

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 24th, 1957

Vol. 34

No. 1724

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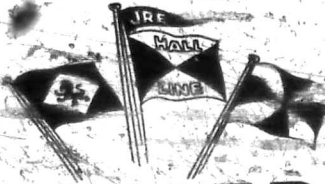
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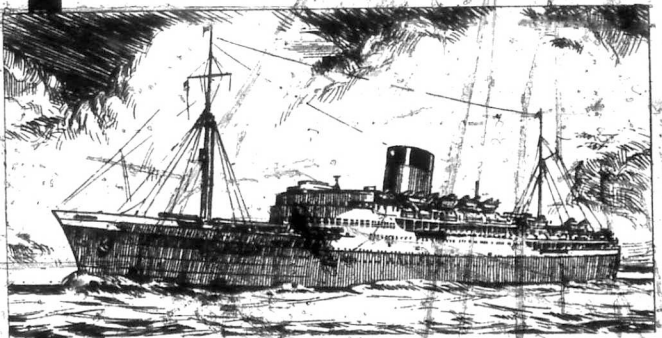
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**INTRANSIGENCE**, which has been the essence of the attitude of the African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya since they were elected earlier in the year, was maintained during the

**Mr. Mboya's** visit to Nairobi of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the consequence that the opportunity provided by the presence of Mr. Lennox-Boyd of reaching a new constitutional accommodation between the races was thrown away. The blame must be placed squarely upon Mr. Tom Mboya and the seven African elected members who accept his leadership. There can be no doubt that he stands for racialism, whereas the constitution of the Colony is based upon multi-racialism. That contradiction is the basic cause of his stubborn determination to wreck the Lyttelton Plan—now if obduracy can achieve it, or otherwise by non-co-operation and bitterness during the three years which have still to elapse before a review of the position would automatically become due. It was provided, however, that there might be amendments at any time, if all the racial groups were agreed upon them.

Recognizing that the African representation ought to be increased now, the European and Asian non-official members and the Government have declared their willingness to discuss new arrangements. Mr. Mboya's arrogant reply has been to demand fifteen additional seats (which would at one stroke practically treble the number of African elected members); to declare repeatedly in public and in private in East Africa and in London that he will accept nothing less; and to stipulate that there must be unconditional surrender on that point before any other aspects of the constitutional problem are considered. He has known for months that neither the Government of Kenya nor

the European elected members would tolerate such dictation. Both admit that the Legislature ought now to have more African members—but certainly nothing like an additional fifteen—without any corresponding change in the representation of the other racial groups, but both insist, very reasonably, that such a concession must be matched by African participation in the Council of Ministers and by an understanding that the new plan shall have a life of some years, and so guarantee political stability over a period which will enable the Colony to concentrate upon the measures of economic development by which means alone the national income can be sufficiently expanded to finance the great schemes of social and economic progress which have already been announced.

Whereas Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Government of Kenya, and the local European community are agreed that there must be a satisfactory political accommodation in

### Fruits of Past Appeasement.

the Colony if the Western world is to have enough faith in its future to be willing to invest the hundreds of millions of pounds which are required for development purposes, public and private, the reckless retort of the Mboya clique is that they are more interested in obtaining universal suffrage—which would mean domination by a black population, the overwhelming majority of whom are still uneducated and inexperienced, and therefore easy prey for demagogic rabble-rousers with negligible qualifications for positions of responsibility. The ambitions of these angry young men, almost all of them extreme racialists, because they are afraid to differ from the forceful Mboya, have been fed by capitulation to clamour in other parts of the world by Governments in the United Kingdom which preferred appeasement to principle.

The Kenya African leader sees himself as another Nkrumah — though he doubtless underestimates the difficulties which face the Prime Minister of Ghana and fails to recognize the total dissimilarity between that now independent State and a Kenya which is still dependent primarily upon European enterprise, European capital and European leadership, not upon African peasant production, as is Ghana.

If he wishes, Mr. Mboya can continue to be continuacious, impervious to reason, and indifferent to the damage which fanaticism will cause. It is quite probable that some of his worst advisers would welcome such a situation, for nothing more offends the men and women of the extreme left than a Colony which is at harmony with itself and in which the outside world has confidence. Such a state of affairs contra-

### Ultimate Control by H.M. Government.

venes their doctrine. Doctrine, however crazy, not facts, however happy, is, moreover, what matters to busy little groups of mischief-makers in this and other countries who are consumed with a passion to undo Britain's work in Africa. Fortunately, some of the Socialists, who were for long bemused by their incantations have regained some sense of judgment as a result of recent happenings in Ghana. That is a fact which Mr. Mboya would do well to recognize; for it means that he cannot today count on the support of influential members of the Parliamentary Opposition who not long ago might have been unwise enough to sympathize with his inflexibility. If he is wise he will agree to discuss all the major problems outstanding when the Secretary of State returns to Nairobi a week hence, and all the spokesmen for all the groups, if they are wise, will agree that the chief requirement is the maintenance for an indefinite period of ultimate control by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

## Notes By The Way

### Bad Principle

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the only newspaper to criticize severely the recommendations of both the Fitzgerald and Eildbury Commissions for large increases in the salaries of civil servants in East and Central Africa, and the prophecies made by this journal that even those great concessions would be followed by further demands now stand justified, for claims have just been presented by the staff associations for an additional 10% on all consolidated pay, back-dated to May 1, plus two months' consolidated salary to "indemnify" civil servants against the "erosion of purchasing power" during the last 40 months! Will the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, who so carelessly accepted the earlier increases, now reject the principle that officials have some special right to protection against the vagaries of the price spiral?

### The Answer Should Be "No"

THE MOST SENIOR OFFICIALS have less of a case to be shielded in this way than ordinary members of the public, for their own actions or inactions are primarily responsible for the policies which have added so staggeringly to public expenditure and thus to inflation. There ought to be a prompt and plain "No" to the present suggestions — which would cost several million pounds a year, at a time when every Government is short of money for essential purposes. The Civil Service is so generously treated nowadays that many of its members receive salaries higher than they could expect to earn in business life — and that without taking into consideration their very substantial "hidden emoluments". There must be a point at which even the European elected members of the Legislatures and the Central Assembly will refuse to agree to further pay without increased productivity. If they do not show that they are at long last determined to resist any further general increase they deserve to be shaken by a storm of indignation among the taxpayers.

### Very Cold News

THIS PAPER can claim to have done something to expedite the appearance of official reports by giving prominence over a period of years to cases in which publication was badly belated. It took a long time to achieve substantial results, but it is now very exceptional for the report of any Government department in any part of British East or Central Africa to be two years late, as was quite common until about five years ago. Now the Sudan seems determined to make itself champion procrastinator of Eastern Africa. There arrived in London recently the *Sudan Monthly Record*, which is issued by the Ministry of the Interior, for the month of January, 1956; I repeat, January of last year. Ten days earlier I had received the same monthly publication for October, 1955, which was thus almost two years out of date when it reached this country. That ought to be an African record for a monthly production. What purpose is supposed to be served by a printed document of this kind if it does not chronicle current affairs? The digest of general news from the official standpoint was useful when it appeared promptly, but now it is pointless. Unless this kind of survey is made available within two or three weeks of the period which it purports to cover it represents nothing but a waste of time and effort.

### No Pride in Lions

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT has invited tenders for the dozen lions which adorned the Secretariat building during the recent visit of the Queen Mother. Could not the Government itself find some use for these herakdic beasts? Are the territory's public buildings and schools so lavishly embellished that a niche could not be found in some of them for these souvenirs of a royal tour? Instead, for a price, the lions will, it seems, be let out to grass in suburban gardens.



# African Obduracy Wrecks Talks in Kenya

## Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Search for Constitutional Understanding

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued the following statement in Nairobi last Friday:

"I wish to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding of my views on this matter. I think it would be helpful if I gave an outline of the views I expressed to representatives of all races at my meeting with them on October 18:

"I began by reminding them of the reasons for my visit to East Africa. The first was that the three East African Governors, the Resident in Zanzibar, and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission had been meeting together in Entebbe and I had taken the opportunity of discussing with them matters of common interest. Secondly, since I became Secretary of State I have had no opportunity to make an extended tour of the three East African territories and Zanzibar. I explained that in Uganda I had had certain constitutional talks and that I would be leaving on the following day for Tanganyika, where I proposed to do a good deal of touring. I regretted that I had not been able to see more of the country in Kenya, although I had spent one very illuminating day in Fort Hall.

### Another Visit Shortly

"On the constitutional issue in Kenya, I recalled what I said in the House of Commons on August 1, which represented my consistent line of approach. I am hoping to visit East Africa later in the year and to be available to take part at an appropriate stage in further discussions in Kenya which will clearly be necessary.

"I explained that since my arrival in Kenya I had had almost continuous discussions for six days with various people. I felt that a considerable number of the wisest people of all races wanted to reach an agreement in the interests of Kenya. It was, however, clear that suspicions existed between the communities which frank and friendly talks could help to break down and which must be broken down in the interests of the country as a whole. As a result of my talks I had been generally requested to meet the representatives of all groups for an exploratory talk.

"I had made it clear to representatives of all races that no Minister with a sense of responsibility could take action inconsistent with undertakings given by his predecessors. I had made it plain to all whom I had met that neither I nor Her Majesty's Government were in a position to initiate changes themselves in the Kenya constitution during the currency of the standstill arrangements. I explained that I did not believe that it was in Kenya's interests that constitutional uncertainty should drag on.

### Hope of Exploratory Talks

"I expressed the hope that this exploratory talk would lead to further meetings, over which I would not be able to preside, since I was leaving for Tanganyika on the following day, nor indeed, if I had no other responsibilities but Kenya, would it always be appropriate for me to do so, because these matters must be settled in Kenya by those who live here. I said how anxious I was that the present talks should not break down on a procedural difficulty: the issue was far too important for that and if it happened it would be a grave and surprising disappointment to Kenya's many friends in Great Britain and elsewhere, who would not be able to understand a breakdown on a purely procedural issue.

"What was important was to get to grips with the

problem in a practical manner. I said that it was not my rôle to impose an agenda: It did not seem to me to matter greatly which subject was discussed first, but whichever was chosen, must be discussed within the context of the problem as a whole. In referring to the problem as a whole I had in mind four main aspects:

- (1) Increased African representation in Legislative Council, without corresponding increases in the representation of other groups;
- (2) Participation by Africans in Government;
- (3) The statement issued last year by all groups in Legislative Council;
- (4) That constitutional development should ensure confident acceptance by all Kenyans of responsibility for each other, with opportunities of mutual service fostered by safeguards for all races.

### No Decisions in Isolation

"Of course there was the question of the duration of any agreement reached between the groups. I explained that when, as I hoped, agreed solutions were reached, these matters, being constitutional problems, must eventually come to me. I therefore wished to make it quite clear that I could not decide any of them in isolation. This was merely a restatement of what I said in the House of Commons on August 1.

"I then suggested that the meeting should be carried a little further by choosing one of the four items I had put forward for discussion. I thought a committee might be established which would consider as its first item the question of increased African representation. The chairman might be the chairman of committees in the Legislative Council, namely the Solicitor-General. If such a committee made good progress and it was the general wish, I would be available for a short time on my return from Tanganyika to give any further help and advice I could."

The following statement was issued by Sir Alfred Vincent, chairman of the European elected members:—

"We have given a public assurance that we are prepared to recommend some increase in African representation without a corresponding increase in the number of seats for other racial groups. We must make it clear, however, that the number of uncompensated seats must be dependent on the decisions with regard to the other points on the agenda. Any figure, therefore must logically be very tentative at this stage. We have in mind an additional four uncompensated seats."

### Africans Cause Deadlock

A Government spokesman added that after the statement made by the Secretary of State, the African elected members made it clear that they were not prepared to take part in the work of the proposed committee or to discuss the other matters at issue unless they could be given an undertaking that the question of increased African representation in the Legislative Council would be decided before the other issues were discussed. As that was not acceptable Mr. Lennox-Boyd had felt reluctantly obliged to bring the meeting to a close. The Secretary of State hoped, however, that wiser counsels might yet prevail.

The statement of the African elected members described the case for increased African representation as an overdue rectification of the injustice of under-representation that should be treated on its own merits, and claimed that the other constitutional questions could be discussed separately. When agreement was reached on African representation it should be final and unconditional.

"To accept the conditions set out by the European members and the Colonial Secretary would end before the negotiations even started, thus prejudicing beyond our part in the subsequent negotiations. We emphasize our willingness to negotiate on all matters provided agreement on African representation is final and unconditional.

"During our discussions the Colonial Secretary and the Governor stated that, much as they regretted the absence of an African in the Council of Ministers, the Government was running smoothly and could continue to do so indefinitely.

This we regard as a serious statement. It is unfortunate, unwise, uncalculated for, and unrealistic.

"To our people we send this message: The hour has come for national unity in our struggle for our rightful place in our country. In this we shall lead with confidence, faith and determination, and without fear. We know that in this we have the support of all our people, and we add as our motto: 'Forward ever, backward never.' This is the position, and we pledge ourselves to struggle for the African rights no matter what the consequences may be. We condemn completely the attitude of the Colonial Government and the European members. Asian members are stated to have joined Mr. Lennox-Boyd that they supported the African attitude.

The impressive change for the better which had taken place in Kenya since his visit three years ago was mentioned by the Secretary of State at a Press conference at the end of a tour of parts of the East Hill district.

Contrasting his impressions of Kikuyu land at the height of the emergency in 1954 with conditions in the African areas now, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "It might be another country." Everyone of all races who had helped to bring about that improvement deserved the thanks of all who loved Kenya, and special thanks were due to the loyal Kikuyu who had stood so steadfastly by what they considered to be right.

#### Land Consolidation

He warned that anyone who was critical of the land consolidation programme could have seen what he himself had seen that day. They would then understand that it was one of the most constructive contributions ever made to the progress of the African farmer.

Groups of Africans welcomed Mr. Lennox-Boyd as he drove through the Fort Hall Reserve. At Kahuti villagers filled the square, making it almost impossible for the Secretary of State's car to proceed. So he jumped on to the bonnet of a police vehicle in the middle of the crowd and thanked the people for turning out to welcome him. He told them that he sensed a feeling of great promise for the future, in which he hoped all those Africans present, and their children would share.

In the Kiharu division Mr. D. A. Forrester, land consolidation officer for the Fort Hall district, explained the process by which small fragments of land are brought together into one consolidated farm, this being supervised by a committee of elders whose decisions are publicly announced, so that anyone affected may lodge objections if he wishes. Care was also taken to ensure that rights of Kikuyu still in detention were safeguarded.

Mr. S. J. Fouché, the farm planning officer, explained how the African farmer was advised on the best methods of producing satisfactory results from his land. He said that once the farmers saw the highly satisfactory results of planned farming they spread the gospel among other farmers in the area.

Addressing a large crowd of local leaders, farmers, clergymen, and African members of the administration who had gathered, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that it was truly wonderful to see how quickly African agriculture had progressed in Fort Hall since his visits three years ago.

"Many of us in England," he continued, "know about your Chief Ignatio Mural and of his courage and loyalty in the difficult times through which you passed. We know that he was one of the first in this district to give his support to the land consolidation scheme. We have a saying in England that more important than anyone else is the person who can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. That sort of thing is being done very successfully here. It matters a good deal more than politics. I hope the result will be much greater opportunities for yourselves and your families."

#### Cheered by Mau Mau Detainees

Earlier, the Colonial Secretary had been cheered by over 300 detainees at Kangema works camp, where he saw the "pipe-line" system whereby rehabilitated Mau Mau detainees are returned to normal life.

Addressing the detainees, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "Your country is now at peace. Your children can go around in safety. Schools and education, which everyone wants, are more freely available. This great change has come about because of the work of many people—people of all races, including many local Kikuyu. The future is before you; new methods of development are open to you. I wish you every happiness when you get back to your families, and that forgetting the badness of the past, you will live in a happy Kenya of the future."

The Colonial Secretary thanked the rehabilitation workers, members of the screening teams, and the camp staff for the immensely valuable work they had done in helping to rehabilitate Mau Mau detainees.

During his tour the Secretary of State was accompanied by the Governor of Kenya, Evelyn Baring, the Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation, Mr. C. M.

Johnston; the Minister for Defence, Mr. J. W. Casack; the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. F. A. Loyd; and senior police, administrative, and agricultural officers.

#### Press Comment

"Mantle of Lyttelton" was the heading given by the *Economist* to the following note last week-end:—

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd is now in Kenya. He must wish that he had as much power to bully all the races and factions there into co-operation as his predecessor possessed when he triumphantly created the multi-racial Government in Africa at the height of Mau Mau. Now the Europeans are only too keen to get back to the Lyttelton agreement which their rights-wing elements so bitterly denounced three years ago; but the Africans, united under Mr. Mboya's leadership, and resting their demands on the fact that they represent an African electorate (albeit a small one) refuse to play. Mr. Mboya still demands 15 new African members as a precondition even to general discussions about the constitutional future; and nothing that he has said about that future is acceptable to the Europeans.

"The Europeans, though still divided on several issues are now ready to give Mr. Mboya something which will serve as safeguards for minorities—as yet unascertained—should be entrenched in any new constitution." Mr. Mboya has retorted that universal suffrage is the best safeguard for minority rights. The Asians waver; they see that the Europeans have lost their self-confidence, but take note that in Uganda an African majority is not in the least inclined to concede that Asian settlers should have any special rights.

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd probably believes, as the Europeans do, that Mr. Mboya and his friends will bargain; he may even hope to manoeuvre Mr. Mboya into the muzzle of a ministerial appointment. But it will be surprising—though heartening—if Mr. Mboya's terms for accepting this are not pitched at a level which the Europeans are bound to refuse. Mr. Mboya probably regards Mr. Lennox-Boyd as a dead duck anyhow; his eyes are fixed starrily on the hope of an incoming Labour Government. He may be willing to let things ride, on a sea of African grievances, until 1960, when the constitutional issue must be reopened."

#### Safeguarding Minorities

The *New Statesman* wrote:—

"East Africa is being forced to face the problem of safeguarding minorities. Uganda is already caught up in the practical politics of the controversy. Before long it will spread to Kenya and Tanganyika. Recently the Uganda Legislative Council approved a motion providing for common-roll elections in 1961 with 'adequate and effective non-African representation' in the Council. In the debate the Chief Secretary Hartwell defined 'adequate' as meaning a number of guaranteed seats, and 'effective' as allowing for such members to sit on the representative benches.

"This debate has stirred opinion in Uganda deeper than at any time since the Kabaka affair. All representative African members opposed emotion. The African National Congress has campaigned against it and secured several thousand signatures to a petition. The Government has promised not to put the plans into effect unless they secure widespread African support. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's visit to Uganda was made in order to try to find a compromise.

"The background to African opposition is complicated. Some still look for a federal Uganda, and suspect that the new plans will strengthen unitary trends. Others are suspicious of the African-non-African balance in the Council. Still others aspire to a completely black Uganda, and detest the thought of non-Africans, particularly Asians, retaining any political influence. The solution would appear to be to insist that guaranteed seats for minorities are introduced as a purely temporary measure."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

#### Africans and Federation

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said, at the conclusion of his three weeks' visit to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, that the African position was that with patience, understanding, and constant explanation of its achievements and benefits, Africans could be won to support federation. There was great need, he felt, for more publicity, since large numbers of Africans still had no clear idea of its purpose or of the advantages which it had already brought, particularly to Nyasaland. Talk of universal adult suffrage was completely unrealistic in present conditions.

# Lord Home's Confidence in the Federation

## Full Text of Address to National Affairs Association in Salisbury

THE COUNTRIES of the British Commonwealth have much variety in their constitutional structures, but nowhere has so ambitious a goal been set as here in Central Africa—a goal which is nothing less than the partnership of European, African, and Asian into a harmonious society. In the social, economic, and political fields that prize can be won, we shall have healed one of the historic divisions between men, and set a pattern of living for this continent and for outside.

The British brand of democracy is based upon certain fundamental conceptions—rights guaranteed to the individual in return for duties to society; equality before the law; justice impartially administered; the protection of minorities; political institutions where the qualified electors control the power of the executive.

It is the process which we have worked out in Britain over the centuries, and it is this which we have made the target of our colonial administration. No human system is perfect, but we believe it is the best form of democracy so far devised. It has been so widely adopted by races and countries so different in character that it can claim to be the system most nearly akin to the hopes and aspirations of mankind.

Let no one delude himself that this chosen road can be short or smooth. You put a ticket on an individual but that does not make him a reasonable citizen. You may label a country a democracy, but unless the substance and practice of democracy are there the label will be a snare. Our own design for civil rights in Britain and our constitution moulded over 800 years have proved that, and that constant vigilance is required in its practice.

### Facing Reality

The racist, the nationalist, the Communist, will preach democracy, but they do not care two pins for its practice. They will tempt some to their view, but in the building of a great new social contract like this Central African Federation you must insist on the reality of democracy, not the sham.

The two qualities which are demanded of Africans and Europeans in working out a practical democracy are patience and purpose—patience because the thoughtful African must recognize that a long and consistent educational drive is an essential preliminary to enable African men and women to bridge the gap which separates a young people from one which the centuries have helped to mature in wealth, in technical achievement, and in social organization. I emphasize men and women because history has proved that educated womenfolk have a decisive influence in creating a responsible and stable society. Patience will be easier for the African if the European never loses sight of the purpose—which is partnership—and as more than lip service is needed, he must be seen to be seeking opportunities to promote it.

The concern of the thoughtful African is not so much for this generation as for his children and grandchildren. This Federation may be a land of ever-growing opportunity. It can be shown to be that already, but there are three fields in which confidence between the races can grow and the virtues and strength of Federation can be proved.

Federation is but three years old, but already it is possible to measure its economic progress in dramatic terms. The economy of the Federation is expanding at a rate which must be one of the highest in the world.

In 1956 the gross national income reached the record level of over £346m., as against £213m. in 1953—an increase of

over one-half. Moreover, the benefits of the expansion that is taking place are reaching all parts of the Federation and being shared by all its inhabitants. Most of all, and most convincingly in Nyasaland, the basic ingredients of industrial development all show marked progress. Power (Kariba is up to scheduled), railways, communications, minerals, raw materials, agriculture, forestry, and so on, all show significant expansion, while secondary industry grows rapidly to meet the needs of a people whose standard of living—European and African, rises year by year.

### Co-operative Development

Development can achieve its maximum momentum only with the positive co-operation of European and African. Industrialists know that, and act upon it. Ten years ago the technical knowledge and capacity of the African was negligible. Now it is in evidence over a wide variety of industries.

Expansion will mean a growing demand for labour, while— and this is his great gain—there is no limit placed upon the level of skill he may acquire or position to which he may aspire. If he is technically qualified in industry, the colour bar is broken down because it is unbusinesslike, uneconomic, and inefficient. Naturally and increasingly industry is practising partnership.

Of course, integration in the workshop will not be the end. Social partnership cannot be forced; it will grow through education and the ability of the younger generation to find a natural, social relationship. The university is the pioneer. The technical and training colleges will carry the process further until it extends into the field of secondary education.

Nothing has made a clearer impression upon me than the African's thirst for education, for it is through the medium of a well-balanced academic and technical educational programme that he and his family can find social contact through the coming generations; and he knows that without social contact and association partnership cannot be complete.

The physical task of organizing educational advance is immense, and it will be a little time before the social results are apparent, but meanwhile much can be done to gain the confidence of the African by taking down those social barriers which are artificial and unnecessary, and by the everyday practice of good manners.

There are social distinctions and compartments of society in any community, but a civilized and contented society is one in which there is respect for the individual's personality and pride in the dignity of man. Fairly and squarely the responsibility for setting this standard of manners and social behaviour rests upon the European.

Nowhere is there greater need for patience and purpose than in the building of political partnership. The progress of the African in political experience proceeds steadily. Through the vote he is learning the obligations of political responsibility. Through membership of the Federal Parliament he equips himself with a knowledge of administration and with all the problems inherent in the exercise of political power.

There is already an inter-action of African and European on each other, and as the size of the Federal Parliament increases there will be much wider opportunities for training and responsibility ultimately leading to partnership in Government.

### Historical Truth

The framework within which political advance will be made is the Federation of the three territories of Central Africa. Some may still question the wisdom of that original decision, but the history of the last four years has proved it right beyond doubt, and you may have absolute confidence in the determination of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to uphold and sustain it.

There are, however, two fears which must be removed here if Federation is to win an unchallengeable place in the hearts of both European and African—the fear of the European that Africans will use the political machine to dominate by weight of numbers; the fear of the African that the European will use his political experience, to keep him in a position of permanent inferiority where partnership would be unequal. Where there are such fears it is best to seek to remove them.

Time alone can bring confidence, but if each will recognize and admit the fact—so clear to the onlooker—that African and European are indispensable to each other in the development of their common country and in framing a common destiny, much of their fear would disappear. If partnership is to be inevitable, ways and means will be found.

The search for the right form of constitutional advance is



placed squarely on the shoulders of the five Governments who will conduct the constitutional review. It will be a highly responsible and authoritative exercise in constitutional development which should assure those who feel that decisions may be taken which will prejudice African or European interests. It will profit no one to speculate as to their findings, but it is well to remind ourselves yet again of the purpose of Federation. It is not to exploit any section of society, but to make steady progress towards effective political partnership. The early years of federation have yielded magnificent results, and confidence by all races in your future is fully justified and should be the order of the day.

Generally throughout history federation has been an exceptionally profitable form of association, bringing out both through its difficulties and through its advantages much that is greatest in man.

Here in building up your Federation you have the added problem of race. The challenge is indeed formidable. But if anybody can surmount it, it will be people of the type and stamp I have met here. The reward in human values will be almost beyond price, and we shall live to see here in Central Africa a new independent nation of great strength and prosperity, exercising in the councils of the Commonwealth and the world its power and influence for the good of man.

## Masai Not to Graze Central Serengeti Plains

### Recommendations of the Nihill Committee of Inquiry\*

**PROFESSOR PEARSALL'S RECOMMENDATIONS** commended themselves to the board of trustees. The committee states:—

We accept the distinction drawn between the western and eastern areas and the conservation role appropriate to each, and with minor exceptions our recommendations for the western area are generally in accord with those made by Professor Pearsall.

In considering the eastern area, however, while accepting his assessment of the main objectives of water and forest conservation and to a lesser degree tourism, we are unable to endorse his suggestion as to the methods of control. Since the crater highlands contain important areas of human activity, we do not believe that it would be practicable or desirable to attempt depopulation. We have already commented on the evil results of dual control in an area containing human rights, and we do not believe that the administration by the national parks authority of any part of the crater highlands would be appropriate.

#### Rights of Man

We accept the principle that a national park established for the preservation of wild animal life in Africa is not likely to succeed as a long-term project unless human rights are excluded from the area so designated. All the evidence we have heard supports the hypothesis that there is incompatibility between the interests of humans and wild animals which cannot be satisfactorily resolved by control of human settlement within the area of a national park.

It follows from our recognition of this principle that we are not prepared to recommend a national park area which includes human habitation so extensive that the removal would place an impossible burden on Government in the face of opposition from the tribes and persons affected.

Accordingly, in framing our recommendations we have applied the twin tests of desirability and feasibility. We believe that our recommendations are both desirable and practicable, and should not be beyond the capacity of Government to carry into effect. We appreciate, nevertheless, that the successful impletion of our proposals may place on Government a financial burden which, unless finance from external sources is forthcoming, may prove hard to meet.

The Serengeti National Park must cover an area large enough to provide a viable ecological unit embracing the full annual cycle of animal migration observed in the western Serengeti. The task of conserving the crater highlands must be placed on the Administration

and its technical advisers. It is in the interests of all that, subject to special arrangements with regard to tourism, this area should not be under the jurisdiction of a national park.

For the execution of this task we have in mind the creation of an integrate project team resident in the area under the general guidance of an experienced administrative officer, each aspect of conservation having its representative. We therefore recommend the creation of a special conservation unit in the highlands.

We shall make a special recommendation with regard to the floors of the Ngorongoro and Embaga Craters. Here we consider that the objective should be the exclusion of human activity, but we recognize the need for a gradual development of the principle and a degree of flexibility in its application. For example, an abnormal drought might justify concessions.

There appear to be two independent areas in the present park, each with its own cycle of animal migrations—the Ngorongoro Crater, with its double population of forest and plains species, and the western Serengeti, with its vast movements of plains species. It is our considered view that of these two areas the conservation of the habitat of migratory animals in the western and central Serengeti is of paramount importance, and should be given the highest priority.

#### Natural Phenomenon

In this area the numerous wild herds of grazing animals and their attendant carnivora, together with their spectacular seasonal movement, constitute a natural phenomenon no longer equalled in scale elsewhere in Africa, or indeed in the world.

The western Serengeti is of only marginal value for human use, and under continued occupation it will rapidly deteriorate. As a wild life conservation unit it could be maintained and improved. As such it would have high aesthetic and educational value as well as great scientific interest, not only for the people of Tanganyika.

The Serengeti is unique, not only in possessing certain species in unrivalled numbers, but also in harbouring small quantities of rarer species found in no other park. It has been cogently argued before us that the question is not so much one of animal needs as balanced against the needs of man, but that wild life preservation is in itself a form of human right, in that it is widely prized throughout the world. It is therefore our first concern that all possible measures to preserve this asset should be taken.

We strongly recommend that the park should be extended northwards by the addition of all that part of Area O in the White Paper which lies to the south of the Mara River which is at present a partial game reserve. It is fly-bush country, rich in wild life, and including forest animals not normally found elsewhere in the western Serengeti, and has no human inhabitants.

