

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 23, 1956

Vol. 32

No. 16626

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M.P.'s Proposed Visit to Seychelles

Mr. Francis Noel Baker, who had given notice of his intention to visit the Seychelles, and of his wish to see the Archbishop, submitted for the Speaker's filing that the rights and freedoms of Members of Parliament and their legitimate work in the service of the House were obstructed by the intention to deny them access to the Archbishop.

The Speaker replied that the privilege of the House was the privilege of the whole House, not of its individual members, and that in regard to acts and visits undertaken by members on their own volition, they were in exactly the same position as other citizens.

Later Mr. Noel Baker raised the matter in debate. Mr. T. M. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Swinton in regard to the specification of Cyprus had been accompanied by the astonishing *naivete* and simplicity and inability to recognize the nature of the situation and the regard as routine workers for national liberation were very wicked men whose activities could not be tolerated by any responsible Government.

The Archbishop of whom he had spoken so warmly had refused to discharge his religious duty to condemn violence. All the Archbishop had done was to say that the cowardly and wilful murder of people who were merely doing their duty excited his reprobation. Had he not been Archbishop, he would have been put under detention in Cyprus as a grand offender.

Greater Freedom

The Minister repeated his statement of the previous day that "the Archbishop and the other detainees have given their parole, and that has enabled them to have much greater freedom to move in the island. If visits were made to them or attempts made to pay visits to them, in circumstances which I and the Governor consider would not be in the interests of the pacification of Cyprus, steps would have to be taken to limit for the time of the visit the freedom enjoyed by the detainees. I have no intention whatever of allowing the Archbishop to resume his leadership and his association with E.A.C.K. by firing long-distance artillery from the Seychelles. If the Archbishop denounces violence, a new situation will arise."

Now, whether a Member of Parliament or not would be allowed access to the detainees without permission, and the Governors of Cyprus and the Seychelles agreed with the Minister that Mr. Noel Baker ought not to be allowed to see the Archbishop.

As to the claim that he had a right by virtue of his Parliamentary position, Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "He can no more expect to have the right to see a detainee in the Seychelles than if he decided to spend his holiday on Dartmoor, he would have an absolute right which could not be taken away from him; to go and see anybody detained in the prison there."

Film Failure

THE FAILURE of Capricorn Film Productions, Ltd., to which the Government of Kenya had advanced a considerable sum of money, was announced by the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Council in June to have been due to incompetence and the Government's optimistic assessment of the qualifications and achievements of two gentlemen connected with the company who were not named. The Government has now explained that the reference did not in any way relate to the two directors, nominated by the Industrial Management Corporation of Kenya, who made every endeavour to ensure that the company's affairs, both before and after the receiver was appointed, were conducted on businesslike lines. The failure of the company was in no way attributable to them, an official spokesman has said.

Athi River Detention Camp

Work of Members - M.P.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Ministry for Community Development and Education in Kenya:

The statements alleged to have been made by Government officials about the closure of the Athi River Detention Camp have no expression in the official views of the Ministry. It is not running the rehabilitation at that camp. Health services were made by a Government official, they were authorized by the Ministry, not agreed, and should not be taken as the personal views.

The Government feels that religion has an important contribution to make in its rehabilitation programme. An opportunity is therefore given for the spiritual aspect of rehabilitation in all rehabilitation work in camps and prisons, any religious organizations in Kenya have co-operated very well in this matter. The Government does not wish, nor ever intended, to enter into a competition of religions and other forms of religious activities.

The change of staff which took place recently at Athi River was an ordinary routine move to take the place of the camp and to spread an element of the rehabilitation of former detainees amongst a variety of men who belonged to M.P.F. but they were first and foremost prisoners and rehabilitation officers. It was not the Government's practice to enter to put the Moral Re-orientation or any other religious group in charge of a rehabilitation work.

In any case, the men who were themselves honest and law-abiding individuals, made an excellent contribution in the limited time which they had available to them for their work, and Government wishes to acknowledge this. But the continued review of staff and housing made it impossible to change officers and to establish a new approach which would be particularly suited to the needs of men in Athi River Camp. It was decided to use the staff.

The general staff had been confined at Athi River happened to be men who were very high in the Mau Mau organization. Many of them were of the same type of leaders, methods of approach, and they had not altered from time to time in order to find more congenial to their attitude and disposition. The present approach is an experiment to see if they can be used.

The Government of course does not believe that its rehabilitation approach can be based primarily on spiritual matters alone. Although spiritual measures have a contribution to make, other matters of equal importance must be taken into account. The success of the rehabilitation programme depends on the nature of things being done from a spiritual aspect, if there are men who are each in his whole programme from a variety of angles, and that to change methods as time goes on, in the light of experience, but at all times religious and a spiritual approach form an important part of the programme.

The Future Depends on Race Harmony

African M.P.'s Warning to Extremists

MR. MATEYO NAKUMBE, one of the Northern Rhodesian members of the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when addressing that House recently:—

"If there is an African who thinks that he will have the whole of Africa under his feet, that he will drive the European away, and that he will run the Government just by himself, it is just a vision. All that the African is to stop his nonsense and perish. If he is an Indian, I shall not mind going back to India, there is no place for him in Central Africa. If he is an Italian, he must go back home."

It is not the intention of the African to drive the European away from the country. The African must always live in co-operation with the European, who has so amply contributed a lot to the progress of Central Africa.

"The future depends on what we are going to do to build up the country, the European and the African together. I do not mind."

A just Government is not for the European or the African, it is for all the people, the African and the European to sit down together and plan together what they are to do for the country; but we try to plan and to act independently, racially, surely we are endangering the position of Central Africa."

letter to the Editor

Federal Power Board Reply Question of Public Relations

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, — I was surprised to read your suggestion that the Federal Power Board must be blamed for much of the "public misunderstanding" which has arisen about the award of the contracts because it had failed to provide the necessary information to the Press at the time the award was released. It is true that Italian had been the successful tenderer for the main works.

The Board prepared a comprehensive memorandum on all contracts, past, current and future, covering five book-length pages, and took care to ensure that this information was available to Rhodesia House and through ordinary news channels. In case you have not seen it, I enclose a copy.

This document mentioned the award of the contract for £1,400,000 to the Italian and the three other tenders, including the Italian bid.

The Board had no desire to conceal the fact that no all-British tender was received for the main civil engineering work (although this fact was included in the list of tenders published on 19 July 20). The tender of the group with the highest British component was *marginally* £17m. higher than the all-British tender. Only in the face of misdirected and misleading criticism has the Federal Government found it necessary to state these facts.

Full information on the Italian contract was published when the final loan agreements were signed on July 12.

There was no obligation on the Board or the Federal Government to ensure the award of contracts or the spending of money with the sources of capital, although as Lord Malvern's statement on the subject showed the sum to be spent outside the British Commonwealth is almost identical with the capital raised outside the Commonwealth.

The Federal Power Board, in order to excuse itself to have seemed to offer excuses in anticipation of informed and unreasonable criticism, would, in my opinion, have been ill-advised.

Yours faithfully,

REX REYNOLDS,

Salisbury, Information Adviser to the Federal Power Board.

[This letter does not answer our question as to whether the Power Board failed to supply adequate information to the Press and must therefore be blamed for much of the "public misunderstanding" in regard to the Kenya contract.]

United Kingdom newspapers received through the office of the High Commissioner for the Federation in London the five foolscap pages of single-spaced typescript to which Mr. Reynolds refers, and the document was promptly summarized in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but that information, unfortunately, did not suffice to enable the public to reach a reliable judgment on the main points at issue, and that became possible, not through any inaction by the Power Board, but because the High Commissioner's office had issued the basic facts/necessary to put into proper perspective the respectful comments which had appeared in British newspapers as soon as the results of the tenders were announced.

It ought, we repeat, to have been obvious to the Power Board that there would be criticism when it became known that the main contracts had been awarded to non-British tenderers, and the elementary precaution should have been promptly taken of providing the Press with analysis which was withheld until days too late, and then made available only as a direct result of dispute which could and would have been much reduced by an adequate statement at the right time.

That many of the comments have been misleading is directly attributable to the lack of thoroughness by the Power Board. Mr. Reynolds remarks that there was no room upon the Board for the award of contracts to the Italian, and shows with the aid of a list of tenders. Since its omission to provide those simple and very necessary facts produced much of the criticism, the Board took upon itself the duty to take a stand on any question of obligation to the Press. We consider to have told the Press immediately that the sum to be spent outside the British Commonwealth is almost identical with the capital raised outside the Commonwealth. That item of our news would have been far more important than much of the information given in the five-page statement which the Power Board issued. We would have been glad to date, so far as we can discern, the sale of our paper to date, so far as we can discern.

Nothing in the content of the 26 in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA can be fairly interpreted as suggesting that the Power Board should have suffered excuses in a form of the form of "unreasonable criticism" which was no need to offer excuses, but there was urgent need to state the facts from which responsible members of the public could at once have drawn the right conclusions. Because the Power Board did not do that, it was fair necessary to the disparaging remarks made in many responsible publications. — Ed.]

Point from Letter

Mangat's Speech

YOU WERE CERTAINLY RIGHT to describe Mr. N. S. Mangat's presidential speech to the Indian Congress as an astonishing address. My knowledge of Kenya goes back to the 1914-18 war and in that period I cannot recall any other address castigating his community so astutely and bluntly. They do not like to thank him for advertising their defects, and capitalising on which way I should say, scarcely put the Indians in a mood to buy the hardware with the Europeans, as Mr. Mangat wanted them to do. He made some very good points, well said, and they deserve to be considered on their merits.

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Lord Malvern on Independence

(Continued from page 1797)

capacity to participate in the government of these countries in cases where it is not fairly possible that these proposals should be passed by the Parliament with the necessary majority. But also that they shall command wide acceptance amongst the electorate.

It is rather surprising that these proposals have coincided in point of time because certain members of the United Kingdom in regard to the proposals have displayed confidence so that they have been of opinion in the Federation as the question of franchise, which is not a necessary prerequisite for the making of these proposals.

The other related matter was the question of representation in the Federation at the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Before we can apply for full membership it will be necessary for the Federal Government and Parliament in its turn to be considered in view of the United Kingdom's attitude on this. The Commonwealth could hardly regard us as having the necessary status, but they do accept that we could continue to be represented by myself or my successors in office. Actually, of course, they could hardly have done less unless they kicked us out altogether — which is what many opposition in the Left Wing in the United Kingdom would seem to wish.

Future Action

In considering what our future action should be, I would first propose that above all we should do nothing which would affect the stability of the Federation, which is so important from the point of view of the investing public. After all, our primary aim is economic development and to raise the standard of living of our inhabitants, whatever their race. No amount of increased status or political advancement can compensate for the lack of development below standards of life. Except for a few extremists, I do not think much more important than the vote, whether it be for election to Parliament or in the Commonwealth clubs.

I would go on to suggest that we should at present do no more than await the proposals which the United Kingdom are preparing for us and give them every consideration. They are bound to represent some advance.

I know only too well that we could force the issue by presenting a Bill to this House amending the constitution in any way we like. We have the full power to do this under Article 97 of the constitution, provided, of course, we do not touch the legislative lists. We could secure a two-thirds majority and then it would go to the territorial legislatures. What happened in the two northern territories would depend on instructions which the Secretary of State for the Colonies gave to officials as to how they should vote. We can assume he would instruct them to vote against it, and it would then be a subject of debate in the United Kingdom Parliament.

By this time we could hardly expect the United Kingdom Government to do anything but veto our Bill, upon which the Government here would resign and a general election would be fought on this constitutional issue. Such action would be very drastic, and would not help in maintaining the stability of the country which we all desire so much. I do not wish to be forced into anything like that — even though it would give me a most welcome opportunity to make our views known in another place. I have said before that we accept completely that any of the existing safeguards should not be weakened in any way unless at the review of the constitution several years hence it is agreed that a change is necessary.

Economic Progress

Before any of these safeguards become redundant we will have to show in concrete form that our policies will have the effect of raising the more backward sections of our population up to the ladder of civilisation, and that by their economic and educational progress they will become increasingly fitted to play a part in the government of the country, both in public service and in parliamentary life. We are going to give them greater economic opportunities, and so raise their standards of living, because political development is quite impossible except on a basis of economic and educational advancement.

We are also hoping to provide a franchise law which will introduce many people who have not hitherto taken part in our system of election to the legislative bodies. We are going to introduce a citizenship law which can form a basis of general loyalty. Our policy for higher education is well known, and we will shortly be introducing our minimum conditions of service in the public sector. These will then be open upon the doors of the public sector to all with the appropriate amount of competence, experience, and ability, and so forth.

We are prepared to do all these things; and I think it safe to say that there are not a great number of Europeans in the Federation who would wish to hold any African back. We know that these things take time before one sees results. How much time is anybody's guess. Some people may estimate that it would take 50 or 100 years to achieve any worthwhile results; others may estimate that it would take very much less. No one is to be blamed for this. The longer time it takes to produce worthwhile advances the greater will be the success of our policies.

The primary duty in any country is to ensure that law and order be maintained. Our whole society is based on respect for the law and order rule of law and its maintenance. This must take precedence over everything else. If some section of the community is part of the Federation threatens the peace or the order of the country and displays contempt for the law, then the development and advance of that section of the community can only be delayed or retarded until respect for the law and maintenance of law and order can be seen to be maintained. If there is any setback to African advancement because of this Africans will have to blame their leaders who are misguiding them and who will be entirely responsible.

As I speak I realize that what I have said will be a full appointment to many, not because I did not achieve what I wanted, but because if I had achieved my object it would not have been what a lot of people seriously desire — that is, more local control of the whole Federation, both the Federal State and the territories; but that could not be discussed until the next period had passed.

Dominion Status: For and Against

Mr. A. H. D. BLOOM (United Rhodesia Party) has tabled a motion in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament calling for the drafting of proposals for Dominion status for the Federation, and suggesting that an all party delegation from Southern Rhodesia should submit them to the Federal Government.

Mr. W. M. Chirwa, member of the Nyasaland African membership of the Federal Parliament, has said in a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the proposal that the Federation should be granted Dominion status.

"Nyasaland Africans are strongly opposed to any concessions being made by H.M. Government to the Federal Government. Any such concessions are prejudicial to the review of the Federal constitution."

"We pray that Britain should not grant Dominion status to Africans merely, as was the case when Federation was imposed. The Africans are opposed to the Federal Government and to its policy. We are determined to achieve self-government by constitutional means as soon as possible."

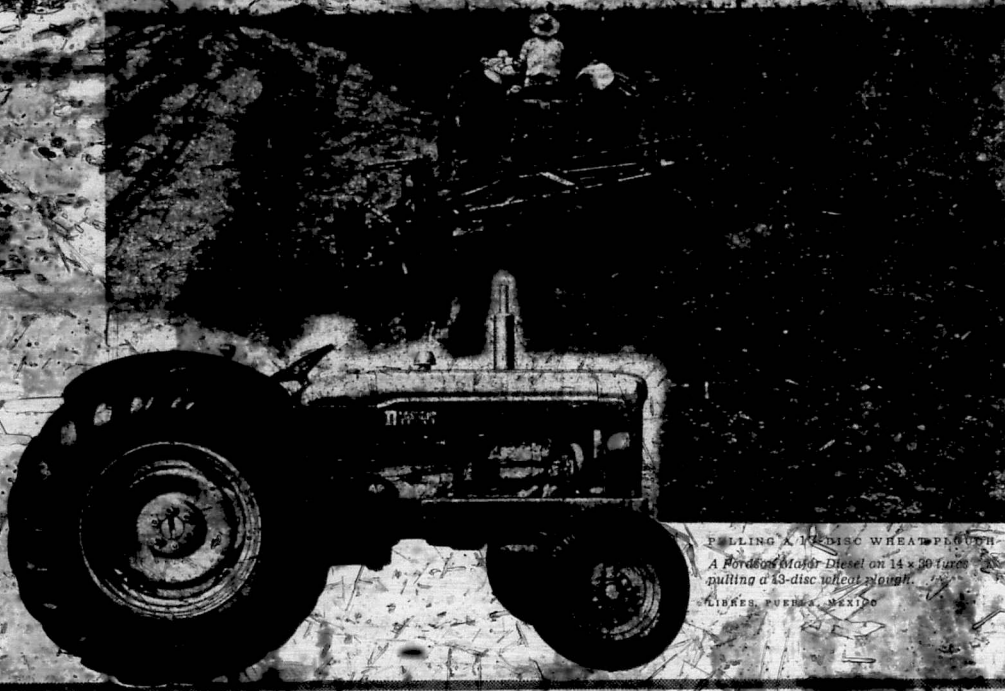
The telegram ended with an expression of loyalty to the Crown which would, Dr. Chirwa hoped, bestow self-government upon Nyasaland.

