mineworkers to declare these sporadic strikes partly as a means of demonstrating the discipline which the Union can impose, partly for the purpose of keeping racial feeling smoldering, and partly as a continuing demonstration against the Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In other words, the aims are primarily political. Whatever opposition to the Government may have had to the plan for federation, it became the duty to show their loyalty when it reached fruition. Critics of members of the Federal Assembly and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who should have set an example to their people, are seen and still are among the most active opponents of the new state. Yet they have been told plainly and often that their propaganda against the Federation had been of disloyalty, a disloyalty which is nevertheless contained in both territories by the Congress. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland they are reminded that they have been told to take any action which might be taken at the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its Governor, Mr. Grey Selby, has written an order on request to return to the Congress, a sedition organization and representative of the vast majority of the African population, why it had tolerated its seditious years of almost complete inactivity.

## Parliamentary Geography

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS the other day Mr. Francis Noel Baker complained of interference with his speech which he had addressed to the Archdeacon of Capetown, who is detained in the Seychelles. In the course of a supplementary question Mr. James Griffiths referred to that island in the "Pacific". Yet that Dependency in the Indian Ocean had been under Mr. Griffiths's jurisdiction when he was the Socialist Government's Secretary of State for the Colonies. No Member interdicted a correction of Griffiths's slip.

## Word of Mouth

A FIVE-YEAR-old Sukuma traditional show, the word was passed on to all Africans. By the time the word was passed on to the Africans, they were informed that they were going to be present and Senzo Korea; nobody came to the show. An instance was when an instruction was issued that brewers of beer, who were not licensed, should be enumerated. By the time the message got to the other areas it was that all illegal brewers of beer should be emasculated. — Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

# The Federation's Case for Complete Independence

## Lord Malvern's Report on His Negotiations in London

**HISTORY BEGINS** at the time of the conference held in London before the Federation was formed. At that time there was a delegation from Southern Rhodesia, which was very near Dominion status. There was a strong feeling that the vast majority of the other Southern Rhodesians would sacrifice something if it came into the Federation, but it would be going into a state whose constitution was not advanced towards complete independence. In that way that Southern Rhodesia could be a poor man's partner always borne in mind by us all in the conference, and we came to a clear conclusion that we would be satisfied. This was what the other side would have their own sphere of advance in constitutional status, to complete independence in the future. The three constitutional territories, which would have their own separate and direct relations with the United Kingdom.

It is not clear how it could be done was the opinion of the constitutional adviser to the conference. It was on his understanding that I signed the document known as the Federation White Paper; it was a very important document which supported the White Paper in respect of Southern Rhodesia, and it was on his understanding that the electoral of Southern Rhodesia, except for the operation at the referendum, was held at the time of the referendum in detail the machinery which could be used, although the way in which it would be done was suggested to me by a senior official of the British Government to take part in the talks.

### Commonwealth Progress

We have seen the progress of about two and a half years with the Federal State in its own right, being a practical case of quite independent, it would not have thought of raising the question of our status, so soon had it not been for developments in other parts of the Commonwealth which have been taking place. In other countries in Africa and other federations elsewhere are at various stages of complete independence, and it is clear that without the Commonwealth—much more quickly than we should all have thought of, or three years ago.

It now seems likely that in the near future other countries will be international states that would entitle them shortly to apply for full membership of the Commonwealth and thereby gain higher status than ours both internationally and in the Commonwealth, despite the fact that when this part of the world came through the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and through the Prime Minister of the Federation, have been represented at Commonwealth conferences for over 20 years. I came to the conclusion that the essence of the Federation just would not stand for such a position and our feelings on this were very strong. This could have been an effect of concentrating on the Commonwealth, and the content of our main objective of this part of the world to do something.

When we entered into the Federation we had certain understandings, both written and oral, and certain pledges were made both to territories and to Africans which we could not contemplate dishonouring, therefore emphasize

An abbreviated report of the above speech by Lord Malvern, made in the Federal Parliament on August 2, appeared last week. In view of its importance the full text is now recorded.

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### White Paper

The main purpose of the territories was to be for the time being as they are at present until general review of the constitution proposals would alter the position of the territories. It was not until after the constitution proposals had been submitted to the territories that the British Government and the territories had agreed to the proposals. We would not suggest anything about the proposals we submitted in the White Paper, but in the White Paper we have a book account of all these proposals.

It is not clear how it could be done was the opinion of the constitutional adviser to the conference. It was on his understanding that I signed the document known as the Federation White Paper; it was a very important document which supported the White Paper in respect of Southern Rhodesia, and it was on his understanding that the electoral of Southern Rhodesia, except for the operation at the referendum, was held at the time of the referendum in detail the machinery which could be used, although the way in which it would be done was suggested to me by a senior official of the British Government to take part in the talks.

The Federation would be the same as it is today, with the territories which were not independent. Resolutions of the Federal Government which would not detract from our independence, because all treaties which impose obligations on us automatically entail the forfeiture of sovereignty to the extent of obligations. By these proposals the position of the territories would be directly in line with the other. Safeguards for the territories would remain the same and pledges about amalgamation and progress would be observed as they were before.

It will be seen that the Federation which was engaged was not to be a one-way street, but the British Government's main object was to improve the international status of the territories, outside the Federation. This would have enabled the territories to progress as a separate State, and not as some of the territories. It also had obviated the possibility of our having a status to remain other countries, and approaching independence, and thereby international status, which would not apply for full membership of the Commonwealth.

It is not clear how it could be done was the opinion of the constitutional adviser to the conference. It was on his understanding that I signed the document known as the Federation White Paper; it was a very important document which supported the White Paper in respect of Southern Rhodesia, and it was on his understanding that the electoral of Southern Rhodesia, except for the operation at the referendum, was held at the time of the referendum in detail the machinery which could be used, although the way in which it would be done was suggested to me by a senior official of the British Government to take part in the talks.

### Proposals Justified

I considered that it was a very reasonable and just, and that the United Kingdom Government, being desirous of observing its obligations, should have before federation should be an official one. The reception of the proposals was not held as a surprise, but in view of the previous political climate I would have thought it did not seem for this special purpose, and it is not clear how it could be done was the opinion of the constitutional adviser to the conference. It was on his understanding that I signed the document known as the Federation White Paper; it was a very important document which supported the White Paper in respect of Southern Rhodesia, and it was on his understanding that the electoral of Southern Rhodesia, except for the operation at the referendum, was held at the time of the referendum in detail the machinery which could be used, although the way in which it would be done was suggested to me by a senior official of the British Government to take part in the talks.