\*Being further extracts from the Report of the Serengeti Committee of Inquiry (Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, T.S. 6d.)

Human rights inside the Serengeti National Park must eventually conflict with the interests of wild life, and inside the boundaries we recommend certain human rights will have to be extinguished. The whole future of the park may depend on the methods employed. In an area so vast as the Serengeti the good will of the neighbouring tribes will be essential to prevent poaching and trespass. Such a mood would not be created by unsympathetic treatment and the exclusion of human interests will need careful negotiations and will sometimes require compensation. The three main areas of the national park where human rights are known to exist are the Duma valley triangle (west of the Itoria Hills), the Masai kopjes, and the central plains.

#### Tourist Attractions

Ngorongoro and Embagai Craters should be conserved as tourist attractions so far as is compatible with the main objective already stated. The craters have a very special significance because they offer a unique spectacle of wild life in a magnificent setting, and we advise that their future should be secured by designating them "natural sanctuaries" in which the interests of the fauna and flora will predominate, although they would be generally administered as part of the conservation area. The designation "nature sanctuary" is a novel one in Tanganyika.

An experienced administrative officer should be appointed who would be responsible for formulating and implementing a Crater Highlands development plan, with the assistance of a natural resources team.

The main recommendations are as follows:—

(1) That human rights should be excluded from any area designated as a national park for the preservation of wild life; and that no area should be thus designated which includes human habitation so extensive that the removal would place an impossible burden on Government.

(2) That the national park should cover an area in western Serengeti large enough to provide a viable ecological unit which would embrace the full annual cycle of animal migration.

(3) That the objective in the Ngorongoro Crater Highlands should be the conservation of water and forest, primarily in the interests of man—the preservation of wild animal life being complementary; and that the task is a proper one for the Administration rather than for the authorities of a national park, but subject to special arrangements with regard to tourism.

(4) That the floors of the Ngorongoro and Embagai Craters should be given special status; and that the existing camp at Ngorongoro should be maintained as a tourist facility.

(5) That hunting should be prohibited in areas on the periphery both of the Serengeti National Park and of the proposed Ngorongoro Crater Highlands Conservation Unit, thus securing a corridor for wild animal movement between them.

(6) That the site of the prehistoric handaxe culture in the Olduvai Gorge is sufficiently safeguarded by the Monuments Preservation Ordinance.

#### International Asset

(7) That the national park should be reconstituted in the western Serengeti, with the primary object of preserving the animal species still found there in such large numbers as to form an asset of international value.

(8) That to provide an area sufficiently large to be a viable ecological unit embracing the full cycle of migrations, the Serengeti National Park should include the western and central plains, the Moru kopjes, and part of the country lying between the existing south-western boundary of the park and the Duma River.

(9) That the area of the national park should also be extended northwards by the inclusion of uninhabited country which would provide a link with the Mara National Reserve in Kenya.

(10) That human rights within the proposed national park should be extinguished at the earliest possible date, involving the evacuation of the village of Handejege by the Sukuma and a limitation of future expansion by that tribe north-east of the Duma River; the evacuation of the Masai of the key area of the Moru kopjes, with cessation of grazing by their cattle on the central plains generally; and the extinction of such few rights as may possibly exist in the area of the proposed northern extension.

(11) That the Ngorongoro Crater Highlands be excised from the national park and be made a special conservation unit administered by Government, with the object of conserving water supplies, forests, and pasture; and that there should be a comprehensive plan for developing these resources, providing for the interests of pastoralists.

(12) That this project should be in the hands of a team headed at Ngorongoro, consisting of specialist officers under

the chairmanship of an experienced administrative officer and possessing all necessary powers.

(13) That the Ngorongoro and the Embagai Craters should be designated as nature sanctuaries from which human inhabitants and their stock would be excluded except as permitted as a temporary measure pending development of alternative grazing areas.

(14) That better protection of existing forest reserves will be necessary; that the need for new reservation of forest be examined and that small plantations of fast-growing exotic trees be planted to meet the needs of human inhabitants.

(15) That the road through the mountains to Olbalbal be maintained to a high standard; and that proper communications be established in the centre and north of the Highlands.

(16) That the crater highlands be declared a controlled area; and that special legislation be considered to ensure absolute prohibition of hunting in the two nature sanctuaries.

(17) That the conservation scheme for the highlands be divorced from existing Masai development schemes.

(18) That a programme of research should be drawn up, with appropriate scientific advice, to provide reliable ecological information for the future management of the national park; and that at least one well-qualified ecologist should be appointed to the staff of the park.

(19) That the provincial boundary should be modified in addition so that, as a matter of administrative convenience, the whole of the proposed national park will lie within the Lake Province, although the magistrate at Ngorongoro should continue to have power to try offences committed within the park.

(20) That all hunting should be prohibited in areas immediately peripheral to the boundaries of the national park and of the conservation unit in the corridor area between these, and in the area between the Mura River and the inter-territorial boundary.

(21) That financial aid for the implementation of our proposals be sought in part from sources outside Tanganyika.

## Publicity for the Federation Great Progress in Economic Sphere

ON MONDAY a special supplement about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was published by *The Financial Times*.

Among contributors were Sir Roy Welensky, M.P., Mr. Garfield Todd, M.P., Mr. F. S. Owen, M.P., Mr. N. R. Bertram, Mr. K. C. Acutt, Mr. Donald Macintyre, M.P., Mr. A. P. Graftley-Smith, Mr. C. J. Hatty, M.P., Mr. Jack Thomson, Commander H. J. Grenfell, Mr. J. M. Caldwell, M.P., Mr. Evan Campbell, Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P., Mr. E. D. Goldberg, M.P., Mr. C. Holy-Hutchinson, Mr. R. C. Bucquet, M.B., Mr. Duncan L. Anderson, Mr. T. Coulter, Mr. C. P. Nichols, Mr. R. Stanley, and Mr. A. B. Cowan.

In a leading article the paper commented:—

"The Federation is more firmly established than even the optimists would have supposed four years ago. The greatest progress has been made in the economic sphere. A mission from the International Bank recently observed that the Federation had achieved a rate of expansion not exceeded in any other part of the world."

#### Improved Standards

"African workers are participating in the general economic expansion. Over the last 10 years the average per capita earnings of African workers rose £26 to £84. Comparisons of money incomes over a period of time may be misleading in an underdeveloped area where the inhabitants are moving gradually from a subsistence basis, where they supply their own needs, to a position of dependence on money earnings. But when all qualifications have been made the impression of improved standards of living remains."

"This very improvement in African standards may, however, give rise to fresh problems. Economic betterment far from restraining the forces of Native nationalism, often accelerates them instead."

"But while the status of the African worker is the most important long-run problem, the immediate worry is of a very different kind—the slump in copper prices. Last year copper accounted for over 60% of the Federation's total exports. Fortunately the Federation is in a position to supplement its receipts from exports both from a foreign capital inflow of about £30m. a year and by drawing on its substantial unpublished external reserves. So far there have been no major changes in the expansion programmes of the copper companies."



# Lord Haile on Problems of Multi-Racial Africa

## Extracts from the New Edition of His "African Survey"

LORD HAILEY has re-written his "African Survey", and the Oxford University Press has published it under the title of "An African Survey, Revised 1956" with the sub-title "A Study of Problems Arising in Africa South of the Sahara" (p. 5).

It runs to 1,676 pages with the index, and no reviewer can hope to do more than dip into this great piece of work and indicate something of its comprehensiveness and character, partly by quotations.

Five years ago Lord Hailey, when 80 years of age, started on the heavy task of revising the book which he had written a decade and a half earlier, and he soon found that the great changes which had occurred in the territories south of the Sahara would necessitate re-writing, not mere amendment. Political and other developments are recorded to the end of 1955.

Indebtedness is acknowledged to 53 individuals and organizations, and in particular to Miss Phyllis Deane, Dr. Lucy Mair, Mr. G. B. Mascfield, Sir Alan Pim, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, and Dr. Charles Wilcocks. Mr. E. H. Lane Poole collaborated with the author for more than a year, and Mrs. Diane Wynn Jones acted as his secretary throughout the whole period of the work.

### Partnership A Moral Conception

Discussing partnership as the basis of race relations, the Survey says that the term, like trusteeship, has a moral rather than a political connotation, and continues:

"No one can question the great influence which can be exercised both in politics and social life by moral conceptions of this character; the principle of trusteeship, for example, was a word of power in British colonial policy long before it was adopted by the League of Nations as expressing the standard which should be universally adopted in dealing with undeveloped peoples. But the value attaching to a principle of this character lies in the authority it can exercise in the discussion of issues where the interests of Europeans and Africans are openly at variance, and the proceedings of the Federation have not yet provided an issue which will show whether it can comply with this test.

"While, however, there has been a lively debate among Europeans in the Rhodesias regarding the implications of the principle of partnership, it is not always realized that it will have no value as a solution of the problems of a multi-racial society unless it can commend itself also to Africans. It has been described by one critic as a sophisticated and Western-centered concept which can never appeal to Africans, and is therefore at the best only a desperate line of defence against the dangers perceived as a consequence of nationalism. How far this will prove to be true will depend on the temper in which the European community in the Rhodesias approaches the concrete problems presented by the scheme of Federation, and not least those of an economic and social character."

### Kenya's Instructive Experience

On the multi-racial problems of Kenya Lord Hailey writes:—

"Kenya provides an instructive chapter in the record of the British endeavour to solve the problems involved in the development of dependencies with a multi-racial population. In Kenya this problem was at an early date responsible for a conflict of view between the British Government and members of the local European community. They had maintained that the principle of devolution culminating in full responsible government, which had been followed by Great Britain in her relations with other British settlements in Africa and elsewhere, was applicable also to their case. There was reasonable precedent for this claim. Southern Rhodesia achieved responsible government in 1923, when its European population numbered only 32,600.

"But there the choice presented to the vote of the European community had lain only between incorporation with the Union and a regime of responsible Government. When confronted with the demand put forward by the European community in Kenya the British Government showed that it was no longer prepared to accept as a rule of practice the procedure which had been followed in Cape Colony, Natal,

or Southern Rhodesia, and which had left the European community in each case in a position to control the share to be taken by other communities in the future government of the country.

"In 1952 the word 'partnership' began to be widely employed to describe the relationship between members of the European and other communities, and it was the aim of British policy to establish in East Africa. It was necessary to mark an advance over the concept of trusteeship.

"This specific use of the word was, however, narrowly short-lived, and it soon came to be used to describe rather the character of the relationship which British policy sought to promote between the various communities in multi-racial territories such as Kenya or Tanganyika. As such it was rather an aspiration than a policy, and it was to be defined as much by what it did not demand as by any position desiderate.

### Changed Opinions

"If it did not require universal suffrage or even the common roll, it seemed at least to require that each community should have some voice in the political process. There was, in short, an underlying assumption that it was possible to achieve such measure of accommodation between the various communities as would justify the British Government in handing over its responsibilities to an Administration which represented the outcome of such a process. So far as concerned East Africa, partnership seemed to depend partly on the feasibility of arranging for an adequate measure of African (as well as Asian) representation in the Legislatures, but partly also on the United Kingdom being willing to surrender a substantial measure of political influence to the European unofficial residents.

"In view of the change in current opinion regarding the future of the colonial status, it would seem that the retention by the United Kingdom of its present rôle is likely to be acceptable only so long as it is recognized as a temporary expedient. If so, it becomes increasingly important to find some alternative within the structure of a self-governing political unit, and to secure it from the attack of interested groups by attaching local loyalties to it.

"So long as some measure of external control is maintained (even in the attenuated form of the provision in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution which requires United Kingdom assent to any discriminatory legislation), there must be a tendency to look outside the territory for the 'impartial arbiter' rather than to attempt to develop a local substitute.

### Distrust of Entrenched Clauses

"In other parts of the world it has been sought to secure the rights of different communities by 'entrenching' them in the law, as for example in statements on 'human rights'. Such an expedient has, for instance, been adopted in the recently enacted Constitution of the Republic of India. Hitherto, however, British practice has shown a characteristic distrust of such devices, which are at the best negative in their operation, and are calculated to act only as a restraint on a more powerful community. They do not necessarily help to bring the communities closer together.

"To develop a degree of political consensus which will make it possible to hand over the full responsibilities of administration where communities are so ill-balanced numerically but are so inter-dependent economically, and to do so without handing over final control to any one community—that is a problem for which it is not easy to find a ready solution. The recent partition of British India between India and Pakistan is a reminder of the difficulties which may occur even where the major communities concerned show no outstanding difference in origin and social conditions. When they are as far apart as those which exist in East Africa, no constitutional device can supply the place of the one fundamental condition of a successful transfer of power—the previous establishment of a working system, based on good will between the communities concerned.

The author finds it difficult to assess the value of the general contribution which European farmers have made to the economy and social progress of East and Central Africa; but he records details of the assistance which has been given by the Governments to white settlers.

Since Southern Rhodesia introduced its first ex-soldiers settlement scheme in 1919 that Colony is stated to have spent only £236,536 from general revenue and £1,412,936 from loan funds up to the end of 1951, by which time the Land Bank had lent farmers £2,732,000.



In Kenya the Land and Agricultural Bank had by the end of 1951 advanced just over £2m, of which nearly £1.4m. had been recovered. By 1954 further more than £1.3m. had been advanced under the increased Production of Crops Ordinance and more than £1.3m. had been recovered. Grants to farmers for breaking new ground and maize planting amounted to about £294,000, and £11,000,000 spent in assisting farmers to change from pure crop to mixed farming. Schemes of assistance since 1951 are not mentioned.

#### African Receptive of Training

Caution is recommended in regard to some current judgments of the relative values of European and African labour, it being stressed that in some conditions, as in the copper mines of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, African labour has shown itself to be readily receptive of training and able to undertake work demanding a sense of responsibility and considerable technical skill.

In the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia it was stated in 1947 that "it requires three Africans to undertake completely the work of one European without additional supervision". Some years later a second commission of inquiry concluded that the African was less adaptable in that he could not be switched from one job to another without further training, that his mechanical knowledge was inferior, and that his irresponsibility led him to absent himself for weeks at a time. It has also been pointed out that if a labourer is to attain a high degree of skill it is essential that he must begin to learn while he is young. It is often forgotten that the European child grows up surrounded by mechanical appliances which the African confronts for the first time as an adult in the factory.

In Kenya it was asserted in 1947 (though here also the evidence was slender) that the output ratio between African and African masons was five to three. Tests made in Nairobi in 1943-45 suggested that the output of Africans, in many cases with poor diet and chronic disease, may not be more than a third of that of a labourer in Europe. It cannot be claimed, however, that such statements have any real value as a basis of comparison.

In the Western world there is in most occupations a recognizable ratio between the remuneration of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour. The picture which will present itself to the African is not likely to be that of a gradation of remuneration, but of a gulf which he cannot cross—the gulf between the average rate of pay of a European worker and that available to the African.

These extracts will indicate the factual character of the book. It contains a great deal of valuable data, but much is already out of date, so swift is the pace in Africa today.

## Cost of Sudan's Diplomatic Missions

### Departmental Vote Reduced by £100,000

SAYED MAHGOUB, Foreign Minister of the Sudan, recently called a Press conference in Khartoum in order to reply to criticism that diplomatic expenditure was unnecessarily extravagant. This year's vote for his Ministry, he said, had been cut to £552,417, or rather more than £100,000 less than in 1956-57, bringing it much below that of similar Ministries in comparable countries. The Foreign Ministry of Ethiopia, for instance, had an annual budget of £750,000, that of Syria one of £1m., and that of Egypt a vote of £1.1m.

The Sudan had now 17 diplomatic missions abroad, consisting of 52 diplomats—seven being ambassadors, 13 ministers plenipotentiary, five counsellors, 11 first secretaries, five second secretaries, and 11 third secretaries. There was financial approval for the appointment of another 10 third secretaries.

Asked about the return of the Consul-General for the Sudan in French Equatorial Africa, the Minister said that the Consul-General was present and could answer for himself. Thereupon Sayed Fadl Obaid said that the cost of living in Brazzaville was so high that he had to pay £10 daily for food and lodging in a first-class hotel. The Minister added that the consulate would have to be closed unless the Minister of Finance made a supplementary grant.

## Provocative "Cook's-Tour" Speeches

### Sir Roy Welensky Rebukes Visiting M.P.s.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, has described as reprehensible "the provocative remarks" made after a "three-weeks' Cook's tour" by some members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation recently in the Federation.

Such remarks he considered "not a deep lack of understanding of the country's problems, and on both sides had been complicated by private and public statements made by some of the visiting M.P.s. from Great Britain. Sir Roy particularly regretted that the future status of the Federation had figured so largely in public comments.

Being drawn from both sides of Parliament, the delegation knew full well that it had been decided that the whole question of future status would be decided in 1960. "It seems that in those circumstances it would not have been too much to expect the delegates to support that decision and refrain from arousing criticism, or for that matter support, at this stage. The conception of a delegation of this kind coming and sitting in judgment on our problems seems to strike a blow at the very heart of the idea behind the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

#### Trial by Delegation

"In any case, if the Government of the Federation was to be tried by this delegation, we might have known the charge and been given an opportunity to appear in the dock. I believe this new development is a most reprehensible one, and if the trend continues I believe it will destroy the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; and I should be sorry to see that happen. Strong representations have been made to me protesting that these remarks show bias and should not go unchallenged. We ought to keep them in perspective. They are not in the views of the Government of the United Kingdom, and the individuals responsible, while they may be Members of Parliament, do not have executive responsibility."

However, since the question of increased status had been raised, Sir Roy pointed out that Rhodesians could not understand "why practically any other African State can head at almost breakneck speed for independence except the Federation". The pace for the grant of independence status had been set by the House of Commons itself. "They have seen fit to give independence to Ghana, Malaya, and soon to Nigeria, perhaps to Uganda as well, and it is not my fault that responsible people in the Federation, who set great store by the standards of responsibility they have inherited from the United Kingdom, now insist that their claim for constitutional advancement be heard and go forward", Sir Roy said.

#### Federation's Fine Record

The Federation's record of good government had no equal on the African continent. The Federation did not lock up or deport its critics. On the contrary, they were given every facility. The Federation's problems were difficult, perhaps some of the most difficult on the African continent. "But I must remind our friends and foes, that no solution can be found based on antagonizing the white man, whose skill, enterprise, and courage have changed this part of the world from an area that fully deserved the title of Darkest Africa to the prosperous and pleasant land it is today".

Anyone who suggested that a Labour Party Government would have power to amend the Federal Constitution was not only wrong but was misleading over the powers of the Constitution was possible without a two-thirds majority of the Federal Parliament. "And take that in conjunction with the convention now applicable to the Federation that the United Kingdom Government will not legislate for the Federation in any exclusive federal field except at the request of the Federal Government, this clearly means that at its worst we would not change the present state of affairs. In other words, we would go on as we are. I should be sorry to see this happen, but to suggest that it would be a calamity would be "nonsense".

# Old Age Pensions Proposed For All Races in Kenya

## Basic Pensions of £3 per Month at 60 and up to £12 at 65

THE SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE appointed by the Governor of Kenya in March, 1954 has reported unanimously in favour of the early introduction of State pensions at a basic level for men and women in the age group of 60 and of supplemental pensions at the age of 65 years.

Mr. W. N. Dolan was the chairman of the committee, and Major F. H. Sprout the deputy chairman. The other members were Mr. Mohamed Azziz Alamoody, Mr. J. P. Epege, Mr. N. H. Hardy, Major C. W. P. Harries (who resigned five months after appointment), Mr. A. W. Kent, Mr. A. K. A. Lugangira, Mr. R. E. Luyt, M.L.C., Mr. P. J. Rogers, Mr. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, Mr. Chanan Singh, M.L.C., Mr. Wilfred Lubunya, and Captain G. R. Williams.

The committee's conclusions and recommendations, as given in a report which has been laid on the table of the Legislative Council, are, *inter alia*, as follows:—  
"Countries developing on the lines of Western civilization find sooner or later that it is necessary to make provision by means of State insurance schemes for social security in old age. Evidence we have received leads to the conclusion that this stage has already been reached in Kenya, and that with the stabilization of labour within its area of employment as the declared policy of Government, the introduction of legislation to provide this security should no longer be delayed.

"Old age must be paid for either by distress amongst the aged themselves or out of the expanding economy of the country. The social conscience argues the adoption of the latter course. The feeling of security and the removal of apprehension concerning their old age which an old age benefit scheme will give will go some way towards bringing about greater stability in labour, and, as a natural corollary, greater production. The measure we advocate will, then, partly pay for itself.

### Assessment Method

"Among the types of old age benefit schemes considered were a provident fund scheme, a non-contributory pension scheme, a contributory pension scheme on a strict insurance basis, and an 'assessment method' contributory pension scheme, a method by which contributions are so determined that the income from them over a short period is approximately sufficient to meet the expenditure over the same period. This is the type of scheme which we recommend as most suitable to Kenya.

"Its chief advantage is that it allows for automatic adjustment of money, increased wages, increased cost of living, and other factors. It is, moreover, the only satisfactory method by which a scheme can come into operation and pay pensions within as short a period as five years.

"The chief disadvantages of the provident fund method are that it does not allow for the depreciation of money and similar factors, and that it does not provide real security in old age, in that lump sum payments, particularly in the hands of the less educated and poorer classes, are apt to be squandered.

"The strict insurance basis pension scheme also fails to take into account the depreciation of money factor, and does not permit of payment of reasonably sized pensions until it has been in operation for many years.

"Free pensions would, we think, find little favour in Kenya both on account of the rigid means tests they entail and the heavy burden they impose on the exchequer.

"Although the need for a State old age security scheme is not quite so apparent as yet in the case of the immigrant races as in the case of the African, there are sufficient indications that they too will need to be included before the scheme we advocate can achieve full maturity. We have therefore recommended their inclusion from the outset.

"All types of employment should eventually be covered, but as we recognize that there will be considerable administrative difficulties in applying a scheme to cover all employees in the Colony from the outset, we recommend that the scheme should be introduced by stages, so as to bring in different categories of employees as and when circumstances make it possible to do so.

"We recommend that female employees be admitted under the same terms and conditions as male employees, but that the admission of self-employed persons be kept to a later date.

"We recommend that the age at which pensions should be paid be set at the basic level and 65 at the supplemental levels for men and women. In making this recommendation we have allowed for the lower life expectancy of the African as compared with the other races. The bulk of the African with his population in the early stages be found in the basic level, while all other races with few exceptions will be found at the supplemental levels.

"The age from which contributions should start is 18. Consideration be given to the introduction of compulsory registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

"We recommend that equal contributions should be paid by the employer and by the employee, and that Government should not be called upon to make any contribution, except as an employer in the case of Government employees. Government should, however, bear the whole cost of the administration of the scheme.

"We recommend that full basic pensions should become payable after a period of 10 years from the start of the scheme and half basic pensions after a period of five years, but that at the supplemental levels full and half pensions should not become payable until after 20 and 10 years respectively.

"Contributions and benefits should be at three different levels, viz:

	Salary per month	Contributions p.m. (50% by employer & 50% by employee)	Pensions per month
Basic	Up to 400s.	4s.	60s.
Supplemental	500s. to 999s.	9s.	120s.
Supplemental	1,000s.	21s.	240s.

### Payment Qualifications

"Payment of maximum pensions will depend upon a contribution average of not less than 11½ monthly contributions a year over the whole period of the contributor's insurable life. Lesser pensions will be paid for lower averages, but no pension will be paid for an average of less than five months out of 24.

"We recommend that the Government servants (including the East African High Commission services and East African Railways and Harbours) in pensionable posts be excluded from the scheme, for the reason that their old age security is already assured and that contributions by Government to a further pension is not a justifiable charge on the taxpayer.

"Owing to the lower rate of total emoluments received by the agricultural worker as compared with other employees, it is envisaged that lower rates of contribution and benefit will be adopted for this class in the first instance.

"Persons over the age of 55 at the inception of the scheme will not be able to pay sufficient contributions to earn a pension before reaching pension age. We recommend that they should not be required by law to contribute but that their inclusion on a voluntary basis be considered when the details of the scheme are drawn up.

"Persons who retire from paid employment before the specified pension age will not be able to earn maximum pensions unless their contributions are continued up to those ages. We recommend that such persons be allowed to contribute up to pension age, paying both employer and employee shares.

"We do not recommend the provision of pensions for wives, widows, or other dependants in an old age pension scheme at the outset.

"Other recommendations include: no refund of contributions to persons leaving Kenya; permission for contributors transferred to other East African territories to continue payments voluntarily; facilities for newcomers to make back payments of contributions; all contributions to be allowed as deductions for income tax purposes.

"In the initial stages the administrative cost of the scheme will fall somewhere between £15,000 to £50,000 per annum. It will increase as more employees are included within its scope.

"On the assumption that it will not be possible administratively to include in the first few years more than approximately one-third of the total of employees, the cost to the Colony in contributions per annum in those years will be as follows:

	Total Contributions	Employers' Share	Employees' Share
Public Services	£108,000	£ 65,000	£ 43,000
Private Industry	£325,000	£195,000	£130,000





**JOHANNESBURG:** The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa to-day. Stark, vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the visitor that this vital bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Oosthuizen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience as a gold-digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.*

**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**





# PERSONALIA

LORD RENNELL has been appointed Vice-Lieutenant of Herefordshire.

ROBERT FARLOW sailed in the QUEEN ELIZABETH last week for New York.

LEVE LAKE BADEN POWELL flew to Australia last week-end for six months.

MR. K. C. PEARSON, Secretary of the Tanganyika Public Service Commission, is on leave.

MR. P. BADEN, a director of Gray Dawes and Co., Ltd., flew to Johannesburg last Saturday.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Financial Controller, Northern Rhodesia, is on long leave in the United Kingdom.

LORDS TWEEDSMUIR has been appointed chairman of the County Fire Office, Ltd. He succeeds LORD HAMPDEN.

A provisional invitation to LORD ALTRINCHAM to take part in an "Any Questions?" has been withdrawn by the B.B.C.

MR. EDWARD S. HOGG has become chairman of Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure, Ltd., who have an East African subsidiary.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, will fly back to Nairobi from London in a few days.

MR. M. RICHARDS has joined the board of British Overseas Estates, Ltd., which has interests in the Federation and Portuguese East Africa.

SIR CHARLES CUMINGS, resident director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, flew back to Salisbury from London last week.

MR. R. W. RAYNER and MR. W. H. HALE have been appointed to the Kenya Board of Museums, vice MR. H. COBLEY and MR. A. E. J. GEDYE.

MR. E. O. MWASI, the first African information assistant in the Federal Information Department, is to be posted to Nyasaland from Salisbury.

BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN has been elected a director of Chicago-Gaika Development Co., Ltd., following the resignation of MR. J. E. W. LOMAS.

SIR FREDERIC HOOPER, managing director of Schweppes, Ltd., a company with East and Central African subsidiaries, has joined the board of L. Rose & Co., Ltd.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON, a director of the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, has joined the board of Metropole Industries, Ltd.

LADY WELNSKY told that one of her Siamese cats was fighting a snake in the garden, picked up a shotgun and found a large banded cobra about to strike. She shot off its head just in time.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR OLIVER LEESE, who commanded the 8th Army in Italy after Field Marshal Montgomery, attended the recent El Alamein anniversary celebrations in Naïola, Northern Rhodesia.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the COUNTESS OF HOME returned to London on Saturday from their visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. A. MURUGANDA, a law student in England, who has been studying India, spent a few days in Uganda on his way back to the United Kingdom. He was one of the founders of the Uganda National Congress.

MR. GERALD GARRETT, a Kenya farmer of many years' standing, who did exceptional work during the Mau Mau rebellion as a Kenya Police Reserve tracker, has received from settlers in the Solai and Menengai areas an inscribed silver cigarette box in appreciation of his services.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor General of the Federation, accepted the invitation of LORD ROWALLAN, Commonwealth Chief Scout, to be patron of all branches of the association in the Federation.

MR. AND MRS. R. A. ELSTON gave a party at Rhodesia House for MR. AND MRS. NEVILLE BERTRAM when they passed through London on their way to Geneva. Mr. Bertram is leading the Federal delegation to the G.A.T.T. conference.

Following the purchase by Charterhouse Industrial Development Co., Ltd., of 36% of the ordinary capital of Kay and Co. (Engineers), Ltd., SIR NUTCOMBE HUME has become chairman. He is deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation.

BRIGADIER J. C. D'A DALTON, Chief of Staff to East Africa Command, has been appointed Major-General in charge of Administration at Headquarters, Far East Land Forces. He will leave Kenya early next month and assume his new duties in December.

MR. G. P. B. TUNMER, Member for Selukwe in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. TUNMER are on their way back in the ATHLONE CASTLE after a holiday in England. MR. R. S. HAYHOE, lately a director in Parry, Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd., is outward-bound in the same ship.

MR. J. FORD, for the last three years director of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, has taken up duty as director of the Federal Department of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control and Reclamation. He retired from the Colonial Service to go to Salisbury.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, gave a party on Monday evening for MR. D. A. DOYLE, Q.C., Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia, and MR. W. G. DUNLER, Member for Mines and Works. Their visit to London in connexion with the new Mining Ordinance is nearing its end.

SIR ERIC COATES, who as chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation in 1950-51 was concerned with the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, has been appointed by the Prime Minister to be chairman of the British Council for Great Britain. Sir Eric was chairman of the recent East African commission of inquiry on income tax.