Threat to Federation

Mr. ROY WELLS, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when visiting Nyasaland on Sunday that a small group of Africans in Nyasaland was working to break up the Federation, so that Nyasaland might resume its former status, in which event they believed that they would have a better chance of securing a personal aim on the country. Those Africans, he said, "claim that the majority of the African people in Nyasaland are behind them, but I wonder if that is so. It can be so only if the majority of Africans do not understand exactly what their leaders intend should happen. What they really propose is the reversion of Nyasaland to stagnation."

"In a country in which we can call a grandfather a boy and a woman with a university degree a nanny we are quite capable of calling what is really a social problem a racial one." Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, addressing the annual meeting of the Salisbury branch of the Inter-Racial Association of Southern Rhodesia.

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Consultations With Southern Rhodesia Full Safeguards for Africans

IT HAS NEVER BEEN NECESSARY for Her Majesty's Government to advise the exercise of the power of disallowance in regard to laws passed by the Legislature of Southern Rhodesia on the ground that they applied to Africans provisions which differed from those applied to persons of European descent or in regard to the Land Apportionment Act in particular.

That statement was made in the House of Commons before it rose for the recess by Commander Allan Noble, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in reply to a question by Mr. Fenner Brockway.

Commander Noble added: "The fact that consultations invariably take place before discriminatory legislation is introduced shows that the Southern Rhodesian Government recognize that safeguards still exist. The procedure for prior consultations between the Southern Rhodesian Government and H.M. Government provides a full safeguard against any legislation which would be injurious to the interests of the African population."

Strike at Mageta Island Camp

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE asked for a statement on the trouble among Mau Mau detainees on Mageta Island which had led to the posting of 50 extra prison staff to the camp.

MR. HARE: "This is a special detention camp in which 1,995 Mau Mau adherents are detained. It is potentially valuable agricultural area covered with thick bush, which is being cleared by the detainees, who are paid for the work. Since June 22, they have refused to do any work other than camp maintenance.

Experience has shown that it is difficult to rehabilitate any detainee who is not given work to do; accordingly, an investigation was put in hand to identify the ring-leaders. This was being resisted, and to prevent passive resistance turning to violence, and to deal with violence should it occur, the security forces on the island were increased; 209 ring-leaders were identified and isolated without incident on July 20."

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Can you say how many of the 2,000 have actually been charged with offences or convicted of offences, and how far therefore it is proper to call them offenders?"

MR. HARE: "These are the hard core of Mau Mau, most of whom have not been tried by the courts because it was impossible to bring witnesses forward in face of intimidation and threats which have been levelled."

African Civil Servants

MR. J. HYND asked whether the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments had adopted the Libby Commission's recommendations on Civil Services rates and conditions in their application to African employees.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that the Governments had decided that the Libby recommendations would not be suitable in their territories. Revised salaries and conditions of service for Africans had, however, been introduced in Nyasaland, and the Northern Rhodesian Government would shortly announce a revision.

MR. HYND: "Is the Minister aware that the commission recommended that the Civil Service conditions should be applied irrespective of race, and that this was accepted by Kenya? Would the Minister explain why these conditions are not accepted in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is always dangerous to compare situations in differing territories. In East Africa the basis of the Libby proposals was that there should be the same basic salary for Africans as for locally-recruited Europeans, but that there should be an inducement payment to people recruited from outside. In the case of the Federation's two northern territories there would naturally be reluctance on the Federal Government's part to accept differentiations between the salaries of officers recruited in Southern Rhodesia and those recruited from outside. This is one of the differences, but what matters is the pay packets of the African employees, and I am satisfied that in both territories there should be worthwhile improvements."

MR. HYND: "Does that mean that Southern Rhodesian practice is being adopted in the other parts of the Federation?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly not."

Boycott Arrests

MR. JOHNSON asked how many Africans had been arrested in Mufulira in connexion with the Northern Rhodesian African Congress boycott campaign.

MR. HARE: "Four Africans were charged under Section 458 (4) of the Penal Code of conspiring together in Mufulira to injure traders in their trade. All were acquitted. Simon Kapwepwe was charged with holding a meeting in Abercorn township in contravention of Native authority orders and Native customary law, after having been personally warned by the District Commissioner that the meeting would be unlawful unless permission had been obtained. He was sentenced by the Native authority to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £5; on appeal the fine was remitted."

In reply to a question by Mr. RUSKIN on the removal of Tonga living between the Kariba Gorge and the Victoria Falls, MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied: "It is expected that about 29,600 Africans in all will have to be moved, and that about 2,000 who live nearest to the Kariba site will be resettled this year. The amount of compensation to be paid has not yet been decided, but anyone who suffers as a result of being moved will be compensated either with money or in some other appropriate manner."

Rehabilitation Officers

In a statement on rehabilitation officers in Kenya, MR. HARE said that the establishment had been increased to 84. At present 11 permanent and 61 temporary officers are employed. In addition, there are 126 African rehabilitation assistants, against an establishment of 149.

Congress Promises Co-operation

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has given a pledge that the organization will work for better race relations.

After members of the Legislature had held discussions with leaders of the Congress, Mr. Nkumbula issued a statement which confirmed an intimation by Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for African Education and Welfare, that the Congress wished to reform itself and accepted as the basis for its activities the Motat Resolutions for the improvement of race relations. The statement said:—

"There are many things that the Congress must do which will take a little time... We must control our members and our branches better. We must control and educate our better lines our extremists. On both sides, both African and European, there is room for better understanding.

"By this statement, by bringing the Congress into constitutional practice, and by assuring the Africans of this country that the Government of Northern Rhodesia is impartial and genuinely interested in improving the conditions under which Africans now live, I am quite confident that race relations will improve to the satisfaction of every decent person in this country.

"We will do our best to work for the development of Northern Rhodesia and all its people, but for this we need the help and sympathy of all liberal-minded Europeans."

Initiative

"CONSIDERABLE INTEREST has been shown during the year by other Governments requesting information on the technical production of the loose booklet system of the Northern Rhodesia laws. This readily available and fully amended method of printing laws in separate chapters has been commended by the legal profession and the general public. It is most gratifying to know that similar systems may be adopted in other countries. *Ex Africa semper aliquid Novi*."—Annual report for 1955 of the Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia.

One Single Nonentity

"THE ESSENCE of the functions of this House is debate, whereas if the hon. member for Kame (Mr. van Eden) had any followers in this House they would all be regimented with him into one single nonentity."—Mr. Joan Foot M.P., addressing the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

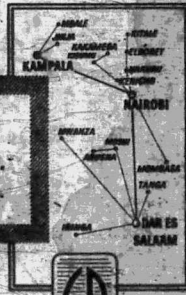
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African General Service Medal

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT of African General Service Medals which are to be awarded for service during the emergency in Kenya, have arrived in the Colony.

The award is made for full-time service in the Central or Southern Provinces, the Naivasha, Nakuru and Laikipia districts or the Valley Province, or the Nairobi extra-provincial area. The qualifying period is 91 days or more in an operational area after October 31, 1952.

For air service in the Royal Air Force and the Kenya Police Reserve (air wing) (full time) the qualifying period is 30 days on posted strength in the operational area.

Members of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, some officers of the provincial administration, and members of the police forces, including the regular police, police reserve, tribal police, and full-time tribal police reserve) and the African serviceable full-time members of the police may also qualify for the medal.

Service will continue to be a qualification up to a date to be fixed later.

Overseas Leave Inquiry

A COMMITTEE OF SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia is to review the conditions under which overseas passage privileges are granted to Europeans and to investigate the desirability of introducing a scheme under which those privileges could be replaced by monetary payment. The committee will also consider the value of overseas passage privileges as a recruiting factor, the cost of the present scheme and any alternative suggested, and the attitude of civil servants generally to their overseas passage privileges and any proposed change. The Administrative Secretary is chairman of the committee, and the other members are the Chief Establishment Officer, the Deputy Financial Secretary, the Accountant-General, and the president of the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service Association.

Northern Rhodesian Office

THE FUNCTIONS PERFORMED by the Northern Rhodesian Office in London are reviewed by the Commissioner, Mr. John H. Wallace, in his annual report for 1955, which has just been published by the Government Printer, Lusaka. The long list of important visitors from Northern Rhodesia emphasizes the part which London still plays in the affairs of that progressive and prosperous Protectorate, which, while retaining its own representation, has the closest touch with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland through the Office of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation.

Sentenced for Seditious

THE JOINT EDITORS of the Luganda bi-weekly *Emamba Esaze* (The Dawn), Frobisher Paulo Muwanga and Damulira Mukibi, were fined £75 each by the resident magistrate in Kampala last Saturday, and the publishers, Peter Dungu Mpagi and Samuel Kasule, were fined £50 each, all being convicted on four counts of publishing two seditious articles. One was headed "How can peace come to the country while Great Britain uses robbery?" and the other "They help the misrule of Britain who run down the Sudan and the Gold Coast."

African Forum

A STUDY GROUP, which has taken the name of African Forum, has been formed in London to consider African affairs at home and abroad. Of the council of seven members two come from East Africa, namely, Mr. Joseph Murumbi, and Mr. A. R. Mohamed. Among the sponsors are Canon J. Collins, Dr. Richard Pankhurst, and Dr. Donald Soper.

News Items in Brief

A Nyasaland Trade Union Congress has been formed. An East African Branch of the Baruchite Regimental Association is being formed in Nairobi.

The Church Branch is operating for £3,500 to meet the first year's expenses of its social centre in Nairobi.

Three Frenchmen were killed on Monday during a rioting by dockers in Tripoli, where goods are now at a standstill. A young male gorilla has arrived from Kenya for the Zoological Society of London. It is to be sent to Whipsnade.

An application by the Sudanese Government for the extradition of three members of the Sudan Defence Force who took refuge in Uganda, has been refused by the court. Excavations about 11 miles from Lusaka by the Rhodesian Stone Museum have resulted in important finds of bronze tools used by primitive man some 40,000 years ago.

A tramp telephone service linking the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with ships of the principal lines calling at South African ports has been introduced for a trial period of six months.

Ethiopia is to be represented at the International Conference which opens in London today to consider the problem of international control of the Suez Canal. The Sudan has not been invited.

Farm Leases

Tenants in Kenya of the European Agricultural Settlement Board at the end of March held leases of 226 farms at an average book value of £5,050. The board's revenue during the year exceeded expenditure by £28,518.

A public inquiry into the loss of the schooner HIARIAKO has opened in Zanzibar. The vessel, in which 20 lives were lost, including that of the owner, Mr. Eric Hunt, sank on a reef in the Indian Ocean early in May.

Kenya's new Legislative Council will be asked to raise the salaries of the non-official members from £300 to £400 and the attendance allowance from £3 to £4 daily, and to authorize a constituency allowance of £120 annually.

The new church of St. Catherine's-on-the-Downs, Inyanga, which has been built by public subscription, has in the apse, instead of a stained glass window, a piece of plain glass which shows one of the most beautiful mountain scenes in the district.

African civil servants and policemen in Northern Rhodesia may obtain from the Government advances up to £7 for the purchase of new wireless sets and batteries, provided the total cost is not over £15. Repayment will be by monthly deductions of £1.

The film version of Mr. Robert Ruark's novel "Something of Value" will omit the episodes suggesting widespread sexual promiscuity and wild drinking in Kenya, according to Mr. Richard Brooks, who wrote the script and is directing the making of the film in the Colony.

The Speaker of the Federal Assembly had to ask African members on five occasions not to interrupt so frequently during a recent speech by Mr. H. E. Davies. The Hansard report shows that Mr. Yamba made 19 interjections and Mr. Chirwa 18. They repeatedly interrupted other speakers also.

Rescued

After a search by troops of the King's African Rifles, helped by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the Kenya Police Reserve, Sister P. Fox, of the S.S.A.F.A., 2nd. Lieut. J. Gailis, R.E.M.E., and Mr. Francis Bruen, an Army schoolmaster, who had been missing in the Naro Moru area of Kenya, were found two days later.

Persons placed on probation in Kenya at the end of last year numbered 3,362, compared with 30 when the service was established 10 years ago. The staff will soon be increased by 17 Africans, including two women, to a total of 89 Africans and 15 Europeans, compared with two Europeans and two Africans in 1946.

Last month 12 Mau Mau terrorists were killed in Kenya, 31 captured, and 57 surrendered. An Army spokesman said in Nairobi on Monday that there were now only 700 terrorists at large including three major and 14 minor leaders. Most of the casualties were inflicted in the Aberdare Mountains and the adjacent reserves.

Windham Charles Benjamin Dodkins, lately secretary-manager of Fort Jameson Club, Northern Rhodesia, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment on charges of theft, mainly by failure to make payments to individuals in Northern Rhodesia for whom he had received money from a London business house for which he acted as agent. He admitted a conviction for theft in South Africa in 1949.

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Nairobi's New Tobacco Factory

Seven Hundred Africans Employed

THE EAST AFRICAN TOBACCO COMPANY'S new factory in Nairobi, which has cost more than £1m. to build and equip, has been formally opened by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

The company's chairman of the company, said that the factory building contained some of the most modern pipe-making machinery in the world, that production would be about one million cigarettes monthly, and that about 700 of the 700 African employees would be women.

The company provided capital to grow the tobacco was grown mainly by African farmers. The Government would fulfil its traditional function of benevolent encouragement and advance—a triangular co-operative venture that had worked so far with marked success and fruitfulness.

East Africa could hold its own from the standpoint of wages, working conditions, housing, education, and medical services in any country with a high standard of living.

The last decade has seen the African worker in industry in Kenya advance by more than 200% and it was the company's policy that of fair and reasonable employment opportunities for African management. At Shauri Moyo it has a swimming pool with a medical clinic, cinema, football field, and other amenities.

The tobacco industry, which already supports some 200,000 persons in East Africa, was a prodigious collector of tax, the amount depending on the quality.

Sir Evelyn Baring said that, though the factory was delightful, it was the great need of development of that country to provide a better balanced economy. The proportion of the national income attributed to manufacturing industry, which had been only 1% in 1947 and reached 13% last year.

Our economic need can be met only if there are conditions of confidence. Confidence—that vital need for all investment and all substantial development—is difficult to measure. Perhaps the true yardstick is the practical one of listing and analysing the new investments made, their nature, and their source. This particular investment is very encouraging.

This factory is an example of a decision by a company with an international reputation and subsidiaries all over the world that Kenya is sufficiently secure, with sufficient prospects of development, to justify the investment of 65,000,000 £1m. The East Africa Tobacco Company is a subsidiary of the British American Tobacco Company, a great commercial enterprise. Such great commercial undertakings are in a position to spend money on the most thorough and efficient research before they invest their money. We can assume that they do so.

Snowball Development

Last year I opened the factory for the production of cigarettes established by Unilever. The conclusion is that we should be confident in their business and with much information at their disposal have decided that in spite of our recent violent troubles there should be confidence in Kenya's economic future. Only growing confidence leads to capital and skill coming into the country; the development will snowball. The large industrial plant helps others. In this case some of the building and wrapping materials being used by the company are produced locally.

Most of the raw tobacco machines used in the factory are in the charge of Africans, both local and far from. The directors have not realized the possibilities of the African market in Kenya. It employs many African agents in the African areas and it has made successful sales to African wholesalers and retailers.

It is already 20 years since, with the help of the African Government, guided by both Government officers and the company, the company, the cured tobacco was first produced in Kenya.

Kitui grows now produce a substantial contribution to the needs of the company and cultivation is also expanding in Embu. Co-operation between the African grower and the company has been a model of how Europeans and Africans can work together for a practical end. Mr. Rogers, I would like to congratulate you and all in the East Africa Tobacco Company on what you have done. I am sure that your industry brings an element into life in Kenya which will be welcomed by all wise men of all communities.