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...ent would be considered by the Government party here before...

For obvious reasons I could not have announced this before... because I would inevitably have been grossly mis-

represented by many enemies we have both here and in the United Kingdom. It would have generated a deal of emotion...

No

...doubt as to the constitutionality of the proposals... the starting point of the constitution...

The second argument used was that our proposals amounted to a review of the constitution which would not take effect until 1960...

Then, the United Kingdom Government proposed that the proposals were contrary to the Bill...

As an alternative to my proposals the United Kingdom Government first offered me a two-man... We could not have...

Political suggestion

This is a most important suggestion... of foundation... I have just been asked...

I have no doubt that a large number of people... I think I should explain... I have no doubt that a large number of people...

...I am sure that, although there might be certain differences of view as to what would constitute "democratically elected"...

Although this represents my personal view I sent a telegram to my colleague who was Prime Minister in Rhodesia...

African Reaction

I know that one argument that will be used at this House by some African representatives who will probably have their views written, irrespectively of anything I might say...

...I am sure that, although there might be certain differences of view as to what would constitute "democratically elected"...

Constitutional Amendments

...no one has it even been suggested that the majority of the population as opposed to the majority of the electorate...

...I am sure that, although there might be certain differences of view as to what would constitute "democratically elected"...

# Mr. Vasey on the Road Which Kenya Should Take

## The Case for a Coalition Government Representing All Races

IN TWO YEARS I shall address your Congress in a speech which I have suggested might be called "Some Thoughts on Constitutional Development." It is my hope that this speech will be made soon after the beginning of the next term of Government in which, by agreement, representatives of all races in Kenya would take part.

I should like to say that I have not found possible to accept the proposal of four additional European Ministers, two Asians, two Africans, rather than the 2-2-2. The more local people we have engaged in learning the art and craft of the responsibility of Government, realizing the difficulties and realizing the benefits of our country, the acceptance of the 4-2-2 would not only have achieved that object but would have brought us a greater measure of co-operation from the African leaders.

I am still of the opinion that it is important that as soon as possible we should make a place in the new Kenya for a representative African Ministry.

These are people in Kenya who may, that meet at all, find that to be the only test to men to play a part in the direction of the affairs of our country. Such people are apt to forget that the next few years for Kenya will be years of emergency, as far as constitutional development is concerned. Surely this period can best be faced, as I have seen the problems of the last two years, by a coalition form of Government—a coalition between the official Government on the one hand and local Kenya representatives on the other, the latter group in itself a coalition of representatives of the main racial groups co-operating to find the best answers to the many constitutional, political, economic and financial problems which face the people of Kenya.

### Coalition Governments

In Great Britain in times of crisis/coalition have often been formed and such Governments chosen not on the best available formula, but on agreed numbers of the best representatives available from the respective parties or groups, obviously because in a Coalition Government the various shades of political and economic thought must be represented and brought together to enable a spirit of compromise to prevail at any time until the immediate problems facing the nation are overcome.

In my opinion it is vital to Kenya that during the next few years some form of Coalition Government of this kind should be kept in being, and that all groups should have their opinions adequately represented in the Coalition of Ministers, that body of men on whose shoulders will fall the responsibility of guiding the country through the period of its transition to independence. The system of Ministers should stand on certain principles of constitutional development, and so until the election of 1960 amendments and alterations in the structure of the Council of Ministers and of the Executive Council cannot be carried out without the agreement of all racial groups. This does not prevent us expressing our opinions, our hopes, that such agreement can and should be arrived at, and that the feeling of the African community that they should have increased representation in those two bodies should be met. Last time I spoke I said:

"The channel of constitutional development with an open discussion of views and beliefs must be kept open."

*Mr. Vasey, Minister for Home Affairs, in his speech at the annual meeting of The Kenya Indian Congress*

may turn itself into a subterranean stream, eating away the foundations of the structure, only to be discovered when the walls begin to crack. I believe that in the long run it will be very dangerous to all the other races that freedom of expression of opinion in a constitutional manner which we British claim as a right and which, in my opinion, has done so much to ensure that changes in Britain have taken place peacefully and quietly, in contrast with so many

other countries, do not mean that a ruler's cabinet should be allowed to bring about the overthrow of Government by violence. Of course not; but it does mean that it is important that in all our areas we should make certain that the channels for the expression of opinion in a constitutional manner are being opened up, and that the significant is what those are the only channels used.

If that appreciation of the position is correct, surely the need for increased African representation, particularly in Legislative Council, requires to be further emphasized.

### General Election

In the European and Asian areas in the next few weeks elections will be in process. Europeans will be electing their European representatives, Indians for India, and Muslims for Muslim representatives. The Europeans going to choose people to represent primarily the interests of the European community or people interested to the best interests of the country?

What if our people vote are they going to send to the men whose first thought will be to defend the interests of the Indian community or men who will be prepared to send the nation as a whole men though that may at times seem to challenge and change the immediate and apparent interests of their community?

Is the habit of voting on a racial basis and a racial platform being so deeply ingrained that the voters of our communities disregard the warning rumblings of change heard faintly today, but likely to increase in volume and strength in the years ahead?

What if the first time in our history there will be an open constitutional channel for the expression of African political opinion in the African community voting for African Elected Members of the Legislative Council, are those members when returned will be able to claim that they represent the opinions of the African people?

What type of men are the Africans going to vote for—men who will be pledged primarily to represent African interests or men who will try to be a nation, men who will be prepared to co-operate with the European and Asian representatives of a Legislative Council for the good of all, or men who will be pledged to a policy of African domination? What sort of example are we going to set the African voter? Are we going to make him believe that political extremism is the only way to political progress, or are we going to show that we believe that negotiation and co-operation are the only possible paths?

### Constitutional Questions

Long before 1960 we shall be deeply involved in the negotiations for constitutional development which will follow the period of the Layton Standstill. It is my hope that the elected representatives of the European, Indian, and Arab communities will have to deal with the elected representatives of the African community. It is a time of good will and co-operation prevails here and a great step forward may be possible by agreement between the representatives of all races. But it is my hope that this can be reached, and it is my well felt belief that the British Government of the day will support a Coalition and a Constitutional Commission. I feel confident that a final agreement, which is a political compromise, will be reached with the acceptance of an agreed constitutional position that will be acceptable to all our people in the country taking into account the interests of all communities and races, and I do not believe it will be granted to us on any basis other than that of a shared sense of duty to the people of Kenya.