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,  
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1  
For One Year, and until countermanded,  
ORDINARY EDITION (37/6 per annum)

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## GAVESTON HALL SCHOOL

near  
Horsham, West Sussex. Independent boarding and day school for boys and girls from five to 15 with a senior department where pupils may stay to complete their school careers. Agricultural course in senior department on our own home farm. Entire charge if desired. Prospectuses and particulars from the secretary. VERRON: The Lord Bishop of Chichester. FARNIVAL: The Rev. Dr. G. H. Gibson, M.A., Ph.D.

MR. ELMER R. WADE, director of world radio and television services for the Seventh Day Adventists, is revisiting Africa to study the possibilities of arranging for radio programmes. He said in Nairobi that if he could not make arrangements to buy time from radio stations the Adventists would seriously consider building stations of their own.

Sir ELDRED HITCHCOCK has returned to London from his visit to the United States. He will leave tomorrow for Tanganyika, where on Wednesday next he will preside over the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. The chief guests are to be MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, SIR EDWARD TWINING, and LORD HASTINGS, who will fly up from Southern Rhodesia.

THE HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P., leader of the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation to Rhodesias and Nyasaland, will address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on Thursday, November 7 on "A Recent Visit to Central Africa." MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, a Socialist M.P. who was also a member of the delegation, will preside.

MR. W. E. M. LOGAN, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests in Uganda, has been appointed Chief Conservator in succession to MR. C. SWABEY, who has been appointed Forest Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Before going to Uganda Mr. Logan was in the forestry departments of Kenya and the Gold Coast. In 1950 he spent a year in America studying forestry problems connected with softwoods.

Recently elected directors of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. are MR. A. E. WARD, of Mombasa, who is a member of the Kenya Board of Agriculture; MR. H. B. FRASER, who farms on the South Kinangop, and is on the council of the Kenya National Farmers' Union; and Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Gordon of Dundori, vice-president of the East African Stud Book and a member of the council of the Jersey Society of East Africa. MR. J. K. MADSEN, a Dane, who has been farming in Kenya since 1934, and who has been a member of the board of the K.C.C. since 1948, was re-elected.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE, which is outward-bound via the Suez Canal, include:—

**Mombasa.**—Mr. & Mrs. F. Anson, Dr. & Mrs. N. Akesson, Mr. P. Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. D. Baron, Mr. & Mrs. W. Bevis, Mrs. K. Bolton, Mr. H. Bridges, Mr. & Mrs. C. Bull, Mr. & Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. P. Campling, Mr. & Mrs. D. Carnegie, Mr. S. Cowles, Dr. P. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Crook, Mr. & Mrs. J. Dall, Mr. & Mrs. De La Hay Moore, Mr. J. Duffus, the Rev. W. Foley, the Rev. J. D. Fraughton, Mr. & Mrs. M. Harvey, Mr. J. Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. E. Hayne, Mr. G. Henry, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hitherston, the Rev. P. A. Hoefnagers, Captain N. S. Horne, the Rev. F. Kelly, the Rev. J. Kenna, the Rev. P. Kok, the Rev. P. Koreman, Mr. A. R. Knowlden, the Rev. P. C. Kunst.

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Lennard, Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Livingston, Mr. F. L. Logan, the Rev. J. Lynch, the Rev. W. McAvoey, the Rev. F. P. Maher, Mr. F. Wesson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Millson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Norton, the Rev. J. O'Connell, the Rev. M. O'Donnell, the Rev. J. O'Shaughnessy, the Rev. O'Toole, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. J. Pickford, the Rev. H. Redmond, Mr. & Mrs. A. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Saggerson, Mr. & Mrs. L. Smedley, Mr. H. Smith, the Rev. & Mrs. M. Tate, Mr. & Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. A. Ting, Dr. Isobel Troup, Mr. & Mrs. G. Trusty, the Rev. B. Vennart, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wakeford, Mr. G. Waterson, the Rev. N. Wester, the Rev. D. Whelan, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Young.

**Dar es Salaam.**—Mr. & Mrs. C. Ashdown, the Rev. F. W. Bagley, Mr. K. Derrno, Mr. & Mrs. H. Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Tighe, and Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Wainwright.

**Nelva.**—Mr. & Mrs. J. Bradford, Mr. O. F. Jackson, and Mr. & Mrs. J. MacKenzie.

## Aga Khan Enthroned in Dar es Salaam New Spiritual Leader of Ismailis

AT AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY in Dar es Salaam last Saturday, Prince Karim, grandson of the late Aga Khan, was installed as the new spiritual leader of the Ismaili community.

Nearly five acres of the grounds of the Aga Khan Sports Club had been transformed into a vast arena for the occasion. For many days thousands of Ismaili Moslems had been arriving in the town, and some 25,000 people were present when Prince Karim stepped for the ceremony. They included Ismaili visitors from as far afield as the Belgian Congo and Mauritius. Special arrangements were made for invalids and children to see him.

The ceremony was entirely religious. To prayers and recitations from Koran, the new Aga Khan, wearing a crimson and gold robe, had a silver ring placed on his finger and a sword of justice in his hand. Finally, a glittering turban of gold was placed on his head.

Leaders of each section of the Ismaili community then mounted the dais to bow in homage and make brief speeches of loyalty to their new Imam. Followers crowded the 100-yard path to the dais, and scooped up handfuls of the sand on which their new leader had walked.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Tanganyika and Lady Twining, the Chief Justice of the Territory, members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the mayor of Dar es Salaam, and leading members of the European, Asian, and African communities. Aly Khan and Joan Aly Khan, the parents of the Aga Khan, and the Begum, wife of the late Imam, were also present. The Sultan of Zanzibar was represented by his son, Prince Abdalla.

### Atomic Age

After the ceremony the Aga Khan said in the course of an address: "The most significant thing about this atomic age is the new and unbounded sources of energy. In my own lifetime it is almost certain that atomic stations will be exported, very likely to countries such as Tanganyika. These will affect not only the Ismailis but all who live in this Territory and perhaps the whole of Africa. I shall devote my life to guiding the community in all the problems which these rapid changes will bring.

"It must not be believed that material progress is all that counts. As many advanced nations are finding to their cost, man's mastery of physical forces has far outstripped his mastery of himself. His mind cannot grapple with the complexities his hands have created.

"That is why my grandfather attached so much importance to education for the Ismaili community. Today I believe education is more important than ever before.

"The Ismailis must prepare for changes of this magnitude. We must identify ourselves with Tanganyika and move forward with all the other communities in a rapidly-advancing country."

Later the Aga Khan was host to some 400 guests at his villa. Before leaving for Nairobi, where a similar ceremony was held on Tuesday, he made a tour of the mosques in Dar es Salaam.

## Visitors from the Federation

Recent visitors from the Federation to Rhodesia House, London, have included: Mr & Mrs. J. B. Anderson, Mr. L. F. Carter, Mr. F. D. Chudy, Mr. B. A. Doyle, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Farnham, Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. H. Greaves, Dr. E. Howes, Mr. S. L. Howes, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Jamieson, Mr. N. Jamieson, Mr. R. J. May, Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Norman, Mr. C. K. B. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. M. Pechey, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Randall, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Ruppitt, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. B. Shaw, Major & Mrs. D. Taimage, Major-General & Mrs. L. C. Thomas, and Mr. & Mrs. A. Youthead.



## Obituary

### Mr. Michael Moses Pioneer of Uganda

MR. MICHAEL MOSES, O.B.E., who has died at the age of 83 while on a visit to Banded, his birthplace, had spent 61 years in Uganda, to the development of which he contributed in many ways, for he had vision, initiative, courage, determination, judgment, and a great gift of friendship.

He marched up to Uganda in 1896 and was soon attached as transport officer to a military column. During the Sudanese military and subsequent operations of 1897-98 he was for a time in charge of the garrison at Masindi, and at the time of the Fashoda incident he was again employed on transport duties. Then he joined the embryonic Civil Service of Uganda, from which he resigned in 1903 to go elephant hunting and trading in the Belgian Congo, the Lado area of which, adjoining Uganda and the southern Sudan, was the happy haunt of the Ivory poachers whom John Boyes so well described in "Company of Adventurers". When speaking of those tough time Moses used to say that they were two years from which he emerged "not altogether without profit". It was one of the understatements of a man who always preferred reticence to boastfulness.

Returning to Kampala in 1905, he met Dr. H. H. Hunter. Liking one another at first sight, they entered upon a partnership which endured until Hunter's death. At different times both told the writer of this memoir that they had never had a partnership agreement in writing. Six years after the partnership began Hunter, a lawyer, did draft a memorandum because Moses was about to leave for Europe, but, thoroughly trusting his friend, he declined to sign it; and throughout a most successful partnership of something like 40 years there was no legal bond.

They began by planting rubber and coffee, and over the years they extended their interests to general import and export trade, to corn buying and ginning, and to various other forms of agriculture, so that by the end of the first world war (in which Moses served in the campaign against German East Africa) the firm had a more heterogeneous range of interests than any other business house in the country. They were the first to export tobacco and the first to grow and ship vanilla and pyrethrum.

In 1912 Moses started the *Uganda Herald*, the pioneer newspaper of the Protectorate, and he retained control until a few years ago. During the world slump of the 'thirties, when he lost a large fortune, he had to face deficits on the paper for some years, but he was determined to keep it afloat alone, and he refused at least two offers which were attractive in the conditions in which they were made.

Among those who greatly valued Moses's judgment was the late Lord Dewar, who on his suggestion built the Imperial Hotel in Kampala. When his executors wanted to dispose of the property many years later Moses bought it. When he afterwards sold it there was a condition that he should remain a director of the purchasing company. Another interest to which he remained especially attached was a tin mining company which he had helped to start in Ruanda-Urundi.

Whether he was struggling against adverse conditions or extremely affluent, Moses remained the same generous-hearted devotee of Uganda. No man, white, black, or brown, has been so well known and so well liked over anything like so long a period in that country. Whenever old-timers foregathered his name was sure to be mentioned, for he had known everyone, been every-

where, done everything, and almost certainly helped more lame dogs than anyone else.

There can never have been a more hospitable man in the country, as was shown on one occasion known to the writer. A visitor from London arrived by air in Entebbe three days before Moses was due to make one of his safaris to the Congo. "You must let me give a lunch party for you", Moses pressed. Told that he was already committed for the two intervening days, Moses said: "You must come, I will do your best that the guests have to come to me. So it was: the 20 or 30 guests of the host were joined to another score or more in Moses's home — then known to provide the best curries in the country.

Because all his adult life had been spent in Uganda, a Protectorate, not a Colony, he could not qualify for British naturalisation, and for the same reason he was not appointed a member of the Legislative Council. He served on many public boards and committees, however, and he was awarded first the honorary D.S.O. and later the O.B.E.

His life must have been one of the most colorful among the many tough and colourful characters attracted in East Africa in the early days. Unhappily, he could not be persuaded to write the story, though repeatedly urged to do so. It would almost certainly have been the best book to come out of Uganda.

### The Rev. Mother Mary Kevin

THE REV. MOTHER MARY KEVIN, who spent 50 years as a missionary in East Africa, has died in the Boston convent of the community of missionary sisters which she founded. Born in 1876, the daughter of Michael Kearney, of Arklow, County Wicklow, she entered the Order of St. Francis, and in 1902, with six other missionaries, sailed for East Africa, where she worked for the remainder of her life. During the first world war she worked in the mission hospital at Nsambya among the wounded brought to Uganda from the German East African campaign. For her services she was awarded the M.B.E. She then founded the African Community of the Little Sisters of St. Francis, of which she became mother-general. While superior of the community in Africa she established numerous schools, training colleges, and hospitals, including two for lepers. She also established a missionary novitiate in Yorkshire and a postulancy at Dundalk, Ireland. She received the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice in 1929, and was promoted C.B.E. in 1955.

MR. PERCIVAL GEORGE HUNT, a former secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has died in Que Que, aged 78. Joining the British postal service in 1894, he went to Australia two years later, and to Southern Rhodesia in the following year.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS MORTON, who has died in Zomba Hospital, Nyasaland, had been a tea estate agent in that country since 1947. He had lived in Ceylon for many years. In 1949 he was elected secretary of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

MR. HARRY KAY, who was for many years in the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and then of East African Railways and Harbours, and afterwards began coffee growing in the Kiambu district of Kenya, has died in that Colony.

MRS. HILDEGARDE ABEGG, who has died in Blantyre from a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 36, was well known in Nyasaland as a housewife.

The death has been reported of Mrs. T. L. Hatley. A memoir will appear next week.



## Educational Progress in Rhodesias Difficulty in Keeping Pace With Demand

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is now acquiring as good an educational record as any State in Africa. SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he addressed the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia African Society in Johannesburg.

In a review of African education in the two Rhodesias Sir Gilbert said:

"It is chiefly to the work of the missionaries over so many years that the Rhodesias owe the development of African education. For many years the Governments have given grants to missions for the development of African education, and most of the work of education has been done in mission schools. Comparatively recently the Governments have begun to play a larger part by providing Government schools, but the educational work of the missions is still of prime importance, and both countries are greatly indebted to the missions for the splendid work they have done and are still doing."

"As recently as 1942 the main problem in Southern Rhodesia was still to induce children to go to school. Now the difficulty is to meet the demand. In January, 1956, there were 2,552 schools with 355,651 pupils. Now, in 1957, four out of five African children of school-going age go to school."

### Primary Aim

"The primary aim of the Government of Southern Rhodesia is that Africans should in their education be exposed to those influences which mould their character in the Christian pattern of life. Education should offer scope for the fullest development of the spiritual, mental, and physical capacities of the child. It is the Government's aim, to the utmost of its resources, to provide primary education for all and post-primary and higher education for those who are capable of profiting by it and who could render efficient service to their own people and the country as a whole."

"Agricultural training is insisted upon at all Government schools. In all this work the Government depends upon, and obtains, the valuable co-operation of the missions. The partnership between them is close and realistic."

"The present five-year plan for African education aims to produce 5,000 trained teachers. £124m. is to be spent over the next five years. Three new double-stream secondary schools are planned for urban areas, and six new primary schools a year in urban areas over the next five years. A second Government teacher-training centre will be built, and clerical and commercial training and the training of electricians will be established."

"Missions still provide the vast bulk of education services: in January last year 95% of the pupils were attending mission schools. Government has accepted the principle of providing the large primary schools required in urban townships. It is also providing secondary schools and specialist schools like trade schools; and has recently opened a teacher-training college in Umtali and is building a second in Bulawayo."

### African Teachers

"There were over 10,000 African teachers in January, 1956 in Southern Rhodesia, but rather less than half had teaching certificates. There are now 33 training schools, practically all of them mission schools. Secondary courses have been provided by some missions for many years. There are now 15 secondary schools in Southern Rhodesia."

"The trade schools fill a special place in the development of the African. The best known, Domboshawa, founded in 1920, has 318 boys, all boarders, in six houses. Three-year courses are given in agriculture, building, carpentry, hygiene, and sanitation."

"A recent visitor from the University of London noted that there was plenty of opportunity for the brighter African to move into higher ranges of work and that Southern Rhodesia was paying out about one-eighth of its annual expenditure on the education of its African population, which itself contributed very little to the cost. His conclusion was that

Southern Rhodesia was now acquiring as good an educational record as any State in Africa."

Northern Rhodesia, said Sir Gilbert Rennie, now had 4,700 schools with 214,000 pupils, costing £2,085,000.

Two out of five children of the school range of half a million (eight to 19 years) attend school, and the wastage is now one in five in the first four years of school, whereas 10 years ago five children out of six failed to complete the first four years of education.

"By 1960 it is hoped that there will be places for 180,000 children out of 250,000 of lower primary school age, and out of 200,000 of upper primary school age, and 2,100 of secondary school age up to form IV or the Certificate level Certificate."

"In 1946 there was only one secondary school with 89 pupils. In 1956 there were 11 schools with 1,198 pupils. The need for expansion is urgent, since the future supply of teachers and other skilled and professional men and women (so essential for the sound development of the country) depends upon it."

### Girls and Boys

"The proportion of girls to boys at school in Northern Rhodesia is roughly one to four. In 1956 there were 75,000 girls to 136,000 boys. African parents have in recent years come to realize the importance of girls' education and have largely overcome their reluctance to send their girls to school, or, if they went, to allow them to remain long. One reason for the improvement in the enrolment of girls in upper primary classes has been the conversion of mixed upper schools at missions into schools for girls only."

"Eight years ago there was only one technical training centre, Munalu, with 89 students. In 1955 there were over 20 trade schools with over 1,400 pupils. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of such training in a developing country like Northern Rhodesia."

"In addition, very valuable vocational training is given by such Government departments as Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Surveys, and Land, Printing, and so on. This point should be kept in mind when the comparatively small number of pupils at secondary schools is under consideration."



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## Kenya's Diversified Economy

### Mr. Hope-Jones's Survey

KENYA HAS THE MOST DIVERSIFIED economy in the Colonial Empire, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, said when he addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

While the colony still relied chiefly on its agricultural products, in their quality highly varied, unlike the monocrops of West Africa, there had been a striking growth in manufacturing and secondary industries in recent years. In 1947 they had contributed £43m., or 8.5% of the national income, then about £53m. Last year, with a national income of over £159m., they had accounted for £21m., or 13.1%. That represented an increase of nearly 500% in the value of local manufactures in less than a decade.

### Not Least

A third and by no means unimportant feature of the economy was the range of services provided by the port of Mombasa and by Nairobi as an administrative and commercial centre. Almost the entire trade of Kenya and Uganda and substantial trade for the surrounding areas passed through Mombasa, while Nairobi was the natural "head office" for the great commercial networks. It was the revenue earned from such services which provided the key to a mystery which had puzzled many people: how Kenya managed to find the internal finance for its immense development projects.

The "flywheel" of the development process" would be the discovery and exploitation of minerals, but so far Kenya had had to manage without such a "bonus". Nearly half the geologically promising area of the Colony had now been surveyed without the discovery of a prime mover, such as coal, on which heavy industrial

development could be founded, but two groups were looking for oil. There had been a substantial increase in the output of minerals in recent years, and that trend should continue.

### Capital Investment

Discussing capital investment in Kenya, the Minister said that any assessment of stability must be comparative. Conditions in Kenya, he believed, compared favourably with those elsewhere in Africa, and indeed with many countries outside that continent. Leading United Kingdom companies were not putting their money into Kenya merely "because they like it, although we like them".

Kenya welcomed overseas investment from any source—America, Scandinavia or Holland. The company tax, at 5s. in the pound, was one of the lowest in the Colonies. That had stimulated a flow of capital which even the battering of Mau Mau could not stem. It was Government policy to welcome and encourage private enterprise. "We have private power and private banks. We believe that the competition of private enterprise produces the best service and conditions."

Like other Colonies, Kenya would inevitably feel the chill wind of the 7% Bank rate, with its inevitable repercussions on capital investment.

But in many ways this could work to our advantage. So high a Bank rate means more selective investment. Kenya is not a country in which easy profits are made at the expense of the long haul, but with reasonable security. The Colony has nothing to fear from a more searching examination before money is sunk into it.

The Government itself would also have to be more selective. Because interest rates on capital development loans were soaring a number of projects, in themselves desirable but not essential, would have to be shelved.

### Agricultural Prospects

Asked to refer to the agricultural outlook, the Minister said that farming was likely to remain the bedrock of the economy. Plantation crops were expanding, particularly tea, which now took second place in the list of exports and might possibly overtake coffee. The African contribution to the Colony's agriculture, now running at £20m., directly reflected the benefits of land consolidation and the transformation from subsistence farming to viable peasant holdings.

Replying to another question, the Minister said that in the large centres the Europeans did roughly 85% of the wholesale trade and the Asians about 85% of the retail trade. In the rural areas retail trade was now passing more and more into African hands, but they had not yet invaded the wholesale sphere.

Asked whether Kenya's budding secondary industries were asking for protection, Mr. Hope-Jones pointed out that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were virtually a free trade area in miniature, with its own customs union. High tariff barriers would not be in their economic interests. Industry had grown in Kenya with less protective devices than in any other part of the Empire. Tariffs were kept as low as possible.

### One-Day Conferences on Africa

A ONE-DAY CONFERENCE ON AFRICA will be held at the London headquarters of the Royal Society of Arts on Saturday, November 30, under the auspices of the Royal African Society. Sir Stewart Symes, a former Governor-General of the Sudan and Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will give the opening address, and Mr. B. F. Macdonald will then speak on East and Central Africa. Two other sessions will be concerned with Ghana and the Union of South Africa, and a film will be shown after tea. The conference is open to members of the Royal African Society and the Royal Society of Arts and their guests, and to school teachers, sixth-form pupils, and others interested in Africa. On the previous Saturday a similar conference is to be held in Edinburgh. On that occasion Dr. W. M. Macmillan will give the opening address, and the film shown will be of Kenya.

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### George Medal for **lieu Constable** Saved Veterinary Officer from Lion

A YOUNG AFRICAN POLICE CONSTABLE, Athumani bin Ramathani, who saved the life of a Tanganyika veterinary officer when he was attacked by a wounded lion has been awarded the George Medal.

The lion, a P. J. S. Anderson, a veterinary officer in the Northern Province, was on a search party for a lion which had taken a young man named ... The beast had been wounded by a Masai spear thrust, and Mr. Anderson's trackers followed a blood spur which led them to underground in which the lion was concealed. When three shots had been fired the lion broke cover and sprang at Mr. Anderson.

Athumani could not shoot because the lion was on top of the European and chewing his leg. So with the butt of his rifle he struck it three times on the head. It then turned and ran from the arm; but Athumani struggled so violently with the lion, released him and ran off.

The citation states that the courageous act in furtherance of his duty in defence of life and property was in the highest traditions of the police. By attacking this full-grown lion, which had been maddened by injuries caused by a Masai spear, Constable Athumani saved the life of Anderson. He drew the lion's fury on himself, thereby receiving injuries to his right arm.

Another Tanganyika African, Irumbu ben Ikumu, has received the British Empire Medal for assisting in the arrest of a police constable, who ran amok last February and killed 36 people in the Lake Province in less than 12 hours.

Two Masai ex-special constables, Salash and Matela, have been presented with Queen's Certificates and Badges of Honour for their bravery in capturing Mau Mau who escaped from Kenya into Tanganyika. The presentations were made by the provincial commissioner at the Northern Province at a baraza at Loliondo, in the Masai District.

An African woman who is believed to be 128 years old has been found by a census-taker in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika. Her eldest son is considered to be about 93.

### Suez Canal Company's Case Egypt's Debt for Nationalization

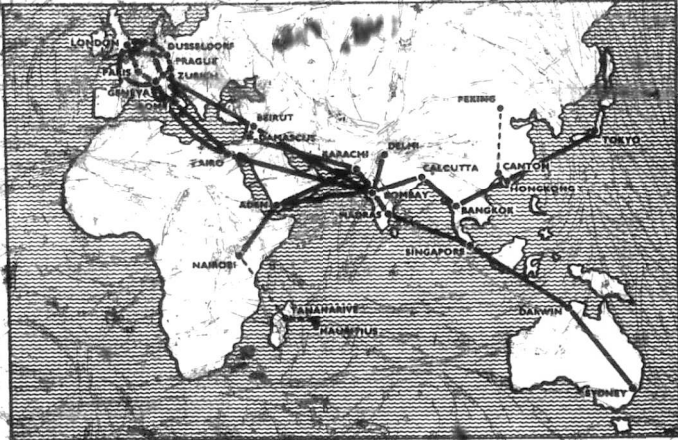
THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY, 44% of the shares of which are held by H.M. Government, has issued from its head office in Paris a brochure entitled "Suez: Egypt's Debt", which points out that no compensation has been paid to the shareholders since the canal was nationalized on July 26, 1956. When the Egyptian Government demanded the transfer to the Egyptian State of all the company's properties and said that compensation would then be paid on the basis of the Paris Stock Exchange quotation for the shares on the date of nationalization. It was emphasized however, that no compensation would be paid until all assets outside Egypt had been remitted to Cairo.

Surrender of their responsibility to the shareholders in the expectation that it would be met by "the nationalization bill" of the Egyptian Government would certainly not be met, says the brochure, adding that the Egyptian offer was unreasonable. In August, 1955, the shares were quoted at 120,000 francs (approximately £170). When Egypt demanded that the company should invest far more largely in that country, the price was forced down to £92, so that just before nationalization the shares were at an artificially low level created by the Egyptian authorities, an inequitable level on which to calculate compensation.

In July of last year the company's capital was £75m., and its assets outside Egypt, shown in the balance sheet at £50m., had a true valuation of about £65m. If those assets were transferred to Egypt and compensation was paid on the Stock Exchange quotation, Egypt would thus receive all the company's property in Egypt for about £10m., whereas it is worth £30m., not counting £40m. expended on the canal, which the company would be entitled to recover, and not counting compensation for the loss of the concession, which had still 12 years to run. As an indication of what that might be worth, the "jouissance" shares received a dividend of £9 in each of the last three years, a figure which should have increased with the growth of traffic.



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## Letters to the Editor

### Trapped by Money-Minded Logic

#### The Case for Peasant Immigration

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — You have rejected the objection in both the Rhodesias of the Weizmann plans for European peasant immigration into the Federation. I do not know the details of these plans, which may, indeed, be very ambitious and costly. But rejection on the ground of not offering "a practical solution to the problems of intensive settlement" raises certain matters of principle and betrays I think some confused thinking on the part of the Rhodesian leaders.

Peasant immigration would bring the following benefits and advantages to the Federation: it would provide examples of intensive mixed farming as opposed to ranching or monocultural cropping; it would set examples of intensive husbandry and skill to the growing number of African "master-farmers" and it would prevent ambitious Africans from looking askance at the rural profession as *infra dig*.

But present immigration involves considerations which the Federal and territorial Governments have not apparently weighed with any seriousness. You cannot just transplant Italian families, into the *bandu*, as Mr. Winston Field sought to do. Colonization means community migration, the bringing over of a whole village or commune, with its "household gods", its food, furniture, animals, and way of life. Odd families, launched of themselves into the *veldt*, will feel miserable. They need the atmosphere of their own homeland to be around them; they must graft their own vines, so to speak, on to African stocks.

Further, they must own the land; tenancy systems have always been a fault in the Mediterranean. Ownership is the only creative way, the only guarantee of stability and continuity.

It is nonsense to suggest that the white man cannot work with his hands in the sun. Look at the roads which the Italians built in Kenya during the war. And not only Southern Europeans, but Northerners, Scandinavians and Hollanders, could settle on the higher lands, such as Inyanina and so on, with great vigour.

I think the Rhodesian authorities have shown shallowness of thought, and typically bourgeois, money-minded "logic" on the whole matter. They should use more imagination and read more history. To base their decisions on the failure of Mr. Winston Field's experiment is too peremptory by half.

Fonitmill Magna,

Shaftesbury (Dorset)

Yours faithfully,

H. ROSE GARDINER

## Points from Letters

### Week-End Nonsense

"BECAUSE GHANA has been regarded as a model by African politicians everywhere, East Africans and Rhodesians are naturally following events in that country with interest. All sorts of excuses are being made in a few papers in England for what Nkrumah and his associates are doing. The silliest statement made in extenuation must surely be the assertion of the *New Statesman* that 'the trouble has been one largely of public relations'. It is quite safe to declare that that would not have been the editor's comment if Europeans, not Africans, had committed acts which denied that freedom for which Nkrumah had clamoured."

### Policy of Grab

"SOME POLITICALLY-MINDED AFRICANS in Buganda have now proposed that the Belgian territory of Ruandi-Urundi should be absorbed by Uganda. That nonsensical notion having been formally supported by a 'Convention of Constitutional Reform', I suppose it is now being discussed in little groups. What would those Buganda think if a group in the Belgian territory were to begin a campaign for the annexation of Buganda?"

### Pigs Thrive on Mud

MUD DREDGED FROM LAKE VICTORIA has been successfully fed to pigs bred on a Kenya farm. The idea that it might make good pig or poultry food came from the Director of the East African Fisheries Research Organization, Mr. R. S. A. Beauchamp, after that body had discovered that organic material in the mud had not decomposed completely. The mud was fed to pigs mixed with their normal rations. Five of them were subsequently killed and tested at the Highlands Bacon Factory, Kenya, which passed four as grade A and the fifth as grade B.

### Bund Repercussions

BREACHING THE LIWONDE DAM may cause food shortages in the lower Shire Valley areas, according to the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture. The crop affected would be maize, grown in the marshy areas adjacent to the river. Construction of the dam caused the ground to dry out, and its breaching has produced floods. The ordinary maize crop has been adversely affected by abnormally dry weather.

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## African Warders Arrested in Uganda Strikes and Threats of Strike Action

THE INCIDENT reported in our issue of October 10 under the above heading occurred at the Busoga African Local Government's central prison at Bifulubi, some 20 miles from Jinja, not at a Buganda Government prison.

Warders went on strike on October 3, and became aggressive when a district commissioner arrived to investigate. Fearing a breach of the peace, he had the ringleader arrested, and, since the others refused to disperse he ordered all of them, 69 African warders and five African wardresses, to be arrested. Control of the prison was then assumed by the district administration with a posse of Protectorate Government police. The warders are now being tried on charges of unlawful assembly. Their alleged grievances concern pay and housing.

### Cottoning On

At Bifulubi it was found that all the prison staff had considerable gardens under cotton on land reserved for a prison farm which had been cleared and cultivated by prison labour.