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Aspects in Northern Rhodesia

Sir Ronald Fran, Optimistic

SIR RONALD FRAN, CHIEF OF THE WORLD BANK, has said that the world's agricultural produce, provided some agricultural workers are economically employed to enable more food to be produced on the existing acreage and that a single worker can produce more than 100 man-hours of work, can supply the world's needs. Sir Ronald Fran, when he opened the annual conference in Lusaka of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Union, suggested that the

supply of phosphorous fertilizers at prices very much below those in the U.S.A. would be warmly welcomed. The industry and Government are examining that possibility, and are anxious to farm as the process as the Roskill Report that they should explore the possibility of using ammonium nitrate and urea in place of ammonium sulphate.

Sir Ronald Fran continued: "It may fall to the lot of the farmer to produce a picture in Northern Rhodesia of a well-farmed small acreage, farmed with care, with every acre made to produce what it is best fitted for. Men with a wide knowledge of farming throughout the world, such as Dr. Weizmann, have seen a picture brought about in countries with overworked soils that ours. They can visualize its attainment here by bringing in a new form of farming brought about by proper land usage.

"It is possible that the experimental work to be undertaken on the Kafue Flats may help to point the way to the attainment of this objective. It is much too early yet to speculate on what the results may be, but the Dutch scientists who examined the Flats in all their aspects believe that they can be made economically productive and that farms of 150 acres or so, farmed intensively, can provide a good living for the farmer.

"The system of farming which the Dutchmen envisage provides a winter crop of wheat or barley under irrigation — and let us remember that the Federation is importing £20 million worth of wheat a year — and a summer crop of rice. The farms would, however, be true mixed farms, and half of the land would be under irrigated, improved pasture, carrying highly productive livestock. But we shall have to have several years of experimental farming and scientific research before enough knowledge has been accumulated to warrant any large-scale scheme.

North Charterland Exploration Report

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., incurred a loss of £15,340 in the calendar year 1955, compared with a loss of £12,989 in the previous year.

The paid capital is £76,696 in shares of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £108,849, revenue reserves at £32,562, and current liabilities at £29,998. Fixed assets are valued at £110,568, and current assets at £117,537, including £24,751 in cash. Profits of £14,644 on the sale of a subsidiary company (and £2,128 from the sale of land) have been transferred to reserves.

Last month the Anglovaal Charterland Exploration Co. Ltd. acquired the sole prospecting rights in the North Charterland concession area for a period of five years with a right to peg mining locations with a view to subsequent operations by a mining company or companies to be formed. In that event the vendor company would receive a cash payment of £5,000 and an annual rental of £1,300 for the first year, £2,000 for the second, £2,500 for the third, £3,000 each for the fourth and fifth years, and royalties on any minerals produced and concession rights in any company formed for the conduct of mining operation in the concession.

Anglovaal is committed by the agreement for so long as the rights shall not have been abandoned to incur minimum expenditure in the concession area of £10,000 in the first year, £15,000 in the second, £20,000 in the third, £30,000 in the fourth, and £50,000 in the fifth year.

The directors of North Charterland are Major General D. E. Shephard (chairman), Mr. C. Boyd White (managing director), alternate, Mr. C. J. Barlow (who is also secretary), alternate, Major General Sir Peter Bednall, and Mr. J. H. Mitchell. The Advisory Committee consists of Messrs. A. H. Hall and A. A. Fisher.

The 19th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on September 26.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries

Impressive Expansion in 12 Years

THE ENORMOUS EXPANSION of the dairy industry in Kenya was emphasized by Mr. David M. Dempster, chairman of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., at the annual general meeting in Nakuru which marked the silver jubilee of the company.

In 1934 membership was only 201 and production of butter just over 1m. lb., and the value of property and assets £37,000. This year production has reached the record total of 10,500,000 lb. of butter (1m. 500,000 lb. more than in the previous year), membership is 5,225, and the value of assets nearly £1m. Local sales of cheese increased during the past year by 20%.

Export sales have risen considerably, and every effort is made to improve local exports, i.e., to access countries and the Belgian Congo, in order to make the Creameries less dependent on the ever-fluctuating London market to which some countries subsidize their exports.

Mr. J. Byng Hall was recently appointed managing director and a new selling commission has been created with Mr. H. Gaster as sole manager. Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., will remain sole selling agents in areas in which K.C.C. does not sell direct, but the company will also continue to handle export sales outside East Africa.

Quicker Passages to the Cape

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATIONS of the new mail vessel PENDENNIS CALEP, now being built in Belfast, will so increase its speed that it will be able to travel between Southampton and Cape Town in approximately 10 days less than the 70 or 75 days. The alterations would also increase the ship's gross tonnage from 28,000 to 29,000 tons. Stabilizers are to be fitted. Two hundred first class and 490 tourist class passengers will be carried.

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Copperbelt Technical Foundation

Scope of Work Agreed With Government

THE COPPERBELT TECHNICAL FOUNDATION and the Ministry of Education have agreed on a joint statement which says that the

responsibility for the training of technical staff will be shared between the Government and the Copperbelt. The Government will provide the main part of the staff, while the Copperbelt will provide the main part of the equipment, including the necessary premises, and will also provide the necessary staff in all technical subjects. The Government will still be responsible for the provision of live teaching in all technical subjects, but the Copperbelt will be forced to rely on the Government's correspondence courses to cover the full range of technical subjects. Until the teaching centres in the four towns are ready, the Ministry of Education will provide the foundation teaching accommodation and facilities in its existing premises.

Mr. E. E. Howell has arrived in Kitwe to take up his duties as principal of the foundation, and the first nine full-time teaching appointments are being advertised. Part-time teachers in technical and business subjects may be sought later in the year.

The Ministry will refer the Education Department of the South African Government to nominate Mr. Howell as the Copperbelt local secretary for the national examinations in technical subjects, which are also by the majority of apprentices in Northern Rhodesia. The foundation will thus be responsible for conducting these examinations though the results will, of course, be judged by the department in Pretoria.

Bancroft Mine

BANCROFT MINES LTD. report that during the first six months of this year borehole KLB 47 was completed and two further holes, KLB 52 and KLB 53, were drilled to continue the exploration of the southern extension of the Kirila-Bomwe orebody. The results are as follows: KLB 47 intersected a true width of 75 ft. of ore assaying 7.04% total copper including 1.24% oxide copper at a depth of 582 ft. the value of cobalt was 0.072%. KLB 52 intersected a true width of 21 ft. of ore assaying 6.03% total copper including 2.57% oxide copper at a depth of 389 ft. the value of cobalt was 0.067%. KLB 53 intersected a true width of 8.5 ft. of ore, of which the preliminary assay is 6.6% total copper including 0.52% oxide copper at a depth of 174 ft.

Flying Dab

FLYING LABORATORY, a body of the latest electronic equipment is making an aerial survey for the Anglo-American Corporation over parts of Northern Rhodesia. A special "bomb rack" fitted to the Dakota aircraft allows a bomb-like "bird" to be lowered through the hatch in flight. Controlled by a nylon cord, the "bird" picks up signals from the earth which are relayed to instruments and enables the research team of geologists in the cockpit to piece together a picture of the minerals beneath the surface.

Company Progress Reports

Falcon.—In the June quarter 47,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dakota mine for 8,386 oz. gold and a working profit of £88,000. Corresponding figures for the June quarter were 47,000 tons of ore, 8,386 oz. gold and £88,000 working profit.

Cam & Motor.—The working profit at the Arcturus mine for the June quarter was £22,000 and a working profit of £26,000 for the June quarter. The June quarter was £25,000 and £26,000 for the June quarter. The June quarter was £25,000 and £26,000 for the June quarter.

Cam & Motor.—23,500 tons of ore were treated in July at the Cam & Motor mine for 4,000 oz. gold and a working profit of £40,814. At the Pinguine mine the corresponding figures were 6,724 tons of ore, 1,000 oz. gold and a working profit of £12,000.

Maze Consolidated.—2,850 oz. gold were recovered in July from the Maze mine for 1,200 tons of ore. The working profit was £6,450 (£6,000 in June).

Kentana.—2,850 oz. gold were recovered at the Gelta mine in July from 19,300 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £3,500.

Mr. R. N. Harle

Appointed R.S.T. Consultant

MR. R. N. HARLE, manager of Matloira Copper Mines, Ltd., has been appointed assistant consulting mining engineer of a number of companies in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, namely Matloira Copper Mines, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., R.S.T. Exploration, Ltd., Chibumba Mines, Ltd., R.S.T. Exploration, Ltd., and R.S.T. Services, Ltd. He will take up his new duties at the beginning of next year at Kaulushi, where Mr. Harle is currently consulting mining engineer to the group, as based at Bulawayo.

Seventeen of Mr. Harle's years in the mining industry have been spent in Rhodesia, but he was born in Heligoland, Germany, rather than a Government post for a number of years. He was at school in Berlin until he went to South Africa in 1926. He was then at St. George's College, and afterwards at Witwatersrand University, South Africa, where he took his B.Sc. in mining and metallurgy.

After two years with gold mining companies in the Rand, he went to the Copperbelt in 1934 to become underground manager at Matloira, mining superintendent in 1948, assistant manager three years later, and manager last year.

Sukulu Mines Registered

SUKULU MINES LTD. has been formed by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Inc., The Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., and Frobisher, Ltd., to develop the extensive apatite deposits at Sukulu, near Toro, Uganda. Apatite is a hard rock type of phosphate, and there are also deposits of niobium pentoxide.

The new company will mine and dress the minerals, but the processing plant is not expected to be in full commission for about two years. It will be designed to handle about 100,000 tons of apatite annually, which will mean the excavation of some 20,000 tons of soil at that rate of extraction only about 7% of the deposits would be exhausted in a quarter-century.

The Olin Mathieson Corporation is one of the largest chemical groups in the United States, with assets valued at well over £200m.

14m. Tons of Workable Coal

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NYASALAND has estimated that 14m. tons of workable coal of reasonable quality lie in the Mkwinda area near the Songwe River, Tanganyika. One outcrop extends into that territory where, indeed, the department considers that the greater proportion of the coal is to be found. The deposits in Tanganyika are being investigated on behalf of the Colonial Development Corporation. Mr. J. H. M. MacNaughton, Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, has suggested that private enterprise might interest itself in the deposits in the Protectorate.

Lithium Ore

PRODUCTION OF LITHIUM ORE from the Bikita Minerals property near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, is approaching 80,000 tons a year (nearly double last year's total) as a result of the completion of a development scheme costing £145,000. Production in the district is expected to reach 100,000 tons a year, worth about £500,000. Most of the lithium goes to the United States.

More Strikes

ALL DAILY PAID AFRICANS employed in the Broken Hill, Matloira and Pinguine mines in Northern Rhodesia have called for a general strike as spokesmen for the mining companies and the unions and the other strikes of recent weeks were obviously part of a planned programme, and that the unrest contained a political element. The strikers returned to work after three days when the men at Matloira ceased work.

Copperbelt Labour Inquiry

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA announced at the weekend that it would appoint a committee of inquiry into labour disturbances on the Copperbelt. Mr. Edgar Maswirth, Acting Chief Secretary, said that the desirability of such an investigation had been under consideration for some time.



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Title	Page	Title	Page
Letters of Moment	1807	Six	1826
Notes on the Way	1818	Statement	1826
Mr. A. A. A. A. A.	1820	Letters	1827
Criticized	1820	Book Reviews	1828
Federal Independence	1822	Persons	1830
Parey's Policy	1822	Latest Mining News	1850
African National Congress	1823	Company	1851-52

Founder and Editor:
R. S. JOELSON

1954, AUGUST

Vol. 1, No. 1

Price 10/- per copy

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ETHIOPIA'S DISREGARD of her obligations and her breach of the peace made in Addis Ababa only a few weeks ago to Mr. Dodds-Parker, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, British Somaliland, have become so flagrant that that Minister has been driven to say in the House of Commons that Her Majesty's Government is gravely disquieted by the Ethiopian contravention of the agreement made with this country in 1954. And the failure to fulfil the assurances given to him when he recently visited Ethiopia that its officials would operate that agreement in good harmony with the British, has caused serious staff who are responsible under the agreement to the Protectorate Government for the administration of the tribes of the Protectorate when south of the border. Mr. Dodds-Parker added that Ethiopian officials were known to be putting pressure on British-protected tribes to acknowledge Ethiopian suzerainty and to accept British nominees as their tribal leaders, and that the Emperor's forces had killed a number of British-protected Esse tribesmen well inside Ethiopian territory. The incident is heavy, but it has been made in public by a Government spokesman only after months of silence and after repeated provocations that prove the self-evidence. In our view the undue reluctance of the Government to give publicity to facts which should be generally known.

The object of the Ethiopians is evidently to drive the tribesmen from the Somali and British side who, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, spend some months of the year in each year with their grazing South, heads and flocks in their traditional wet season grazing lands to the south of the border. They are to be made to feel that

they lack British protection in the hope that they will accept Ethiopian nationality in desperation and so remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the British. Their actions in the Horn and Reserve Area and the operation of the 1954 treaty. From an excellent source we learn recently that the Ethiopians now claim that any Arab man who stays six months and one day in the Haud automatically shows that he considers himself an Ethiopian subject. It is an absurd claim to make in respect of a man whose movements are governed by the rainfall and the state of the grazing. Not long a year ago did the Ethiopians begin to exert strong pressure upon the British tribesmen who it must be emphasized, are each season grazing which the Ethiopians themselves have never used and which has always been regarded by the British Somalis as forming part of their own country.

After repeated British protests, a conference was held in Harar in December and January, and since it achieved nothing of consequence, Mr. Dodds-Parker flew to Addis Ababa in April. The importance of the visit to present the views of Her Majesty's Government. He was given a few promises, but what has since happened suggests that they were intended merely to gain time for Ethiopian agents to continue their endeavours to destroy British authority over people who look to it for protection—which, unfortunately, seem nowadays to take the insubstantial form of notes and protests. Naturally, the Somalis want something much more effective for the lack of which British influence is waning in the Protectorate and elsewhere in the Horn of Africa. In such circumstances the moderate National United Front, which has insisted on the importance of the British connexion, is under attack by extreme elements which listen with eager and tin-eared ears to and

British propaganda from Cairo. The Horn of Africa is of great strategic and political importance to Great Britain and the Commonwealth, and the cause of ordered progress throughout Eastern Africa. Weakness in the face of Ethiopian machinations would be the worst possible policy not only for Britain but also for the Somali people in the event of a British attack. The tribes in the British, French, and former Italian territories hate the Ethiopians, and there is no prospect whatsoever, as some Ethiopian empire-builders fondly imagine, of the power of that kingdom being extended to embrace the coastal areas from the northern frontier of Kenya to Eritrea. The Somalis would fight such pretensions to the bitter end. There is then the possibility of tranquility and progress as the result of a union or federation of the Somalilands with Ethiopia.

The Somalis can certainly not stand alone, for they have neither the revenue nor the trained and experienced man-power to run their own affairs. The Somalia, formerly Italian Somaliland, has

Opposition largely as a result of the "White Paper" interpretation of the United States' position. The United States do not play a role in the present British Government four

years hence. It must be a matter of the most serious of the many. After decisions of the post-war period. Whether are the few political leaders of Somalia to be invited to point. If Her Majesty's Government were wise and bold, the answer would assuredly be to London, but that cannot be expected to happen unless they are now given proof that Great Britain will protect her own Somali subjects. If that were done, then the United Kingdom were prepared to accept now the financial responsibility of Somalia from now, a new era of confidence would dawn in the Somalilands. The financial cost would, we suggest, be a small premium fee for the maintenance of a British trusteeship and for the guarantee that Kenya would be spared a long and troubled frontier with a Somalia under the pressure from anti-British influences. Since Somalia is to become self-governing in four years, this proposal cannot possibly be construed as imperialism. On the contrary, it would be altruistic, but also a boon in providing the conditions for a Somali Federation. If Britain does not act positively in this regard, candidates for the vacancy will not be late, and none of them looks with friendly eyes upon British East Africa or British interests in the Gulf of Aden and beyond.