How can we have a shared sense of duty in a system of communal representation? Is it possible under that system to have a common conscience, or common responsibility which alone is likely to lead us to a solution of these problems? The speech I have addressed you, said:

It would be a great pity if we should study the possibility of assisting the people of the Colonies by the introduction of a common roll of electors on a reasonably high qualification, that common roll of electors proposed in the present communal presidential election. I recognize that under the standstill agreement we are to do some more study and investigate the possibilities but we could, I think, usefully do so during the next few years being ready for the times to come.

I proposed some years ago that a start could be made in the Colonies by the Legislative Councils or an electoral college under a voter ballot electing a number of people who would then elect the very basis of their election "accept" common responsibility. After a period of trial, this process of common membership could be carried directly into the electoral field through a common electors' roll with as I would like to see a reasonably high qualification.

Such a common roll I would offer myself for election immediately believing that on some such basis as this I might could serve my country in the knowledge that he had the confidence of all groups that he would serve them impartially to the best of his ability for the good of all. The idea I proposed was not acceptable in certain quarters, though I believe that it had in it points well worthy of discussion. But I am convinced that within the next four years we must find some basis of this kind.

### The Alternative

What is the alternative? A continuation of racial animosities? A fight between racial groups on one side and a common roll of electors on the other? We already have land on the one side and a pressing forward to a point where six million people are in every being a majority of representation with that representation pledged to have regard first and foremost to African interests? How long will that process take, and what may be the inevitable and ultimate result?

We are all aware of the difficulties, the fears, the dangers. The fear that on a common roll the advanced communities, the minorities will be swept aside and left with no adequate say in the management of the country and the direction of affairs. The dangers that the control of the country would pass into the hands of people with little or no experience in the complications of government and the difficulties attending responsibility.

Is not that danger even more imminent under the present system? That fact, I think, likes to be understood, unfortunately in the African racial elections of 1957 and 1960. We must find a way to carry our country over this period of danger, something which will enable us to lead all educated and responsible citizens to this safer shore of common thought and common responsibility.

In the last few months the outline of that image has been given through the medium of the Capricorn Contract, setting forth, as it does, the ultimate objects of a society and utopian such as ours. To those objectives and that contract I give my whole-hearted support. Of course, the steps by which those objectives will be reached will vary in time and manner in Kenya as from other countries, but I believe that the ultimate objective represents a platform on which men of good will can stand, forgetting their race, remembering only their objective for common citizenship based on responsibility.

### Common Approach

If we can move from an atmosphere of race to an atmosphere of common thought such as is outlined in the Capricorn Contract, we might enter a period of political progress combined with political stability. In that atmosphere of stability we could go forward with economic planning on a basis which would bring benefits to the country as a whole and to its people as individuals.

If we want economic and social development, roads, water supplies, schools, hospitals, we shall have to borrow large sums from overseas. If we want to develop economically, we must persuade investors abroad to send capital to this country through the medium of private investment as well as public. Those people today look as carefully at the prospect of political stability in a country as at anything else, and the political atmosphere is given serious consideration.

We cannot wait on time. We must plan politically as well as economically. Within the next three or four years the country must make its choice: racial representation, bitterness, conflict and division, or a common responsibility, with its hope of co-operation, unity and progress with all our energies devoted towards the betterment of all our people.

I believe that there is only one choice that every thinking man can make — to move forward now, steadily and steadily towards unity and progress.

## Commons Debate on Seychelles

### Charges Against Chief Justice Repudiated

MR. ABAN LENNOX BOYD, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to the debate on the Seychelles shortly before the House of Commons rose for the recess, said:

I should welcome a discussion on the problems of the Seychelles. About 40,000 people are on the islands. Many problems are by no means solved. Without an airport at the moment, and not flying on any of the main shipping routes, the islands are remote, and development is consequently difficult. There is almost entire dependence on copra makes them particularly susceptible to movement in the price of that commodity. One of the few good consequences of the Korean war was good prices for copra, and the Seychelles profited accordingly. The basic problem remains the need to increase production and to try to introduce better communications and a more up-to-date agricultural procedure.

People of high technical skills are required, but naturally with the limited rewards now available in the Seychelles, they prefer to go elsewhere. It must be our task to find some means whereby the relative poverty of those territories does not prevent them from receiving the help which is necessary.

Some of the difficulties in relation to the Chief Justice, which I cannot discuss in detail go back to the days when the party opposite was responsible for the administration of the Seychelles. At that time Dr. Yasin, Attorney General, Mr. Collet, had been recommended to be the Chief Justice. Another appointment was made, and I think I can say that from that time on Mr. Collet and the Chief Justice have been on the very worst of terms, but it mildly. The wild charges against the Chief Justice which have in part ensued from this must be a matter of regret to us all.

### Distinguished Governor

Statements of a disparaging and totally unjustified kind have been made against the Governor, Sir William Addis. I would say that we are lucky to have a Governor of the quality and distinction of Sir William Addis in that small community. There are only two senior administrative officers in the islands—the Governor and the Secretary to Government. They are overburdened with matters of detail which should be resolved at lower levels. On occasions at the Colonial Office I find myself charged with more responsibility than I can adequately discharge at the moment, and I am sure that the Governor of the Seychelles feels exactly the same.

Adequate facilities are not available locally for training some of the very good local material which exists. The Governor has been in consultation with me for some time about the need to improve and reorganize the Civil Service and carry out a salaries revision. I agree with him that extra staff should be sought from outside the Colony. Suitable measures should be put in hand to speed up the modernization of the administration; a fiscal commissioner should be appointed and expert technical advice should be made available to help the islands in the development plan. It was agreed some months ago that a senior officer of my department should very shortly go to give help in Seychelles. That by itself will not be enough.

The position has been made considerably more acute by the return of 1,400 ex-Pioneers from the Suez Canal Zone, which has increased by 25% the number of men in the labour market. I heard the suggestion that selfishness and cupidity were keeping the people from a proper examination of the possibilities of emigration. I have no reason to believe that that charge has any truth in it.

### Vivid Auditor's Report

The auditor's report shows up many of the problems of the islands in very vivid fashion, but reports of this kind are bound to fasten upon the unsatisfactory features in any landscape. This report contains a great deal which requires careful examination and remedy, but with the limited resources and small staff we cannot overnight bring this auditing and accounting system to anything approaching the standards we would like to see. Of the queries 67 have been settled and the number now outstanding is 362, of which nearly 200 relate to 1955-56.