On October 4 warders and local government police at Bugemby threatened to strike but did not take that action. Next day they said that they would strike if their grievances were not met within a fortnight. That threat has, we understand, now been withdrawn. Thirty-five Africans were involved in this case. Bugembe, five miles from Jinja, is the headquarters of the Busoga African Local Government.

A committee of inquiry is investigating all the matters at issue, with particular reference to the question of discipline at Bifulubi.

The standing committee on geographical names is inviting the Kenya public to co-operate in establishing the correct spelling of place-names in the Colony for use on future maps.

## Northern Rhodesia's Wild Life Most Species Steadily Increasing

STOCKS IN MOST GAME RESERVES and in the Kafue National Park were reasonably satisfactory last year. States the annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Game and Tssetse Control Department.

Most species are steadily increasing and extending their range, probably into areas of which they had been exterminated before, sanctuary was afforded. The increases are due to natural breeding, the rate of which had improved under protection, and to migration into the security of the park.

There was, for instance, a 100% increase in elephants over seven years in the southern sector. Rhinoceros are more numerous and widespread than had been thought. There is no indication of overpopulation or any unnatural unbalance arising from complete protection. Poaching continues in varying degrees, being naturally more pronounced where settlements border on reserves.

By the end of the year 33 private game areas had been declared, 49 consisting of European farms. Mr. F. I. Parnell, the director, writes that the private game area concept appealed to those farmers who had taken pains to conserve their game; their efforts gave the lie to the sweeping assertion that game and agriculture were inevitably compatible. The interest of Native authorities had been encouraging, and several applications from the Northern and North-Western Provinces for private game areas were under consideration.

### Luangwa Valley

Another successful year is reported for the Luangwa Valley safaris. Twelve hunters and two observers participated, and fees totalled £7,860. Because of the marked decline in the number of kudu carrying reasonable heads the species was removed from the schedule allowed to clients. The list includes lion, elephant, impala, bushbuck, leopard and wild dog.

Elephant control operation resulted in 283 kills, making a total of 3,378 since 1947. There are no figures for elephant poached or shot by the public on licence. The average weight of ivory carried has declined sensibly through selective shooting, and large tuskers are spared on control operations. The report adds, however, that the position may have already deteriorated beyond the point of recovery.

The plight of the red lechwe is still a major problem. On the north bank of the Kafue they have been under protection for some years, and they are responding well. But on the south bank it is a scheduled game animal, four heads being allowed on the ordinary licence. The constant harassing which the animal suffers in consequence leads to its concentration in large numbers in the sanctuary of Lochinvar Ranch, an unnatural situation encouraging disease and parasitic infestation.

The traditional African drives also took a savage toll. Two held in May accounted for about 2,700. Control measures, however, have now come into force. The problem of the diminishing black lechwe of the Bangweulu Flats also remained unsolved.

Progress was made in the long-term development programme which will create a national park out of the Luangwa game reserve. Last year the emphasis was on road building.

## Not the Africa Bureau's Plan

THE AFRICA BUREAU issued the following statement a few days ago:—

"A report has appeared in the *Kenya Weekly News* of an Africa Bureau conference said to have been called to plan the best tactics for imposing majority rule in Kenya. This is incorrect.

"A private conference was held on July 31, presided over by Mr. Dingle Foot, O.C. It was arranged by the Africa Bureau to examine the constitutional issues, conditions under the emergency, and the British Government's responsibility for developments in Kenya. It was not called to plan anything, but to give those present an opportunity of expressing the views of Mr. Tom Mboya and Mr. Ronald Ngala and of expressing their own opinions on the matters discussed. Those present included members of the three main political parties, and others with knowledge of British Colonial affairs.

"The 'confidential' document which the *Kenya Weekly News* claims was drawn up for the conference was in fact prepared by a private individual some months earlier. Most of those attending the conference received copies and it was neither discussed then nor at any other Africa Bureau conference, nor is it a statement of Africa Bureau policy.



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## Paratrooper in Rhodesia

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie attended the passing-out parade of B6 Platoon of the Recruit Company of the Parachute Regiment of the Airborne Forces depot at Aldershot on Monday. Owing to heavy rain the march part was cancelled and the parade held indoors. Lady Rennie presented to the Airborne Forces Museum on behalf of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland branch of the Parachute Regimental Association a large showcase to house the original briefing model used for the Normandy landing. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland branch, formed two years ago, now has 180 members. Among those present from the Federation were Captain F. G. Britton and Mr. Mervyn Denison, of Salisbury, who both served in the Parachute Regiment in the last war and were in the Arnhem landings.

## Congressman Jailed

EDWARD F. M. NKOLOSO, a district vice-chairman of the African National Congress, has been sentenced in Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, to 18 months' imprisonment for causing a riot in Chief Shilumbe's area of the Luyingu district. Six men and a woman have also been sentenced to terms varying from four months to two years on charges of obstructing police officers, unlawful wounding and common assault during the disturbance. The magistrate commended the police and officials of the provincial Administration for their handling of the disturbance which arose from attempts to arrest Nkoloso on charges of contravening provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance.

## Arresting Article

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the British South Africa Police, an African has had a report recorded by the International Police Organization in Paris. He wrote for the corps magazine an article entitled "My Most Interesting Case: Attempted Murder by Arson". "Interpol" has now included in its quarterly list of selected articles gathered from police journals from all over the world, which are micro-filmed and made available to any member of Interpol. The African is Sergeant Maka, now stationed in Melsetter.

## Speaker for Nyasaland

UNDER NEW INSTRUCTIONS, signed by the Queen, the Nyasaland Legislative Council may now have a Speaker, who may not be an ex-officio official or elected member. He will not vacate his seat if the Council is dissolved, but may resign. Neither the Governor, who is president of the Council, nor the Speaker shall have an original vote, but if votes are equally divided on any question, the Governor, or, in his absence, the Speaker, will have a casting vote.

## Agricultural College

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE to train African farmers to the standards of Gwelo Agricultural College for Europeans is to be established in Southern Rhodesia. Open to students within the Federation who have reached Cambridge School Certificate standard of education, it will provide a three-year diploma course for about 40 persons. £100,000 is provided for the college in the current Federal estimates.

## Monkeys for Polio

NORTHERN RHODESIAN GAME OFFICERS have been asked to obtain about 100 monkeys a month for the British Medical Research Council's campaign against poliomyelitis. The animals are needed for vaccine tests.

## Uganda Chiefs' Study Tour

TWELVE UGANDA COUNTY CHIEFS, who have been in the United Kingdom on a study tour arranged by the British Council, attended a tea party at its London headquarters last Friday before flying back to East Africa. They had spent 10 days in Edinburgh on a general introductory course, none to Liverpool to see something of industry, town and public health, and hospital organization, and had visited the Strathclyde area to study rural education and local government. The chiefs attending the tour were Messrs. Eginio Abasi, Ujiladi Kangye, Festo Mugenyi, Joseph Ntama, Mwachiaji Eron, Reuben Badiya, Patrick Esabu, William Mwangi, Peter Lumoro, A. S. Lubwana, E. W. Kigundu, and P. M. Kawesa.

## Memorial to Loyal Kikuyu

AN OBELISK in memory of those Africans in the Nyeri district who gave their lives fighting Mau Mau was unveiled last week in the centre of the township by the Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province, Mr. Frank Lloyd. About 3,000 people of all races watched the ceremony, which was followed by a march past of a detachment of the 11th K.A.R., tribal police, Kenya police, prison warders, and 20 men of the Kikuyu home guard. Mr. Lloyd appealed to everyone to work together for the common good and to do away with hatred and malice. "You will never progress by fighting," he concluded.

## Elephant Damage in Forest

ELEPHANT DAMAGE IN UGANDA'S FORESTS was particularly severe last year, according to the annual report of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. C. Swabey. In the Budongo Forest they threatened entire destruction to the young mahoganies, and in the Kibale Forest 81% of all timber-sized *Lovoa* carried severe bark damage reaching higher than six feet from the ground, while 25% had been entirely girdled. Termites continued to be a major pest in plantations, and it was estimated that two-thirds of the young trees planted out in Karamoja during the year succumbed to termite attack.

## New Cricket Club

A SCRATCH SIDE got together for a two-day match in Mwanza, Tanganyika, against the Indian Test touring team has led to the formation of the Lake Province Cricket Club. The founder-members have elected Mr. S. A. Walden, the provincial commissioner, as president. The vice-presidents are Mr. S. I. Patel and Mr. J. K. Patel. Mr. E. G. Richards is the captain, and his deputies are Mr. J. A. Patel and Mr. I. C. Swami. The club hopes to enter a team in the forthcoming Nairobi Cricket Festival and to play an Uganda XI in Kampala in December.

## New Accountant-General

MR. D. J. MAHONEY, the newly appointed Accountant-General in Tanganyika, has arrived in Dar es Salaam. Educated at Oratory and Cardinal Vaughan school, he was a local government official in the United Kingdom from 1932 to 1940, when he joined the Army. After the war he became an accountant with the Crown Government, and then spent two and a half years as an administrative officer before being appointed chief accountant in 1953 and Accountant-General in the following year.

A new religious three-act play, written to commemorate the centenary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, will be performed for the first time at Leytonstone, Essex, at the end of this month.

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## Improved Farming in S. Rhodesia

### Progress and Problems in African Agriculture

THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCE of the general adoption of improved farming methods in Southern Rhodesia is the realization that the area of land necessary to provide an excellent standard of living for a farmer and his family is being progressively reduced, states the chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board, Mr. Gordon Deedes, in his report for 1956. This realization must result in more land becoming available in the European areas for intensive development.

During the year American farm planning techniques were adapted to Rhodesian conditions by the Director of Conservation and Planning, and the conservation of Native areas continued to progress. The Native Land Husbandry Act has now been applied, at least in part, to some seven million acres.

Efforts by the Natural Resources Board to improve conditions in the Native purchase areas by establishing agricultural committees, equivalent to the intensive conservation committees of the European areas, were, however, not successful, only six such committees having been formed in three years.

With some 4,000 Africans farming on their own individual holdings, some kind of extension service to guide them in improved farming techniques was regarded as urgently needed, and the board recommended to the Government that a limited number of land development officers should be appointed solely for work in the Native purchase areas.

An International Federation of Plantation Workers (I.F.P.W.), which is to take the place of the special plantations committee of I.C.F.F.U., is to undertake recruiting campaigns in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland.

## Successful Year for Co-operatives

### Further Expansion in Northern Rhodesia

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR for the co-operative movement, with a further important expansion in the field of African agricultural marketing, is noted in his report for 1956 by the Northern Rhodesian Director of Co-operatives and Agricultural Marketing, Mr. J. B. W. Wilkinson. At the end of the year there were 22 registered co-operative societies with European membership and 139 non-European, an increase of three and 19 respectively over the figures for the previous year. The turnover of European societies was £4,971,016, and of African £217,034.

The co-operative movement in Northern Rhodesia differs in form in each of the provinces. In the Central Province the most important African co-operative ventures are thrift societies, all of which operate on the basis of contributions deducted at source by employers and paid directly by them to the societies.

A Thrift Societies Union formed to handle all the accounting and secretarial work received a setback when the first African book-keeper engaged was convicted and imprisoned for theft. A departmental audit enabled the loss to be quickly discovered; the first theft occurred in January, and the thief was in gaol by April.

In the Western Province, because of the predominantly urban population, the accent is on consumer co-operatives, both European and African. The remaining provinces are largely concerned with producer marketing societies. In the North-Western Province, with only 100,000 inhabitants in 48,000 square miles, the three African organizations had an unsatisfactory year because of dissatisfaction with the prices paid for staple food crops. One local producer asked 11d. per lb. for rice, which was apparently worth 14d. at most.

Agricultural producer societies are most strongly developed in Southern and Eastern Provinces. In the Fort Jameson-Petauke districts primary societies now cover all the main production areas. The value of the produce sold by the primary Petauke societies was £194,132, an increase of £30,000 over 1955.

The director points out, however, that aggregate membership is still far too low. One of the difficulties is that non-members receive the same treatment, as far as crop marketing is concerned, as members. Since profit margins are strictly controlled, and the emphasis is on high initial payments, bonus distributions tend to be small, and insufficient to attract a prosperous farmer into joining a local co-operative and helping to think out its problems. The tendency is to leave that to the Government: "It is always much less fatiguing to complain bitterly at the end of the season that you have been denied your rights than to take steps at the beginning of the season to see that you get them".

During the year over £2m. was provided by Government to co-operative societies for crop purchase finance, either directly or through the Land and Agricultural Bank. European societies received facilities totalling £1.7m., and African societies £350,000.


## Cattle Population in Uganda Highest Ever

ADEQUATE AND WELL-DISTRIBUTED RAINFALL ensured satisfactory grazing and watering conditions for stock-owners in Uganda last year, the Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry, Mr. J. B. Randall, states in his annual report. A census indicates a livestock population of about 3,232,000 cattle and 3,918,000 sheep and goats. Ten years earlier the total had been 2,394,000, and the large increase was due to the effective confinement of all major epizootics and the application of disease control services generally.

Consumption of livestock was the highest ever, approximately 375,000 cattle and 1.3m. sheep and goats being slaughtered. Hides and skins purchased for export totalled 1,919 tons, valued at the ports at £762,000, compared with £638,000 in the previous year. There was a satisfactory improvement in the quality, with an appreciable drop in the number of hides and skins damaged by poor flaying, putrefaction, insects, and ground drying.

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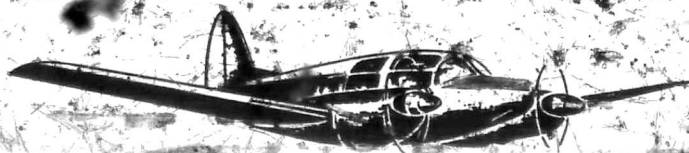


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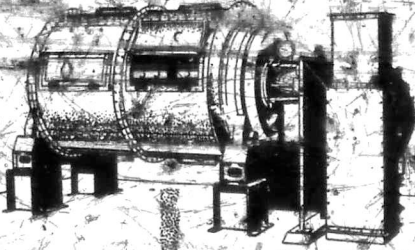
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## National Overseas and Grindlays Bank

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., announce that on the amalgamation of the two companies from January 1 next, it is intended, subject to the passing of the necessary resolution by the shareholders in general meeting, that the business of the combined banks shall be carried on in the new name of National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., with its head office at 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, the headquarters of the N.B.I.

The London business of Grindlays Bank will continue to be carried on at 54 Parliament Street and 9 Tufton Street, S.W. 1, under the new name.

The banks have branches in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

## Growing Up

TURKISH TOBACCO GROWING by African farmers shows promise of becoming a new industry in Northern Rhodesia, according to Mr. C. W. Lynn, Northern Rhodesia Director of Agriculture. "Turkish tobacco is a crop well suited to the climate of many parts of Northern Rhodesia", he said last week. Last year small-scale production was carried out on an experimental basis in the Southern, Central, and Eastern provinces, and an average price of 35d. per lb. was obtained.

## Going Up

BUILDING PLANS submitted in the year ended June 30 in the Greater Salisbury area were exceeded in Southern and Central Africa only by Johannesburg, according to the annual report of Salisbury's city architect, Mr. J. Howard Wilson. The value of the plans totalled £12,282,368, not far short of Johannesburg's £13,333,125. The rest of the Federation lagged far behind Salisbury. Ndola was the runner-up with £4,234,244, followed by Bulawayo with £2,771,226.

## Brooke Bond Results

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., tea growers, dealers, and merchants, after providing £1,583,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,750,381 for the year ended June 30, compared with £2,722,376 in the previous year. The final dividend of 24d. per 5s. ordinary share (tax free), making a total of 3d. (5%) on the A and B ordinary capital of £73m., absorbs £409,000. Sales of tea and coffee totalled £60,170,000, against £59,533,000 in the previous year.

## Of Commercial Concern

At last week's London auctions 3,512 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 10.82d. per lb., against 4,832 packages averaging 2s. 7.35d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this season have been 312,092 packages averaging 3s. 2.53d., against 292,386 packages averaging 3s. 0.40d. in the corresponding period of last year. The highest average price, 3s. 94d., was paid for a consignment from Kenya.

Lewa Sigal and General Investment, Ltd., made a net profit of £34,767 in the year-ended June 30, (£31,909), before payment of tax of £20,882 (£21,761). Dividend on the deferred stock is maintained at 10%, as is the 20% dividend on the participating preferred stock. No bonus is to be made this year (5% last year).

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., which in 1956 earned a net profit for the year ended March 31 of £57,766, compared with £62,202 in the previous year. Net current assets total £199,145, and fixed assets £500,402. A dividend of 20% has been declared.

African Investment Trust, Ltd., earned an estimated profit of £8,951 (£8,364) after paying tax of £8,598, in the year ended June 30. A 5% dividend has been declared.

Airwork and Hunting Club Air Transport have begun operating Viscount aircraft on their "Safari" services to East and Central Africa.



**MINING**

**Heavy Fall in Rhodesian Share Prices**

MONEY-BASE METAL SHARES have fallen between 40% and 60% from their top prices this year. Bickerton 5s. shares, which went to 112s. 6d., now stand at 67s. 6d.; Charterred, which peaked 79s., are back to 66s. Nchanga, which went above £13, are back to 10s. Rhodesian Anglo-American 10s. have fallen back from a peak of £57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.; Rhodesian Block Hill 5s., now 8s. 9d., went over 14s.; Rhodesia Katanga have slipped back from 54s. to 20s.; and Rhodesian Selection Trust 5s., which almost touched five times that price, are now 16s.

Rhokana, up to £42-10s. not Amalgamo, are back to about £26; and Roan, Antelope 5s. shares, which stood at 100s., hover around 8s. Tanganyika Concessions 10s. shares, however, have stood up well, being now just under 112s. against a top price of 118s.; Wankie Colliery 10s., at 17s., are less than half under the top mark for this year; and Wiloughby Consolidated 10s., now 17s. 9d., are only a third under their peak. Zambesia Exploring have also withstood the downward trend, trading at 46s. against a top price of 51s.

Chicago (Jalka), 10s., are at their top price for the year, 17s. 6d.; Falcon, at 7s. 6d., are near the peak of 8s. for the 5s. shares; and Globe and Phoenix 5s. at 26s. 3d. are only a few pence below the best.

London & Rhodesian 5s. are back down 12s. 9d. to 9s. and Magundi 5s., which were hoisted to 13s. 6d., are near their worst at 1s. 9d.

**Anglo American Bid and £6m. Notes Issue**

AN OFFER OF 60S. PER 10S. UNIT has been made by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., to ordinary stockholders in African and European Investment Co., Ltd., the offer to be satisfied by the issue of Anglo American 10s. shares at 120s. per share (their present price on the Stock Exchange). It is not conditional on acceptance by any specified proportion of holders. Anglo American and a wholly-owned subsidiary hold 1,943,326 ordinary units in African & European. The corporation has also announced its intention to issue £6m. 5d. registered unsecured convertible notes, convertible into ordinary shares between March 1958 and March 1962, in the ratio of 13 fully-paid ordinary for every £100 nominal of the notes. £3m. will be offered for public subscription; at par, subject to preferential right of allotment to stockholders in Anglo American and African & European.

**Metal Prices**

PRESENT PRICES on the London Metal Exchange of current supplies of copper are 44% below the average over the calendar year 1956, and those of zinc and lead are 30% and 27% below that average. In the case of tin the fall has been no more than 7%. At the end of last week cash copper was quoted at £182 and three months at £4 higher; zinc at £68 5s., both for current and three months; lead at £84 15s. and £85 5s. respectively; and tin at £730 and £726 10s.

**Dividend**

Onion Corporation, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 1s. per share, less U.K. income tax, for the year ending December 31, 1957.

**Tanganyika Niobium Mill Opened**

A NEW PRODUCTION plant for the Mbeya Exploration Co., Ltd., opened on Tuesday by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during his visit to Tanganyika. Panda Hill, near Mbeya, where the mill is situated, contains millions of tons of carbonatite, containing pyrochlore, an ore of niobium, used in the production of stainless steel and high temperature alloys. The deposit, discovered by geologists of the Tanganyika Geological Survey, is being developed by the Mbeya Exploration Co., Ltd. owned 20% by De Beers, a Netherland mining company, N. W. Billiton Maatschappij and 80% by the United Development Corporation. The pilot mill will provide data for the design of a full-scale production plant, which eventually have a capacity of 5,000 tons of ore a day. The mill is considered the largest potential niobium producer in the East African area.

**Kilembe Mine**

MR. A. E. PUGSLEY, general manager of the Kilembe Mine, Uganda, has announced that the concentrator installed there produced 43,000 tons of ore in August and that the smelter produced 1,002 long tons of blister copper, although those two plants were designed for 40,000 tons and 130 tons monthly. Approximately the same outputs were achieved in September. For technical reasons there must now be some reduction, but the monthly production is not expected to be less than 900 long tons of copper, which rate should continue until the existing stockpile of concentrates at Kasere becomes exhausted in or about August next. At £200 per ton for copper the mine can service its debentures and make "a modest operating profit," Mr. Pugsley says.

**Nickel Development Postponed**

POSTPONEMENT OF FULL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT of the Empress nickel prospect near Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, has been announced by the Rio Tinto Co. Ltd. The fall in copper prices and weakened demand for nickel are the cause of the decision. The shaft and mill have been completed, the surface stage of development is finished, the pilot plant is operating 24 hours a day, and the present programme of underground exploration and metallurgical testing will continue for some months. The company will then review the situation, taking into consideration the state of the nickel and copper markets and the estimates of capital costs of full-scale production.

**N. Rhodesia's August Output**

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL VALUE of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during August was £5,074,691, less than half the figure for August, 1956. The total approximate value of production in the mines this year is now £66,153,521, compared with £88,869,192 for the first eight months of 1956. The sharp reduction is due primarily to the heavy fall in the price of copper.

**Uranium Prospecting**

THE GRANT to Anglo American Rhodesian Mineral Exploration, Ltd., of exclusive prospecting rights for uranium in three areas of Southern Rhodesia have been announced in Salisbury. The rights run for two years. The company is required to spend a minimum of £6,000 on prospecting in each area, and to adhere to an approved programme.

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## Mufulira's Profit After £4m. Tax

MUFULIRA CORNER MINES LTD., after providing £1,342,000 for taxation, made a net profit of £6,099,912 for the year ending June 30, compared with £9,289,793 in the previous year.

Replacements received £1,500,000, £25,533 has been transferred to a new replacement reserve, and £1,450,000 to general reserve. The interim dividend of 3s. 3d. per share paid £1,641,454 (£2,031,625) and the final dividend of 4s. 6d. per share £2,406,375. Both dividends are subject to Federalation of Rhodesia Income and Income tax and territorial surcharge at 4s. 6d. in the £. Carry-forward made £40,333, against £128,516 brought in.

Production of new copper during the year was 99,792 tons (97,025 in the previous year), and copper sold from the mine 95,942 tons (92,324).

The annual general meeting will be held on December 13.

## London and African Mining

LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUST LTD., has recommended a dividend of 30% for the year ended September 30, together with a bonus of 10% against a single payment of 40% for the previous year. The directors propose, subject to permission of the Capital Issues Committee, to make a freeshare to members of one new share for each three held. To this end £62,502 is placed to capital reserve. The profit for the year was £34,968 (£38,919) and £17,492 is carried forward against £16,389 brought in.

## Wankie Colliery's Increased Profit

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., after providing £230,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £977,030 in the year ended August 31, compared with £891,647 in the previous year. Taxation equalization reserve received £170,000 and general reserve £285,000. Interest on ventures absorbs £153,406, and the interim dividends already declared, 1s. 12d. per share, £557,640.

## Tanganyika Concessions Group

CAPT. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.P., having been appointed chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has resigned the chairmanship of Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd.; the Zambia Investment Co., Ltd. and Rhodesia Katanga Co., Ltd.; but will remain a director of each of the companies. Mr. C. F. Holland-Martin, M.P., is the new chairman of the three companies.

## Kuo Estates Report

KUO ESTATES LTD., after providing £40,400 for taxation, earned a profit for the year ending June 30 last of £52,477, compared with £23,209 in the previous year. Development and improvement reserves received £27,000, the interim dividend of 7½% less tax, absorbs £6,408, and a final dividend of 42½% less tax, £30,657, leaving a carry-forward of £8,848, compared with £3,896 brought in. The issued capital consists of £150,000 in 5s. shares. Reserve and undistributed profits stand at £93,848, against tax paid of £101,573, and a carry-over of £114,948, and current assets at £166,756, including £90 in cash. The directors are Sir Edithwa L. Bateson (chairman), Mrs. G. M. S. Simey, Mr. H. R. Linton, Mr. H. Lupton, Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Duckson, and Mr. J. A. Lofam. The 47th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 12.

## Gold Production

SOUTHERN RHODESIA produced £55,831 worth of gold during August making 24,387 7/16 ounces for the eighth month of the year compared with 21,450 ounces for the same month last year.

## Quarterly Report

THE Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., report that lead produced during the September quarter totalled 3,920 (3,800) long tons. Zinc production was 7,600 (7,450) long tons.

## British Cars

KENYA POLICE are testing a number of British-made cars for possible use in patrol work. French-made Peugeot's are now in use, since they were the only suitable vehicles in stock when the force had suddenly to expand its patrol car fleet rapidly in the early days of the Kikuyu rebellion. No change to British cars is contemplated until they have been proved as reliable as the Peugeot's. Only 41 of 1,025 police vehicles in use in the Colony are of foreign manufacture. British cars are to be criticized at a special meeting of Nakuru Chamber of Commerce next month.

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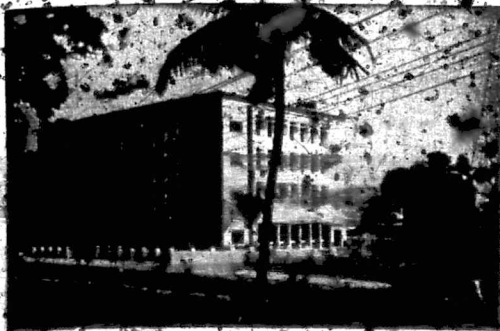
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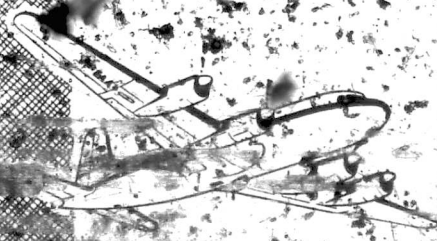
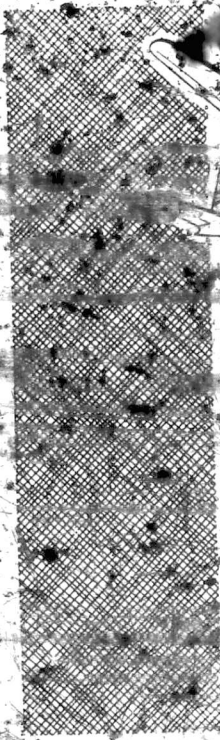
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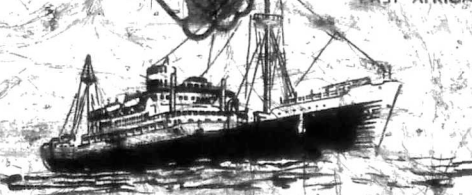
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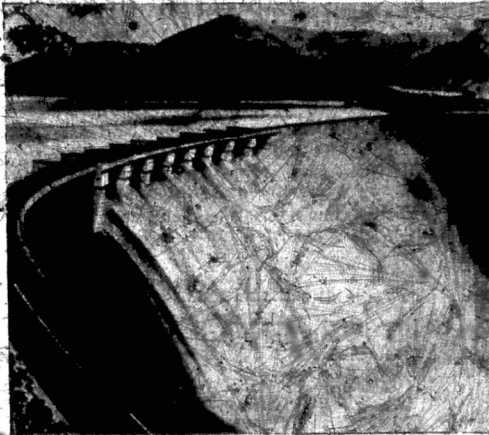
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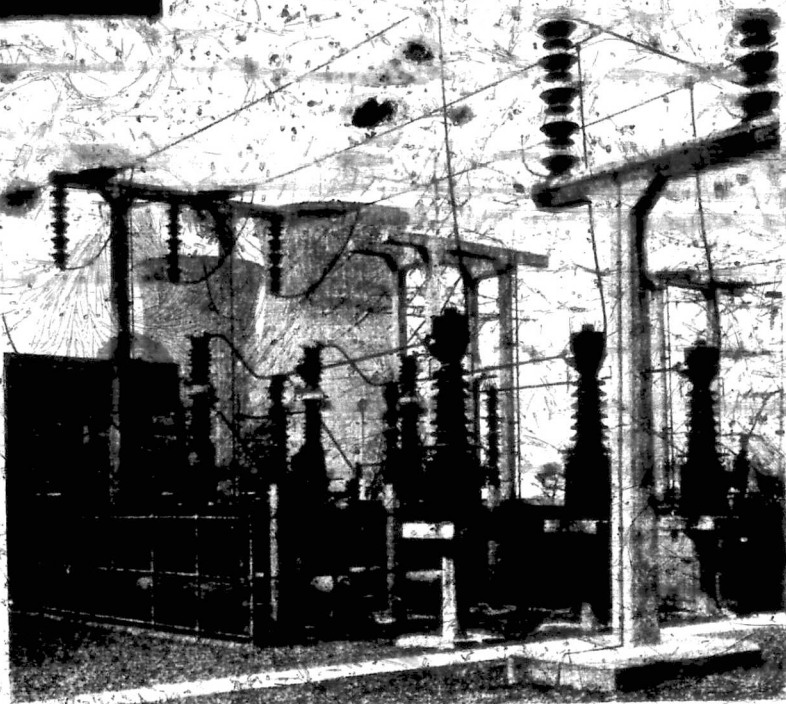
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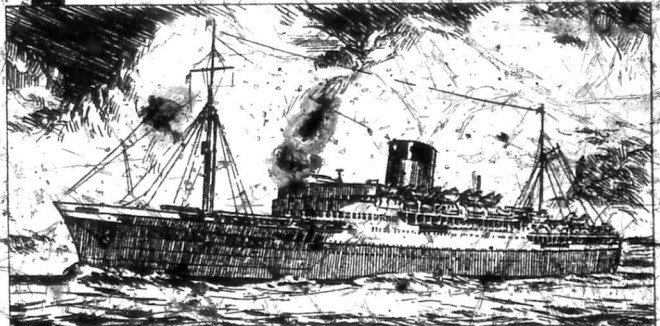
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Tolson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1954

Vol. 24

No. 1738

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE CHIEF REQUIREMENT** in Kenya, we wrote last week, is the maintenance for an indefinite period of ultimate control by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In no other way can stability be assured. **Mesmerized by Intransigence.** For the African political leaders, mesmerized by the intransigent Mr. Mboya, are committed to non-co-operation unless the Government and the European community unconditionally accept their claim for an immediate increase in the number of African members of the Legislative Council from eight to twenty-three. That more seats should be treated for Africans without any increase in the number of Europeans or Asians in the Legislature is agreed, but no rational person would endorse the Mboya plan for practically doubling the strength of the African elected members at one stroke. The chairman of the European elected members has suggested an advance from eight to twelve, and some of his colleagues are known to be willing to go slightly beyond that figure, but not even the most sanguine observer could think that either the Government or the European non-officials would make any move to meet the African demand unless it were coupled with readiness to reach simultaneous agreement on other outstanding issues. Since, instead of such readiness, there is rigid refusal to contemplate what Americans call a "package deal", deadlock prevails.