Notes By The Way

Government Defeat

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT WAS defeated in the Legislative Council last week by 15 votes to 12. The issue was not momentous—whether an executive board should operate a cattle-raising scheme in the Northern Province—but the alignment of European elected members with some nominated European and some elected African members against the Government was the culmination of much dissatisfaction with the Administration. It has been charged in particular with indecision, procrastination, unnecessary and unfair concealment, and failure to use its legal powers to protect the public against trade boycotts, irresponsible strikes, and subversive agitators. In the Legislature recently a member described the speech of the Acting Governor as giving "little meat to chew over but a few bones to snarl over", and declared that at least three non-official members who held portfolios had been left in total ignorance of the Government's decisions on security policy.

Elected Members Dissatisfied

ANOTHER SAID that His Excellency's advisers had produced "a pitiful document, containing meaningless nothingness, which give no reassurance whatsoever to the country"; he thought that the best emblem for the Government would be an ostrich with its head in the sand. A colleague roundly criticized the disclosure of the terms of a draft Bill on mining companies and mining royalties, which had been published in the

made known to members of the Legislative Council. That action was denounced by a fourth member as backstage juggling and a slight to those who the country had sent to that House. There was consideration on a number of other points, but these mentioned fairly indicate the present temper of the elected representatives. They are manifestly dissatisfied in many ways.

Indefensible Interjection

THE DEBATES HAVE BEEN RELIEVED, HOWEVER, by more than an average quota of pointed asides, some rather too pointed. When Mr. Wroth, Member for Agriculture, who has begun to wear a hearing aid, said that he could not "itch" off incontinentiously lest it hurt the feelings of "who" "as I understand is sometimes done by a certain exalted person in another place" Mr. Wroth, though one of Government's most senior officials, interjected: "Too exalted!" Such a reference to Lord Malvern, as modest a public leader of great achievement as can be found anywhere, seems to me quite indefensible. Far better form was shown by Mr. Wroth when he accused himself of "cringing the cowering man from the gas works end"; as he ended a very short intervention he suggested good-humouredly that his last ball might be a no-ball. Mr. Gannet, when told by the Speaker that he need pay no attention to an interjection, commented: "I will try cold contempt", but added quickly and characteristically "I am always ready for a battle". He thought that, as the Royal Navy had had to send him to sea for service in destroyers, his interjection should have received some compensation for their

disinformed to listen to the speech. Since the speech, said Mr. Gumbo, "I represent Mr. Gumbo, that is an objection that I will hear."

Consensus to Kenya

FEDERAL INDEPENDENCY PARTY CANDIDATE in Kenya busily conducting his campaign, if only the proposals are sensible, and small number of the documents with which they and the electorate have been provided by the party represent the "white points" of the programme. "I do not know the intentions of anyone who thought you intended," one of the main points recognizes their leadership as a programme. So some with the programme are struggling to be independent, and any one can at least say that his attitude is small compared with that of those who have based on the executive committee of the United Colours Party since its inception but lack the courage to do in colours now that they have to face their constituents. The true independence of the Briggs (Rep) have been the supporters of at least three other programmes, who are themselves independent. Such is the state of confusion, capriciousness, and the political scene in Kenya that lately seems devoid of leadership.

Chilled Nonsense

THE F.I.P. PROGRAMME is the only political movement which have recently. Another less practical it could be done to involve it can call after the long economic autonomy as the only doctrine. The voters admit that there may be some and better methods, but none has so far seemed to forward we are confident, however, that out of the discussion, some of the results will be as surprising as what a change which is based on appeal for the confidence of the European community. A number of historical precedents made in the documents from which education appears in other countries. It is simply not that that a European autonomous system which will enable Europeans to live in a European way and African people to live a fuller life would be a simple matter of a European. That is why under the present system, the system of it is not in that the issue before the electorate is that of racial integration or separation.

Fantasies

IN VIEW OF THE EVIDENCE that the idea of provincial autonomy is acceptable equally to European, African and Arab? It may be acceptable to a minority of Kenya Europeans, it has probably not been considered by one per cent of the Arab, or one hundredth of one per cent of the Africans, whose demands were to dominate the whole country, not three provinces. The plan will at a future date bring forward the constitutionally recurring crises which have bedevilled the country for many years, but no indication whatsoever is given in support of the fantastic proposals. If the proposal that the Coast should become a self-governing Arab province, two vital factors have been overlooked: (1) that the littoral has been leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and that political complications will therefore be inevitable; (2) that the Arabs represent only a small minority of the population, and that if they are granted autonomy, the European and Asians have immensely larger financial and commercial investments and influence.

Tarrage of Involvement

THE FIVE PROVINCES would be proposed by the Kenya Government, of 24 members - the African area comprising 12, and the three African and Arab provinces together standing another 12. It is difficult to understand how anyone can imagine such a plan to be practical when the national government is growing rapidly would be immediately submitted by some of

autonomy. The Kenya Government, we are told, would be responsible for internal security in the province, which means responsibility for the police, including the Special Branch. It is the F.I.P. supporters as to be that that essential services would be facilitated by African self-government over great areas of the country. Many other points can be familiarly attacked in the pages of "Tribology" masquerading as a political tract. Perhaps its most force is to advocate the virtual abdication of British leadership and control over most of Kenya, when leadership is the basic justification of the British position in that country.

Grave Distress

WHILE LICENCE TO KENYA costs an African only five shillings a year, or one-sixth of the charge to a European, a price of racial discrimination which I do not recall having heard mentioned by Mr. Brockway, Mr. Dale, Sir Leslie Hummer, or any of the other notable Parliamentarians to whom discrimination connotes oppression. Despite the nominal price of the licence only 20 Africans in Kenya have bought one this year, though the authorities know that about 22,000 white taxis are owned and operated by Africans. So, as the chief secretary said in the Legislature, there is one honest man in each thousand, not to pay the licence. Mr. Turnbull added, "is akin to the really shameful act of robbing a remote honey barrel, and anybody who has been in the African areas will know the special degree of economy reserved for such shabby pilfering." Then, with the characteristic air for purging, he said, and informed the secretary he mentioned that only 250 of the licence number 2000 cars (cars in use in Kenya were licensed) were by finding that many Europeans and Asians were similar numbers. It was a nice corrective to any feeling of smugness.

Old Age Pensions

IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED that the report of the Social Security Committee would have been presented to the Kenya Council of Kenya before its dissolution, for that document is known to have been submitted several months ago. A dying legislative committee has been expected to adjudicate upon the recommendations, but by laying them before the Kenya Government would have given the country good time to consider the proposals before the new Council assemblies in October. Even the committee was an exceedingly strong one - it is likely to have dealt realistically with the problems which it was asked to examine, the most important being the question of social security for the vast masses of the population, and for the working age. If the wage-pension system proposed have been recommended, as is suggested in well-informed quarters, and if the plan be accepted by the Legislature, and the Government (Kenya) would be the first territory in Colonial Africa to take such a step. It is as if we know the first Colonial territory anywhere.

Coffee at a Shilling

THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR COFFEE of which I have ever read is that recently ruling in the United States, 2 1/2 cents a pound. In the past, I shall mention that a cup of coffee in a restaurant has been found to be the equivalent of ten shillings. How much the Government has taken in coffee, we do not know, but it is safe to say that the extensions of tax on coffee are being made almost charitable. It is a pity that the Kenya Government has not raised the price of coffee to 20 shillings a pound, and that it is £12 a pound.

Welfare by Time

IT IS A PITY that you should not see the House of Commons suffering from the effects of the time of A. Watmore, addressing the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Provincial Autonomy the Answer to Kenya Problems

Policy Statements of the Federal Independence Party

THE FEDERAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY has announced its policy on Kenya's future. It has two main emphases: (1) the future of Kenya depends on the General Election of 1956, and (2) a decision on the form of government that Kenya will have in 1956 is described as an outline of the policy of provincial autonomy. The states of Kenya will have a system of Government which will give them a large measure of self-government.

It is the mission of the European in Africa to assist in the development of the best of the indigenous races and we believe that in provincial autonomy we have a system which will give the European in Kenya a European way of life. It will be the same for the African and Arab and help to give a future life without becoming simply a darker-skinned European.

There is much to be learned from the Arab and African of the East. It is our aim to give them the best of the development of the European and the African systems as it is to protect the European that we advocate this policy.

The party does not believe that all human beings must be moulded into hybrid, colour spots with no individuality. It will be inevitable final result of the system now in operation under the Lyfelleton Plan.

The Lyfelleton type of multi-racial Government can lead only to the communal and multi-racial schools and conflicting the voices of all races for inter-marriage. The mixture of differing races to produce one uniform pattern was desirable. Amity would have produced long since a single uniform type of *negro homo*. That this has not been done is the measure of its instability.

The party emphasizes that provincial autonomy is a *practical* and as generally understood. The purpose of its policy is to give the African to participate fully in the Government of the country. The overall aim is the welfare of the European and the welfare of the indigenous races.

Integration or Separation

The choice before the European is to integrate today as social integration or separation. Either alternatives will demand sacrifice from the European. The first will mean sacrifice to the African and Arab, and the second will mean sacrifice of some wealth, much time, and energy in instructing and helping the African and Arab to progress.

The party has to mind six basic principles in its policy:

- (1) The welfare of the peoples of Kenya.
- (2) While the welfare of the country as a whole is of primary importance, stress must be placed on the welfare and advancement of the African.
- (3) The development of the Arab and African areas must be co-ordinated with the welfare of the country as a whole.
- (4) The development politically and economically of the Arab and African areas must be undertaken in cooperation with the Arabs and Africans and as far as possible by the Arabs and Africans themselves.
- (5) Co-operation and participation by the European in the development of the African and Arab areas will be essential in the early stages and must be made stable.
- (6) Development must be on a wide basis and scope and the present African land units cannot for long support a large increasing population on a full-time basis. There are an untold number of plans to be set on foot for the development of industries in Kenya. These exist for the growing of canning of vegetables, fruit, etc., and for the manufacture of a wide range of goods.

The party considers that the urban and rural areas of Kenya are not being developed to their full potential. Labour is being utilized inefficiently and in proper urban areas not being developed. The party advocates the urbanization of the Arab and African. The aim is to give the Arab and African a European way of life as an integral part of the development of the country. The party advocates the urbanization of the Arab and African. The aim is to give the Arab and African a European way of life as an integral part of the development of the country. The party advocates the urbanization of the Arab and African. The aim is to give the Arab and African a European way of life as an integral part of the development of the country.

work will provide employment for many people, and in due time pulp and paper manufacture could be undertaken.

The party believes that the plan envisaged is acceptable equally to Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. The separate development will bring: (1) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (2) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (3) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (4) the creation of a European, African, and Arab. The party believes that the plan envisaged is acceptable equally to Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. The separate development will bring: (1) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (2) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (3) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (4) the creation of a European, African, and Arab.

Freedom from Fear

The party believes that the plan envisaged is acceptable equally to Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. The separate development will bring: (1) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (2) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (3) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (4) the creation of a European, African, and Arab. The party believes that the plan envisaged is acceptable equally to Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. The separate development will bring: (1) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (2) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (3) the creation of a European, African, and Arab; (4) the creation of a European, African, and Arab.

- (1) Full participation of the Native and Arab in the Government of the country.
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- (3) Full participation of the Native and Arab in the Government of the country.
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Problem of Mombasa

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It would be necessary in the early stages for the Central Government to retain certain powers in such things as defence and finance and the law and the order of the Asian affairs and it is suggested that the officers and judges of the judiciary including the law officers are members of the Central Legislature with the same powers as the members of the Central Government.

The Central Government would have to control the railways and country as well as postal and telegraph systems and long distance air communications and the telephone system.

Such matters as the port of Mombasa, the railways and air communications could be better handled by a central authority.

In the areas other than European the Central Government would be the main exercise control over finance and internal security, public health, temporary and semi-permanent officers. The Central Government would be able to veto any political legislation or administrative arrangements.

It would have to possess the right of the police in all provinces to deal with any disturbance or to be used by one province against another. It would have to have a right of levying in the provinces and to have a right to have a police force in all the provinces and to have a department similar to that of the Home Secretary in England.

In the interests of all races the full control of internal security should be retained in the hands of European members of the Central Government.

The collection of taxes and duties by the Central Government should be collected from the proceeds of the land and the proceeds from the money derived from the present High Commission, a local income tax between the provinces and the duties on goods could also be extended to the provinces. Under this system the different provinces could and should be allowed to take the taxes that should be levied in their own areas.

It is also suggested that the power to levy duties should be given to the Central Government. Delegation in any area should be carried out at the expense of the area. With such a system it would be possible to levy duties on goods from the area.

The power to raise money for the development of the country as well as for the Central Government power to raise loans belonging to the country as a whole, less such loans as are for the benefit of those services under its direct control and only by agreement of the provinces.

The annual budget of the Central Government must be presented to the provinces and must provide a balanced budget, such as they appear to have now with the High Commission.

The provinces should have the power to raise money for their own development and to contribute to the central fund.

The system of territorial divisions is a matter of great importance. The High Commission has been set up to deal with the problem of the many duplications and overlapping areas. It is hoped that a plan will very shortly be submitted to the Governor. Native counties, either as units of the High Commission or as units of the provinces will go to the same way, but the calamity of the present system of a province has proved itself in Kenya.

The High Commission will carry out the duties of the Central Government as now constituted in two ways. The first, the complete elimination of the High Commission and the handing over its powers to the provincial governments concerned. The second is the elimination of the Kenya Government as now constituted and the handing over of its powers to the High Commission and the handing over of its powers to the provincial governments concerned. The second alternative is by far the more practical solution. It would be similar to that over the High Commission and the handing over of its powers to the provincial governments concerned.

This method would mean that the High Commission would be abolished and the provinces would be handed over to the provincial governments. It would be the course of the High Commission and the handing over of its powers to the provincial governments. It would be the course of the High Commission and the handing over of its powers to the provincial governments.

The African has no inherent right to a share in government of either the European or the indigenous races. The majority believes that none among the Asians except a few seeking political office any share in government that each race should have the right to reside in Kenya would be the best arrangement. It is suggested that the vast majority would welcome the suggestion.

The British Government has done its best to the indigenous people in carrying out the duties of Kenya of so

many immigrants of a culture and habits of life which are so completely different from those of the European, and their own.

The Asian who is rightfully in Kenya must be given a greater opportunity of expressing his views on his own affairs to Government, and for that purpose the party is prepared to appoint an Asian Under Secretary for Asian Affairs, but cannot go to any ministerial rank. Past experience has proved that the result of increasing the Asian share in Government is a general demand for more British Colony. It is our duty to assist the indigenous population.

Lyttelton

THE EXAMINATION THAT FOLLOWS the Lyttelton Plan. The party objects to it on the following grounds:

1. It accepts as a fundamental principle that all those participating in the Cabinet on a racial quota with no regard to merit, ability, experience and integrity. This cannot lead to the best type of Government, and it actually prevents the best men being chosen for the job. It will aggravate and retard the racial struggle for power.

2. It must inevitably lead to a common roll, to common ownership in the White Highlands, common schools and hospitals, to the destruction of European culture and to the subjugation of the European as being the minorities.

3. It must lead to the curtailment (if not the end) of white settlement and white leadership, without which the country could never really prosper. Overseas capital will not be made available, unless it is used by another nation to control and secure control and to finance subversive activities on the lines which have become so well known in recent years.

4. It follows that the Europeans must make the Lyttelton Plan unworkable or accept the fact that they are doomed to become a protected minority, "emasculated and precariously protected" from "violence". We must also recognize the claims of a Labour Government of certain views on political power. When the position would become even more precarious.

The clause in the Lyttelton Constitution relating to rejection reads: "If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the constitutional arrangements set out in paragraphs 1 to 8 have become unworkable either before the next election or at any time thereafter, the Government will revert to the present emergency, and H.M. Government will be free to take any action they think fit."

It is suggested from this that if as a result of the forthcoming election the European members of the Legislative Council who will not accept ministerial positions under the Lyttelton constitution, then the Lyttelton Plan has been proved unworkable and there will be a return to the constitution that existed before the emergency. This must be followed by discussions on a future constitution, when there must be a general election for the Elected Members of the Legislative Council that will be acceptable to the majority of the people in a reasonable and practical manner.