Only two cases of conversion to salaries higher than Grade 10 are known to have occurred, although nine other cases are under investigation. In one case the officer concerned has reverted to the proper salary, and in the other the conversion made, though not considered strictly equitable, was confirmed by the Governor with my approval. Perhaps I can write to the hon. gentleman, and he can take the matter up with me when the House reassembles.

The main purpose of this debate is to discuss the suggestion that there should be a inquiry into the position of the Chief Justice. I have read with interest Mr. Speer's speech with the greatest care, and I shall do my best not to transgress it. I understand that I should be in order in making reference to the petition

because it was my failure to act on that petition about which I can quite rightly be called to account by this House.

There is no question about the Chief Justice being reappointed or not reappointed by me. The Chief Justice holds office, as do others, during Her Majesty's pleasure. Were reappointment required after the conclusion of a period, and if that reappointment could be vetoed or challenged in this House, all sorts of serious consequences would ensue. I was asked in the petition that the Chief Justice should not return for a third tour. I could not properly take such action; the only action which I could properly take was to consider whether there were sufficient grounds for a judicial inquiry.

I consulted the Governor and examined the petition with the greatest care in many consultations with all those in my office who have experienced in problems regarding the judiciary, and on whose advice I naturally place considerable regard. But the decision was to accede to the petition was mine alone.

#### Private Life

Reference was made to aloofness and the need for some aloofness on the part of the Chief Justice in the Seychelles. I decided that the maintenance of aloofness in a territory like the Seychelles was a difficult operation for anyone, and I did not believe that I should be justified in setting up a judicial inquiry of that particular kind.

Stories about the private life of the Chief Justice appeared in the petition. After a great deal of thought and consideration I decided that the Chief Justice is—as I hope I am—a generous, convivial, and friendly person who likes to drink and who does not—any more than I do—refuse a drink. But I was quite satisfied that there was no evidence whatever that that fact had ever been obvious in court any more than I hope the fact that I do not refuse a drink has ever been obvious in this House (laughter).

I was absolutely satisfied that there was no justice whatever in the charge that the Chief Justice had driven a motor-car while under the influence of drink. I was also satisfied that there was no evidence whatever in his one relationship with Mr. Collet that he had been other than strictly impartial. There was no evidence of partiality whatever.

I was completely confident that the charge of corruption against the Chief Justice was a monstrous charge to make and totally unjustified, and that there is not a shred of evidence that that charge would have appeared. It is the most serious charge in the petition, and I examined it very carefully.

I was satisfied that there was no evidence whatever to justify me in invoking the very heavy machinery which is in my power, or that of the Governor, to invoke for a judicial inquiry, and then there would have been an obligation on me, unless the Governor asked that it should not be done, to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. I was satisfied that there was no such evidence.

#### Direct Question

Was it possible that, if there had been a judicial inquiry, more evidence would have been forthcoming? I asked the Governor the same as a direct question. He made inquiries and assured me—and I accept this absolutely—that had there been an inquiry, such further evidence as would have been forthcoming would have been quite inadequate to justify me in taking such a serious step.

I was asked about religious discrimination. I looked most carefully into that. There were many letters from Archbishop Roca, some to Members of Parliament, and some to other people. I think it proper to say that I spoke to the Archbishop of Canterbury about the matter, because I am very concerned that in the territories for which I have responsibility there should not be religious discrimination. I was satisfied after my discussion with the Governor that there was no evidence of intolerance or persecution. The population is 90% Roman Catholic, but the Protestant community has two out of the six members of the Executive Council and six out of 12 members of the Legislative Council, and a number of most important posts in the Administration are held by Protestants.

I share the view that there ought to be visits to the Seychelles both of Ministers and Members of Parliament, and I hope that during my period of office it will be possible for me to visit the territory, though it is a little difficult to give any firm indication now.

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN said in the course of a long speech—

The Archbishop has been sent to the Seychelles as a perfect example of Colonial administration. Fifty per cent. of the speech of the rt. hon. gentleman was devoted to an admission of the charges made against the Administration. It was a plea that it has been put right and an explanation of how it had gone wrong. He did not rebut one charge made against the Administration, for which the Governor is responsible. He protested, as usual, that we did not say what was right. Auditors do not go through books to find out what is right; they go through them to find out what is wrong.

After many years of experience of local government and

experience of the Ministry of Health, I say that if the auditor had presented a report of that sort to me about any local authority in Great Britain I would have ordered an immediate inquiry. Yet the rt. hon. gentleman says that there is nothing wrong. There is hardly a paragraph in the auditor's report in which something quite serious is not reported as having gone wrong, yet we are told that the Governor is a person who has the Minister's complete trust.

What would have been the position if we had been sitting there and had had this report? I wonder what hon. gentlemen opposite would have said? I do not expect the rt. hon. gentleman to be fully aware of what is happening in every one of our Colonies. No one in this House expects that. Everyone knows that he is over-burdened by too extensive work—and too few good principles. We know that. But when conditions of this sort are brought to light he should have a little more humility and say: 'I am very glad to say that this Administration is being overhauled.'

The first paragraph of the petition recognizes the validity of the very arguments which he has been addressing to the House. It says: 'We submit that three tours as Chief Justice in this very small island is more than any man can carry out with that all of independence and strict impartiality which the office necessarily demands.' They are saying that even if the Archangel Gabriel was occupying his office and his personal idiosyncracies and peccadilloes became known to everyone and repeated every day, his wings might be slightly tarnished. I should have thought that sounds sense, that it should move the rt. hon. gentleman to say: 'Well, we ought to move these judges around a bit more.'

Judges are not liable to be popular with the people whom they try. Those who receive an unpleasant decision from the courts do not usually take it with enthusiasm. In the Seychelles such a considerable proportion of the population seems to appear before legal tribunals on one charge or another, that the judiciary is liable to be unpopular with a considerable number of the islanders. When we received complaints against the Chief Justice we received them in a responsible mood.

#### Time for a Change

On the face of it there is a case. What appears in the petition is not alone. I have documents here which I cannot read to the House, but which, if I were Colonial Secretary, would incline me to the view either that the time had come for the Chief Justice to go somewhere else so as to refresh the relationship between the judiciary and the population in the Seychelles or that there should be a commission of inquiry.