Every piece of information which has reached us from Nairobi lately makes it evident that the Secretary of State for the Colonies did all that any man could have done during his recent visit; we have reason to know that people of widely differing outlook were greatly impressed by his patience,

friendliness, and skill, but, because the Mboya clique had no intention of contributing to a fair settlement, Mr. Lennox-Boyd's efforts were in vain. Naturally he declined to make himself a party to the idea that extravagant African clamour should be satisfied and that the future of the country should then depend upon the good will of those who are now demonstrating individual and collective ill-will. The reasons for their obduracy are obvious: in the first place, they know that threats have produced astonishing political dividends elsewhere in the British world; secondly, some advisers in the United Kingdom have certainly encouraged Mr. Mboya to believe that he will get his way if only he will remain adamant in scorning moderation. His challenge, though ostensibly to the Government and the Europeans of Kenya, is really addressed to the United Kingdom, and it ought to be met on that basis. That lays upon the Socialist Opposition the responsibility of co-operating with Her Majesty's Government in this grave matter.

The plain fact is that no Government statement alone will now weigh with the African political extremists. The Mboyas, Musazis, Nkumbus, and Chirwas have persuaded themselves that a **Governor Pleads for Labour Administration Political Stability.** tion will attain power in Britain within a couple of years and that their ambitions, however absurd, will then be realized. That assumption — which is not by any means confined to Africans — is already doing great harm, and the damage will expand with geometric progression if the basic fallacy is not exposed and destroyed. That can be done in one way only — by irrefutable proof that Conservatives and Socialists are alike determined that civilized government shall be maintained in Kenya and that neither



Europeans nor Asians that Colony shall be denied justice and the protection of their legitimate rights. Last week Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, said that "recovery, development and expansion can be only achieved only in an atmosphere of political stability; without that stability we shall have great difficulty in attracting capital from overseas, and without that capital we shall be unable to bring about the planned development of the human and material resources of the Colony."

That was the judgment of a thoughtful, well-minded, and experienced administrator, known to be friendly to Africans, not of a politician, and his warning should be heeded by the Labour Party in this country, which if it wills the development of the Colony, as it certainly does, must be ready to will the means to that end — political

stability. In present circumstances in Africa stability cannot be gained by proclamations which might be upset by a swing of the pendulum among the electorate at home on some purely domestic question. Bi-party assurances could, however, prove of immense importance now, and not only in Kenya but in Uganda, Tanganyika and throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Why should not the leaders of the two parties in the State declare jointly that in any period which can now be foreseen the ultimate control in Kenya must rest with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, but that within that control they would support the principle of progressive devolution of responsibility to the residents of the country? A solemn assertion of that kind in the names of both parties would be the best means of checking recklessness and creating stability. Indeed, there is every reason to fear that nothing less will bring the African racialists to their senses.

## Notes By The Way

### Socialist Critic

AT A MEETING the other day I found myself sitting next to a friendly stranger who introduced himself as a representative of the Trades Union Congress. He added that he knew my name and this paper, and that, as a nominee of the T.U.C., he had spent about a month in one of the territories within its sphere, had conceived a great liking for Africa, and had thereafter tried to keep in touch with developments. I replied that I knew very well the companion with whom he had travelled, and that if more of the Socialists who had visited East and Central Africa over the years had had the practical outlook of most trade union leaders, instead of the self-opinionated dogmatism of the left-wing politicians, it would have been better for Africa and for the reputation of the Labour Party.

### A Pain in the Neck

THEN I LISTENED to as satisfying a denunciation of the lunatic fringe of his party as I ever expect to hear from a died-in-the-wool trade unionist who evidently regards the word "Tory" as a term of opprobrium. Since the occasion was private, I would not be fair to hint at the identity of the speaker, who, speaking of members of the House of Commons whose names have all appeared in this paper from time to time, described A as "a sanguinary windbag", B as a "ruddy nuisance to the party", C as a "fool of a tub-thumper", and D as "the tool of the fool". They and their associates, he said, were "a pain in the neck" to trade union leaders, to the Labour Party, and to the job Britain was trying to do in Africa, a job for which he has deep admiration. From such a source the analysis and the condemnation were gratifying.

### Income Tax Frauds

A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, Australia among them, have long refused to allow any resident to leave the State without producing evidence that his tax liabilities

have been settled or that proper provision for settlement has been made. Why has East Africa not adopted that system? A schedule just laid before the Kenya Legislative Council shows that 38 persons formerly resident in that Colony have left owing £21,000 in income tax, 30 of them being responsible for arrears totalling some £17,000, the amounts ranging from £280 to £1,224. That top scorer cannot be traced, but a man owing £1,145 is known to have gone to the Union of South Africa five years ago. Those who evade payment of their just liabilities throw the burden on other people, a fact which should surely make it easy for the authorities to obtain from the Legislatures the power which would prevent frauds of this kind.

### Mr. Mboya Corrected

MR. ISRAHIM E. NATHOO, Minister for Works in Kenya, has authorized EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to correct a statement made by Mr. Tom Mboya while he was in London that Mr. Nathoo had agreed to the demand of the African elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya for an additional 15 African members of that body. Mr. Nathoo states that he and the other Asian elected members have at all times made it quite clear that, while they support the principle of increased African representation, they have at no time mentioned numbers, considering that to be a matter for discussion and negotiation.

### Without Comment

"THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL and Lady Dalhousie will be accompanied by two aide-de-camp." — Northern Rhodesian Government *communiqué*.

"At the primary level anyhow we do not pay African teachers anything like enough to attract men of the quality we need." — M. Humphrey Slade, M.L.C., Kenya.



# Lord Hailey's Views on "Africanism"

## Points from the New Edition of "An African Survey"

THE TERM "AFRICANISM" rather than "nationalism" seems to describe most nearly the movement which is now so much in evidence and its manifestations. The spirit of Africanism is one of the most distinctive features in the picture of post-war Africa.

So writes Lord Hailey in the new and revised edition of his "African Survey" (Oxford University Press, Squires). From the chapter on this subject the following brief extracts are made:

"The population of most of the countries of Africa south of the Sahara consists of peoples who have been brought together under one form of government by the accidents of history; they have for the most part no tradition of a common origin nor common outlook on their political future. Whatever may have been the other influences that have shaped the destinies of these countries, the majority have in the past missed the dynamic influence of the concept of territorial nationalism.

### Spirit of Africanism

"The development of a spirit of Africanism has not involved the emergence in Africa of a concept of pan-Africanism any more than the latter-day manifestations of the spirit of Asiaticism has involved the emergence of a concept of pan-Asiaticism in the East.

"Its more constructive phase envisages the attainment (at all events in those countries where its manifestation is strongest) of a Government dominated by Africans and expressing in its institutions the characteristic spirit of Africa as interpreted by the modern African. That vision is not, however, a purely indigenous product; it emanates as a rule from Europeanized groups of Africans, who apply to the conditions of Africa the ideal of self-determination which was born not in Africa but in the Western world.

"In its less constructive phase Africanism does not necessarily express itself in any one vision of the political or social future of the African. It may at times show itself as nothing more definite than a reaction against the dominance of Europeans in political and economic affairs. On other occasions, it may be said to reflect an irredentism inspired by a revolt against modern influences which threaten traditional institutions and social habits.

### Reaction Against Apartheid

"In one aspect this movement reflects a reaction against the manner in which the doctrine of *apartheid* is being pressed home in the Union of South Africa. In another aspect it has been stimulated during recent years by the encouragement which has been given in international circles to the doctrine of self-determination and to the claims made for the achievement of political independence.

"Where the policy of a Colonial Power has, like that of the British, resulted in the progressive creation of the institutions of a "responsible" form of government, the stimulus has been all the greater, because prominent political figures can begin to see themselves as the heirs of the authority which is now being exercised by the agents of the Colonial Power.

"That they should see themselves in this light is neither unnatural nor unreasonable. But where, as is the case in most parts of Africa, there exists a wide gap between the more advanced political elements and the great mass of the population, movements fostered by the former acquire an operative force only when

they receive a substantial measure of support from among the people at large. The most significant features of the present situation are to be found in the changes which have influenced the growth among the population at large of an interest in the views put forward by the relatively small groups of advanced or progressive Africans.

"The Second World War brought a large number of Africans a direct experience of affairs in the outside world. During the course of the war the British enlisted 372,000 Africans, of whom about 160,000 served outside their own territories. Between 1939 and 1940 French West Africa dispatched 65,000 men to destinations outside the territory and 20,000 between 1940 and 1945.

### Spectacular Increase in Urban Population

"In South Africa and the Belgian Congo there has since the war been a rapid expansion of industrialization which has brought African workers widely into the ranks of semi-skilled employment and has created among them a new interest in improved standards of living. There has been a spectacular increase in urban population, with a consequent alteration in the traditional structure of African society. Greatly increased prices of tropical produce in the world market have reacted strongly on rural economy, and in some areas the handling of export production has resulted in the creation of a middle class possessing both access to advanced education and leisure to pursue a political career.

"Almost everywhere the great extension of motor-buses has spread to the countryside the influences which were formally associated with the life of the towns. It is hardly necessary to add the influence exercised by a great increase in the number of schools and the growth of the vernacular Press. If ever it was true that the population of Africa consisted of a small educated class at the top and an inert mass below, that is no longer the case.

"However, the circumstances of Africa are such that the movement of Africanism has so far shown little coherence, and to all appearances it lacks any one pattern or any common objective. Even where its tenor is definitely anti-European there seems to be no general agreement throughout Africa as to the part which Europeans can continue to play in developing its social and economic life. There are equally wide differences in the estimate formed by Africans of the competence of their own people to fill the place which has hitherto been taken by Europeans in developing the resources of the continent.

### Effects of Federation

"In Central Africa the scheme for the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland energized a phase of Africanism which had hitherto lain dormant or was confined to a limited objective. Nyasaland had for some years had an African Congress whose most important activity had been devoted to the support of the claims of the resident tenants on European estates in the Protectorate.

"The European community of Nyasaland is relatively small and the local African leaders anticipated a time when, with the expanding application of the British principle of self-rule, the Government of Nyasaland might assume a predominantly African character. It was not unnatural therefore that the African Congress should have taken the lead in combating against a scheme of federation which seemed likely to give to the European element in the Rhodesias the opportunity to exploit their position to the disadvantage of the African elements in the two Protectorates, as they were held to have already done in Southern Rhodesia. The campaign thus initiated against the scheme of federation secured a considerable measure of support in Northern Rhodesia and to some degree also in Southern Rhodesia.

"How far the movement will develop a militant phase of Africanism will depend on the progress made by the Federation in the evolution of a working form of racial government. For the moment there appear to be within the Federation two different nationalistic ideals. To the majority of Europeans the future of the Federation is that of a Dominion whose basic laws will provide a place for all its component communities. On the other hand, a large body of Africans in Nyasaland and possibly also in Northern Rhodesia continues to hope for a change of policy which may give them a greater prospect of a predominantly African form of self-rule.

"In the three British East African territories there is to

common factor in the African outlook on the future, save that in all three Africans have begun to show that less Asians may succeed in winning a share in political control which will affect the position of their own community.

Uganda has a special position, in that there is a very small European element in the country, and the people of the Protectorate have been officially assured that they can have an African form of government. With its location of British territory in the East, Uganda provides a favourable field for the development of a conscious territorial nationalism, and the thoughts of progressive Africans have already begun to envisage the future in those terms. For the moment, however, the horizon has been obscured by dissensions arising regarding the position of the Kingdom of Buganda in relation to other parts of the Protectorate.

In Tanganyika the African community, perhaps because of the dispersed character of the population, has not so far given evidence of the same political activity as in Uganda.

The Mau Mau episode seems likely to result in Kenya being quoted as an outstanding example of militant Africanism.

But the Mau Mau episode is rather a reminder of the latent possibilities of trouble in Africa than a manifestation of the spirit of African nationalism. It furnishes a proof of the ability of a group of malcontents to secure adherents to a revolutionary anti-European programme, and to compel obedience by resort to a form of terrorism which takes full advantage of African superstition and fear of magic.

But the Mau Mau movement has been practically confined to the Kikuyu tribe, and this tribe comprises only about one-fifth of the African population of Kenya. The adherents of Mau Mau are only a part of the Kikuyu tribe. By far the greatest number of acts of violence have been committed against other members of the tribe, not against Europeans. The eventual suppression of Mau Mau will owe much to the loyalty of a large number of Kikuyu, and particularly those members of the tribe who have formed part of the Kikuyu Home Guard.

There clearly remains in Kenya a large block of African opinion which is neither revolutionary nor anti-European in its outlook, and which is prepared to share the government of the country with Europeans.

## Sir Evelyn Baring's Review of Kenya's Plans and Problems

### Political Stability Essential if Capital is to be Attracted\*

**R**ECOVERY, development, and expansion can be fully achieved only in an atmosphere of political stability. Even if we have this stability the task which lies ahead of us will not be easy, for the world financial background against which the Colony has to operate is less happy than it has been for some years.

But without that stability we shall find great difficulty in attracting capital from overseas, whether from public or private sources; and without that capital we shall be unable to bring about the planned development of the human and material resources of the Colony.

The police took over control of operations in the emergency areas from the Army on November 17, 1956. The task ahead is to bring into custody the remaining terrorists, believed to number no more than 150. One leader of note remains at large. No effort is being or will be spared to bring to book these remnants of the armed force of Mau Mau, who are a bar to the full return to peace-time conditions.

Particularly in urban areas, there has been an increase in violent crime—probably an aftermath of the acute stage of the emergency. We shall devote all our energies to making certain that the Police force is one of quality, properly trained to discharge its responsibilities in the detection of crime and bringing offenders to justice, and able by its efficiency and good conduct to earn for itself the respect and co-operation of all citizens. Members of the public must recognize their duty as citizens to give the officers of the law their unstinted support.

#### Rehabilitation Increasingly Intractable

Save for the small number of forest-men I have just mentioned, this evil thing Mau Mau is now contained in the prisons and detention camps. As the process of rehabilitation and release continues, the men who remain in custody are inevitably those who are most deeply imbued with the ugly tenets of the movement. The Prisons Department and the rehabilitation service are therefore faced with an increasingly intractable problem.

In slightly under three years 50,000 detainees and Mau Mau convicts have been released. There has been no resulting disorder nor has it been necessary to detain a second time under emergency regulations any of those released. Great credit is due to all concerned, not only to those working in the camps, but also to those in

charge of the Central Province districts to which the detainees and convicts have returned. In the districts that credit should be shared between Government officers and African residents, particularly the chiefs and headmen.

Since we now have to deal with those who were the most profoundly disaffected, it is more than ever important to exercise caution. We cannot risk any return to the reign of terror. Nevertheless, I am confident that the patient work of the officers concerned with this task, and the application of new techniques of rehabilitation, designed to suit changing conditions, will enable us to continue to achieve a great measure of success; and I earnestly hope that it will be possible to redeem the majority of those still in custody.

We have to deal with several groups of landless Kikuyu, including, in addition to loyalists who were in the security forces, many repatriates and some of the detainees who have been freed. Employment has to be found for those brought up as agricultural workers and those more accustomed to urban conditions. We cannot allow unemployment to give rise to distress and distress to cause discontent and subversion.

#### African Resettlement

Families have returned to farms in the Rift Valley and Nyanza provinces, and it has been possible to move increasing numbers into agricultural employment. Some families have gone to the coast or the Southern Province, principally to sugar and sisal estates. On the Mwea irrigation scheme more African labour is now employed, and during the year individual holdings have been allocated to a number of African settlers who now live with their families in villages in the area.

The number of landless families now reabsorbed is over 12,000, but we are still faced with a serious problem, particularly in southern Kiambu. There is still great need to find employment for those who at present are on relief works organized by the Government in that area.

One of the most serious by-products of the emergency is the problem of the juvenile detainees, the juvenile delinquent, and youngsters no longer under the proper control of their parents. The task of rehabilitating young male detainees has been undertaken in Wamumu camp with outstanding success. Wamumu will continue, probably the best contribution it can make will be towards the solution of the problem of the child who is not under parental control. The experience already gained at Wamumu, and in the girls' and boys' clubs for boys and girls in the Nyeri district, it is hoped to institute further schemes elsewhere in the Central Province to build character in an atmosphere of responsibility and discipline.

Legislation will be introduced to set up a statutory board for the canning industry, to amend the Pyrethrum Ordinance, to organize the dairy industry through a statutory board, and to carry into effect the policy detailed in Sessional Paper No. 90 of 1956-57 for the Kenya Meat Commission.

Encouragement of sound farming, particularly in areas of high potential, continues to be the basic aim of the Govern-

\* These passages are taken from the Governor's speech when he opened the Legislative Council on Wednesday of last week.



ments agricultural policy. In European areas the livestock population is still rising, and more and more farms are being run on proved systems of crop and animal husbandry. This trend will continue to be encouraged, and the Government's farm planning, soil conservation, and dam construction services will be available to assist.

In the African areas of land under the consolidation of holdings and the expansion of cash crops will be continued, although no extra money will be paid for the development of a system on sound basic principles, including methods of animal husbandry adapted to such holdings. The progress of land consolidation in the Kikuyu areas continues to be most encouraging, and the newly established land registries are operating smoothly.

In Central Nyanza, where agricultural improvement is very necessary, small progressive farmers are making some progress, albeit slowly. Government has no intention here or elsewhere of imposing land consolidation. We hope, however, that as the people come to know more of its nature and of its benefits, they themselves will demand increasingly active measures. With greater knowledge, doubts and misconceptions are current will be removed.

### Fundamental Aim

Our fundamental aim is to develop each holding on sound lines, so that it can bring the maximum return to the owner, while maintaining soil fertility. In pursuance of this objective greater attention will be paid to suitable rotations and the best methods for the development of cash crops, particularly in Nyanza. Work on farm planning and farm lay-outs will be expanded.

A steady growth in the acreage under coffee can be expected, and the development of tea growing in the Central Province will continue. In Nyanza Province the growing of tea in the Kericho district and the Uasin Hills is being developed with the co-operation of a number of established tea estates, the managements of which have undertaken in the initial stages of development to purchase the green leaf. These areas are so planned that they will be able to establish their own factories later. Similar development is beginning in Nandi.

A number of farm institutes are being established, at which African farmers can be trained in improved methods of crop and animal husbandry. Great importance is attached to the development of these training centres.

We appreciate the generosity of the Wellcome Trust in providing the greater part of the money required for an institute for research into foot and mouth disease. The institute will be built during the coming year on the outskirts of Nairobi and will be of immense benefit to the cattle industry in Kenya. A new factory for the processing of pig products is being erected at Uplands, and should be completed in April next year. This factory, one of the finest of its kind in Africa, will allow for a substantial increase in pig production.

Government's revised programme aims at establishing within the next 25 years plantations of exotic softwood species totalling some 300,000 acres, designed to produce 60m. cubic feet of logs a year. If the assistance available we hope to establish most of these plantations—some 237,000 acres, giving an annual yield of 50m. cubic feet of logs—within the next 10 years. In less than 35 years the income from royalties should approach £2m. a year.

### Development of Forest Stations

This programme will play a most important part in our plan for Kikuyu resettlement. We have already established 11 new forest stations, which have absorbed nearly 1,600 Kikuyu resident labourers and their families. During the next 12 months we plan to open nine more forest stations and to absorb a further 1,500 Kikuyu families under proper conditions of security and supervision.

The pressure against game poachers has been steadily maintained, and considerable success has attended the activities of the special combined Government and National Parks forces which started full-scale operations in and around the Tsavo National Park and in coastal areas last April. Pressure against this powerful and highly organized form of illicit trading must not be relaxed.

The search for economic mineral deposits will be intensified. The basic geological survey, approximately 40% of which has so far been completed, will be accelerated, and will advance further into the Northern Frontier Province and other comparatively inaccessible areas. In collaboration with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which is making available specialized equipment for this purpose, there will be a widening of the search for radio-active minerals.

Creation of industrial estates in the African land units is an important development, and next year will see the establishment of such an estate at Karatina. Its administration will be the responsibility of the African Industrial Estates Development Committee, and it will open up opportunities

for the development in that area of industries suitable to local conditions. Such industries will provide employment and training for local people near their homes and will lessen the social and housing difficulties encountered in urban industrial communities.

Government will do its utmost to expand educational facilities for all races, spending in the three-year period ending in 1962 £22m. on capital works, of which nearly £1m. will be spent in the current financial year. In African education, development funds will be spent largely on the expansion of secondary education and teacher training.

One of the most important tasks is to promote and accelerate the terms of occupational training, and to provide the training of Kenya youth in skilled industrial trades.

Government will continue to encourage the formation of consultative and negotiating machinery, with increasing support from employers and employees, there are already some 60 joint consultative and negotiating bodies in operation, covering more than a third of our total labour force of 600,000 persons. Further expansion is expected.

Treatment of tuberculosis is still one of our most pressing problems. A survey of the prevalence of this disease in the Nairobi area has been made, which is projected for the Nairobi area has been made possible by financial contributions from Government, Nairobi City Council, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

It is a source of satisfaction that there are now three legally qualified African members on the professional staff of the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

The policy of the Government is to build up a public service drawn from the people of the country, and at the same time to maintain those standards which have served it so well in the past. The speed with which this policy can be fulfilled is largely governed by the extent of the facilities available in East Africa for higher education and training. These facilities are not yet such as to enable us to fill more than a part of our administrative and professional posts locally.

### Policy of Land Recruitment

Nevertheless, the Government is determined to apply itself to the fullest extent possible to the policy of local recruitment, and with that end in view is turning its attention increasingly to training within the Service. Schemes are in operation in most Ministries and Departments for the training of candidates for executive and administrative posts. Local recruitment is primarily the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission.

You will be asked to consider a Personal Tax Bill, designed to give effect to the proposals contained in the budget for the introduction of a non-racial graduated personal tax in place of the existing African poll tax and non-African personal tax.

The tendency in the last year for revenue to expand less rapidly is still apparent, and we remain dependent for financial assistance on the generosity of H.M. Government. Hon. Members will be aware of the present difficult financial position of the United Kingdom Government. While this state of affairs continues we are more than ever bound to exercise the greatest care and economy in all matters of public expenditure.

All who have eyes to see realize that before Kenya lies the prospect of steady economic progress. The standard of living of all people in the country—the worker in the field and the worker in the factory—must depend on the extent of that progress and on the country's ability to produce. A prosperous economy and a high level of production depend in turn on political stability.

Government had hoped that recent talks on constitutional changes would have led to a satisfactory result. It was not possible to reach agreement. It would be a mistake to conclude that agreement is not possible. The Government hopes that, with good will on all sides, it will be possible to reach conclusions which will help all in Kenya and assist in developing beyond our borders a growing sense of confidence in our country's future. The members of this Council have

There is every possibility that Rhodesia can become one of the largest seed-producing countries in the Commonwealth if the industry is controlled so that it produces high quality crops.—Mr. W. E. Kerr, of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.



# Commonwealth Anxieties About European Common Market

## Minister Insists that Colonial Interests must be Protected

THE COMMONWEALTH ATTITUDE to the proposals for a European common market was defined by Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade, when he addressed the G.A.T.T. conference in Geneva on Monday.

"I wish the rôle of the G.A.T.T. as the champion of expansion in world trade was better understood. Most people in Britain look on the G.A.T.T. as the private liturgy of the bureaucrats rather than as a place where things can be done. There may be something in this criticism, but not much. If the G.A.T.T. has not achieved many spectacular positive acts, it has done much good in modest ways, and it has been invaluable in preventing members from resorting to restrictions on trade which all of us at times are tempted to use.

"The importance of this watchful function of the G.A.T.T. is well seen in the major question we have on the agenda at this session—the Treaty of Rome. None of us wants to approach this imaginative and historic treaty in a spirit of dry legalism. But the right of countries under the General Agreement to form customs unions or free trade areas is subject to certain conditions, which constitute the safeguards for the legitimate interests of outside countries. It is our duty to be scrupulously careful to see that these conditions are observed whether or not as individual members we think that the Treaty of Rome contains provisions which are likely to damage the interests of those for whom we speak. Thus a thorough examination of the treaty is precisely the kind of work which the G.A.T.T. was set up to do.

### Overall Expansion of Trade Assumed

"In the United Kingdom we have always assumed that the European Economic Community did aim at the expansion of trade both within its area and beyond it. If we had not believed this it would have been useless to propose the free trade area as an extension of the common market. But many members of the G.A.T.T. ask to be convinced that the common market philosophy and the G.A.T.T. philosophy are the same.

"How could one define the philosophy of the G.A.T.T.? Perhaps you would accept this definition: that expansions in trade deliberately sought by Governments between any pair or group of countries should not be at the expense of other members of the G.A.T.T., and that we should all hold firmly to the principle of getting rich together and set our faces against changing the methods of international trade in any way that, though some may gain, others must lose.

"Members gathered here are right to ask whether this basic philosophy also animates the common market. Is it the intention of the Six to do more trade among themselves and with their overseas territories at the cost of less trade with the rest of the world? Or will the dynamic possibilities of a single European market be directed to expanding trade outwards as well as inwards?

"This question can be completely answered only by the way in which the common market develops and is administered. If, as I believe, we shall hear firm and most welcome declarations regarding the liberal and outward-looking spirit or philosophy of the common market, then it cannot be embarrassing to the signatories of the Treaty of Rome—who are also signatories of the General Agreement—to give those who supply Europe with food and raw materials concrete assurances that their trade will not be penalized in ways which are contrary to the letter and spirit of the G.A.T.T.

"These anxieties arise in relation to two main areas of the treaty—the provisions for agriculture and the arrangements for the association of overseas territories with the common market of the Six.

Others, including our friends from the Commonwealth, will no doubt speak about the agricultural provisions. We fully appreciate their anxiety about a substantial trade. Indeed, as far as our information goes at present we cannot tell whether the contemplated managed market would fit out consistently with the requirements of the G.A.T.T. This doubt has to be resolved, and we here must leave the matter to do this.

"I have referred to the interests of the Commonwealth, and now that we are to see among us many, as contracting parties, the representatives of the youngest members of the Commonwealth—Ghana and the Federation of Malaya—whose freedom and prosperity we shall do all we can to maintain. But it is still the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to meet the needs of Colonial territories whose populations still come mainly from Nigeria; for the East African territories, for the British West Indies; and others whose livelihood depends on export markets for foodstuffs and raw materials, and who are in some cases largely dependent on trade in one or two commodities.

### Colonies Concerned

"These Colonies are concerned about the nature of the arrangements for associating overseas territories with the European common market. We accept and sympathize with the desire of the Six to assist by investment and by any other means consistent with the principles of the G.A.T.T. the development and industrialization of their overseas territories. We have similar objectives for our own Colonies.

"But we cannot welcome any plan which seeks to achieve such ends at the expense of the trade of other under-developed countries through arrangements which do not appear to us to fall within the scope of Article XXIV. This view is widely shared by public opinion in many countries. The arrangements proposed are regarded as essentially an extension of the preferential system existing today between France and her overseas territories, under which new and in some important cases, substantial preferences will be created in the other large markets of the Community. It seems to follow that these arrangements require a waiver of the General Agreement, and that the waiver should be conditional upon appropriate adjustments and safeguards for the interests of other contracting parties.

"I shall listen with great attention to what other members have to say on this question of the proposed new preferences. It raises difficult but not insoluble problems. We can count on the good will which has long existed between the Six and their world-wide trading partners.

"All the endeavours of the United Kingdom delegation will be used to arrive at solutions satisfactory to our own Colonies, to those who think like them, and to the Six to whom we owe much for their courageous and imaginative initiative.