It is suggested that the British group of Independent Members should make their arguments that the Lyttelton Plan cannot be put into effect. If any of the six non-official members of the Council of Ministers resigns or otherwise vacates his office the Governor will nominate another such person of the same race to take over his office. If no such person considered suitable by the Governor is available, it will be open to the Governor to nominate an official.

Consequences

The suggestion that the Governor should be nominated is unworkable. It is suggested that the Governor should be nominated during the transitional period of the altered type of Legislative Council and cannot mean anything else.

No compromise in the Lyttelton Constitution are of the slightest value. It is an established principle of English governance that no Government can be a success. The Government has already been a general election in the United Kingdom with a new Government taking over the present U.K. Government is even now abolished. It is suggested that the U.K. Government has broken down and that it has been reduced only to a bankrupt and a piece of paper of no value whatsoever.

To imagine that the Home Government will impose something worse on the European community is unrealistic. The British Government would dare to do so only if it were certain at least at the moment holding the economic reins. We have in Kenya a mixed racial community and therefore there must be a form of mixed-racial Government which must be of the type of multi-racial Government. It is suggested that the suggested provisions of autonomy as a constructive measure. There may be other better methods, but it has far been put forward. It is suggested that it is confident how to handle these discussions and bring forth what must be done.

The suggestion is made in Notes by The

To his simple mind boycotting with pickets was the most democratic form of turning people into a subhuman form of humanity. It may bring out the very worst in them.

If we add to that the statement by members of Congress that the boycott is a practice which will continue until certain people have been released from prison, where they have been put by competent courts based on British law, one cannot help wondering whether at least in some measure boycotts were either than competence.

Africans were capable of passive non-co-operation. This was the form taken in the East, where the people were obedient. The African was capable and emotional and naturally a peaceable and gentlemanly being, but when organized pickets and were started lack of control and discipline.

It is to be noted that some of its members who wanted to disrupt public tranquillity. It ought to be recognized that it was not the pickets through which African views could be expressed, and that those who had the bounden duty of recognizing the authority of the chief.

Mr. W. F. STUBBS, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that a majority of the members of the African Representative Council were members of the Congress. Members of the Council had done a lot to earn the bad reputation which the Congress now had.

Speaker's members, Messrs. Nabalute Nyandu, and Sokoto, voted against the motion, which was carried.

Violence by Pickets

It is noted that the picketing should not be an expression of all forms of picketing except when undertaken in connection with industrial and labour disputes. MR. GUMU mentioned two cases of violence by pickets on the Copperbelt. An African who had saved his to buy a blanket had it taken from him and ripped to pieces while the old man swung, and an old woman who bought a sewing-machine had it smashed to pieces as soon as she left the shop.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY said that the Penal Code made it an offence for any person to watch or beset persons with a view to preventing them doing acts which they were lawfully entitled to do or compelling them to do acts which they had a legal right to abstain from doing.

He admitted, however, that in the first three days of the boycott in Lusaka there had been many arrests. In seven cases the charge was theft from persons, in four cases of threatening violence, four of person assault, in one of watching and besetting, in one attempted robbery, and in another of resisting arrest.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that there were many of picketing which were deplorable, reprehensible, and cowardly.

Vagaries of the Law

Five Failures and Two Successes

MR. F. W. GREENHILL-JONES, Acting Chief Secretary of Kenya, and himself a barrister, said in the Legislative Council recently:—

A deportation order was made against a certain person under the Immigration Ordinance, and that person refused to remove himself in accordance with the order. He was therefore taken into custody with a view to arranging his compulsory departure. However, through a lawyer he applied to a judge for a writ of habeas corpus. He failed.

He then applied to a divisional court of two judges of the Supreme Court, again for a writ of habeas corpus. He failed. He appealed to the Appeal for Eastern Africa. He failed.

Having hitherto sought his remedy under the provisions of the Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder, the Court or a writ of habeas corpus, and that time he applied to the invocation of the Court's civil jurisdiction. He then applied to a divisional court of two judges for a writ of habeas corpus, again in the invocation of the Court's civil jurisdiction. He failed.

He then appealed to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and he succeeded.

He then presented a claim for damages, and this claim was successful throughout the period when he had been in custody in the courts. It was a claim which by virtue of its ultimate object of the appeal was incontestable. For the facts of the proceedings the Government, in holding him in prison, had been supported by the courts; but, when he was released, there was a claim for payment of compensation for six months or so, which was estimated at £1,500.

Irresponsible African Leaders

Sir Roy Welensky's Attack

NYASALAND COULD BE SET ON FIRE by African nationalism tomorrow. A have been told said Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at a banquet held at Monkey Bay Lake Nyasa after Lady Welensky had launched the new vessel 'Nkwazi'. Sir Roy continued:—

"It is the current belief, it is the one that engenders confidence, and my duty is to set about dispelling it.

"It is not the Federal Government's belief that the majority of Africans are as irresponsible or as inflammatory in their way of thinking as the question implies. The possibility of their becoming so extreme can by no means be discounted, but this is the fault of a relatively small group of leaders who are prepared to shed every vestige of their sanity in order to gain their own ends. The rashness among them seems to be to denounce and defy Federalism on every possible occasion.

"It is political manoeuvring on the part of a section of the community who hope to achieve power, and hope that they will gain their object by making Federalism a scapegoat for every conceivable ill. They will stop at nothing to achieve their aim and power. They want the Federation broken up and Nyasaland to resume its former status simply because they believe that by doing this they stand a better chance of obtaining a personal grip over the country.

Reversion to Stagnation

"They claim that the majority of Africans in Nyasaland are behind them. I wonder if that is so? It can be the case only if the majority of Africans do not understand what their leaders intend. I say this because what they really propose is the reversion of Nyasaland to a state of stagnation.

"I take as my authority for saying this the statements of certain African leaders in the Nyasaland Legislative Council and the repeated declarations of African leaders that European skills are not wanted in Nyasaland. If they are not wanted, what skills are available to replace them? If the African does not want to go to the trouble of partnership with a European, how is he going to go ahead? Is it to be on the strength of the fantastic ideas which can be spun and developed by the whim of a political sage? The truth is that these extreme leaders will stop at nothing to achieve power. They are quite willing, it is obvious, to sacrifice any chance of real progress in Nyasaland, because real progress lies in the development of skills (which must be taught) and in the industrialization of the country (for which capability and skill are essential) and in the development of agriculture (which requires tuition), and in the spreading of civilization on an ever wider scale.

Both black and white should be aware of the intentions of these leaders for their methods will bring progress unless the mass of the African population made to realize what little sacrifice there is in their leaders' offer them. We offer them material progress and advancement. It is represented in the form of a scheme, as if one shadowed in this the land, in the State they scheme, it lies in the future of Nyasaland and the proper use of growth and progress, and in the cooperation between the Government and the people of this generation.

"Let the African realize now the future of Nyasaland lies in cooperation with the rest of the Federation, and that the future of Nyasaland lies in partnership with the white. For the sake of the progress and development which will be achieved by the handing over to those who are anxious now to be willing to take on their own responsibility.

Saying that he had been asked to set the Shire Valley scheme would be developed sooner or later, and if new industries would be encouraged in Nyasaland, Sir Roy proceeded:—

The Federal Government is fully convinced of the importance of the Shire scheme, but funds are very limited. Therefore we are carrying forward all those investigations and surveys which are essential if a proven case for the Shire scheme can be made to possible investors, and we have good reason to believe that the Colonial Development Corporation are sympathetic towards assisting in financing the next stage of the investigations prove satisfactory.

African National Congress, Sharp Criticized

Government of Northern Rhodesia to Make Investigations

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES by the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia were alleged by members of the Legislative Council when they spoke on a motion that "Council condemns the activities of the African National Congress to bring about a self-warrant Government taking such steps as are necessary to enable it to give this House full information of the grounds, aims and motives of the Congress and to give assurance that its activities will not be permitted to subvert the peace and good order of the Territory and all its parts."

MR. W. F. RENDALE, representing Abol, a former missionary, who had led the motion, said that he had a great affection for the African people, whose national consciousness grew from a sense of frustration and loss that had been ruled by the force and character of their chiefs, and abolished and assisted by the witch-doctors. Unfortunately, the concept of Native Paramountcy had been brought to Africa.

The African provincial councils were now debating chambers and the African National Congress had been encouraged in its activities by ill-considered ideals in England, and locally by social evils which ought to have been corrected, such as discrimination in practices of leaders in towns and compounds who had fertile soil in which to encourage subsistence.

Though Congress alleged that its aim was to right grievances of the mixed peoples with economic and political justice, when the Broken Hill by-laws were introduced, they were recently only 40 to 50 in the cases given were not political, they were only stated.

(a) imposition of Hut tax; (b) Colonial Secretary refused to see Mr. Harry Nkomo for equal representation when the Northern Rhodesian constitution is changed; (c) British in the shops are too high in comparison with African wages; (d) Indians have monopolized African trade so that African cannot do business; (e) Africans were direct representation on the municipal council.

blatant political movement, using the boys for political purposes, with self-government in the aim.

The Old Days

The inter-racial partnership on which the Federation was based implied multi-racial government and opportunities for Africans when they were willing and able to play their part. There was no need ranting about self-government for and by Africans, who, when they had self-government, had murdered, raped, hunger and starvation, and no Government.

Mr. Harry Nkomo had said in his presidential address to the Congress in 1954: "We shall win Parliament in time to come, but that meant a multi-racial Government. In the meantime he had said: "This is our country. We will have it no matter how long it takes."

The deputy president had told about 1,000 people in Lusaka last August: "The whites like it or not, the Congress is here, and let us look forward to controlling it." A Congress leader at Broken Hill had said that the Congress had a government which itself would have one day rule Northern Rhodesia.

Many Congress members are officers of the police and Mr. Rendale. "The anti-organizing activities and activities that would be derogatory to any British or the European introduced for the good of the African," the Government shutting their eyes to the subversive activities of Philip Mitali, since Governor's reports, had been added for two or three years by structures which had not been being experienced, and that the reports were unpalatable nonsense. Yet within three months of the departure the Mau Mau trouble started.

every African provincial council, every urban advisory council, every branch of the African Mineworkers Union has Congress representatives, who make its power felt. Congress has caused hardship to traders, to industry as a whole, and to the consumer by its boycotts. My own farm foreman asked me to buy them foodstuffs in Ndola because they were afraid of being intimidated. Congress has had the liberty of the subject.

In the minds of Africans it has supplanted the ordered Government, and they look to Congress now as a governing body able to do things which the Government has failed to do. The activities of the Congress in instilling a surging fear into the Native Peoples, suggests that its present campaign is the same as the influence of a witch-doctor. People are scared of that which happens to them if they disobey. When a man like Kenyatta of Ukumbula rises, they look to him as a divine being, an whom will channel power.

We do not want the Congress to be proscribed, but for a reason to deal with it. We might add to the law of sedition that anyone conspiring to injure a man in his trade or profession without first making every effort to settle grievances by peaceful means shall be guilty of an offence.

Mr. R. M. M. who said that he had been secretary of the Congress at one time and that he had served the British Mission and had belonged to it, regretted that when a motion should have been introduced by one who had been on the staff of a missionary society.

Mr. J. P. said that the Congress's policy of forcing racial issues threatened the policy of inter-racial partnership which he had only had a serious effect on the economy of the Territory. He said he had a great respect for the evidence of the foundation of the institution of the mixed methods, but the contact between the Government and the African people was not being an equal partnership.

Mr. N. M. said that the African people of Northern Rhodesia were not prepared to overthrow the Government, all they wanted was a multi-racial society in which all races were equal partners.

Mr. P. M. said that the Government must recognize that the Congress represented a considerable body of African opinion.

It is the Only Result

Mr. S. M. McLeod said that the kernel of the motion to be a result for an assembly that there should be no subversion of power and that the Council of Ministers were preaching power, politics and domination. Africans well knowing that that could result only in bloodshed, in their preaching they were bringing the country to the verge of confusion and bloodshed, and a very watchful eye should be kept upon them.

Mr. A. S. WATMORE emphasized that to propagate a policy which aimed at control of the country by the race made it quite impossible to achieve that a friendly and equitable relationship which were essential. By cutting had led to picketing and when that disappeared an additional form of discipline had been imposed on those Africans who did not subscribe to the wishes of the Congress. In some towns there had been violence.

Mr. J. H. CHITRE said that he had seen evidence in some of the Congress which was subversive, but was dealing in possibilities of intimidation. He had done the first finance campaign in 1954 and led it to the point where the banks, for reasons would not be put right unless they were thus brought to the notice of the community.

Mr. JOHN GAUER recalled that two years ago he asked for Select Committee to inquire into Congress activities. That had not been done, and meantime the Congress had changed in a fashion which had nothing to do with the original remedying of grievances.

By repeating saying that it would have nothing to do with the Federal constitution, which Her Majesty had granted to the three territories, the Congress was showing itself disloyal to that constitution. It was subversive, or it advocated the elimination of the European in Northern Rhodesia except as a minority, without land rights and without political rights of any real value.

It had been the cause of violence and intimidation, and had advocated the substitution of its own government for the properly constituted Government of the country. There should be legislative action to clip its wings, and ban of all unreasonable and subversive organizations. Material progress counted for little, but spiritual values were lacking. What was the use of a university degree unless

...had a sense of responsibility, a recognition that they were involved in duties as well as rights? Very few Africans had yet shown that sense. The whole country was worried and perplexed, and there was a real need for firm action.

Mr. S. SOKOLO stated that the Congress had sent the Government copies of its minutes until federation was imposed.

Mr. E. W. SHABANT suggested that some European and other fellow travellers were responsible for some of the statements made by Africans with the object of undermining the Government's authority. Africans should be told that the die was cast for federation, and that is that.

Mr. F. S. DERBY thought that there had been some justification for the boycotts when they were launched, but said that the sympathies of those who recognized African grievances had been alienated by Congress activities.

...had been seriously damaged by the intemperate remarks of African Members who did not acknowledge the constitution, though their acceptance of it was implicit in the oath of allegiance they took. The African Members had subjected themselves entirely to the political discipline of the Congress, and they sat in that chamber, in the room in which they had been elected, as delegates to the Government.

...GANDU: "What is wrong with that?" ... "What is wrong, asks the hon. member, who swore the oath of allegiance in this Council to Her Majesty, in submitting to the Government sitting under Royal Warrant that of the African National Congress? A more blatant admission of weakness I have never seen."

... "When the mover questions the Government, it is this is our country, and we will have a matter how long it takes," Mr. Chisheo interjected, "Hear, hear!" ... "If we are to have good will, I suggest that the African members withdraw themselves entirely from the Congress and take the opportunity offered to them as leaders in the territory, not as subjects of the African Congress."

Mr. J. BOYHA declared that on the Copperbelt, there was extreme apprehension among the Europeans who had built up its great industries and got on very well with Africans for many years. There was fear that because of political interference, the "rank and file" of the African people were not being given a fair chance to live their life in a normal manner.

Acting Chief Secretary's Reply

Mr. E. G. DUNSWORTH, Acting Chief Secretary, explained that Native Affairs did "mean" no more than that the Government had no intention of changing the country in its own interests.

The proposal for control of the Press could not be accepted, but there was real danger in such a country as Northern Rhodesia in the publication of headlines which were not consistent with the facts. The Government were inclined not to read beyond the headlines, but the branches ought therefore to be dissatisfied.

...imposed the duty not to interfere with the liberty of the Press, and there had been members of Congress, but not those who did little harm to the State. There had been a tendency to treat the Government as the right to do what they wanted in respect of the lawful rights of others.

All the boycotts of traders had been of a general nature, every store being boycotted, those amongst the owners there must have been some who were not much to blame. Though Congress leaders had said that they did not want violence, the boycotts had led to assaults, thefts, robbery, and threats of violence—breaches of the law and a violation of the principles of freedom.

Two years ago there had been in the Northern Provinces a boycott organized by Congress members, which had been cleared and deliberate attempts to injure a person. It had indeed broken him completely in his trade, and it was said by the courts to be a criminal offence.