Is it not in the best interests of the Chief Justice that there should be a commission of inquiry? Is it desirable that he should lie in the shadow of these accusations, and the only defence be that the Minister is satisfied with him?

These allegations are serious and detailed; they do not relate only to the idiosyncracies of the Chief Justice. I agree that what a person is or what he does privately has nothing whatever to do with the carrying out of his public duties. If any person or any judge is given to drink, what has that to do with it if his judgments are correct and if the people who come before him get justice? The fact that he gets liquor as well is of no importance to anybody. We are concerned about his public administration.

I have thought that the petition indicates that the long propinquity of the Chief Justice with the small population had poisoned his relationship with them, and that there was enough to justify a commission of inquiry if the rt. hon. gentleman were really concerned about good administration and not always with a 100% defence of everything in his department.

#### Left Under a Cloud

The letter which has been read is signed by gentlemen whom the Crown has seen fit to honour with high honours and who say that they have refused to sign this petition only because they are in judicial positions in the islands; but they also say: 'We sympathize with and approve of it.' Here are their names—Mr. Douglas Bailey, O.B.E., J.P., and Sir Michael Nethersole, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., police magistrate.

The rt. hon. gentleman in defending the Chief Justice, is making an accusation against these persons. He leaves them under a cloud, because he is now saying that these two reputable gentlemen, who still occupy positions of trust on the islands, are guilty of bitterness, sourness, hostility, and malignancy against the Chief Justice. He must either clear them or clear the Chief Justice.

Justice should be done to everybody. If it will not do that we should have all the heavy armament and snobbery of a commission of inquiry into general charges against a black Prime Minister in Eastern Nigeria and a similar appeal to make even any inquiry at all into charges against the people in the Seychelles.

If the rt. hon. gentleman is to be exempt from charges of that sort, the best thing he can do now is to order a commission of inquiry into the administration of justice and civil administration in the Seychelles.

## Sir Andrew Cohen's New Appointment

### Sir F. Crawford to Be Governor of Uganda

SIR ANDREW COHEN is to become U.K. representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and Sir Frederick Crawford is to succeed him as Governor of Uganda early next year.

News of these changes was given just before this issue went to press in the following terms:

It is announced by H.M. Government that Sir Andrew Cohen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda comes to an end next January, has been appointed Permanent United Kingdom Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, in place of Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G., whose appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State to the Colonial Office was recently announced. Sir Andrew Cohen will leave Uganda about the end of this year and take up his new appointment about the middle of 1957.

Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Present Deputy Governor of Kenya and previously Governor of the Seychelles, has been appointed to succeed Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda. Sir Frederick Crawford served for a number of years as an administrative officer in Tanganyika, and from 1947 to 1950 as Economic Secretary and Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Andrew Cohen, who became Governor of Uganda in January 1952 after being for five years an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Division of the Colonial Office, was born in 1909, educated at Marlton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Home Civil Service in 1932. He transferred to the Colonial Office in the following year, and continued to serve there until he went to Uganda, except that from the end of 1940 until the middle of 1943 he was an additional assistant to the Lieut. Governor of Malta, primarily concerned with supplies for the island at that critical period of the war.

Sir Frederick Crawford, who has been Deputy Governor of Kenya since 1953, was born in 1906 and educated at Hymers School and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the Colonial Service as an administrative cadet in Tanganyika in 1929, was seconded to the staff of the East African Governors' Conference in 1942, went to Northern Rhodesia as Economic Secretary in 1947, became Director of Development in the next year, and was appointed Governor of the Seychelles in 1950.

## Sir Andrew Cohen's Governorship

### Views of the "Manchester Guardian"

SIR ANDREW COHEN'S GOVERNORSHIP was the subject of a leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* on Monday. It said:

"Sir Andrew Cohen's term of office as Governor of Uganda is due to end this year. Many people inside and outside Uganda hope that it will be renewed. A leader in the *Uganda Argus* a few weeks ago urged that his term should be extended for a further two years. The *Argus* has received massive support from the *Kenya Weekly News*, which has described Sir Andrew's governorship as 'the most memorable in the history of the Protectorate', and concludes that 'changes in personnel are required in Uganda, but not right at the top'.

This is not everyone's view; the editor of the well-informed and often astute *East Africa and Rhodesia*, published in London, considers that his governorship has been 'a calamity'.

There has never been any question of Sir Andrew's great ability, energy, and devotion. Many people must have wondered a year or even six months ago, whether his authority would long outlive the Kabaka's return. The consensus of opinion in Uganda is now that it has done so—not only so, but that the seeds sown in his earlier years of office are now coming to fruit. The decision of the Baganda leaders to accept and enter the Legislative Council of the Protectorate was a turning-point in Uganda's history.

The 'King's Friends' Government in Buganda has done some pretty raw things, which have provoked a healthy critical public reaction; but relations between Entebbe and Buganda have never looked like breaking down. Outside Buganda the Governor commands (in spite of the recent setback over the status of the small kingdom of Toro) a substantial and growing measure of African confidence. With the retirement of Mr. Padley, the Finance Minister, the *ex-officio* membership of the Executive Council is distinctly weak. Unless Sir Andrew's services are urgently required elsewhere, or he himself is anxious to move, of which there

is no indication, it would seem wise to ask him to stay on (over the still tricky period immediately ahead).

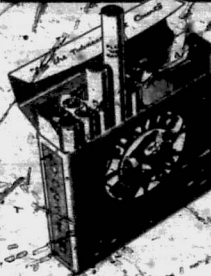
(Because) it was officially announced on Tuesday that Sir Andrew's term of office was not to be extended, it is unnecessary to comment on the above arguments. It should be pointed out, however, that it was the Kampala correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News* who wrote so approvingly of Sir Andrew Cohen's governorship, not the paper itself.

## Sudan's First Ambassador

SAIED AWAD SATTI was received in audience by the Queen one day last week so that he might present his letters of credence as the first Ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan to the Court of St. James's. The following members of the Sudanese Embassy had the honour of being presented to the Queen: Saied Ahmed el Mardi Gobara, Cultural Attaché; Saied Abdel Karim Margham, Counsellor; Saied Hassan Mohammed el Amin, Press Attaché; and Saied Mohammed Osman Ghendi, Third Secretary. The secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Gentleman of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

## Somali Culture

MR. M. LEWIS, of the Institute of Social Anthropology of Oxford University, who has for the past nine months been making a study of Somali culture and custom in the Somaliland Protectorate, will visit Somalia in September. He had previously spent four years in the Protectorate collecting and editing writings in various languages on the subject during the last 80 years.