"It is politically vital to the self-confidence of the free world that Europe should date her markets. We must therefore all be prepared to make a special effort to bring about this great idea, and if, as we hope, a Free Trade Area Convention is brought before the G.A.T.T. next year, the United Kingdom would expect the convention to be just as carefully examined as the Treaty of Rome, and to pass the same tests.

"We live in a world which is being circumnavigated once every 90 minutes. We have neither the space nor the time to pursue policies which are not consistent with the interests of all countries meeting here today."

## New Chief of Staff

BRIGADIER P. W. P. GREEN arrived in Nairobi last week to take up his duties as Chief of Staff to East Africa Command. Commissioned in the Northamptonshire Regiment 25 years ago, he saw active service on the North West Frontier of India, and in the 1939-45 war served in France and Burma. D.S.O. Then he held staff appointments in Malaya and the War Office, and was an instructor in the School of Infantry. Promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1953, he took command of the 4th Bn. of The King's African Rifles in the following year during operations against the Mau Mau. On relinquishing that command he returned to the War Office as a senior staff officer to the present G.O.C. in East Africa, Major-General N. P. H. Tapp.

## Estimate of African Voters in Federation One African to Fifty Europeans

AN INTERESTING BROCHURE summarizing the recent proposals for the franchise in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been published by the Oxford University Press for the general inquiry into African Affairs as Occasional Paper No. 1 of the Department of Race Relations of the Institute (28s.).

The memorandum was written by Mr. T. M. Clegg, who gives the following estimates of the numerical results of the plans of the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments:—

"Using the statistical material available, Mr. G. E. Stent's article published in the *Rhodesia Herald* on April 5, estimates that there may be 500 to 1,000 Africans in Southern Rhodesia who could qualify as ordinary voters under the Tredgold Commission proposals. With those already on the existing roll, this would bring the numbers of Africans on the ordinary voters' roll to 1,000-1,500. This assumes, of course, that all Africans will register—on past experience unlikely, it is often said that as many as 5,000 could now register and do not. At the same time, there are approximately 20,000 to 25,000 Europeans who are otherwise qualified but who have as yet failed to register as voters.

"If everyone registered the proportion of Africans to Europeans would be 4-500 to 75,000, or one African to 50 Europeans. This is less than the present ratio, roughly 1:100, which, since the qualifications have been raised substantially, is in fact most unlikely to be exceeded.

### Difficult to Estimate

"It is more difficult to estimate the number of Africans who might qualify for the general roll in the northern Protectorates. Though the income and educational qualifications for the proposed Federal general roll are roughly the same as in the Southern Rhodesian proposals, the property qualification is significantly different, in that it is defined as the ownership of land to specific values.

"While the number of Africans qualifying under property qualifications is likely to be low, land ownership, under present circumstances, will provide a qualification for hardly any African in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in that Africans can hold land only on a leasehold basis in the urban areas, while land in the African rural areas has usually been held on a communal tribal basis.

"The ownership of land in Southern Rhodesia is much more complicated, but it is safe to say that the substitution of land for property as a Federal qualification cannot increase and may decrease African representation. Furthermore, in contrast to Southern Rhodesia, there are no Africans on the Federal electoral roll in Nyasaland, and only 11 in Northern Rhodesia. All will have to qualify under the new proposals.

"However, an idea of the numbers likely to qualify in Northern Rhodesia can be gained from the fact that on the copper mines only 270 posts for Africans carry salaries over £520 per annum, and they provide the largest and most lucrative source of employment in the territory. In Government service there are only 86 Africans on salary scales which will enable them to attain incomes in excess of £668. In the two northern Protectorates, together 1,500 registrations, the same as in Southern Rhodesia, is a very generous estimate.

"Assuming, which is unlikely, that everyone qualified will register, it can be estimated that the proportion of Africans on the higher roll in the Federation will not be higher than one African to every 30 Europeans, and in Southern Rhodesia one African to 50 Europeans. In reality, both ratios are much more likely to be below one to 75.

"It is impossible to be so positive regarding the lower roll in either Southern Rhodesia or in the Federal sphere. Mr. Stent estimates, on the basis of the Tredgold Commission proposals, that the special qualification of £180 per annum might produce some 17,500 African voters. This takes account of the provision in the Tredgold proposals that the earnings of a husband and wife should be pooled for the purpose of income computation and that earnings in kind should be taken into account.

"These conditions are retained in the Southern Rhodesian proposals, but the qualifications have been changed from £180 to £240 per annum plus literacy, and the simple educational

qualification of Standard VIII plus two years' continuous employment added. This change might be expected to reduce the numbers of Africans likely to qualify. Mr. Garfield Todd, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, has estimated that the 'special qualifications' proposed might produce a total of 12,000 special voters, of whom 9,000 would be Africans and 3,000 Coloured or Europeans.

"Under the Southern Rhodesian Government's proposals the special voters list will be closed immediately when the voters registered on it amount to 25% of those registered on the ordinary voters' roll. There are some 50,000 voters registered on the present common roll, and if this figure is the case when the new proposals come into force, it would mean that the special roll would be limited to 10,000; and it is possible that all those eligible would not be able to register. The Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister does not expect such an outcome.

"He estimates that at the next general election in Southern Rhodesia there will be approximately 78,000 voters on the ordinary roll and 12,000 on the special roll. This would give about 2,000 to 3,000 places available on the special voters' list.

### Crucial Factor

"The crucial factor is the rate at which those Europeans at present eligible to vote will register, and so swell the numbers of the ordinary voters' roll. In any case, providing the numbers of Africans who could register on the special voters' roll do so, the list will be closed in a very few years. Thereafter anyone wishing to qualify for the vote must obtain the higher qualifications already outlined. African comment has not failed to notice the anomalies that would then result as between individuals.

"In trying to make some estimate of the effect of the proposals for the special roll in the Federal sphere, the qualification of £180 per annum with literacy is the same as that recommended by the Tredgold Commission for 'special voters'. For Southern Rhodesia Mr. Stent estimates that 10,000 to 11,000 Africans might qualify on this basis (the income of husband and wife cannot be pooled under the Federal franchise proposals).

"However, for the election of the African candidates general and special roll voters combine. Thus, in Southern Rhodesia, merely taking the present common roll, 50,000 Europeans together with an estimated 10,000 to 11,000 Africans would vote for the election of the African candidates.

"In the two Northern Protectorates it is difficult to estimate the numbers of Africans likely to qualify for the Federal 'special' roll. Certainly it will be very much less than in Southern Rhodesia. At the same time, the number of Europeans on the voters' rolls in the northern Protectorates is very much smaller—13,000 in Northern Rhodesia and 1,300 in Nyasaland. It is probable that the African voters on the 'special roll' may not be so heavily outnumbered by general voters as in Southern Rhodesia, the ratio being possibly two to one in Northern Rhodesia and tending towards equality in Nyasaland.

"[Since the above brochure was published, there have been certain modifications in both the Southern Rhodesian and Federal franchise qualifications.

The most important is the change in the Federal general voters' roll qualification from the ownership of land to immovable property of the same value. Immediately, this is not likely to have a great effect on the number of Africans qualifying, since schemes for African home ownership, on long leases, are being developed—and long leasehold qualifies on the basis of the unexpired term—an increasing number of Africans may be expected to fulfil this qualification on a long-term view.

Both the special voters' roll qualifications have been altered. The Federal qualification of £180 per annum plus literacy has been changed to £150 p.a. or the ownership of immovable property to the value of £500, and an additional qualification introduced, £120 plus the completion of a two-year course of secondary education of prescribed standards. The Southern Rhodesian qualification of standard VIII plus two years' continuous employment has been altered to standard VIII plus an income of £120. The alternative of £240 remains as before.

These modifications will only affect comparatively small numbers of Africans and do not materially alter the estimates given in the brochure.]

"The road of the Welfare State for Africans is not the key to the conquest of the Mount Everest of a multi-racial society. The master-route lies up a narrow and perilous trail marked 'human contacts' — Sir Stephen King-Hall, in "Letters from Africa".



## Keeping a Lion-Man in Tanganyika Judicial Committee Dismisses Appeal

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Reid, Lord Evers, and the Rt. Hon. Lord de Silva, has dismissed the petition of Muhandi Mubanga for special leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa dismissing his appeal against conviction in the High Court of Tanganyika for the murder of a five-year-old girl, Mwajuma, at Kapala, near Dodoma. He had been sentenced to death.

Muhandi was charged jointly with two old African women. The prosecution contended that the two women had a grudge against a man named Gomo for insulting the husband of one of them, resolved to hire a lion-man to kill him; that they asked an old man, Muhandi, to procure a lion-man for them; that he passed on the request to another man, Selamani, who approached Muhandi, who, it was alleged, kept a lion-man and negotiated his hire for 100s.

A few days after his arrival in the village, in December 1956 the husband, who had been insulted was stated to have died, leaving the women dependent on Gomo. They thereupon resolved that his niece should be killed instead, since that would inflict grief and hurt on him while still causing him to support them. The prosecution further alleged that in December 1956 or January 1957 the lion-man seized Mwajuma, the niece, when she was with her mother and carried her into the bush where subsequently some articles of her clothing and a few remnants of bones were recovered.

The petitioner, who had denied ever seeing Selamani before he was arrested or keeping a lion-man, did not give evidence. Evidence was called, however, to show that hairs of lion, leopard, baboon, cheetah, and hyena were recovered from the spot at which the petitioner's wife alleged the lion-man put his skin when he was not wearing it. The three accused were all found guilty and sentenced to death.

### Keeping and Hiring for Murder

In the course of their judgment dismissing the petitioner's appeal the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa said: "This court has come to the conclusion that where there is evidence from which the inference is unescapable that a keeper released a lion-man for money received, and handed him over to another with the knowledge that the firer intended that the lion-man should proceed to a spot and there kill a person, such a keeper is a principal offender to the crime of murder."

Mr. Phineas Quass, Q.C., who with Mr. Ralph Milner appeared for the petitioner before the Judicial Committee, said that the case was one in which the greatest caution had to be exercised, because there was a temptation to stretch the chain of responsibility unduly. He took his definition of a lion-man from the judgment of the Court of Appeal: "It appears to be a human being who has been brought up as a beast to kill on the orders of those in charge of him, and to kill with bestial ferocity, while employed in its human task, the creature disguises itself in the skin of a lion, or partly in lion skins and partly in baboon skins."

The question was whether a lion-man's keeper who handed him over in the circumstances of the case could be held responsible under the Tanganyika Penal Code for a murder which took place some months afterwards. He argued that he could not be held to be a principal. If the petitioner was caught at all, it was under section 22 of the Penal Code, which provided that: "when an offence is committed each of the following persons is deemed to have taken part in the offence and to be guilty of the offence: (a) every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence."

On the facts of the case, counsel submitted, the petitioner did not commit any offence. During the months that elapsed after the lion-man was handed over and before the killing it

was not under the petitioner's control but under that of Selamani or the two women, and a lion-man obeyed the behests of those in control of it at the time. It was submitted for the petitioner that even if the petitioner had general knowledge that the lion-man was to be used for killing, that did not bring him within section 22 of the Penal Code. There had to be a particular crime in view.

The second submission was that the offence intended to be committed at the time of the petitioner's participation was not the actual offence committed. Fundamentally, the petitioner's actions were too remote from the offence to be acts of participation. Lastly, there was no evidence that he was ever told of the purpose for which the lion-man was required. All the petitioner's wife had said was that Selamani had come to the house and that they did keep a lion-man.

Lord G. Le Queux, for the Crown, said that the fact that the lion-man was not under the control of the petitioner at the time was quite irrelevant to his guilt or innocence under section 22. Suppose that in the circumstances of this case Selamani had come to the petitioner and said, "I want a lion-man in order to commit murder," and the petitioner had said, "Here is my lion-man, take it and kill whom you like. If it had been done as clearly as that the offence would have been made out. In those circumstances the petitioner would have been doing the act which he did for the purpose of enabling Selamani to commit whatever murder he chose. It would not be open for him afterwards to say that that was not the murder which he had in mind. He had enabled Selamani or Selamani's principals to commit whatever offence they decided to commit.

Lord Reid, after consultation, announced that their lordships would advise Her Majesty that the petition should be dismissed.

## Mr. Lennox-Boyd in Tanganyika Immigrant Rights Must Be Protected

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said at a public luncheon in Dar es Salaam on Monday that the immigrant communities were not in Tanganyika on sufferance, but had rights which must be protected. The idea that they were not entitled to regard themselves as Tanganyikans was unacceptable.

H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, in its responsibility for the administration of Tanganyika, "would not be deflected from their purpose or their judgment of what was right and best by any criticism which was apparently based on misconception, inexperience, or prejudice." Referring to African political elements which had acted subversively in some areas, the Secretary of State declared that the Government was determined to maintain law and order.

The luncheon was attended by Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs, but four African members of the Legislative Council decided at the last moment to absent themselves.

When he opened the Mbeya Exploration Company's new plant a few days earlier Mr. Lennox-Boyd urged African leaders to drive home to their people that such enterprises would help to pay for education and other essential things by making the country richer. African individuals and Native Councils could make their contribution by putting land at the disposal of such companies. "All who have responsibilities in Tanganyika and claim the privileges of leadership should watch with the closest interest this exciting work of exploration," he declared.

Pyrochlore, discovered at Panda Hill by British geologists, had been developed by Dutch private enterprise in partnership with the Colonial Development Corporation, and most of the construction work had been carried out by the Anglo-Italian firms of Sirling-Astaldi. The policy was to employ as many Africans as possible, and he was sure that it would be a splendid example of inter-racial co-operation. "May niobium prove as resistant to heat as the relationship between the various associates in this enterprise," he commented.

The Secretary of State was welcomed by Mr. A. M. A. Wijnans, chairman of the company, who had flown from Holland for the occasion. The Governor of Tanganyika and Lady Twining were also present.

"We sell to the Federation about £1m. worth of goods a year and buy from you about £3m. worth", said Dr. A. Ballardelli, Italian Commercial Attaché in Salisbury.



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## Queen's Address to the United Nations

### Commonwealth's Contribution to World Peace

DURING HER VISIT TO NEW YORK, THE QUEEN addressed a special plenary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Her Majesty said:

"This Assembly was born of the endeavours of countless men and women from different nations, who over the centuries have pursued the aims of the preservation of peace between nations, equality of justice for all before the law, and the right of peoples to live their lives in freedom and security.

"The Charter of the United Nations was framed with a view of giving expression to these great purposes and so forming a fitting memorial to the men and women whose toil and sacrifice founded these ideas and infused of faith into the nations of today.

"Ten Commonwealth countries are represented in this Assembly—countries which form a free association of fully independent States and which have widely different histories, cultures, and traditions. Common ideals and hopes, not formal bonds, unite the members of the Commonwealth and promote that association between them which in my belief has contributed significantly to the cause of human freedom. The countries of the Commonwealth regard their continuing association with one another and joint service to their high ideals as an essential contribution to world peace and justice. They add and will continue to add to the United Nations a tried element of strength and accumulated experience.

"The United Nations is an organization dedicated to peace where representatives from all over the world meet to examine the problems of the time. In it men and women from all these countries—large or small, powerful or weak—can exercise an influence that might otherwise be denied to them. The United Nations also originates and inspires a wide range of social and economic activities for the benefit of the whole human race.

"When justice and respect for obligations are firmly established, the United Nations will the more confidently achieve the goal of a world at peace, law-abiding and prosperous, for which men and women have striven so long and which is the heart's desire of every nation here represented. I offer you my best wishes in your task, and pray that you may be successful."

## Governor-General's First Visit

### Lord and Lady Dalhousie in N. Rhodesia

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Dalhousie were due in Lusaka by air yesterday on their first visit to Northern Rhodesia. Accompanied by two aides-de-camp, Lord James Grichton-Stuart and Captain D. H. Macmillan, they had arranged to travel in an aircraft of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

While in Lusaka, as guests of the Governor and Lady Benson, they will visit the Legislative Council, the High Court, the research station at Mount Makulu, industrial sites in and near the capital, African housing areas, and the Gilbert Rennie and Lady Rennie Schools. A civic luncheon is to be given in their honour today. The mayor of Lusaka, Colonel H. F. Tunaley, the town clerk, Mr. C. L. Coles, and the district commissioner, Mr. R. W. D. Powle, had tea with Lord and Lady Dalhousie yesterday.

Tomorrow the visitors fly to Ndola, where the mayor, Mr. Jack Dare, will preside over a civic luncheon. While Lord Dalhousie visits industrial sites in the afternoon, Lady Dalhousie will tour hospitals and welfare institutions before they attend a municipal tea party in Ndola Park. The band of the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment will beat retreat, and in the evening a banquet will be given by Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce.

On Saturday the Governor-General and his wife will fly to Blantyre, Nyasaland.

## Aga Khan on Racial Partnership

### Isma'is Should Promote Good Relations

OUR FAITH KEEPS US A UNITED COMMUNITY. That is essential to our spiritual welfare. But in every other way you must remember that you are citizens of Kenya. It is to this country and its Government that you owe allegiance. The Aga Khan, Imam Isma'is, at a second installation ceremony in Nairobi said:

As a community, he said, they would never be involved in politics, though individually they might well play a constructive part in Kenya's political development. Indeed, some were doing this with great distinction. They should remember above all how important it was to encourage good relations among the races.

The Aga Khan cited as an example of a new hospital which will be among the best equipped in East Africa. The Isma'is community had contributed half the cost, but all races would benefit. "I hope this will be one of many ventures to be undertaken by our community, in which the spirit of partnership between the races must always prevail."

Earlier he had said that, under the wise guidance of the Governor, Kenya was developing fast, and was prospering as never before in its history. "If wise counsels continue to prevail, if the people here face their problems with mutual forbearance, still greater prosperity and expansion will lie before you."

### Buganda Government Objects

BECAUSE OF OBJECTIONS by the Buganda Government, the third installation ceremony which was to have been held tomorrow in the Nakivubo Sports Stadium, Kampala, has been transferred to Kampala Mosque.

Mr. Michael Curtis, personal adviser to the Aga Khan, has issued the following statement:

"I am authorized by H.H. the Aga Khan to make the following statement on his behalf: 'I deeply regret any misunderstandings which may have arisen with the Buganda Government over the nature of the ceremony in Kampala to celebrate my accession to the Imamate. I am assured, them and the people of Buganda that my installation as Imam has nothing but religious significance to the Isma'is community. There would be no crowning and no enthronement."

"Presentations of the robe, cap, ring, chain, and sword each have a special religious meaning. I appreciate, however, that the installation ceremony might conflict with Buganda customs if it were held in a public place. I was therefore grateful for the suggestion made by the Kabaka's Government that the installation part of the ceremony be held in the open grounds of the mosque in Kampala, leaving the presentation of addresses in a more public place."

"Because of administrative problems, I think it would be wiser in the circumstances to hold the entire ceremony in the Jama'kahana (Kampala Mosque) grounds. There can therefore be no possible misunderstanding about its religious significance. I shall look forward to welcoming H.H. the Kabaka and his Ministers among my honoured guests."

The Kabaka's Government had previously stated that there had been many expressions of disapproval of the Aga Khan's "crowning and enthronement" at the stadium, and the Government of Buganda considered it contrary to the custom of the country that anyone other than the Kabaka should be crowned and enthroned in Buganda except in a place of worship.

The stadium had been booked for six days, and arrangements made to receive a crowd of about 20,000. The change has created great administrative difficulties.

## Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P.

THE LABOUR PARTY has retained the seat in the Ipswich by-election, its candidate, Mr. Dingle Foot, polling 26,893 votes; Mr. J. C. Cobbold (Conservative) had 19,161 and Miss M. Sykes (Liberal) 12,587. Mr. Foot, a frequent critic of affairs in East and Central Africa, was Liberal M.P. for Durdge, from 1931 to 1945.

## Commonwealth Studies Foundation

### £200,000 Appeal by Royal Empire Society

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, B.C., chairman for the past three years of the council for the Royal Empire Society, has launched an appeal for £200,000 for a Commonwealth Studies Foundation, under which the work of the Imperial Studies group is to be continued and expanded.

Convinced of the urgent need to increase knowledge of the Commonwealth throughout the Commonwealth, the society has plans for operations which will cost at least £10,000 a year, and, since the work must continue indefinitely, an endowment fund is to be raised to provide the necessary income.

Most children leave schools in the United Kingdom in what Sir Charles Ponsonby called "amazing ignorance" of the Commonwealth, largely because the right textbooks do not exist, especially for the upper forms, with the consequence that Commonwealth subjects have not the place in examinations in the universities which is desirable. Among the first tasks of the foundation will therefore be to have such textbooks prepared, to expand the "Imperial Studies" series, to provide more bursaries and scholarships, and travel grants for those who are likely to attain positions of leadership.

### Importance of Travel in Commonwealth

Addressing journalists in London a few days ago, Sir Charles said: "It is most important to increase travel within the Commonwealth so that its problems are shared, and I hope there will be enough money to enable one, two, or even three people a year to travel and send the right kind of information. A very able and experienced M.P. is ready to make a Commonwealth tour. His great is the appetite for talks was brought home to me last year when I had to make 38 speeches in 30 days during an overseas trip. Moreover, in most parts of the Commonwealth there is a good Press for such addresses.

"We should hope that most of the proposed textbooks written in the countries concerned. It is immensely important to get young people to understand the Commonwealth, in order to influence their outlook and their actions later in life. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is most anxious that we should proceed with this work, and the Minister of Education wants Commonwealth subjects brought into the syllabus. The first step, of course, is to get the right books into the schools."

Mr. A. D. C. Peterson, who was director-general of Information Services in Malaya from 1952 to 1954, is now headmaster of Dover College, and director-designate of the Department of Education at Oxford, is to be chairman of the Imperial Studies Committee.

Sir Charles Ponsonby revealed that his successor as chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society will be Earl De La Warr.

## Communists and Ethiopia

AN ADDIS ABABA correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed this message recently: "Within two months more than 100 Yugoslav technicians will be at work on the construction of the new Ethiopian port of Assab, on the Red Sea. They will build two jetties, the first of which it is hoped to complete in two years. The new port is capable of handling 500,000 tons a year, and up to six ships at one time. Since the contract was signed there has been much political activity and the Communists have been spending large sums on advertising in the Ethiopian Press. The activity has not been entirely directed to economic matters. A group of Ethiopian teachers and librarians have been taken on a free visit to Russia, and Ethiopian delegates attended the youth festival. Groups of musicians and artists from behind the Iron Curtain have given performances in the new Male Selassie theatre here."

## Federation's New Model Army Staff Corps Changes Its Name

THE FEDERATION now has its "Army". The regular element of the ground forces has hitherto been known as the "Staff Corps", a designation now discontinued in order to bring the unit in line with other Commonwealth armies.

There are now the various recognized corps: The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Corps of Generals, The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Corps of Signals, The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Infantry, The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Medical Corps, The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Army Services Corps, The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Pay Corps and The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Chaplains' Department, of one of which all units will belong.

The strength of the army is roughly 5,000 of all ranks, composed of 2,500 white and 800 Europeans in the Regular Force and 1,500 Europeans and 150 Coloureds, Asian and Eurafrikan in the Territorial Force.

The regular ground forces are "self-lifting" mobile battalions capable of moving anywhere in the Federation at very short notice. There are four regular and three territorial infantry battalions, with supporting and administrative troops.

Central African Command H.Q. is situated in Salisbury and there are area headquarters in the two northern territories and in Matabeleland and the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia. Troops in Matabeleland are commanded directly from the headquarters.

"The word 'emergency' has been on the lips of everyone for the last four and a half years. Yet there are not ten Asians in Kenya who can pronounce it correctly and not one of them is in the Asian broadcasting studio." — Mr. N. S. Mangat, an Asian member of the Legislative Council.



they have such a good name



# PERSONALIA

MR. J. P. DE SOUSA has been appointed Portuguese Consul in Nyasaland.

SIR ELDERED HITCHCOCK left London Airport last Friday for

MR. L. A. FLETCHER, general manager of the Dairy Board of Southern Rhodesia, is in London.

MR. COLIN BLACK is in hospital in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for treatment for a kidney complaint.

MR. E. K. HAWKINS has arrived in Uganda for a year's study into the economics of road transport.

EARL DE LA WARR has been elected chairman-designate of the council of the Royal Empire Society.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. BISHOP, Commandant-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, is shortly to visit East Africa.

MR. CHANNING RICHARDSON, Associate Professor of Political Science at Hamilton College, New York State, is visiting the Rhodesias.

MR. C. A. BEARE, lately of Uganda, broadcast in last Sunday's B.B.C. programme to East Africa, on "Thoughts on Retirement".

SIR VALENT GLENDAY, Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Assembly, and LADY GLENDAY have returned to Nairobi from their holiday in Britain.

DR. A. F. MADDEN, Christ Church, has been elected to the Readership in Commonwealth Government at Oxford University for seven years from October 1, 1957.

MR. C. A. KRUG, the recently appointed tropical crops specialist of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, is paying a short visit to East Africa.

THE REV. W. V. TUNKS is about to resign the appointment of vicar of Froyle, Hampshire, in order to join the Zanzibar diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Minister in Washington for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, received the accolade from THE QUEEN during her recent visit to the United States.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON, chairman of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, has been re-appointed a part-time member of the National Research Development Corporation of Great Britain for a further year.

MR. F. H. MARSH, managing director of the Long-close Engineering Co. Ltd., Leeds, manufacturers of dyeing machinery for all types of textiles, is about to visit Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON, Minister for Communications and Works in Tanganyika, is visiting Kenya. He will attend meetings of the Transport Advisory Council and other inter-territorial communications committees.

MR. ALBERT DUNSEY, manager of the Union Castle's Southampton office, has retired after 48 years' service with the company. MR. JOHN SHATTOCK, head of the inward freight department in London, has been appointed his successor.

SIR CLYDE MACKENZIE, who recently spent some months in Uganda on work for the blind, has been awarded the annual rehabilitation prize for this year by the Council of the World Federation of War Veterans. He will undertake research into the rehabilitation of invalids.

THE HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P., leader of the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London next Thursday. MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P., the deputy leader, will preside.

SIR SHENTON THOMAS was 78, recently. When Governor of Nyasaland he scored a century in a cricket match in that Protectorate, being the only Governor of Eastern Central Africa with that attainment to his credit. THE EARL OF LESTOWEL was invested with the honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by H.M. THE QUEEN. His Majesty received him on his appointment as Governor-General of Ghana.

## Visitors from the Federation

Recent visitors from the Federation to Rhodesia House, London, have included: DR. & MRS. F. L. AMM, MR. D. C. P. ARMSTRONG, MR. L. H. AVERY, MR. R. BEWALE, MR. & MRS. S. A. BROWNING, MR. & MRS. E. H. DEED, MR. & MRS. J. W. DICKINSON, MR. B. GORDON-BROWN, MR. L. J. HODGKIN, MR. R. J. JONES, MR. D. KEE, MR. G. ROBERTSON, MR. F. W. LEHMANN, MR. J. MASON, MR. R. P. PINQUETT, MR. A. PREDRIUS, MR. & MRS. P. M. RICHARDS, MR. V. BUCHANAN SCOTT, MR. A. C. SOFFE, DR. R. G. M. WHITAREK, and MR. B. C. WILES.

## Federation Day Party in London

ON FEDERATION DAY, October 23, the fourth anniversary of the secession of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the High Commissioner in London and Lady Rennie gave a cocktail party at Rhodesia House.

Those who accepted invitations included the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Viscount and Viscountess Malvern.

Other guests were Mr. & Mrs. L. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. O. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Arnell, the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia & Lady McCarthy, Mr. & Mrs. R. Avery, Miss W. R. Baker, Mr. J. C. Bell, Mrs. & Mrs. L. B. Black, Mr. & Mrs. D. Blackhurst, Major J. G. Blunt, Miss Mary Brereton, the Deputy High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Pierce, Mr. G. Clay, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Cole, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Corbett, Mr. & Mrs. C. Coulbrough, Mrs. H. Cowie, Mr. T. J. Cullen, Mr. E. B. Dale, Miss M. E. Dauncey, Mr. P. C. Deane, Sir Howard Deville, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Doyle, Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. S. Dunnett.

Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M. Pitt, Mr. C. A. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. D. Friedman, Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Gale, Mr. Leslie and the Hon. Mrs. Gamage, Dr. & Mrs. S. G. H. Gasson, Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Gooley, Flt. Lieut. Goodwin, Dr. J. A. Gordon, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. Grayling, Mr. H. S. L. Griefell, Mr. M. V. Groundwater, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Mrs. C. Henderson, Sir Harold & Lady Hewitt, the Hon. James Huggins, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. Charlton Jones, Mr. R. G. Kay's Jones, Mr. G. Jordi, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Col. & Mrs. W. M. Khay, Sir Gilbert Laituwaiti, Mr. & Mrs. Russell Latham, Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Leamon, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Lee, Miss F. Linfield, Major & Mrs. J. C. Lockhart.

Mr. & Mrs. K. E. MacKay, Lt. Col. & Mrs. P. C. Middleton, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Moore, W/Cdr. J. P. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. R. Niven, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Olivier, Mr. & Mrs. I. V. Osborn, Mr. C. K. B. Parler, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. R. Paton, Mr. S. John Pears, the Earl of Perth, Mr. B. Petersen, Mr. T. R. Pither, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Playfair, Mr. J. Pollock, Lt. Col. & Mrs. R. A. G. Pringle.