Members of Congress had sent Africans to the road orders made by the duly constituted Native Authorities, not only orders dealing with public meetings, but those for the conservation of land and the culling of cattle made for the good of Africans.

Government would accept the request for an inquiry into the constitution, terms and objects of the Congress, and the Congress constitution described its objects as follows:

- (a) to promote the educational, political, economic, and social advancement of the Africans in full co-operation with the Central Government local government, Native Authorities, missionary societies, the African Representative Council, and such other organizations which were in the welfare of the African people;
- (b) to secure the welfare of the African people, apart from Government institutions, Congress will be the mouthpiece of the Africans; (c) to bring the tribal

bars by endeavouring to foster the spirit of unity amongst Africans so that no one tribe shall be inferior or superior in the eyes of the Congress.

Genuine grievances of Africans must be removed, and a committee on racial discrimination had recently been appointed.

Congress must mend its ways, must express its grievances constitutionally, must recognize that it was not the only body expressing African opinion, and must understand that it was an offence to conspire to injure a man in his trade for political purposes.

If things did not right themselves, the Government would not hesitate to summon the Legislature to introduce new legislation before the meeting fixed for November; but active steps to foster good will were more important than legislation. There was a great volume of good will amongst Europeans and among Africans, and he believed that that good will would prevail.

MR. H. FRANKLIN

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Member for Education and Social Services, said that there was a rather frothy alarmism in the country, which forced that there had been boycotts for something like 25 years. Since April there had been a wave of them organized by the Congress, but they had been wholly for political purposes. In May Congress headquarters had unwisely delegated authority in such matters to its branches. Otherwise he thought that there would have been no boycott after that in Lusaka.

Just before the Lusaka boycott he had intended to meet an African doctor and shopkeeper and the president of the Congress. He told him that there was to be a boycott of Indian traders, and he (Mr. Franklin) had said the plan was silly, because they and he knew that some Indian traders were good, honest people. When the boycott started it was not confined to Indian stores; the cost of living, the question of assistance for African traders, and the political aspect of discriminating practices on grounds of colour were all involved.

After holding a meeting of the African Urban Advisory Council he had met Mr. Chisheo and the president and general secretary of the Congress. The president had said that he was not adverse to taking advice, but would stop the Lusaka boycott next day, which he did, saying that he wanted Government to regard Congress as a respectable body concerned with the progress of the country and all its people.

He then spoke of his opportunity of addressing a meeting of provincial and district leaders of Congress and of hearing the president, vice-president, and other headquarters leaders urging the men from the branches (some of whom were very reluctant) to accept the views which Mr. Franklin had expressed. The headquarters leaders had said that they had resorted to the boycotts because they were despised, rejected, and reviled, and felt helpless and frustrated. He had insisted that on all occasions that he did not speak as a member of the Government, but as a member of the Legislative Council representing African interests.

He had often criticized Congress, and still did so, but many wrong actions, but there was good in many of the members, and some hope for the future. The Watch Tower movement had been reformed by using its own leaders to correct its own faults, and he thought that that was the right course to adopt in connexion with the Congress, which had between 60% and 80% support among Africans in the towns and a good deal of support in some rural areas, though little in others.

Our Rights

Boycotts were the early symptoms of an African illness which could be cured, and was arising from a malaise which was spreading wider than Northern Rhodesia. He thought the country might adopt the policy of some of its non-British neighbours in regard to the *assimilado*, giving Africans who had reached the proper stage of education and civilization absolute and equal citizenship.

"I am not blind as many people think I am to African faults, but there are faults on our side, and we have the civilizing mission. Ours is the greater duty. No ruling caste has ever survived which did not take into its ranks the emergent leaders of the masses. Let us get on with our policy of partnership, more realistically."

Mr. H. J. ROBERTS, the non-official leader and a Minister, asserted that of more than one occasion emissaries of Congress had entered the rural areas and attempted to coerce the local inhabitants into dissolving the administration of the chiefs.

They had deliberately stirred up non-co-operation when measures for culling and inoculation had been arranged in the interests of stockowners. They had spread the rumour that the contents of the syndicate would render the cows infertile, and they had started other wise-sounding campaigns. That was the Congress way of co-operating with the Government!

of his simple mind, boycotting with pickets was the most deplorable form of turning people into a subjugated form of humanity. It must bring out the very worst in them.

"If we add to that the statement by members of Congress that the boycott as a practice will continue until certain people have been released from prison, where they have been put by a competent court based on British law, one cannot help wondering whether at least in some measure boycotts were other than economic.

Africans are capable of passive non-co-operation. This is a policy and formula taken from the East, where the people were more obedient. The African was excitable and emotional and was only a feeble and gentlemanly being, but when he was aroused he had started back of control made for his assuage.

It is not right to expect those of its members who wanted to see public tranquillity. It ought to recognize that it was not the only body through which African views could be expressed. It is that House had the bounden duty of recognizing the authority of the chief.

Mr. J. P. STURGES, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that a majority of the members of the African Representative Council were members of the Congress. Members of the Council had done a lot to earn the bad reputation which the Congress now had.

Three African members, Messrs. Napulutus Nanduu, and Sokets, voted against the motion, which was carried.

Violence by Pickets

Moving that the Legislature should record its disapproval of the picketing which had taken place in connection with industrial and labour disputes. GOVT mentioned two cases of violence by pickets on the Copperbelt. An African who had saved his to buy a blanket had it taken from him and ripped to pieces while the old man went, and an old woman who bought a sewing machine had it smashed to pieces as soon as she left the shop.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY said that the general code made it an offence for any person to watch or beset persons with a view to preventing them doing acts which they were lawfully entitled to do or compelling them to do acts which they had a legal right to abstain from doing.

He admitted, however, that in the first three days of the boycott in Lusaka there had been many arrests. In seven cases the charge was of theft from persons; in four cases of threatening violence; in four of person assault; in one of watching and besetting, in one of attempted robbery, and in another of resisting arrest.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that there were reports of picketing which were deplorable, reprehensible, and cowardly.

Vagrancy of the Law

Five Failures and One Success

MR. F. N. GRIFFITHS-JONES, Acting Chief Secretary of Kenya, and himself a barrister, said in the Legislative Council recently:

"A deportation order was made against a certain person under the Immigration Ordinance, and that person refused to remove himself in accordance with the order. He was therefore taken into custody with a view to arranging his compulsory departure. However, through a lawyer he applied to a judge for a writ of habeas corpus. He failed.

He then applied to a divisional court of two Judges the Supreme Court, again for a writ of habeas corpus. He failed. He appealed to the Appeal for Eastern Africa. He failed.

Having hitherto sought his remedy under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to recovery of the person, he then applied to a Judge of the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and to the same effect in the invocation of the Court's civil jurisdiction. He failed. He then applied to a divisional court of two Judges for a writ of habeas corpus, again in the invocation of the civil jurisdiction. He failed.

He then applied for the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and he succeeded.

He then presented a claim for damages and for costs incurred throughout the period when he had been in the prison cells. It was a claim which by virtue of the ultimate order of the Appeal was, in principle, not maintainable. The proceedings in the Government, in holding him in prison, had been supported by the writs; but having failed ultimately, there was a claim for the damages and for costs incurred on account of his imprisonment for six months on a claim for the sum of £1,500.

Irresponsible African Leaders

Sir Roy Welensky's Attack

NYASALAND COULD BE SET ON FIRE by African nationalism tomorrow, have been told, said Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at a banquet held at Monkey Bay Lake Nyasa after Lady Welensky had launched the new vessel, Inkwazi. Sir Roy attacked.

"If that is the current belief, it is not one that engenders confidence, and my duty is to set about dispelling it.

"It is not the Federal Government's belief that the majority of Africans are as irresponsible or as inflammatory in their way of thinking as the question implies. The possibility of their becoming so extreme can by no means be discounted, but this is the fault of a relatively small group of leaders who are prepared to shed every vestige of respectability in order to gain their own ends. The fashion among such men seems to be to denounce and denigrate Federalism on every possible occasion.

"It is political manoeuvring on the part of a section of the community who hope to achieve power, and hope that they will gain their object by making Federalism a scapegoat for every conceivable ill. They will stop at nothing to achieve their aim and power. They want the Federation broken up and Nyasaland to resume its former status simply because they believe that by doing this they stand a better chance of obtaining a personal grip over the country.

Reversion to Stagnation

"They claim that the majority of Africans in Nyasaland are behind them. I wonder if that is so? It can be the case only if the majority of Africans do not understand what their leaders intend. I say this because what they really propose is the reversion of Nyasaland to a state of stagnation.

"I take as my authority for saying this the statements of certain African leaders in the Nyasaland Legislative Council and the repeated declarations of African leaders that European skills are not wanted in Nyasaland. If they are not wanted, what skills are available to replace them? If the African does not want to go to the end of partnership with the European, how is he going to go forward? Is it because of the strength of the fantastic belief that 'State can be born and developed by the way of political sale' that the truth is that these extreme leaders will stop at nothing to achieve power. They are quite willing, in the obvious sacrifice of the chance of real progress in Nyasaland, because real progress is the development of skills (which must be taught) and in the industrialization of the country, of which ability and skill are essential, and the development of agriculture (which requires tuition) and in the spread of civilization on an ever wider scale.

"Both black and white should be aware of the aims and intentions of these leaders, for their means are the progress surfeit, the risk of the African population made to realize what their situation there is in the hands of their leaders. We often hear that progress is the advancement. It is presented as a scheme of progress, as a shadowed path, in this the mind of the State. The scheme, if it is to be a scheme, is a scheme of progress, of growth, and of use, and in a sense of cooperation between the Government and the people of the generation.

"Let us friends realize now that the future of Nyasaland lies in cooperation with the white population, and that a future of black and white partnership with the white population is the only way in which progress can be made. Let us realize that the only way in which progress can be made is through the hands of the white population to those who are always ready willing to take in their own advancement.

"Saying that we had been asked to build the Shire Valley scheme would have been sooner or later, and if new industries would be encouraged in Nyasaland, Sir Roy proceeded.

"The Federal Government is fully convinced of the importance of the Shire scheme, but funds are very limited. Therefore we are carrying forward all those investigations and surveys which are essential if a proven case for the main project is to be made to possible investors, and we have good reason to believe that the Colonial Development Corporation are sympathetic towards assisting in financing the next step if the investigations prove satisfactory.

Letter to the Editor

An Article by Mr. Mboya Mr. Keith Irvine's Defence

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND SPORES

SIR.—As he wrote from London, it is not surprising that your correspondent in Notes in The Way should have obtained the impression that Mr. Mboya of the Kenya Federation of Labour is pushing the Americans by failing to mention in an article which he wrote for *Africa Today* on trade unionism in Kenya the fact that there has been a Kikuyu rebellion. May we assure you, sir, that this fact is already widely known in the United States, and that it is particularly well known to our circles of readers. There are your concern for keeping us fully informed, while appreciated, still instances unnecessary, seeing that we are already fully cognizant of the situation.

Further more, it is difficult to understand why, in an article which we selected from Mr. Mboya on the subject of trade unionism in Kenya, this should have been provided him, as you suggest, with an excellent opportunity for denouncing the Mau Mau insurrection.

By the same token it is difficult to understand why he should feel called upon to follow your suggestion and request us to publish with equal prominence a statement in which he admits that the infringement on freedom of Europeans and Asians, as well as Africans, has been the consequence of the Kikuyu revolt. This type of statement is surely rather far from the kind of thing that one might expect from the settler government in Kenya rather than from the general secretary of the K.F.L.—ignoring as it does, who was responsible for permitting the conditions to arise which led men into such despair that they were at last driven to resort to terrible violence.

I might perhaps add that the incident regarding the younger happy European police officer, was related to us in detail by Mrs. J. G. Fletcher of the I.C.F.U., who was in Nairobi at the time.

Regarding the question of the 60,000 Africans held in camps without trial, it is surely fairly obvious by now that the "emergency" provisions in Kenya have been used not only to suppress the Mau Mau movement but also as a convenient weapon against the entire working class movement in Kenya, thus—since the workers are African and the employers white—developing, to say the least, racial overtones.

It might further be added that in Mr. Mboya's article conveys the impression that a repressive Government turned Kenya into a Police State in peacetime, far from being the only one to do so or receive this impression, since—without presuming to say what Mr. Mboya's personal opinion may be—many observers from many countries have arrived at the conclusion that you mention, including British Members of Parliament who have been to Kenya recently. Indeed, following the recent debates at Westminster, perhaps even you, sir, might admit that, however necessary a Colonial Intermission may have been, Kenya Colony has at the best of times never been a particularly shining example of the blessings of Colonial rule.

May we be permitted to hope that the few electoral provisions already introduced in Kenya may permit an open election in which the people of that country—African, Asian and European alike—may freely be permitted, without fear or favour, on a basis of equality to decide their future for themselves.

Yours faithfully,

KEITH IRVINE

Editor, *Africa Today*

P.S.—It may be necessary to recall the facts. They are that Mr. Mboya wrote in *Africa Today* a long article headed

...for Freedom in which he did not mention the Kikuyu rebellion, in which he... arrested and detention of Africans to... European police officer... a member of the Kenya Federation of Labour, it is... being... or knowledge of the reasons for their... 60,000 of them being kept in camps—... slightest indication that... had conducted... had... and... and necessarily involved... of the State and its inhabitants by... and has been the main... of the Mau Mau... conspicuous failure even to... the situation... the conditions in Kenya... Government... turned the... to... African... to be... and that the deliberate intention was to... Africans in the interests of "colonialism". We... as Mr. Mboya's caricature, and a picture of the position... and that the lack of candour was inexcusable.

Mr. Irvine, as editor of the paper, which published the original article, could make partial amends by giving prominence to the real facts, and especially by emphasizing that the infringements on normal freedoms (of both Europeans and Asians as well as Africans) have been the result of an inevitable sequel of the Kikuyu rebellion. It suggests that he should correct the misleading impression conveyed by the Mau Mau article which... and... will form their own opinions of our country and its attitude.

Mrs. J. G. Fletcher's Services to Kenya Education of European Children

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND SPORES
SIR.—Many of your readers may be interested to hear that Mrs. E. G. Fletcher has just retired from the post of headmistress of the kindergarten school of the Mombasa European Parents' Club.

This remarkable lady has been responsible for the early education of most of the European children in Mombasa for more than 25 years—first at her own school at Mbatiki, where she started with some half dozen children of the age of 30, to obtain children then in Mombasa, and later she has been there for 14 years of the Club school, which now has over 200 pupils.

Her former work is not scattered all over the world, kept in view with interest and deep respect for the lady, we laud her official retirement with a farewell cheque to Mrs. Fletcher and dispatched more than 200 letters. Many of them have reached their destination since some addresses are uncertain, and I am sure that there are still many who have been associated with the school and would welcome an opportunity of making a contribution. Any readers of yours who would like to do so may send it to the Mombasa European Parents' Club, Box 1050, Mombasa.

Yours faithfully,

E. G. WINNER,

Not. President of the Club.

Mombasa,
Kenya.

Points from Letter

Representation

DOMINION STATUS for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has seemed to me invaluable because I had understood that it would involve heavy demands on men and money for the creation and maintenance of representation in many other countries. I was therefore very interested in Lord Malvern's assertion that external representation would not be increased if Dominion status were granted, but that the Federation would act that United Kingdom representatives in various parts of the world should act for the Federation, as they do for New Zealand. This decision is most important.

Book Reviews

Mr. Negley Parson's Autobiography
Invasive Comment on African Problems

MR. NEGLEY PARSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, entitled "A Mirror for Narcissus" (Gollancz, 1956), is a candid, vigorous, and most readable book by an author who is deeply interested in Africa and has real affection for its peoples. It is in the spirit of friendship that he makes many penetrating comments, not least about Kenya, which exasperates but attracts him with perhaps equal strength.

In his travels in Africa a mind accustomed to the task of forming and expressing considered judgments for his readers has been represented in London as one of the well-read American news-men which he had also represented in France, Germany and Italy. Few journalists have a better knowledge of Russia or of those countries (apart from the small Communist cliques) who has the happiest of them. He is a cosmopolitan and a cosmophile.