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# PERSONALIA

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH was 86 on Sunday. MR. MICHAEL NEWMAN has returned from his visit to the Rhodesias.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE has arrived in England from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. SOMEN, Mayor of Nairobi, arrived in England last week on a short visit.

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER has arrived in London from her recent short visit.

MR. ROBERT OSMER ATKINSON has been elected director of Hubert Parry's Choir.

MR. R. J. M. LAWRENCE has been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK is due to leave London Airport today for Tanganyika Territory.

THE DOWAGER LADY RADFORD POWELL, World Chief, will re-visit East Africa in November.

MR. JUSTICE BRIGGS has been appointed acting vice-president of Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

MR. J. F. FOSBERG DAVIES has emigrated from Liverpool to Southern Rhodesia at the age of 65.

MR. E. GILL, High Commissioner for Canada in South Africa, and MRS. GILL have visited Nyasaland.

MR. S. H. BROOKE-NORRIS, Editor of the Northern News, recently arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

In her campaign of criticism of Kenya, MISS EILEEN FLETCHER has addressed 41 meetings in the past eight weeks.

MR. E. L. SYKES, the first U.K. Deputy High Commissioner to the Federation, has taken up his duties in Salisbury.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. D. G. HEYMAN, lately Chief of Staff in East Africa, has been appointed Chief of Staff, Southern Command.

COLONEL R. N. GREENWOOD, chairman of Nyali, Ltd., MRS. GREENWOOD, and MR. J. LAUGHLAND left London Airport last week for Kenya.

MR. J. DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN has resigned the office of managing director of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., but will remain a member of the board.

MR. R. N. LINDSAY, Chief Press Officer to the Government of Kenya, is to take charge of Press arrangements for Princess Margaret's visit.

MRS. W. RAYNER, lately Deputy Mayor of Nairobi, spoke in last Sunday's B.B.C. Service to East Africa of her impressions of London today.

MR. MICHAEL E. S. HIGGIN was seen in London from Venice in the EUROPA yesterday for the first time. He will take charge of his company's office in Uganda.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR, Secretary of the Treasury of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. TAYLOR arrived in the CAPETOWN CASTLE last week.

LADY WELENSKY was to have launched at Monkey Bay, Lake Nyasa, last Saturday the new cargo vessel NIKWAZI built in Scotland for the Federal Government.

MR. R. K. GREGORY, town clerk of Swindon, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia to seek to persuade British industrialists to open factories in and near that town.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW sailed today in the QUEEN MARY for a visit to the United States, Canada and Alaska. They expect to be back in London in October.

MR. A. G. GOURLEY, chairman for Southern Africa of the Lever interests, and MRS. C. J. VAN JAARVELT, managing director in the Federation, are visiting Nyasaland.

MISS CHRISTINE COLBY, elder daughter of SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, lately Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY COLBY, and MR. J. C. J. FAYERS have been married in London.

MR. G. S. JONES will become Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia on Saturday, when MR. J. P. MURRAY, Senior Provincial Commissioner, goes on leave.

LADY SAUNDERS, wife of a former Governor of Jamaica, is making a fact-finding tour of Central and East Africa. She has been a Conservative candidate for West Africa in 1955.

MR. T. G. JONES, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, who has spent in Belgium for some weeks on a study tour of labour in New York. He will be in the United States until early October.

MR. W. G. JONES, lecturer in economics at Leeds University, is to be an Entebbe on appointment as Uganda's new economic adviser in the Ministry of Finance. He visited East and Central Africa in 1955 to study the banking and monetary systems.

ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT ANTHONY JAMES BROOKS, chief of the mobile reserve in Limassol, and formerly of the Kenya Police, was fined £25 in Cyprus last week for causing bodily harm to three Greek Cypriots while they were being questioned.

MR. RALPH GIBSON, chairman of the South African board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and MRS. GIBSON sailed last Thursday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, which MR. B. R. BEN LEE, general manager of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., was a passenger for Beira.

DR. E. B. EDNEY, Professor of Zoology at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to study recent developments in research and teaching in entomology and higher education for Negroes in North America.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. CARLAKE, Chief of the General Staff in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LIEUT. COLONEL R. A. PRENTICE, Federal Military Liaison Officer in the U.K., attended the conference convened at the Staff College, Camberley, by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff from August 8 to 10.

MISS BARBARA TREDGOLD has laid the foundation-stone of St. Michael's, an Anglican church in Kericho, Kenya township. DR. E. F. PAGET, Archbishop of Central Africa, conducted the service. MISS DIANE LIVINGSTONE BOOTH, great-granddaughter of the explorer, had contributed £10,000 towards the church.

LORD RENNIE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, accompanied by the regional controller in Central Africa, Mr. G. E. Thorny, has been touring the Northern Provinces of Nyasaland. He has had meetings with the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and other officials, and will leave Chilika airport for the Victoria Falls on Monday.

MR. ROYALE J. STEVENS, assistant manager of the Roan Antelope copper mine, has resigned in order to become a consulting metallurgical engineer to the great Kennecott Copper Corporation at Salt Lake City, U.S.A., his birthplace. He went to Northern Rhodesia at the age of nine, when his father became general manager of the Broken Hill mine, was educated at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, and spent four years at Columbia University, New York. After taking his degree there he returned to Northern Rhodesia and joined the Roan Antelope staff. The new assistant manager is MR. J. L. REID.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

Mr. R. C. W. Gibbs - Miss M. M. Arthur

The engagement is announced between Ronald Charles Williams, son of the late Mr. Andrew F. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, and Caroline Margaret, only daughter of the late Rev. John W. Arthur, O.B.E., D.D., M.D., M.B., Kenya, and Mrs. Arthur, nee Woodburn, of Grace, Edinburgh.



MR. WILLIAM KIMEMIA GITHU, a school-master, who received the M.B.E. for courage during the Mau Mau rebellion, will leave Kenya on August 27 on a Government scholarship for a year's course in education at Bristol University.

MR. W. E. CROSSKILL is the first president of the new East African branch of the Old Reptonian Society. The other members of the committee are MAJOR-GENERAL G. C. PHILLIPS and MESSRS. C. BURMETT, B. S. COX, W. F. HILL (honorary secretary), R. T. MYLTON-WATSON and E. H. WINDLEY.