Mr. J. Reeve, Sir Ellis & Lady Robins, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. F. Robinson, Mr. S. Rutherford, Sir Alfred & Lady Savage, Mr. & Mrs. B. Savage, Mr. & Mrs. G. Savers, Sir George & Lady Seel, Mrs. W. V. Rampley-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Trinder, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. E. P. Walsh, Mrs. G. V. Wessels, Miss E. J. Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. P. Yeo.

**GRAVESTON HALL SCHOOL**, Nuthurst, near Horsham, West Sussex, independent boarding and day school for boys and girls from five to 13 with a senior department where pupils may stay to complete their school careers. Agricultural course in senior department on our own home farm. Entry charge if desired. Prospectuses and particulars from the secretary. **Visitor:** the Lord Bishop of Chichester. **Principal:** The Rev. DR. G. H. Gibson, M.A., Ph.D.

## Northern Rhodesian Reception

THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA gave a party last week for Mr. B. A. Doyle, O.C., Attorney General in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. G. Dunlop, M.C., Minister for Mines and Works. Those present were:

Mr. J. A. Bunting, Mr. J. G. Hunter, Mr. J. B. Astley, Mr. J. W. Harbour, Mr. J. G. Hunter, Mr. J. B. Broadbent, Mr. R. E. Bush, Lord Clegg, Mr. Mrs. J. Coventry, Lt. Col. W. V. Crook, Col. J. M. Church, Mr. A. J. Cutting, Dr. F. Dixon, Mr. E. R. Edwards, Mr. D. Elliot, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. C. H. Fane, Mr. J. W. Hill, Mr. John Foster, M.P., Mr. H. C. Grayling, Mr. H. S. L. Grant, Mr. A. E. B. Glenne, Mr. W. H. Hammond, Mr. E. D. Hawley, Mr. J. H. P. Hawley, Sir Ralph Hoce, Mr. R. S. Hudson.

Mr. A. C. Jameson, Mr. E. S. Joelson, Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, Mr. Lake, Major J. G. Lockhart, Mr. K. Mackay, Mr. J. M. Marry, Mr. W. Mathew, Mr. N. Muston, O.C., Mr. W. L. B. Monson, Mr. M. J. N. N. N. G. K. O'Brien, Mr. J. Osborn, Sir Hilton Poynton, Mr. P. Pirie-Gordon, Sir Gilbert Smith, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wain, Sir Ellis Robins, Mr. A. Rose, Mr. H. P. Reed, Sir George Seal, Mr. G. T. B. Shannon, Major R. Spearing, Mr. E. S. Taylor, Mr. F. G. Tyrer, Mr. L. T. Tyler, Mr. A. Wallace, and Mr. L. G. Serfontein.

## East African Reunion in Bournemouth

ABOUT SEVENTY PEOPLE interested in East Africa, most of them with a Uganda background, and living within a fairly easy distance of the town, lunched together at Bournemouth recently. It is proposed to repeat the function next September, and any readers who wish to receive particulars are invited to communicate with Mr. J. K. Shepherd, 13 Beechwood Avenue, Boscombe. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Birch, Miss M. Burns, Mrs. and Mrs. N. Brasnett, Miss Balch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baynham, Miss E. Cafe, Mr. and Mrs. M. Carter, Dr. and Mrs. K. A. Davies, Miss L. Exton, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, J. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fisher, Mrs. and M. Ford, Miss E. E. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gardner, Sir Hector and Lady Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hoggood, Miss A. K. Harding, Mrs. J. Huft.

Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Heaton, Mrs. Hope Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jardine, Mr. Jardine (Jnr.), Mrs. E. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Janson-Smith, Mrs. A. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lingham-Lee, Miss G. Lane, Miss S. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Latin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maidment, Mr. A. Matment (Jnr.), Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nicklin, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ousley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pickett, Mrs. E. Phillipot, Mr. W. B. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Shepherd, Mrs. V. Spurr, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. A. Tucker, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

## Mr. H. S. Hodges

MR. H. S. HODGES, secretary of the British Immigrants Selection Board for the Federation, who retired in February after 20 years' service with the British South Africa Police, 11 of them in the C.I.D., was presented last Friday at Rhodesia House, London, with a portable typewriter as a gift from those who had served with him in that force. Colonel W. H. D. Walker made the presentation. Among those present were Mr. J. W. M. Fitt, the Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Hammond, the Immigration Adviser, Captain S. Brewer, formerly of the B.S.A.P., and Mr. W. Bond, who succeeded Mr. Hodges as secretary of the B.I.S.B.

## Mr. C. P. M. Hunting

MR. C. P. M. ("PAT") HUNTING, governing director of the Hunting group of shipping, oil, and aviation companies, chairman of the world-wide Hunting Survey group (the largest of its kind in the world), and a director of Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd., operators of passenger and freight services to East and Central Africa, will spend the next fortnight in East Africa on one of his periodic visits to the survey companies under his control, including Hunting Aerasurveys (East Africa), Ltd., Nairobi, and Hunting Aerasurveys (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury.

## Economic Advisory Council

SOME WEEKS AGO Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, announced that he would set up an Economic Advisory Council to assist the Government in regard to economic policy. The council has now been constituted under the chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Griffin-Smith, Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His colleagues are: Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, M.P., president of the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries; Mr. F. A. Bennett, director of Census and Statistics; Mr. E. R. Campbell, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association; Mr. E. B. Evans, president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union; Mr. A. L. Gilmore, president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia; Mr. G. G. Hadlow, president of the Nyasaland Tea Association; Mr. H. W. Jeffrey, representing the community; Mr. J. H. I. Maclellan, representing the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines; Mr. W. H. McClelland, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mr. A. Stevens, president of the Federal Trades Union Congress; Mr. R. M. Taylor, secretary to the Federal Treasury; and Mr. C. H. Thompson, chief economist, in the Federal Cabinet Office.

## More Intimidation

MR. J. A. COLLETT, Northern Rhodesia's Director of African Education, has assured school managers, headmasters, and other teachers that they will have the fullest support if they resist attempts to disrupt school discipline. In a statement just issued he has said: "A thorough investigation following the recent disturbances in Luanshya and Ndola, in which some African schoolchildren were involved, has shown that the African teachers at those centres behaved during that difficult time with great courage and loyalty. They resisted attempts at intimidation from the trouble-makers, including the parents of some of their pupils, and their firmness and responsible leadership played a very great part in saving the situation from becoming worse than it was. The wise and courageous action of the headmasters of the schools was particularly commendable, since in spite of threats, they publicly and repeatedly urged their pupils to take no part in any disturbances."

## B.S.A.P. Reunion

SIR GILBERT REEHE, the Federal High Commissioner, was a guest at a reunion dinner in London last Friday of the U.K. branch of the British South Africa Police Regimental Association. Sir Percy Sillitoe, president of the branch, presided. Sir Ellis Robins, president of the Chartered Company, proposed the toast of the association, and Sir Percy Sillitoe replied. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was proposed by Lord Baden-Powell, and Mr. J. W. M. Fitt, Deputy High Commissioner, responded. Among those present was Mr. S. J. Butcher, who joined the B.S.A.P. in 1896 and was at one time batman to Dr. Fenton, of the Pioneer Column.

## Kenya Boys as R.A.F. Cadets

TWO KENYA BOYS, O. J. A. Knight and K. E. J. Monkhouse, selected for technical cadetships with the Royal Air Force, have started studying at Henlow, the R.A.F. training establishment. Both were pupils at the Duke of York School, Nairobi. This is the first time that Kenya has been eligible to nominate candidates for Henlow.



Letter to the Editor

Mr. Brockway's "Mixed Protest"

Dr. Banda's Opinion of Politicians

Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

In an editorial footnote to a letter from Mr. Brockway you characterized his action in writing a personal letter to Dr. Nkrumah as a "mixed protest." I do not think it was a "mixed protest." Mr. Brockway is a personal friend of Dr. Nkrumah, as he is of a number of other African politicians, excluding myself. In fact, most of us have come to know him on a personal basis (as we usually and fondly prefer to know him) as a brother rather than a friend. Therefore writing to Dr. Nkrumah was the most correct and proper thing for him to do.

You complain that "if a letter to Dr. Nkrumah was the most effective step open to him, why has he not contented himself in the past with letters to Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, or Governors or political leaders in East and Central Africa?"

Surely, sir, you can answer this question yourself. To Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, Governors and European political leaders in East and Central Africa the name of Mr. Brockway is mud. Anything he does or says is bitterly resented and described as "interference by ignorant people thousands of miles away" by Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Governors and European political leaders in East and Central Africa.

Do you seriously expect us to believe that Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, or any Governor or European political leader in East and Central Africa would have treated any letter from Mr. Brockway with the courtesy, attention, and consideration with which Dr. Nkrumah treated the letter he wrote to him about deportations from Ghana? If you do, then you must

not read what is in the pages of your own journal every week of the year.

Mr. Brockway did not content himself with a personal letter to Dr. Nkrumah. He spoke against the deportations at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Slough. At least, that was what the leading organ of the Opposition in Ashanti told its readers here, in order to show people in Ghana that Dr. Nkrumah's friends in Britain were of the same opinion as the subject as the Opposition.

Even if Mr. Brockway had contented himself with a personal letter to Dr. Nkrumah, it would still have been more than any member of the Conservative Party in or outside Parliament has ever done in similar situations. To me, as an African of Nyasaland, the sanctimonious horror professed by the Tory Press in Britain with the virtual exception of the *Daily Express* and the Government of Nyasaland, and the Government in Ghana, since the deportations of the two African leaders, appears as a piece of national shame. Since when have the Conservatives in Britain become the champions of freedom, justice, and democratic government in Africa?

In 1953, in order to silence opposition to federation and to cow the Africans of Nyasaland into submission and acquiescence in a federation, they did not want, the Government of Nyasaland, with the full approval of the Conservative Government in Britain, adopted measures towards all its political opponents which made mockery of democracy or government by consent of the governed. Anything said against federation by anyone was considered seditious and subversive and those who had the courage to oppose the Government of Nyasaland on federation were treated as if they were common criminals.

For example, for opposing the plan for federation a sick old man, Chief Gomani, was hounded out of his home, deported and imprisoned. Other chiefs were deposed. Mr. James F. Sangala, then president of the Nyasaland African Congress, was arrested and imprisoned. Other Congress leaders were imprisoned, deported, exiled to remote places in Nyasaland, or kept in detention without trial.

Not was this terrorization of political opponents limited to Africans. Because he was known to be opposed to federation and had accompanied Chief Gomani in his attempt to reach a section of his tribe in Portuguese East Africa, the Rev. Michael Scott, an English clergyman, was deported from Nyasaland by the then Governor of the Protectorate, with the approval of the Colonial Office, then under Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

I am not aware that any member or supporter of the Conservative Party, in or out of Parliament, ever uttered a single word of protest to all this by way of a personal letter to the Governor, to Mr. Malcolm Barrow, or, better still, to Mr. Lyttelton. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily Express*, and any other Tory newspapers now hold loud against the Government of Ghana ever uttered a single word of protest, either by way of personal letters or by critical comments in their columns. I should be surprised.

With Mr. Brockway, I can only hope that the concern shown by you, sir, and your colleagues in the newspapers over events in Ghana means that justice for you will defend freedom and justice and democracy in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya as you have done when the supposed offender has been an African Government.

Yours faithfully,  
Ghana. HASTINGS K. BANDA.

(We drew attention to the fact that Mr. Brockway, who is always very prompt to criticize official and non-official European leaders in East and Central Africa, remained silent when



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African political leaders in Ghana and in ways which he would have denounced in the same terms at the earliest possible moment if the offenders had been white. Somewhat belatedly he announced that he had written privately to Dr. Nkrumah. We called this "a muted protest". Nothing in this letter from Dr. ... appears to invalidate the description.

The personal relations of Mr. ... with men whose political opinions may not commend themselves to him are surely his own affair. It is his duty to bring his views to public attention. As regards affairs in East and Central Africa ... he is fully entitled to do so—he should be consistent and criticize with equal swiftness, equal publicity, and equal force when ... blame. In commenting on Ghana, however, he was much less quick on the mark than usual and this phraseology differed strikingly from that which he normally uses about East and Central Africa.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is not "a Tory Newspaper" as our correspondents, a subscriber of many years' standing, assures us. It is an entirely independent publication, which endeavours to judge public problems from a non-party standpoint. If we have criticized Socialist politicians more frequently than Conservatives, it is because we have thought the former to be more dangerous from the standpoint of East and Central Africa.

Over hundreds of occasions in the past 33 years, however, we have criticized the actions or inaction of Conservative Ministers, the judicious or erroneous statements by Conservative M.P.s, and their silence when there has manifested need for leadership and remonstrance. Indeed, we have sometimes been told that our articles seemed to be "a plague to both your houses"; and there have been times when that was a fair summary. To be told, in the face of that record, that this is "a Tory newspaper" is surprising.

Had as we have considered the last two Tory Governments, we have no doubt that a Conservative Administration is preferable to any conceivable Socialist Government—again from the standpoint of East and Central Africa, which are greatly in the debt of the last two Conservative Secretaries of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Lord Cranborne. It must in fairness be added that Mr. Creech Jones, one of the two post-war Socialist Secretaries of State, left behind him a record of which he has every right to be proud and for which East Africans ought to be grateful. Unhappily, his successor, Mr. James Griffiths, must bear much of the blame for the opposition to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which was aroused in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by the African National Congress as a direct result of his decision—against which he was repeatedly warned—that administrative officers and other officials should not point out the advantages of the plan for federation, with the consequence that the scheme must be bad and was not recommended by the Governments. —Ed.]

**Lack of Training Facilities Denied**  
**Reply to Mr. James Callaghan M.P.**

A SPOKESMAN of the Northern Rhodesian African Education Department has denied the allegation of Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., a member of the C.P.A. delegation recently in the Federation, that there is a lack of technical training facilities for Africans in Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia, he said, has allocated nearly one-eighth of the 1956-57 budget for African education, including technical and training schools. The Hodgson Technical College, Lusaka, which provides a wide range of courses for the building and engineering trades, has an enrolment of 402 African students. Courses range from four years for engineering, bricklaying and carpentry to two years in the lesser trades.

Twenty-one trade schools in the provinces, organized by local education authorities and the missions, provide three-year courses leading to the Labour Department's class II trade test and a certificate of industrial training from the African Education Department. At a lower standard, development area training centres give instruction in simple rural trades.

"In the five years since I was last in the Belgian Congo the growth and development that have taken place are almost as striking as in the Federation," Mr. W. V. Brelsford, Director of Information for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in a broadcast from London.

**Government Confidence in the Federation**  
**Message to African School Children**

SIR ARTHUR BIRSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, sent the following message to all African schools in the territory, with a request that it should be read on Federation Day:

Today is called Federation Day because it was on this October 23, 1953, that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was formed. Northern Rhodesia, then known together for the good of the whole family, although leaving other work to each individual member of the family which could best be done by that individual alone.

When neighbours join together in particular tasks, instead of working separately, they can get on with the work much better.

"We are still building this Federation. Just as a man cannot build a good useful house in a short time, so we cannot finish building the Federation in the short time of four years. But all the good results immediately. We must therefore know that in the years to come you will all witness the good results that Federation will bring to you and to all the peoples of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland."

**A Worth-While Life**

"ONE OF THE SOUNDTEST PRINCIPLES of a worth-while life is to try to put more into the business of living than one expects to take out of it". Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he spoke to recruits of the Airborne Forces at Aldershot. He continued: "Not only do we enjoy the happiness and satisfaction that come from self-reliance and honest endeavour, but, like the farmer who puts into his soil the right fertilizers and much good husbandry, we also obtain at times prolific returns."



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## Federation here to Stay

### Northern Rhodesian Officials Stress its Value

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has replied in the following terms to a leading article in the *Rhodesia Herald* which suggested that Northern Rhodesian officials prefer to remain neutral to the Federation.

Your leading article of October 15 states that my and large Northern Rhodesian officials prefer to remain neutral toward federation and that they are not prepared to convince the Africans that federation is a good thing and in their long-term interests.

This conclusion was apparently based on a report of your political correspondent, who stated that he made his assessment as a result of talks with a number of officials in Salisbury and Nyasaland. I am not aware how many of the European members of the provincial administration in Northern Rhodesia your correspondent met or what form his questions were put to them.

If he was seeking a complete and objective impression of the feelings of officials serving in this territory towards the Federal State, it is surprising that he made no approach either to the Secretary for Native Affairs, who is in the closest continual contact with the provincial administration, or to myself.

The policy of this Government towards the Federation is quite clear and has been stated over and over again. On March 14 I myself gave the lie in the Legislative Council to accusations that the official members of the Government did not 'believe' in Federation. I used these words: 'The official members are working, have worked, and will work to promote the interests of the Federation as far as they possibly can.'

The Government on its part at all his meetings with Africans, has gone out in his way to stress the benefits of federation. Only recently he pointed out to an African audience that when copper failed in 1932 there were starvation and hunger and lack of employment all over Northern Rhodesia. He went on to say that today, when the price of copper has been more than halved, there is no unemployment, no hunger, and no difficulty for the African people because Southern Rhodesia still produces asbestos, chrome, and

lobbeck and we in Northern Rhodesia get our share of the revenue from that.

In June the Secretary for Native Affairs said in a debate in the African Representative Council: 'If members think that certain things that have happened since Federation are bad, let them remember the things which are good. Members will also remember that not so long ago the Congo Basin duties were taken away. It was the responsibility of one of the departments of the Federal Government, and it has been, I think, or it will be, a considerable benefit to the people who live in the Congo Basin. He also mentioned the undertaking given by the Federal Prime Minister that British rejected persons otherwise qualified would have the vote, and pointed out that before federation no British rejected person had the vote in Northern Rhodesia.'

These few quotations are cited to show the lead that is being given from the top, and that it is followed whenever an appropriate occasion arises.

It is not every administrative officer, particularly on the Copperbelt, whose duties normally involve him in addressing public meetings, but in the territory at large officers of the provincial administration are well placed to convince the people that federation is in their interests and in their best interests, and that everybody European and African must do what he can to make it a resounding success. This, rather than the verdict pronounced by you and your political correspondent, represents the policy of the Northern Rhodesian Government, and consequently the practice of its officials.

## More Settlers for the Federation

### Artisans Not Interested in Politics

OVER 700 IMMIGRANTS from the United Kingdom, divided equally between the Federation and the Union, were assisted by the Southern African Settlement Association in the September quarter. The figure was 68% higher than that for the corresponding period last year, said Mr. N. E. Mustoe, the chairman, at the annual general meeting which was held in London last Thursday.

Last year's total of 3,138 was 30% above that for 1955, and the 1956 total was likely to be passed in 1957. Mr. Mustoe warmly praised the Federal Government's immigration policy which, he said, contrasted strongly with the apathy of the Union Government.

Touching briefly on his recent tour of Rhodesia, his first visit, he said that he had found it a bracing experience. Salisbury seemed to him to offer all the conditions for a full and vigorous life. He had the impression that Bulawayo worked at a slightly lower tempo.

### Union Government Benefits

Mr. F. E. Baker, London manager of the association, said that the Union Government benefited indirectly from the Federal Government's active settlement programme, for would-be British emigrants who were told that their qualifications were not suitable for the Rhodesians often believed that there might be opportunities for them in South Africa.

His experience was that few artisans were interested in racial or political questions; they were preoccupied with the problems of wages, employment, housing, and travel. Settlement in Southern Africa involved a considerable investment of savings. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand offered formidable competition to the immigrant market with their subsidised schemes.

A larger proportion of settlers now travelled by air. A year ago the ratio of air to sea passages was one in six. Already it had fallen to one in three, thanks to the air companies' concession rates for immigrants. In fact, it was those who fly to Rhodesia than go out by sea, or those taking a large amount of baggage.

The committee in Great Britain, who were all re-elected, consists of Mr. N. E. Mustoe, Lord Baden-Powell, the Duke of Bedford, Sir Alfred Beit, Mr. J. S. Crossley, Sir Jim Holland, Captain E. F. C. Lane, Mr. C. F. Martin, Mr. A. B. Macfarlane, Mr. C. D. Pett, Mr. A. Rose, Colonel M. Thorpe-Ruthven, and Colonel R. G. Stock. Mr. C. Holy-Hutchinson has resigned owing to ill-health.

A colour film on settlement in Rhodesia was shown after the meeting.



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### Communist Penetration on Africa Activities in Sudan and Somalia

MR. HAROLD SOREFF has contributed to *Time and Tide* two articles entitled "Red Menace to Africa". In that context, he says "Communism is already campaigning to undermine established European governments, an aim helped by the growing prestige of Soviet Russia as a super empire, or the A.F. interprets ruthlessness as strength, moderation as weakness, and wants to be on the winning side. The philosophy of the social democratic State is remote from his conception of reality. The governing Power which has lost the will to govern is despised."

"In newly independent countries like the Sudan and Libya (both of which enjoy diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia), Tunisia and China the Communists have tended to pursue a policy of co-operation with 'progressive elements' in the Government. Their ultimate objective is to create conditions of unrest in which a united front factor can be made really effective. Eventually Communists intend to take over control of the extremist groups, but meanwhile the principal tool is the trade unions as media of Communist penetration."

"The pattern of these manoeuvres is evident in French Equatorial Africa. The general secretary of the C.G.T. network of trade unions (under Communist control from Paris) is a member both of the World Peace Council and of the general council of the W.F.T.U. In French West Africa Communist influence is even greater. Key positions are filled by C.G.T.-trained Africans and the most elaborate series of strikes have been organized."

"The Italian Communist Party exerts an influence in Somalia. There is a steady flow of extreme leftist literature and young teachers indoctrinated in Italy, but these are less dangerous than the Egyptian teachers who disseminate the heresy that Islam and Communism are not incompatible. Everywhere there is a tendency of half-castes to take an active role in subversive activities."

"The independence of the Sudan attracted cultural, trade and diplomatic missions from Moscow and her satellites. The Chinese have also been evident in cultural matters. There has been some infiltration of Khartoum University, and the cotton workers in the Gezira have not been overlooked. Communist

activity here and in Somalia may be transmitted into Kenya and Uganda as well as French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo. Egyptians and Communists are co-operating in the Sudan for a Bandung policy."

"There is no Communist Party in Ethiopia, or even any front organization. Soviet penetration is largely based on trade and the familiar exploitation of disaffected elements. An inflated Soviet Legation includes two military attachés. There is also a Soviet Information Centre distributing Communist literature, among the most notable, and a Russian hospital, founded more than a year ago under the Tsarist regime. It is believed that the Soviet Government has a centre at its pseudo-medical school. There is a Russian trade office in Addis Ababa and a permanent Bulgarian trade mission. A high-powered Chinese cultural mission recently visited Addis Ababa. As in Ghana, the presence of a Chinese mission is likely to dispel any illusion that Communism is a white movement."

### Effects of European Common Market

#### Mr. E. E. Manton Questions

MR. E. E. MANTON, who has recently visited East Africa, addressed the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the European common market and free trade area proposals.

Asked how imports from the Empire into the United Kingdom would be affected if there were an industrial free trade area, he answered:

"In every 100 units imported by the U.K. from the Empire, some 50 are agricultural, within the definition of food for man and beast, drink and tobacco. Another 40 units are raw materials, a vast majority of which are duty-free anyhow. If Imperial Preference is given, but being duty-free, they would be unaffected by the free trade area. So by and large if this proposal is agreed 85% of U.K. imports from the Empire will not be affected."

"Less capital might be available for East Africa if more was needed for Europe, and the world market for agricultural produce might become tougher. The chances of industry growing up in East Africa, apart from that which was very close to agricultural production, might be reduced, since there will be mass production of an enormous scale with no dollar-sterling-iron curtain."

### Problems of Minorities in Africa

#### Committee Appointed by Secretary of State

TWO OF THE FOUR MEMBERS of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the problems of minorities in Nigeria have East African connexions.

Sir Gordon Hadow was Deputy Financial Secretary in Tanganyika from 1946 to 1948, when he returned to the Gold Coast, in which he had served for 14 years. He was Deputy Governor when the Colony attained independence last March. He was knighted in 1956.

Mr. Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at Chatham House, London, since 1952, was in the Indian Civil Service from 1928 until the transfer of power in 1947. Under the pseudonym of Philip Woodruff, he has written a number of books and contributed to the Press. In his own name he has broadcast and written on race relations. He has travelled widely in East and Central Africa.

### Mr. Farquharson Takes Over

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON arrived in Nairobi recently to take up his appointment as general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours. With Mr. Farquharson he travelled by air from London, he had spent some days advising the Sudan Railway Administration on current difficulties in moving an unexpectedly heavy cotton crop. Mr. Farquharson was general manager of the Sudan Railways from 1952 until May of this year, when he proceeded to the United Kingdom on leave. Mr. W. Urquhart had been acting as general manager of E.A.R. & H. since Sir Arthur Kirby left East Africa in June.

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# Minorities Have Reason to Fear

## Kenya Writers on Kenya's Problem

THE FEARS OF MINORITIES in Africa are excellently grounded, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley writes in the current issue of *Time and Tide* in the course of an article on the political situation in Kenya.

Mr. Mboya, she says, sounds the authentic note of nationalism, against which appeals to reason and moderation seem tame, grey, and timid.

People like excitement, drama, danger, plotting, violence, power. Africans seem to like them more than many others—or perhaps they are not yet so broken in to the drab dullness of respectability, compromise, dreary jobs for meagre livings. The daily common tasks do not furnish all they need to live.

Just as many preferred to follow Kenya to a coalition, rather than a community development officer to evening classes on compost-making, so they now hope to follow Mboya to a heady triumph. To point out, however correctly, that exports of sisal will decline and money for new hydro electric schemes any way does not really register.

If Mr. Lennox-Boyd can break the deadlock he will be a magician indeed. All he can really hope to do is to soothe feelings all round and open up one or two lines of talk and compromise. He may perhaps also impress upon his hearers that the time is not yet at hand when Britain will be free to throw her power as she has done on the West Coast, even with a generous dose of optimism, ostichism, and double-talk to smooth the way.

There is nothing impossible in members of different races agreeing amicably to settling their day-to-day affairs. The trouble comes when they range behind banners and leaders and are roused by trumpet calls. This trouble will not be

overcome by rural district and municipal councils, but a habit of co-operation can be built up and leaders who do not always thump the racial drum be given a chance to emerge. Some Africans may yet advance to challenge the extreme nationalist position where Mr. Mboya has planted his fiery flag.

### Mr. Mboya Under Criticism

Mrs. Rebecca Fane wrote on the same day in *Truth*:

There was no heart-warming enthusiasm for his achievements when Mr. Mboya arrived in Nairobi from his visit to London, instead a cold wind of criticism even hostility began to blow.

Mr. Argwings-Kodiak's failure to win a political rival had been making the most of his opportunities while Mr. Mboya was absent, expounding the policy of his Nairobi African Congress party of 'Africa for the African' in a way that suggested approval for stronger methods of clearing obstacles out of its path. This simple creed has greater popular appeal than Mr. Mboya's—of African domination secured by the bloodless method of universal franchise. Mr. Argwings-Kodiak holds out an alternative possibility of broken heads (European and African) while Mboya offers the much less alluring prospect of autonomy won by ballot-boxes.

Mr. Mboya is ambitious, but he lacks the personal magnetism of Jomo Kenyatta, and his star is not in the ascendant, but he is young, has ability, and may yet learn. It looks as though the struggle for leadership might turn upon who is the more adept at the exploitation of African grievances.

## Rehabilitation of Mau Mau Reabsorption into the Community

ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE TASKS of the Ministry of Community Development in Kenya is the rehabilitation of former Mau Mau adherents.

The essential first step, says the annual report, is to explode the myth that the Mau Mau oath has the power to kill or harm. Combined teams of former Mau Mau supporters and loyalists were still the most successful means of breaking an individual's superstitious fears, and 14,930 detainees were released last year, all but a negligible number accommodating themselves to normal living. More than 1,000 were returned to European farms in the settled areas.

Only one camp for women existed and those released proceeded straight to their homes, a tribute to the successful rehabilitation work undertaken in the camp. Juveniles were similarly released direct to their homes or into employment, where, the report comments, they acquitted themselves admirably.

The problem of the future lies in the villages and towns and on the farms, and successful rehabilitation in the camps will have been a waste of time and energy unless it is followed by a successful reabsorption into the society and economy of the country of those concerned. It is to this end that the Ministry is directing its efforts, by building up such institutions as young farmers' clubs, youth clubs, and character-training centres, particularly for those Africans who are unable to obtain places in schools after the age of 14.

The solution recommended by many Africans, namely universal education up to the secondary level, was not considered by the Ministry of Community Development to be the only one. It was felt that measures to combat indiscipline were possible.

## Chagga Art Gallery

PLANS ARE BEING MADE for an art gallery to be included in the new extension to the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union headquarters in Moshi, Tanganyika. Chief Thomas Marealle said when he opened an exhibition of contemporary British painting in the town: "Painting is claiming a great deal of interest in Chagga land, for not only have we produced"

Chagga artists, one already a successful pupil of the Slade School of Art in London, but we are planning for an art gallery. A small but determined beginning will be made as soon as the extensions to our K.N.C.U. headquarters are ready." Though there were many paintings of Kilimanjaro, "there are so many facets of Kibo that a hundred artists could do the 'Old Man' without finishing him."