The European in Africa is suffering more from his goodness than his badness. Mr. Parson writes of an African chief who is describing a situation in which he is sure that the white man is the land and so prompts Africa to a change in the disappearance of the white man. He is not the only one and only the white man. He is the only one. It is not to be no advance to the African if he is placed and then forgotten by the white man.

When the white man is left in the author felt that the white man in the Congo has lost much of his self-confidence. He becomes convinced that there has been nothing but Africans. "When the white man sees that the white man is no longer quite sure of himself, he is no longer sure about the white man. That is one of the reasons for his opening arms."

"I was on farms in Kenya as late as 1948 where the relations between white man and black were touching. It made you happy as you looked out over the golden wheat to the blue Escarpment and saw the African workers deal with their wives and children on the farm, and in the way it should be to feel that here was a life on the land that was good for both black and white."

But most settlers, in his view, have African families on their land. "I think it was because of that type of settler who was afraid to concede anything for fear he would lose everything that Mau Mau came. They were the most social of the settlers, the most stupid, the most plentiful, and they held the safety valve open too long. I don't see how any white leaders or laws can now deal with the hatreds which were allowed to boil over, bringing to the surface that hereditary instinct of horror with its attendant evils which have lurked in the subconscious of every African."

It is not surprising to go to God via the white man's religion. Hence one of the reasons for the secret religious cults that are now poisoning the blood-stream of Africa. These are the real source of Mau Mau. Some of these secret religious cults even preach that Christ was a European (a white man) and so had the typical settler's attitude to the African. "If we had placed less stress upon the teachings of Christ in the African's early impressionable years we should have led him to a less disillusioned and apprehensive attitude to the white man. He need not be afraid of the white man, and we are only damning ourselves if we try to make ourselves think he does not see us as we are. The African himself, of course, is clearly affected by the psychological insecurity so prevalent in the Western world as a whole."

Mr. Parson is impatient with the suggestion that land-holders had nothing to do with Mau Mau. On this subject he writes:

"Apart from an other offence, I had tried that grand old man Chief Vamusi (who I met at Kiambu) and who was about the only man I had met in Africa whom I felt that the language of the Spaniards had completely failed in its mission in the African's case (it so nearly). It was the length of the great Mau Mau chain of events that was keeping his people at Kenia busy and away from the savage discontent that was already apparent in that district. It is why, in my opinion, Wario was the first British African chief that Mau Mau murderers had to get him out of the scene."

And it was his son David who whom I had to stay with in the in the Mau Mau camps. David is now in R.A.F. working in the training camp on the 13th River. He is a member of the Mau Mau and they sympathizers have taken them up to a leader of freedom. They could not have a better man."

He asked him to write down in his own words what he thought the Africans needed most; which, of course, was not necessarily what they wanted most. His answers placed first things first - give them, copied out of my notebook where I wrote them: -

(1) Education. Compulsory education for all school-going ages of all races. Local government (the local Native Council) to be responsible for elementary education, and Central Government for higher education. Meals should be provided for school-going children. More schools are needed in areas where long distances are faced by the children are reduced.

(2) Technical education (as undemanding as possible). Technical schools must be established where children, irrespective of race, can be trained to their hands into agricultural and veterinary schools.

(3) This is the only way we can ensure that Africans are being equipped for the job which in the long run they must find in the Railway and Telegraph Depts. Printing works etc. Africans should be taken as artisans. Training means as far as possible that the white man will never be in a responsible position.

In a field of education on which no incidents in the curriculum for all education. African education is very poor indeed of education."

Mr. Parson has firm confidence in the young Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: "There is so little prospect of the racial nightmare in Southern Africa that the one - the Federation - looks the most promising."

He writes appreciatively also of Tanganyika Territory, where race relations are in his view more friendly than anywhere else in East or Central Africa, largely because of the "impeccable honesty with which the British administered their mandate over that territory formerly known as East Africa, between the two wars."

It is a pity that when the British administration was handed over to the Africans, they were more German settlers in Tanganyika than there were in any other place where the last war broke out. As they were a white man - so long as they remained settlers. But many of these settlers, it seems, what the Germans cannot do, it is just Germanism. No African natives had had a fair, honest, kindly, or even understanding set of men over them than the British of Tanganyika.

In those days before the Labour Government's groundless scheme the principle really was observed in Tanganyika that Native interests were paramount. Today Tanganyika is really the triumph of British honesty."

It is a pity that Mr. Parson criticizes his fellow-countrymen that they have reasonably good profits out of British Africa and simultaneously criticize the Responsible British for their handling of the territories."

He writes so interestingly that the book is difficult to put down. It demonstrates his gift of seeing beneath the surface, his skill as a writer, and his determination to be truthful, while generally preserving a liberal, tolerant, charitable attitude. When he is impatient, it is with folly on his part in its ways that it is to be produced. He is a great admirer of the colonial achievement of the British race, and therefore the sharper in his comments on its obvious faults, its careerism, intolerance, and the other obvious weaknesses which apply to its more splendid work and so often to its defeat.

The most candid passages of all, however, are those which describe his endeavours to get a going for himself. No other well-known writer on this subject has ever dealt so frankly with his weaknesses and troubles. Mr Farson approaches his personal problem with an almost clinical detachment which is as effective as it is unusual. It changes the sympathy of the reader, and makes him wonder to what heights of achievement as a writer the author might have risen if he had not been harassed and almost broken by this diabolical man. No true friend of his having to do this book would ever again offer him a drink for alcohol has shown itself his worst enemy.

Grossly Dishonest Co-operatives

The structures on African Societies
THE POSITION OF THE AFRICAN co-operative consumer societies in the urban mining areas of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia was thoroughly unsatisfactory last year, writes Mr. J. E. W. Wilkinson, Director of Co-operatives and African Marketing and Registrar of Building Societies in his annual report. The two remaining societies by a combination of gross dishonesty, incompetence, and refusal to act on advice had reached a point beyond which it was doubtful if they could either survive or continue with any degree of credit worthiness. In the purchasing and handling of produce by the agricultural co-operatives, the standard in the urban co-operative consumer store was so low that the whole economy of the society was liable to be wrecked. The quality of its produce and incincerity has made profitable trading for the African consumer movement at present organized, impossible. Corrective measures are being taken to introduce a measure of direct control, and it is hoped that the position is not yet quite beyond repair.

Lack of Loyalty

The European consumer societies in the Copperbelt do not escape criticism. "Most suffer from lack of loyalty on the part of members. Far too high a percentage of their trade is with common dealers and suffers from shortages of working capital. If only the members would use their shares to the fullest extent and in charity ignore the inevitable problems that face these comparatively newly established businesses, the results in most difficulty could be the reverse, namely, one single chance for the better would be a change of heart on the part of members next to increasing their help and support forward rather than going for short video on the back and complaining bitterly or jumping on the shoulders of the going concern."

The success of the consumer co-operative movement in Northern Rhodesia is proof of the interest by an eminent group of statesmen that wish to know should dream our dreams of a realization of social justice and equality. The job of converting these dreams into reality is, in fact, one of the most difficult and many idealists of administrative level, the bridge between idealism and edicts which in the most of recent years.

It cannot be so generally stressed that the best of the widespread rural agricultural co-operative movement is in its infancy. The revolutionizing the African rural economy by organizing the African farmers an opportunity to be directly and responsibly in all aspects of economic life is a goal that ought to be brought into direct contact. If such a goal is to be achieved in early days, it has to be achieved in a concerted and organized manner. The attraction of a parent quicker,

more easily obtained results, by replanting co-operatives with State funds in which African population can never be the majority, but ill-considered and formal, one that has to be jumbled again.

African co-operative societies have been established in the past, but they are now under the strictest audit control. It is clear that the use of such measures, if the success are progressing and the proper operation of activity. Deposits of £100,000 last year, but in 1955, however, it was only £100,000 and only £100,000 new shares were registered.

The Government has provided by Government to European and African Societies short-term crop purchase finance. The amount loans for total deposits of £1,000,000, which exceed £300,000.

Both the European and African societies in the past have extended their activities to Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Zambia, and in 1955, the total turnover of £3m. at the end of 1954 to over £5m. by the end of 1955.

The African co-operative consumer association was established in 1954 to help meet one of the most pressing problems facing the community, the capital. It had been receiving assistance from the Government of the two provinces.

Measures against Slave Trade Resisted

Opposition by Egypt and the Sudan

THE SUDAN was one of the countries which argued before the United Nations Committee on Slavery in Geneva last week against the proposed ban on military aircraft to stop search for slave ships, which were suspected of the carriage of slaves.

Sayed O. A. H. Amer, the Sudanese delegate, said that the zone defined in the convention — an area of the Indian Ocean, including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf bounded by the 26th degree of north latitude and the 62nd degree of east longitude — was one of the most explosive in the world. Some countries bordering it had only recently attained independence and none were "shock-proof." They would fear that obviously in order to check the slave trade in Africa, foreign Powers might establish naval air bases on that territory.

The Egyptian delegate declared that the area was not only explosive but pregnant with the possibility of the slave trade should be national, not international, he insisted. He said that in that sense which he proposed, support by members of the Soviet bloc and other countries to meet Mr. R. B. J. Scott-Fox, the United Kingdom delegate, expressed regret that British undertakers had made a copy of the convention to the president that day.

Nationalism

NATIONALISM is not a thing to be afraid of. We have all grown in the spirit of nationalism, whether in the atmosphere of "Hail Caledonia" or "There'll always be an England." Nationalism is bred in us, but we should try to keep our nationalism within bounds. We should see it as a contribution we have to make to a far larger thing, and I would like to feel that in this I am speaking more to my African friends than to those of my own race. I believe the causes for it may be nationalism on the African side and, with all the tradition of Christian faith that has been introduced into these territories through the years, would beseech them to keep their nationalism constantly in view and to see that in all its actions it serves a larger community fitted to a larger scheme of things, not anything that is purely and unilaterally self-interest. — The Rev. Dr. J. Doig speaking in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. DAVIS HAMILTON is on leave from Ethiopia. COLONEL DAVID STERLING will be in Scotland for the next month.

Mr. P. CARREL has taken over the Somaliland Protectorate last week.

SIR ALFRED and LADY BEIT will spend a holiday in Nyasaland in September.

Mr. H. F. (EAGLETON) has returned to London after holding a meeting in the north.

Mr. E. J. S. S. has been elected to the board of Messrs. Goode, Durrant and Murray, Ltd.

Mr. H. J. has been appointed to the position of consultant to the Government of Zambia.

The EARL of C. has had his lands valued at £1,000,000, a present estimate worth £2,680,000.

SIR CHARLES COMPTON has joined the Rhodesian local board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. A. W. M. Minister of Corporations will return to Uganda in the third week of September.

Mr. M. A. has increased his contribution for the building of a town hall from £7,500 to £10,000.

Mr. M. J. P. has been elected Mayor of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the second successive year.

Mr. J. C. C. is now chairman of the Rhodesian Overseas Marketing Board, succeeding MAJOR E. N. CROSS.

Mr. D. B. HALL, Administrative Secretary, is now his secretary for leave affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. W. WINTERTON is in the Queen Victoria Hospital, Haslemere, Surrey, recovering after an eye operation.

Mr. P. V. F. left at the beginning of the week to visit the Union of South Africa and the Federation.

Dr. VOLKMAN, London editor of the German news paper 'Die Welt', is visiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SIR ROBERT M. B. Acting Governor-General of the Federation and LADY TRINGOLD are due in Nyasaland on Saturday.

Mr. WILLIAM J. C. of the Sudan Political Service, arrived in Aden at the end of last week to take up his duties as Governor.

Mr. G. THOMAS has been promoted Commander Bracken to the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. G. H. M. M. R. D. D. E. has been elected chairman of the governing body of the International Labour Office for the third time.

Mr. R. H. C. M. P. E. is in charge of Malinda F. Johnston, has been appointed a canon of Likiep, Cathedral Nyasaland.

Mr. E. W. R. R. R. the British actor, has been busy on his work in Kenya for about 1000 hours, returning to London by air last week.

SIR THOMAS GILLET, chairman of Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., has accepted the chairmanship of the Education Supply Association, Ltd.

Mr. N. S. W. will of the A.S.R. stand for the Kenya constituency in the general election in Kenya, standing as an Independent.

Mr. STANLEY ANGLADE, 1951 chairman of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board will be in the office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. J. W. has been re-elected president of the Provincial Chamber of Commerce, Lusaka.

Mr. H. J. FOXON has been elected vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Lusaka.

Mr. P. H. M. has been appointed Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Lusaka.

Mr. J. H. W. has been appointed Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Lusaka.

Messrs. R. J. W. have been elected president and J. R. S. has been elected vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Lusaka.

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Obituary

Major-General Sir Denis South

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DENIS SOUTH, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who died recently in London at the age of 61, was a Southern Rhodesian citizen, as is his younger son, Alan, who retired from the Army in 1948, they owned some 8,000 acres in the Matandeni district of Weliam, Revell, Smit, and Bosmyin, Australia, and educated at Christ Church, Home in England. He held a B.A. and a Ph.D. in the Victoria University of Wellington. He took out and he was selected for the Federal Air Force, being commissioned in the Royal Air Force, in which he became one of the youngest battle commanders. He was awarded the M.C. and D.S.O. for service in the Campaign in North Africa, and was several times mentioned in dispatches. In 1942 he went to France in command of the 1st Light Air-borne Regiment and was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry on the Dunkirk beaches. At the time of the invasion of Normandy he commanded all the anti-aircraft forces comprising about 70,000 bombs, one-third of which were American. He was promoted to Major-General in 1945 and served in Italy and Malta, and North Africa. He is survived by his wife, (nee Norma Lawson), a son, who served with the Goldstream Guards during the war, and a daughter, wife of Commander J. R. Groves.

Canon H. J. E. Butcher

CANON H. J. E. BUTCHER, whose death in Doltwich at the age of 73 is reported, was from 1926 to 1943 the secretary of the Anglican Church in Kenya. He died in 1922, he joined the C.M.S. and served in Africa until 1929. He was first posted to Preretown, and then as principal of the Diocesan School in Mombasa. Much during his term of office was transferred to Zimuru. In collaboration with Canon Hellier, of the U.M.C.A., he later worked on translations. Due to failure of health when he had already had longer service in the East African field than any other member of the C.M.S., his term was extended for a further three years. He then accepted the living of Doltwich, which he held until the day of his death. In 1919 he married Miss Elizabeth Howard, a C.M.S. missionary, who survives him. The Rev. H. Butcher, their sons, are missionaries in India, and their daughter is married to a C.M.S. clergyman.

Rev. George William Wright

THE REV. GEORGE WILLIAM WRIGHT, who died in Doltwich, Wells last week at the age of 72, served in the Mombasa diocese for 17 years, from 1906. Later he became successively Bishop of Sierra Leone and of North Rhodesia. In 1940 he was appointed missionary minister for the C.M.S. Then he accepted a living of Balmuccia, Mombasa, and he was assistant bishop of Bath and Wells until his retirement in 1951. He married the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Binns, of the C.M.S. in East Africa, and one of his sons has served as a missionary doctor first in the diocese of Mombasa and now in the diocese of the Upper Nile.

FATHER RENE BISSONNETTE, a Canadian who first went to Uganda with the White Fathers in 1914, has died at Ruhaga, near Kamala at the age of 69.

Mrs. MARY ENGLEDAW, wife of the late Sir Frank Engledaw, has died in England.

Mr. Gerald Mervyn Gibson

MR. GERALD MERVYN GIBSON, a member of the staff of the Uganda Development Corporation and a former Director of Lands and Survey, whose death is reported, entered the Government service in Uganda in 1922, becoming a District Commissioner of Mines in 1928, Director of Lands and Survey in 1931-53 and was acting Director of Lands and Survey in 1951. He was chairman of Uganda Consolidated Properties Ltd., Uganda Cements Industry Ltd., Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (E.A.), Ltd., and Graphic Colour Printing Co. Ltd., and a director of numerous other companies. He served with the Uganda Police Force during the war and as secretary of the Uganda Transport Board from 1942 to 1944. A member of a large number of public bodies, he was secretary of the Commission of Inquiry into the civil disturbances in 1947, and a member of the Uganda Public Services Commission.