The Italian scientific expedition sponsored by the Italian Institute of National Research and led by MR. O. LUCCHI, is spending six months in East Africa and the Belgian Congo. Among its members are PROFESSOR BICCHI SERMOLLI, of Florence University, and PROFESSOR A. RICCI, an authority on parasitology.

MR. A. H. FISH, who has been secretary of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station at Namulonge, Uganda, for the past 10 years, has been appointed chief accountant and works secretary of Sukulu Mines, Ltd., Tororo. His successor at Namulonge is MR. JOHN DAVIES, who for the past six years has been in Government service in Pangani, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. R. M. KAWAWA, of Dar es Salaam, general secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, MR. M. M. MEHTA, a director of the Uganda Sugar Factory at Lugazi, and MR. H. P. DUNN, president of the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions and of the Kenya Railway African Union, who attended the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities, were interviewed in a recent "Calling East Africa" programme of the I.B.C.

MAJOR G. H. SLIGER, former president of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League, is chairman of a Joint ex-Services War Memorial Committee set up to consider what form of memorial should be erected to Nyasalanders who lost their lives in the war. All the ex-Service organizations in the Protectorate are represented on the committee, whose other members are MRS. P. JOHNSON-HILL, and MESSRS. J. G. IMRAY, N. MACDONALD and R. NATHAN, with MR. C. H. BAYDEN as secretary.

MR. E. C. HOLL has been appointed chief superintendent engineer for new construction by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., which has appointed Mr. J. H. LEES to be its naval architect. Mr. Holl joined the Union-Castle engineering staff in 1915 and has been superintendent engineer for the past three years. Mr. Lees served his apprenticeship with the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow, graduated in naval architecture at Glasgow University, and joined the naval construction department of the Admiralty, which he left in 1945 to become assistant naval architect to the Union-Castle Line.

## Obituary

### Capt. A. G. Cook

CAPTAIN A. G. COOK, M.B.E., has died in Salisbury, in his ninetieth year. A sailor in his youth, in the last war he was Rhodesia's oldest serving soldier. A Londoner, he ran away to sea as a ship's boy in a windjammer. Later served on an Eastern Telegraph Cable ship. It was when this ship was in Cape Town in 1884 that he first met Cecil Rhodes, who came aboard to inspect the vessel. Two years later he left the sea and travelled up to employment as a surveyor, where he often met Rhodes. Coming to Rhodesia in 1905, Cook and his family first lived in Bulawayo, but a year or two later came on to Salisbury, where he went into business. He retired in 1946. He married in 1894 Miss Catherine Kerr Macdonald Mitchell, of Edinburgh. One of their wedding presents was a purse of gold sovereigns from Rhodes and some of his friends. Mrs. Cook died in 1947. Captain Cook leaves three sons (Brigadier F. G. Cook and Messrs. George and Donald Cook) and two daughters (MRS. V. Gallagher and Mrs. E. W. Rushforth, both of Salisbury), 16 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

MR. LINDSEY DAVIES, A.I.M.M., a Rhodesian pioneer, has died at Happy Valley farm in Matabeleland, aged 74. Born in East London, he first came to Rhodesia in 1904. For some time he carried out private mining undertakings and subsequently managed numerous mining engineering concerns in Rhodesia, including the Park mine. He was a graduation sponsor of the Electricity Supply Commission and founded the Queen's Mining Association. He was an honorary life vice-president of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, and member of the Royalty Review Committee. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

MR. STURLING MIRELES MACFARLANE, who has died in Bulawayo, went to Rhodesia from Scotland in 1910. After serving with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in the First World War, he went into partnership with the late John Macdonald as building contractors. He was a member of the Caledonian Society, the Alan Wilson Dodge and Master Builders' Association, of which he was president in 1936 and a lifetime member.

SIR H. HAROLD SCOTT, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., who died last week at his home in Braintree, Essex, at the age of 82, was a former medical secretary of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, and was from 1935 to 1942 director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases. He wrote "Health Problems of the Empire," and a "History of Tropical Medicine".

BRIGADIER ARTHUR JULIAN WALTER HAVAN, O.B.E., who has died in hospital after a motor accident, was born in 1896 and during the 1914-18 war served in East Africa and the Middle East in the Army Service Corps.

MR. TOM BOURDILLON, who has been killed while climbing in Switzerland, was a cousin of the late Sir Bernard Bourdillon, at one time Governor of Uganda.

MRS. CONSTANCE O'NEAL, who has died in Kenya at the age of 85, was the widow of T. W. B. O'Neal, formerly of Barbados.

MR. B. A. DATOO, who died recently in Mombasa at the age of 70, was well known as a broker, auctioneer and valuer.

MRS. VERA HENSTOCK, wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Henstock, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. F. HEWGILL has died in Nyasaland from injuries received in a car accident.

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## Princess Margaret's Visit to E. Africa

### Provisional Programme in Full

THE PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME for the tour of Kenya, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika by H.R.H. the Princess Margaret is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 22. — Princess Margaret will leave London in an aircraft chartered from B.O.A.C.

SEPTEMBER 22. — Princess Margaret due at Mombasa airport about noon. Drive to Government House for lunch. H.R.H. will then embark in the Royal Yacht Britannia. No other official engagements that day.

OCTOBER 1. — After morning service in Mombasa Cathedral, H.R.H. to give a representative gathering of Asian women a tour of the city, a ceremonial drive through Mombasa to the grounds where local children will greet the Princess. After the ceremony and presentation at Government House, Mombasa, H.R.H. will embark in the BRITANNIA to sail to Mauritius, where she is due on Saturday, September 29. On disembarkation she will inspect a Royal Guard of the 6th (Tanganyika) Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

OCTOBER 5. — The Royal Yacht due in Zanzibar from Mauritius. There will be a formal reception and inspection of a guard of honour after the Princess disembarks in the morning. After an address of welcome on behalf of all communities and a visit to the city by H.R.H., she will drive to the Palace to call on the Sultan and the British Residency, where she will dine. In the afternoon there will be a garden party at the British Residency for members of all communities, including the Residents of Pemba; the Princess will dine with the Sultan at the Palace.

OCTOBER 6. — The Princess will spend the morning driving through the town and visit clove, coconut, and citrus plantations. Before lunch at the Residency, which will be attended by the Sultan and the Sultana, H.R.H. will be present at a reception by the people of Pemba. No official engagements in the afternoon. In the early evening H.R.H. will attend a rally of local children.