Mr. R. Ross Stark

MR. ROBERT ROSS STARK, who died in Edinburgh last week, first went to Nyasaland in 1897 and began a rice and tobacco planting with his brother-in-law, Mr. S. H. Hume, the style of the firm being Hynde and Stark. They were the early pioneers of what has become the extensive tobacco industry of Nyasaland today. In 1901 a number of investors were arranged to form Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., and Mr. Stark then returned to Edinburgh to take up the appointment of secretary in the head office. He became chairman in 1935 and retired from that position in 1947, though remaining a member of the board, of which his son, Mr. Allan R. Stark, has been chairman since the latter part of 1954.

MR. EDWARD SAMUEL BOOTH TAGERTY, C.B.E., has died at Redworth, Cape Province. Born in 1887, he was educated at Bath College and at Cambridge. He joined the British South Africa Company as an assistant collector in North Eastern Rhodesia in 1901. He later became a Native Commissioner and was appointed Secretary for Native Affairs on the Crown's assumption of the government of Northern Rhodesia in 1924. In 1930 he was sent to Bechuanaland as Special Commissioner.

Mrs. EILON LE POER TRENCH, who has died suddenly in London, went to Kenya in 1913 as a nursing sister, and stayed in the East Africa campaign of the First World War. Later she took over the Kenya Nursing Home. In 1920 she married Mr. A. D. de Noer Trench, a doctor practising in Kenya. There were two daughters of the marriage, one of whom was killed when a transport was sunk by Japanese submarines on the East African coast.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, an electrical engineer employed by Nyasaland Railways, has died in Limbe at the age of 46. At the outbreak of the last war he joined the R.A.F.V. and was one of the first to train as a pilot in Canada under the Empire Air Training Scheme. After his way in Europe his bomber was shot down over Germany, but he escaped capture by hiding. He first went to Nyasaland in 1947.

CAPTAIN SIR HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD CROFTON, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 79, served in East Africa from 1915 to 1918, having previously served in France and Belgium with the Rifle Brigade. After the war he became a director of a number of companies in England and Scotland.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR HAMILTON R. NICHOLLS, C.B.E., who for a time in Southern Rhodesia as a young man. He became A.O.C., Middle East, in 1938, was at one period in charge of administration of Fighter Command, and retired from the R.A.F. in 1942.

African Leader Writer's Candour

—Lions' Roar, 10/11/54

PLURAL DENIGRATION of some of the leaders of the African Congress movement in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has appeared editorially in *The African*, of Lilongwe, in fortnightly publication in English, Chimwanya and Chitumbuka, which is described as "a Catholic newspaper for Nyasaland and Rhodesia." The leader-writer, an African, wrote recently:

"The gusto with which some of our would-be leaders fling mud at one another has now reached a point when the odious side of the situation threatens to obscure the seriousness and sadness of its consequences. It is certain that if the African Congress wants to exert any real influence among the people, it must first show agreement and unity of action in its ranks. But nowadays its leaders are adroitly endeavouring to jeopardize their reputation in the esteem of educated Africans.

"In our contemporaries we read of gross inefficiency, incompetence, official corruption, conspiracy, and the like. We find other *ukalu* at variance over the Indian question in this country, a disaccordment highly suggestive of hidden influences. Some think that our M.P.s should withdraw from Parliament, unaware perhaps that they can be replaced. Over and above all this waste of confusion and conflicting views, the main controversy rages: "How shall we get Nyasaland out of the Federation?"

"Political issues have now degenerated into personal issues, and some of our leaders are becoming the laughing-stock of the people with political experience. It is the sort of ridicule which is rebuffed upon all African leadership, and nobody should be surprised if we feel that the shame of it should be avoided, and stayed finally.

"The objectives of the African Congress are clear. Congress listed them in a statement to the Press in July 1954, when it said that its aim was to further the cause of our legitimate demand for self-government. Unfortunately the present juncture was not brought about by a mere dispute on minor issues. It is the very character of the present leaders of the African Congress which has now come into question.

Display of Political Immaturity

"Either the allegations which have appeared in the newspapers are true or they are just malicious imputations. In either case the accusations reflect in a disquieting manner on the accused as a class. In these cases one is left wondering at the fact that some of our prominent Africans display a great deal of political immaturity.

"What has become of the 1954 manifesto 'promoting mutual understanding', 'attainment of a common goal', 'ultimate unity of action', 'upliftment of the African people', 'well-ordered African opinion'? Or, to use a Nyamya saying, are these just words that won't crack a stone?

"Behind the tall talk you still find small people with their squabbles, people striving for more authority and the favours of the puzzled African, people who do not mind flouting their disunity to the four winds provided they get into the headlines."

"Another leader on the Sombani rice project showed similar candour and good sense. It said:

"It may have been disheartening for the people who worked so disinterestedly for the success of the Sombani rice project to find that the local population responded very little to their efforts. From the very beginning progress was impeded by serious difficulties. Birds from Lake Chirwa, especially wild geese, did great damage to the seeds, and a constant watch had to be kept. But it is more or less the same wherever rice is grown along the Lake shore, from Karonga to Kotia Kota.

"Stealing by the people of the area proved a still more expensive nuisance. Beams were dug up in order to get the iron pegs inside. Ferruginous disappars, with considerable damage to the machinery which was left to rot in the rain. It may well be that there is more than mere indifference towards the project, there may be opposition. But even this should not be a matter for surprise. We Africans are always

suspicious of abrupt changes in our way of life, and there is no doubt we dislike them intensely.

"For no apparent reason, now and again latent opposition to certain Government schemes, especially in the field of agriculture, takes an unexpected turn and there is trouble. There have been many such cases in the past: Lilongwe, Kota Kota, etc. To a certain extent this is normal.

"However, this should not be a deterrent to the people who try to help us. Theirs is a thankless job, and may remain so for a long time yet. But success will come in the end. For instance, what is happening in the Central Province nowadays is certainly a credit to the Department of Agriculture and to our people as well.

Agricultural Improving

"Our people are now getting used to the idea of standing with the result that before long the whole of the Central Province will be protected against soil erosion. The number of master farmers is increasing. In the Lilongwe district, in particular, rotation crops are becoming more common. A number of villages are planting grass for permanent pastures.

"In the Lake Chirwa area people are used to getting their food mainly from the lake. Furthermore, rice growing means a lot more work, what with sowing, irrigating, and keeping the birds away. This explains in some degree why only 25 people applied for the 30 plots now ready for cultivation. It is a poor response.

"But even education has been at work. It was said that Africans were offered only the plots on the periphery of the area prepared for the scheme. This was regarded by many Africans as a measure of protection for the plots of the Department of Agriculture. Damage coming from birds and thieves, the people said, would be restricted to their own paddies.

"The educated people of Malo, Limbika, Ciwalo, etc., have in this connexion a well-defined task. It should be easy for teachers, clerks, captains, and chiefs to represent to their people the advantages of a scheme trying to develop an area which up to now has not kept pace with the progress of Nyasaland in general."

"Committees and compromises are the death-knell of the British Empire."—Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.



Player's
Please



Thoughts on African Nationalism Indiscriminate Use of Label "Communist"

AS VERY EXPERIENCED AFRICAN ADMINISTRATOR, who prefers that no indication of his identity should be given, have made some brief but pertinent comments on African nationalism. In what he terms odd jottings, he has written:

"The mainspring of African nationalism derives from two human instincts which are common to all social groups: (1) to possess, to feel 'at home' in a particular environment, and (2) to reject what is alien, foreign, in the respect of social and cultural patterns. Since the advent of nationalism in Ireland have been checked, I wonder, by the advancement of Irishmen (as such) in commercial and industrial establishments?)

African nationalists are attracted to the Hammer and Sickle in the belief that the Soviet system has demonstrated a successful technique whereby a backward people may, by its own volition and without alien intervention construct a strong internal economy and become a viable State.

Use of Compulsion

The fact that the Russian technique entails the application of dictatorial methods as a measure of mass compulsion is not repellent to sophisticated African leaders in so far as they recognize that, without the employment of such means, it will be difficult and perhaps impossible, to secure the acquiescence in progressive reforms, by simple, conservative and generally apathetic Africa populations.

Many African leaders admit the virtues of the democratic system as providing a popular sanction (other than by assassination or armed revolt!) against the excessive abuse of power, but they are doubtful whether Western practices of democracy can be made to function satisfactorily in present African conditions.

Our indiscriminate use of the label 'communist' is deplorable and confusing to our counter-propaganda against subtle Sovietic legends of the might of modern Russia and Communist insistence on the social and political brotherhood of man. We should remember that to such weak States as Egypt democracy on a single 'big brother' amongst the Great Powers seems inexpedient; and to set two or more such Powers jockeying for the position flatters their *amour propre*, and, they believe, provides a firmer stance for their diplomacy (or blackmail).

"Unless in multi-racial societies African leaders are given an adequate interest in the *status quo*, we shall not be able to rely on their co-operation."

Ethiopian Embassy Criticized

THE ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON was criticized by the deputy chairman of the London Sessions Appeals Committee a few days ago and by Mr. Gilbert Rowntree, who appeared for the police and complained that the Embassy, though given a week's notice, had failed to release one of its chauffeurs who had been a witness of a theft of cigarettes and was required to give evidence. Counsel had himself telephoned the Embassy without result, which meant that the man in custody would have to be detained longer than would otherwise have been necessary. The Embassy, he suggested had shown neither respect for the court nor respect for the liberty of the subject. The deputy chairman suggested that counsel should apply for a *subpoena* to have the witness in court next day. On the following day Counsel who appeared for the police, said that the Embassy had not intended discourtesy, that it was short of drivers and that the chauffeur had been required in connexion with the Suez Canal conference at Lancaster House.

Hiariako Inquiry

THAT THE SCHOONER HIARIAKO, which was lost at a reef near the Comoro Islands, north of Madagascar, last May was found for the Seychelles was emphatically denied by the widow of the owner, Mr. Eric Hunt, in an affidavit filed at the court of inquiry into the loss of the ship, which was held in Zanzibar last week. Her husband, she said, had never been to the Seychelles in the eight years during which he had sailed schooners from Zanzibar. Commander W. F. Waddington, port officer, said that those on board would have stood a better chance had they not abandoned ship so soon. Either a faulty compass or a strong current might have caused the vessel to strike the reef. The only survivors out of a total of 25 on board were the African captain, the African headman of the crew, two women, and one child.

Federal Medical School

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has appointed a planning committee for the establishment of a medical school. The members are Mr. L. Farrer-Brown, director of the Nuffield Foundation (chairman); Professor W. Melville Arnott, Professor of Medicine, Birmingham University; Professor Dacey, Middlemass Hunt Professor of Tropical Hygiene, Liverpool University; Professor A. D. M. Green, Durness Professor of Physiology, Queen's University, Belfast; Professor P. B. Medawar, Jodrell Professor of Zoology, University College, London; Professor R. Milnes Walker, Professor of Surgery, Bristol University; and the Hon. H. M. V. Smith, May Reader in Medicine, Oxford University. The committee will make a preliminary visit to the Federation in January.

Hamfistedness

THE DIARIST of the *Africanist* writes in the current issue: "For some months Uganda has been listening to rumours about an impending change of Governor. Sir Andrew Cohen's great popularity there, surviving through various crises, made it particularly important that tact should be exercised in the choice of a successor. It is typical of the Colonial Office hamfistedness that they should have chosen Sir Frederick Grenard. In character and ability Sir Frederick is an excellent choice; but it happens that he has been Deputy Governor of Kenya and Ugandans of all races are united in a distrust of anybody tarred with the Kenya colonialist's brush. I have no doubt that Sir Frederick will soon banish this mistrust, as far as he personally is concerned, but for the Colonial Office to go against the known wishes of an entire Colony in this appointment is not calculated to improve its reputation in Africa."

Minister Criticizes Minister

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Member of Education and Social Services in Northern Rhodesia, said in the Legislative Council the other day: "The Federal Government intends to have a broadcasting corporation, but the Minister concerned is taking an unconscionable time about it. As a Minister for a Northern Rhodesian constituency, he must know what the public of Northern Rhodesia wants. He presumably reads our *Hansard* and our Press, and therefore knows that what we all want is an independent broadcasting corporation on B.B.C. lines as soon as possible, and that we are ready to pay the extra cost of it."

"Of our 5,000 African teachers 50 were dismissed in the year ending June 30, last—10 for inefficiency and the others for various misconduct."—Sir Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services in Northern Rhodesia.

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 - (b) To restore the bargaining power lost by the United Kingdom in adherence to G.A.T.T. and other such agreements.
 - (c) To reduce the need for U.S. dollars by more buying and selling within the Commonwealth.
 - (d) To raise the tariffs and preferences for their own products, to assist Commonwealth trade, and to substitute, wherever suitable, the preferences and other such measures.
 - (e) To develop industry in the Colonies and to assist those States which have recently obtained or are about to achieve independence to expand their own economies.

- (6) To facilitate the movement of goods in the Commonwealth and Empire, to assist the United Kingdom goods to compete in the Commonwealth markets, and to assist Commonwealth shipping in competition with the early wish regarding the sea lanes.
- (7) To foster British and Commonwealth air services.
- (8) To protect British agriculture in the U.K. and to assure to the other countries of the Commonwealth a favored place in U.K. food markets.
- (9) By concentrating upon the promotion of prosperity in the Commonwealth in order to make public and private investment attractive.
- (10) To maintain free enterprise as the basis of Britain's power to compete in the world's markets.
- (11) To achieve, by all means, a closer economic co-operation within the Commonwealth and Empire.

Sudan Member Budget Speech Lays New More Important than Rights

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO demonstrate their faith in the Government's hard work was made by Sheikh Ibrahim, Minister of Finance and Economics, at the close of his budget speech in the House of Representatives.

Now that our independence has been fully secured, we first of all have to deal with the formidable task of building a new nation. Our time has come to alter our attitude and accept willingly and enthusiastically our own duties and precedences over our rights.

We are not short of ideas but we need the will and common sense to translate them into reality. Little idealism in our hopes and schemes of life is harmful, but too much of it may be harmful. Work hard and produce more work, hard and save more; work hard and invest for the future of the Sudan.

Cotton Production

The Minister has said that economic conditions in the country in 1955 had been satisfactory. The area under cotton had increased by 20,000 feddans and total production of the crop by 44,000 kintals. The visible surplus balance of foreign trade was £E2,000 against a deficit of £E8,110 in the previous year. Exports were valued at £E51,000, an increase of £E11,000, and imports remained at about the same level as in the previous year.

The United Kingdom took 23% of the country's exports and supplied 71% of imports, the respective figures for Italy were 17% and 11%, and for Egypt 10%. The U.S.A., France, Czechoslovakia and West Germany each took 9% and the three countries each supplied 10% of the imports.

In the first four months of this year exports valued at £E2,000, and imports at £E11,000, the visible surplus balance of foreign trade was an improvement of £E9,000 over the corresponding period of 1955.

Revenue for 1955-56 is estimated to reach £E3,552, against an estimate of £E3,383, and expenditure of £E3,461,000 against an estimate of £E3,448,000. The current year revenue on the basis of existing taxation is estimated at £E37,572,990 and expenditure at £E37,073,000.

The Minister stressed the need to inspire confidence in foreign investors by sound and honest financial policies. It had always been the intention of the Government to introduce some form of income tax at the earliest possible date, but it would be disastrous to do so before staff had been trained to ensure the equitable administration of such a measure.

The Quoque

DURING A DEBATE in the Sudan House of Representatives on a motion concerning the exiles from Cyprus of Archbishop Makarios, Sayed Bullen Allen suggested that the discussion might put the country in a delicate position. Only a few agricultural bishops had been imposed in the Sudan, and the workers might laugh when it became known that the House was protesting against the position of foreign bishops. Members should not play but take things seriously, he added. The speaker, having objected to the phrase, should not play, it was wind down. The motion was passed unanimously.

Sudan Ambassador

SAYED AWAB SAYED, who has arrived in London as the first Ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan, was born in 1932 and after being educated at the Gordon College, Khartoum, became a schoolmaster. Later he went to the American University in Beirut, where he graduated B.A. in 1932. He then joined Gordon College as a teacher of mathematics. Four years ago he was made headmaster of Wadi Seidna Secondary School, and in the following year became Assistant Director of Education, and in 1954 Director.

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