OCTOBER 7. — After morning service at Christ Church Cathedral, H.R.H. will attend a women's tea party, and before lunch will call at the Palace to take farewell of the Sultan. No official engagements in the afternoon or evening. BRITANNIA is due to sail from Zanzibar for Dar es Salaam on the morning of Monday, October 8.

### Dar es Salaam

OCTOBER 8. — When the Royal Yacht arrives alongside the new deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam in the morning, the Governor of Tanganyika will call on H.R.H. After disembarking the Princess will inspect a guard of honour, receive a royal address from the Mayor and Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam, and then inspect a deep-water berth before driving through Dar es Salaam to Government House, where school children will be assembled. The Princess will lunch with the general manager of East African Railways and Harbours. No official engagements in the afternoon. An official dinner at Government House.

OCTOBER 9. — In the morning H.R.H. will attend a *baraza* and then lunch with members of the Legislative Council in Kibweze Hall. No official engagements in the afternoon. H.R.H. will dine with the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

OCTOBER 10. — H.R.H. will fly in the morning to Tanga, where she will visit the hospital and possess the new town hall. After attending a *baraza*, the Princess will lunch with members of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and then return by air to Dar es Salaam. No official engagements in the afternoon. H.R.H. will attend a dinner aboard S.S. KENYA.

OCTOBER 11. — On opening the General Hospital in Dar es Salaam in the morning, H.R.H. will visit the Armatoglu Community Centre, where groups of representatives of welfare organisations will be assembled. No official engagements in the afternoon until 5 p.m., when there will be a garden party at Government House. After dinner there will be a masque in the grounds of Government House.

OCTOBER 12. — In the morning H.R.H. will fly to Mbeya, where she will attend a *baraza* and an official luncheon. In the afternoon she will fly to Sao Hill where she will have tea at the Sao Hill Club with farmers of the district. No further engagements at Sao Hill where the Princess will spend the night.

OCTOBER 13. — H.R.H. will fly in the morning to Tabora to attend a *baraza*. She will lunch at the Government African Boys' Secondary School, where she will be greeted by girls and boys from the two Government African secondary schools. H.R.H. will fly to Mwanza in the afternoon. No official engagements in the afternoon or evening.

OCTOBER 14. — H.R.H. will attend morning service at Mwanza. No further official engagements.

OCTOBER 15. — After a reception in Mwanza, a visit to the Indian School, and a *baraza*, H.R.H. will fly to Mtwara to lunch with Dr. Williamson before visiting his district mine. Then she will fly to Arusha.

OCTOBER 16. — The only official engagements, all in the morning, are a youth rally in Arusha, a visit to the European Secondary School, and a *baraza*.

OCTOBER 17. — No official engagements until 6 p.m., when H.R.H. will drive round the grounds of the Arusha European School, attend a reception in the school hall, and dine at the school.

OCTOBER 18. — In the morning H.R.H. will leave Arusha by road for Moshi, where she will open an agricultural show. She will then visit the Chaga Council before lunching with Tanganyika coffee growers. After lunch she will leave Moshi by air for Nairobi, where she is due about 6 p.m. On arrival H.R.H. will inspect a guard of honour of the King's African Rifles and then drive to Government House, where there are no official engagements.

OCTOBER 19. — In the morning H.R.H. will visit the East African Railways and Harbours workshops in Nairobi and the Royal Agricultural Show, where she will lunch with members of a Council of the society. The guard of honour at the show ground will be provided by the Kenya Regiment. No official engagements in the afternoon. Dinner party at Government House.

### Olympic Colours

OCTOBER 20. — In the morning H.R.H. will attend a gathering of children of all communities and of various welfare organizations at the Railways Sports ground, Nairobi, where she will meet the Kenya team selected to represent the Colony at the Olympic Games and present the team's colours. After a visit to an African housing estate, the Princess will attend a lunch given by Nairobi City Council. Garden party at Government House in the afternoon, after which the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry will best retreat. No official engagements in the evening.

OCTOBER 21. — H.R.H. will attend morning service in Anglican Cathedral and then visit the British Military Hospital in Nairobi and inspect members of the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps. After lunch at Government House the Princess will fly to Kisumu. No official engagements in the afternoon or evening.

OCTOBER 22. — In the morning H.R.H. will fly to Kisumu to visit the hospital, where she will attend a *baraza* and be greeted by members of the Kambari tribe. After lunch she will fly back to Nairobi. No other official engagements.

OCTOBER 23. — H.R.H. will fly to Nakuru, drive through the town, and go to Mau Narok for lunch. Then she will fly from Nakuru to the Amboseli Game Reserve, where she will spend the night.

OCTOBER 24. — H.R.H. will spend the morning in Amboseli Game Reserve and lunch there before returning to Nairobi. In the early evening the Princess will open the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. No other official engagements.

OCTOBER 25. — In the morning H.R.H. will fly from Kisumu, where she will inspect a guard of honour provided by the King's African Rifles. Ceremonial drives through the town. No official engagements in the afternoon until 4 p.m., when there will be a *baraza* for the people of the Nyanza Province. About 6 p.m. the Princess will leave Kisumu aerodrome for London.

## Victors from the Federation

Among arrivals in this country from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are:

Mr. B. J. Bell, Mr. W. Blaklock, Mr. D. H. Breck, Mr. & Mrs. J. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. R. Emswiler, Mr. A. R. Edwards, Lieut. Col. J. M. Esterman, Mr. L. M. Mill, Dr. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. L. A. Mundy, Mr. E. M. Sells, Mr. & Mrs. K. L. Nockers, Mr. H. P. Paster, Mr. B. M. Roberts, Mr. N. A. Soutter, Mr. C. S. Stenslunne, Mr. A. W. Steyn, Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Wallace, Mr. W. N. Watson, Mr. J. D. Wickstead, Mr. S. R. Wilson, and Mr. W. F. Wood.

Temporary changes in the membership of the Tanganyika Legislative Council include: Mr. F. HINGS for Mr. A. M. A. KARIMUE; LIEUT. COLONEL S. BULL for Mr. A. L. LE MATRE; and Mr. E. G. LEWIS for Mr. D. PALMER, all owing to the absence from the Territory of the sitting member, Mr. S. D. HOWARTH temporarily replaces Mr. R. C. S. MASLIN, who is ill.