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3 ton

4 ton

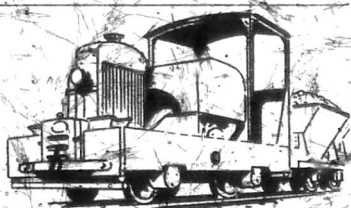
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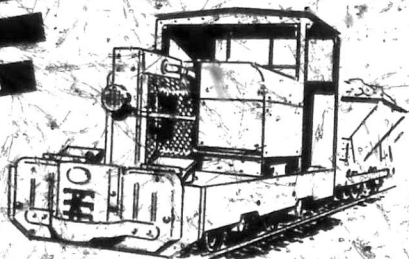
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*"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."*

*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1955 she exported £20,134,000 worth of raw coffee and £16,386,000 worth of raw cotton (quite apart from £5,581,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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## Government Misrepresented Northern Rhodesian Information Report

MR. C. N. LAWRENCE, chief information officer in Northern Rhodesia, received his report for 1956 to the Government in January 1957.

The department, which was originally set up when the Federation was created, has been considerably extended and has now to do more the tasks given it at the end of the war—(1) to interpret Government policy and actions to people of all races in the territory; (2) to advise the Government about public opinion and in the field of public relations generally; (3) to develop and exploit media in order to help administrative and technical officers in the field in their routine duties and extension work; and (4) to publicize Northern Rhodesia to people living outside its borders.

When a state of emergency was declared on the Copperbelt last September the department immediately opened an office in Ndola. Mr. Lawrence, given access to all police and administrative messages passing into and out of the operations room, could thus provide up-to-the-minute situation reports for the Press. The report states:—

"The emergency did not receive the attention by the overseas Press that might have been expected because it coincided with a much more important crisis in the Middle East. Such notice as it did attract was generally not unfavourable, and reports were accurate and on the whole sympathetic to the Government viewpoint. It is probable that this was due in no small measure to the speed with which accurate information was disseminated."

### Need to Counter-Misleading Propaganda

There is considerable misrepresentation of Government activities and aims in nearly every district", writes Mr. Lawrence, himself a former district officer, and therefore especially alert to the need to counteract the misleading propaganda that is being disseminated among Africans.

He still regrets the discontinuance of the newspaper *Mutende*, a valuable medium of communication with Africans throughout the territory, refers to the "lack of popularity of *Mutende's* successor" and states that "inadequate distribution arrangements persist and will continue to do so because, it is a purely commercial concern and can therefore be distributed only where it pays to do so commercially. Moreover, though Government-subsidized, it is not subject to Government control, and the views it purveys and the manner in which it presents its news are often in conflict with Government policy."

"About a year ago the Government decided that, among measures designed to replace *Mutende*, at least four of the provinces should each have a vernacular monthly eight-page news sheet in newspaper format.

The film production unit has concentrated in making films that combine educational and entertainment value for Africans, there being a great shortage of such films throughout the continent.

"Locally the supply virtually dried up in 1953 when both

our own film unit and the Central African Film Unit (which was established in 1948 with money provided principally from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds) diverted their principal efforts to making newsreels for European circuits and general overseas publicity. The film production unit of the cinema section has therefore been instructed to produce a series of one, two, and three-reel films around the central theme of 'Africans Advance'.

"This series will include subjects of African social, economic, and political advancement, the ideal is to give each film a definite entertainment as well as educational value by the introduction of a story line, the script and the use of comedy wherever possible. The department has in the past made some excellent films of this kind, and there is no reason why it should not do so again. Four films in the 'Africans Advance' series were completed during the year, and that were being made at the year's end."

Mobile cinemas covered approximately 58,640 miles and gave 1,207 shows to a total of 151,066 Africans and Europeans. Approximately 20% of this total were Africans.

Research suggested that many Africans interested in broadcast programmes in English than to those in any African language except Nyanja, though Bemba was a close second in popularity to English.

## Order of the British Commonwealth

THE DIARIST of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote this note a few days ago:—

"Lord Listowel, on kissing hands as Governor-General of Ghana, was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George."

"A few weeks earlier Lord Dalhousie, the new Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lord Hailes, the new Governor-General of the West Indies, both became Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. This difference is curious. The Michael and George is the senior of the two orders and has usually been the reward of successful Governor-Generals.

"In its lower grades it has been awarded almost entirely for distinguished service abroad, both inside and outside the Commonwealth, and in the Foreign Office.

"The Order of the British Empire has an enormously bigger membership. Though sometimes given for overseas service, the majority of appointments are for work at home. Perhaps it was thought that whereas the Federations of Central Africa and the West Indies would not mind the phrase 'British Empire', Ghana might be more sensitive.

"A sensible course would be to change the name of the junior order to the Order of the British Commonwealth."

## Prohibited Immigrants

TWO AMERICAN NEGRO JOURNALISTS, who were on their way to Tanganyika, were refused entry into Kenya last week because they lacked the necessary visas. The journalists, Miss Era O. Thompson and Mr. Marshall Wilson, both of the magazine *Ebony*, were put aboard a plane for Johannesburg, where they are reported to have been detained. A spokesman for the United States Consul in Nairobi said that the Kenya Government had refused entry on the grounds that the two journalists were prohibited immigrants.

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**Kenya's Immigrants**

LAST YEAR SOME 73,000 PERSONS entered Kenya, compared with 75,302 in 1955, a decrease of about 1.7%. The figure included 14,629 persons entering on visitors' passes, of whom 11,449 were Europeans. Almost the same number reached the Colony by air as by sea. About 12,210 persons passed through the Colony in transit. The British Europeans and other alien Europeans were refused entry permits. Asian applications rejected totalled 134, Italy with 75 applications, headed the list of alien European applications for entry permits, Denmark taking second place with 27 applications. There were 328 convictions under immigration legislation. Sixteen Europeans were deported, with five cases pending at the close of the year. Asian deportations numbered 20, with eight pending, and 124 "others" were deported, with 44 pending. These facts are taken from the annual report of the Department of Immigration (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s. 50 cents).

**Labour Commonwealth Committee**

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Labour Party has approved the composition of the party's Commonwealth committee for the coming year. The new members are Mr. Boyd, Mr. J. Callaghan, Miss Herbiene, Mr. Hollywood, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Skeffington. Those who retire are Mrs. Mann, Mr. S. Silverman, Mr. W. Padley, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Tallon. Mr. Skeffington is a new member of the publicity and political education committee, from which Mr. C. Brinham and Mr. Tallon are retiring. Mrs. Barbara Castle replaces Mr. E. G. Gooch as one of the party representatives on the National Council of Labour.

**Chania Sasumua**

SINCE ITS SASUMUA DAM was brought into use in the middle of 1956 the increase in Nairobi's consumption of water has been such that the City Council has decided to accelerate the second phase of the Chania Sasumua water supply scheme.

At present the available quantity of water which can be made available from the Sasumua Dam is 10 million gallons a day. The consulting engineers are preparing designs which will increase the size of the present plant to its capacity of 10 million gallons a day.

A new pipeline, together with the existing one, will be capable of supplying Nairobi with over 14 million gallons daily. The Chania Sasumua scheme is divided into three phases. To finance the additional water which will become available as the result of the new headworks on the Kinangop, additional clear water storage will be required at Kabete and on the Hill.

The third phase in the scheme is the diversion of flood waters from the upper reaches of the Chania River into a tunnel into the Chania River, which will be connected to the Sasumua Dam through the existing open channel and aqueduct between the Chania and the Sasumua.

**Commissions in the K.A.R.**

COMMISSIONS IN THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES are now open to specially selected young men of all races from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Hitherto officers have been seconded to the corps from other regiments. The qualities required of future K.A.R. officers are thus listed: unswerving loyalty to The Queen, the country and the British Commonwealth; the highest standard of honour and conduct; courage and initiative beyond the ordinary; and a high standard of physical fitness. Applicants must be 17 or over and under 25 on January 1 next. Up to seven vacancies in the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, will be available in January, 1959, to candidates from East Africa.

**Locust Report**

ONLY ONE MATURE SWARM was reported from the Sudan last month, the large number of laying swarms previously reported having been much reduced. No further mature swarms were reported from Eritrea, where control operations against late instar hoppers or fledglings were continued in the Keren-Agordat-Barentu and Adi-Uguri areas, but some large swarms invaded the Ogaden. A considerable number of swarms, mostly immature, have been reported in the Mijertein province of Somalia. Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda remained free.

**Increased Applications**

SIX OF THE 131 APPLICANTS for admission to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the coming academic year are from Nyasaland. There are also six from the United Kingdom, 28 from Northern Rhodesia, and 79 from Southern Rhodesia. All but 10 have asked for admission to halls of residence, including 28 European women and 49 European, 40 African, and four Indian males. It is expected that the numbers seeking admission will exceed the accommodation available.

**Constitutional Party**

A NEW MULTI-RACIAL POLITICAL PARTY formed in Lusaka as the Constitutional Party, will oppose the grant of Dominion status to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The intention is to contest the Federal elections and in territorial elections in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**Rhodesian Jets for Aden**

A SQUADRON of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force jet fighters will fly to Aden in January for operational training with the R.A.F. The Rhodesians will be in the Middle East for between four and six weeks.

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## News Items in Brief

Elections in the Sudan are to start on February 23 next. Thirty-five Sudanese women are now students at Khartoum University.

The Electricity Board of Zanzibar has been constituted by order of the British Resident.

The Sudan Government has pledged its support for Syria in the event of a Turkish attack.

Tanganyika's Western Province is the first in the Territory to have more than 1,000 registered voters.

Ethiopian Air Lines have flown 43,000 passengers and 183m. miles without injury in the last 11 years.

Road traffic accidents in Northern Rhodesia in September caused 11 deaths. In addition, 113 people were injured, 54 of them seriously.

Two young Indian girls who were playing on the sands near the Salaam last week were drowned. Their parents live in the capital of Tanganyika.

The British Leprosy Relief Association has given £1,100 to Mwanza Leprosarium, Tanganyika, for clinics, dispensaries, and a school for leper children.

The Commonwealth Society for the Blind is sponsoring a concert in the Royal Festival Hall, London, this evening in order to raise funds for its work.

The Comet III jet airliner flew from London to Johannesburg in 13 hours 1 minute last week, averaging 507 m.p.h. There was a re-fuelling stop of about an hour at Khartoum.

The Mwami (sub-chief) of Mubumba, Uganda, has been fined £15 and suspended from office for six months for leading more than 145 of his people in an illegal hunt near Lake Buri.

A stone knife discovered in an old river bed near Bindura, Southern Rhodesia, is strikingly similar to those found in the Mycenaean rock tombs in Cyprus, built between 2200 to 1200 B.C.

A 25-year plan for Africa housing in Salisbury has been announced by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which involves the take-over of 12,000 acres of land within a 10-mile radius of the city centre.

Lions prowling near the Mombasa-Nairobi line held up two passenger trains for an hour last week, because the Aslan and African station staff would not venture out to exchange the permits so that the trains could pass on a stretch of double track.

Gangs who threw fireworks during celebrations of the Hindu New Year in Dar es Salaam last week declined to disperse and had to be broken up by police and firemen using tear gas and water hoses.

More than 1,000 people attended a special service at the new Lutheran Theological College at Makumbura, Tanganyika, when 41 African students who had completed the three-year course, became pastors.

The Paramount Chief of the Bemba, the leading tribe in the Northern Province, has been elected to a six-month term of office at a political meeting in the area, where disturbances took place recently.

A private hunter in Northern Rhodesia is to supply 50 or 60 monkeys a month to the British Medical Service for polio vaccine tests. Their transport will be supervised by the Department of Game and Forest Control.

The Finance Minister of Kenya said last week that the Colony would require British assistance after this financial year if economic and social services were to continue at their present level without additional taxation.

Two medals presented by Mr. E. H. W. Atkinson, London editor of the Birmingham Post, to the East African Music Society's tolls of Music are to be offered for competition among students. The medals were originally awarded to the student Rastford by the Royal Academy of Music.

More than 20,000 Africans have now been moved to new homes from villages in Southern Rhodesia which will be inundated by the Kariba lake. Only 1,000 remain to be moved next year. Altogether about 50,000 Africans have to be evacuated from both banks of the Zambezi.

The Council of Europe resolved in Strasbourg on Monday to call upon member States to contribute from their national revenue to the needs of under-developed countries. It was also decided to call for the early establishment of the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

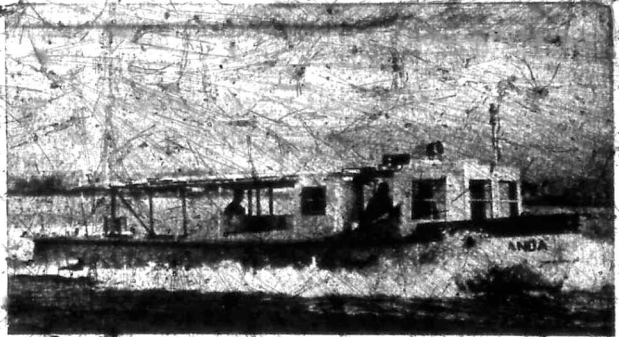
Of the 1,843 people accepted into the Federation in August, 1,238 went to Southern Rhodesia, 524 to Northern Rhodesia, and 81 to Nyasaland. British subjects numbered 1,601, of whom 884 were U.K. born and 614 South African. Among 223 European aliens were 80 Italians, 40 Hollanders, and 20 Portuguese.

Holders of Rhodesian driving licences are now entitled to drive private vehicles in Britain without a British visitor's licence. Rhodesians bringing their own cars to Britain, however, still need an international motor vehicle certificate, but the Automobile Association of Rhodesia hopes that this requirement will soon be set aside.

## MAMBANDA

This 42-foot Shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muyuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving creditable and economic performance.

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## Effects of U.K. Economic Measures

### Mr. Gratley-Smith on the Outlook

IT WOULD BE MISLEADING to claim that the Federation will escape unscathed from the financial measures being taken in the United Kingdom, but there was no reason for panic, according to Mr. Gratley-Smith, Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he addressed the Salisbury branch of the Institute of Bankers in Southern Africa.

The effect upon the inflow of private capital is unpredictable. In addition, a severe cut-back in investment in the U.K. may have its effect upon the demand for the raw materials that we produce. Both these factors will affect the Government's development programme. There is no room for panic action. Corrective measures have been and are being forced upon us by the hard facts of declining export income, coupled with the virtual closing down of the world's un-geared markets.

### Re-Examination of Development Plans

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has already told us that he has ordered a re-examination of development plans. These plans are, however, of a duration of four years, so that it may be possible in certain cases to postpone some of the proposed expenditure rather than eliminate it; but it is well to realize that cuts will have to be made. Another cloud on the horizon is the slowing down in the American economy, which contains the threat of a serious recession. The attitude is growing in the United States that the post-war boom is wearing out and that an adjustment in business will continue for some time. A depression or even a recession in the United States can have alarming results all over the world.

Referring to U.K. interest rates of around 8%, Mr. Gratley-Smith said that when the results of that rate began to show themselves a diversion out of production of goods, particularly consumer goods, for the purely domestic market into the export trades should be seen. It should mean better delivery dates and perhaps even lower prices.

Another development, which would be most welcome to us here, would be an improved climate for gilt-edged, that market so forsaken and ignored for the past six months. There are already signs of recovery which should enable the Government to resume funding operations and regain their control over bank liquidity and bank credit. It is very important to us that confidence in the gilt-edged market should be regained, and it is possible that the Draconian measures taken, perhaps through their depressing influence on industrial shares, might bring this about. The Federal Government still has to rely on the London market for a large part of its capital requirements, and one hopes that the already appreciable delay in floating the London loan which was originally timed for November last year will not extend too far into the New Year.

"If this Parliamentary delegation can do anything to dispel ignorance in the United Kingdom and put the Federation's problems in their proper perspective, I believe we shall have done some service." — The Hon. Richard Wood, M.P., leader of the U.K. Parliamentary delegation to the Federation.

## Alex. Lawrie and Company's Report

ALEX. LAWRIE AND CO. LTD. after providing £10,728 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £67,053 for the year ended June 30, compared with £120,421 in the previous year. General reserve receives £55,000, and dividends will absorb £56,805, after deduction of income tax, leaving a carry forward of £102,379, against £146,794 brought in.

The issued capital of the company consists of £1,000,000 in 6% preference shares and 22,000 in ordinary shares. Cash and reserves stand at £98,226, revenue reserve and undistributed profits at £1,347,344, current liabilities at £257,998, holdings in subsidiary companies at £72,350, investments at £525,802, and current assets at £371,121, including £198,719 cash in hand.

The directors are Messrs. A. Nesbitt (chairman), J. A. Grant, J. Alex. Gemmill, G. W. Gemmill, C. A. Rainey, and L. F. Manton. The 33rd annual general meeting was held in London last week.

The directors also said that increased profits had been earned in Nyasaland by Horace Hickling & Co., Ltd. and Kettleby & Evans, Ltd. had reported a sharp loss of £49,635 in East Africa where, however, there had been some improvement.

## Tobacco in the Federation

MR. COLIN ROSE, chief tobacco extension officer in the Federation has returned from the United States and Canada firmly convinced that the better farmers in the Federation compare more than favourably with those in North America. Nowhere in the States did he find tobacco auction floors anything like as good as those in Salisbury. In the United Kingdom he had seen Rhodesian tobacco beside American, Canadian and Indian, and some he could not readily distinguish from similar American grades.

## Common Market & Rhodesian Tobacco

MR. NEVILLE BERTRAM, Secretary for Commerce and Industry in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is attending the present session of G.A.T.T., will press for safeguards for the Federation's tobacco markets in Continental Europe, now running at £2m. per annum. Concern is felt at the possible effects of the proposed European common-market.

## Rhodesian Cables New Issue

AN ISSUE OF THREE MILLION ordinary shares has been announced by Rhodesian Cables Ltd. It is proposed to offer 1m. to ordinary shareholders on the register on November 19 at 2s. per share on the basis of one-for-three, and the remaining 2m. to British Insulated Callender Cables, Ltd., at 2s. 3d. each. B.I.C.C. own 36% of the present capital, and have agreed to subscribe for this special issue. The additional capital is required for the production of thermoplastic insulated cables and wires, for which there is a growing demand in the Federation.

## Sisal Output for September

Atusha Plantations, Ltd., 47 tons of sisal and tow, making 142 tons for the three months to date compared with 136 tons for the corresponding period last year.

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## Of Commercial Concern

**Elsos Ltd.**, manufacturers of chemical fertilizers with the Central African subsidiaries, report group trading profit for the year ended June 30 last of £5,700, compared with £8,700 in the previous year. Taxation requires of 568,224. The final dividend of 1956/57 is £100,000. After an advance of £900,000 for general reserves, the carry-forward is £272,916. Fixed assets, excluding goodwill, exceed £11m. Investments in associated companies are valued at rather more than £2m. and cash and Government securities slightly exceed £5m.

A large cotton ginning and pressing factory is to be established in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, next year. Rhodesian Castor Industries, Ltd., will erect a £40,000 pilot plant in April or May. Later it is to be extended to a £100,000 plant capable of processing 250,000 tons of castor beans a year. The new company will absorb Pan-African Castor Industries, Ltd., of Fort Victoria, and Asia Brothers, Ltd., of Gwelo.

**Tea Estates Ltd.**, owners of tea estates at Mlanje, Nyasa, has made a trading profit of £92,377 in the year ended June 30, compared with £68,329 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £40,400. A final dividend of 42½% making 50% for the year, takes £43,125. Carry-forward is £8,848, compared with £7,836 brought in.

**Mr. Eric Dunlop** has been appointed conciliator in a dispute between the Northern Rhodesian Cement Workers' Trade Union and the Chilanga Cement Company. The dispute arose from an application for an increase in wages and changes in conditions of employment, including the introduction of a closed shop.

A new club in Lusitania, of the East Government Building Society will be opened towards the end of the month by Sir Roy Welensky. During his recent visit to England the general manager, Mr. H. M. Doughty, recruited eight more members for the club, which now numbers about 150.

**Total earnings of East African Railways and Harbours** in September were £1,814,000, compared with £1,618,000 in September, 1956, and £1,869,000 in August, 1957. Earnings for the first nine months of this year were £16,239,000, against £16,312,000 in the same period last year.

The Industrial Development Council of the Federation has met in Zomba, Nyasaland, for the first time since its inception.

**Longmans Green and Co., Ltd.**, report a net profit after tax of £177,032 for the year ended May 31, compared with £158,406 in the previous year. General reserves received £100,000, and the carry-forward is £134,208, compared with £127,879 brought in. Dividends totalled 224½%.

The **Hunslet Engine Company** of Leeds, has received an order from the Sudan Gezira Board, the fifth of the kind, for 20 of its 88-hp. diesel locomotives, each weighing 12½ tons for use on the cotton plantation railway system in the Gezira.

The first of three tanks of 14,000 tons for the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., was launched last week. She is the **SCOTTISH PLERMIGAN**. The names chosen for the other two ships are **SCOTTISH TRAL** and **SCOTTISH TRAL**.

Rust was chiefly responsible for the failure of wheat crops at the Sabi Valley experiment station. That good grain can be grown in the valley has been shown by rice and barley results.

The assets and liabilities of the Northern Rhodesian Maize Control Board will be vested in the Grain Marketing Board of the Federal Government if a newly promulgated Bill becomes law.

**Building plans involving £10m.** were approved in Southern Rhodesia in the first nine months of the year. Ndola and Kitwe each accounted for more than £3m. and Lusaka for £1m.

**Consolidated Sinai Estates of East Africa Ltd.** for the first six months the crop has totalled 3,071 tons, against 3,154 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

**Rhodesia Railways** have placed an order for 300 covered goods wagons worth £625,000 with Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd.

**Two new cinemas**, costing £384,000, with a combined seating capacity of 3,000, are to be built in Nairobi. Both will be fully air-conditioned.

**Captain John Brown, Ltd.**, a wholly-owned subsidiary of John Brown & Co., Ltd., has changed its name to **Constructors John Brown, Ltd.**

The air freight service between Salisbury and Blantyre is now operated by Central African Airways with Viscount aircraft.

The **Metal Box Company of Rhodesia, Ltd.** will shortly build a metal container factory in Salisbury's light industrial area.

All banks in the Sudan have raised their interest rate on loans by 1% to a minimum of 6% and a maximum of 7%.

**British Overseas Stores, Ltd.**, propose to issue for cash 760,500 ordinary shares of 5s.

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## Company Report

# Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

## Need for Additional Loan Capital

### MR. VIVIAN L. OURLY'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED was held on October 22 in London.

Mr. Vivian L. Ourly, the chairman of the company, president, and in the course of his speech said—

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the death on April 7 last of the Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, one of the directors appointed to the board of our company by the Companhia de Mocambique. Mr. Elphinstone was the only surviving director to have joined the company at its inception, and his passing terminated 37 years of service on the board.

"The Companhia de Mocambique, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the articles of association, have appointed Mr. Isaac Rupert Hayward to replace Mr. Elphinstone. We extend a warm welcome to Mr. Hayward.

#### Record Freight Traffic

During the year the tonnage of freight traffic carried amounted to the record total of 799,878 tons, compared with 687,125 tons in the previous year—an increase of 412,753 tons, or over 16%. The revenue from this traffic amounted to £877,161—an increase of £138,818, or approximately 19%.

"A further drop in the number of passengers carried—153,614, compared with 181,014 in 1955—resulted in a reduction of £6,213 in the earnings from this source, but that was counterbalanced by increase in miscellaneous sources of operating revenue.

"The total operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1956, amounted to £1,011,813, compared with £872,994 in the previous year, an increase of £138,819. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £761,545 (75.27% of the gross receipts), compared with £633,061 (72.52%) for the previous year, an increase of £128,484. The net operating surplus was, therefore, £250,268, compared with £239,933 for the year 1955.

#### First Full Interest Payment on Stock

After taking into account sundry income, and taxation adjustments, and providing for taxation on current profits, sundry interest charges, provision for accidents, reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, and after meeting the service of the 3½% first debenture stock, there was a balance of £75,000 on revenue account, which was just sufficient to enable us to pay, for the first time, the full interest on the £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock. The comparable payment in the previous year was 43%.

"Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £16,187 was applied for this purpose, this being the amount available after applying £456 in paying off the balance of accumulated interest on past advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. As will be seen from note 3 on the balance-sheet, the liability under the trust deed securing the income bonds, to be met out of future earnings of the Southern Approach, had at December 31, 1956, attained a total of £334,750, representing an increase of £7,319, as compared with the previous year.

"Provision for the renewal of fixed assets to £64,538, compared with the previous year's figure of £62,308. We placed £17,923 to the reserve for the increased cost

of replacing assets acquired many years ago at much lower prices, and during the year the sum of £19,786 was charged against this reserve, which now stands at £93,522. We also set aside a further sum of £1,067 towards meeting future liabilities arising out of accidents, but during the year £8,667 was charged against this provision, mainly in respect of the accident which occurred on our line in March, 1954; this provision now stands at £50,000.

#### Purchase of Rolling Stock

The purchase agreements have recently been completed with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the acquisition, over a period of 33 years, of rolling stock to the value of £340,060. The rolling stock concerned consists of four G-class locomotives, 55 high-sided open wagons, 33 covered wagons, five cattle wagons, and one petrol tank wagon, all of which were in service before the year under review.

During the year a further sum of £125,000 was received from the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, making a total of £227,000 up to December 31, 1956, out of the total amount of £475,000 which that Government agreed to advance to the company to cover the cost of rolling stock and ancillary works to be provided under the second and final phase of the company's five-year programme of capital works, covering the period 1954-57. Of the £177,000 received during the year, £11,000 is shown in the balance-sheet as advances, and the balance of £56,000 remains to be dealt with by further hire-purchase agreements. This £56,000, together with the £340,060 already mentioned, make up the £396,060 referred to in note 4 on the balance-sheet.

#### More Orders Placed

"Since the close of the year under review we have put into service two more G-class locomotives and hope shortly to ship two further tank wagons. Orders have also been placed recently for the following additional rolling stock: two G-class locomotives, 20 high-sided open wagons, six low-sided open wagons, and one petrol tank wagon.

"The company's river fleet, which, prior to the opening of the Zambezi Bridge provided the link between the north and south banks of the River Zambezi for through traffic to and from Nyasaland, and prior to the opening of the Caminho de Ferro de Tete, brought our coal supplies down river from the Moatize mine, has for some years proved a burden on our economy. It was therefore decided to disband it, and as opportunity offers to sell those units which still have a market value and write off the remainder. The river service revenue of £5,864 in 1956 was of a special nature, since it represented an adjustment in respect of earlier years.

"At this juncture I feel it desirable to make some general observations on our working and the difficulties which now confront us.

"You will observe that the gratifying expansion of our business in 1956 brought little benefit to the company, since the additional revenue earned was almost entirely absorbed by increased costs, due largely to the cost of giving effect to the provisions of the new law governing the conditions of employment of staff in the Province of Mocambique, which, *inter alia*,

necessitated the employment of additional staff and the granting of overseas leave with paid passages to all personnel affected.

#### Higher Operating Costs

Ever since the end of the war our operating costs have been increasing at a much higher rate than our revenue, and in 1956, for the first and only time in our history, our rates were increased. The average operating cost per ton increased by 10% in conjunction with the gradually increasing volume of traffic and our unremitting efforts to effect every possible economy, would enable the company to become established on a sound commercial basis. However, the subsequent increase in costs has been such that by the end of the year, under review, as compared with 1945 (excluding the river service results), although our operating revenue had increased by 273%, our operating expenditure had increased by no less than 533%; and it has thus become apparent that there is little hope of our achieving a sound financial position in the near future without an increase in our rates.

Our present five-year programme of capital works is approaching completion, and if we are to provide the additional rolling stock and facilities required to meet the growing needs of the community we serve, further considerable capital expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future.

#### Essential Additions and Improvements

The company has not been able to accumulate resources of its own out of which to provide these essential additions and improvements to its equipment, so that inevitably additional loan capital will have to be sought, and, needless to say that our results and prospects must be such as to provide adequate assurance to potential lenders.

The desirability of raising the standard of living in developing countries and the need for us to do everything we can to bring this about in the territories we serve is fully recognized, but it must be appreciated that, without economic rates, we cannot hope to play our part in this, and at the same time meet with undiminished efficiency the rapidly growing demands that are being made upon us.

The tonnage handled at the Port of Beira—2,607,784 metric tons—showed a reduction of approximately 5% on the previous year's record figure of 2,763,509 metric tons. This was only to be expected with the opening of the new rail line between Southern Rhodesia and Lourenço Marques, which had its first full-year of operation.

#### Appreciation

Once again it gives me great pleasure to record that our relations with Government and the officers of Government continue to be of the most cordial and co-operative nature, and that we are very appreciative of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as always, the duties of the Fiscal are carried out.

In conclusion, I would like to record our appreciation of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and of the hard work put in by his staff in dealing with the increased traffics they are called upon to handle, and to express our thanks to the staff of our London office under the able leadership of our secretary, Mr. Short.

The report and accounts were adopted.

#### Progress Reports for the September Quarter

The Messias (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.—Total ore production, 248,480 tons, with 4,455 tons of recoverable copper.

Umwira Minerals, Ltd.—89,021 metric tons of ore milled, and 3,190 tons of concentrates produced, for an estimated working profit of £43,887.

## MINING.

### Report of Umwira Minerals

Umwira Minerals, Ltd. made a net profit of £4,059 in the year ended March 31 last, against a loss of £38,030 in the previous year. Metal prices were lower, but sales at £1,275,993 compared with £89,389 in the previous years.

The issued capital is unchanged at £1,092,250. There is an outstanding dollar loan of £473,112 and a sterling loan of £200,000 from the United States Government and bank loans of £24,000 and £1,000, both guaranteed by the Tanganyika Government. That Government and East African Ports and Harbours have agreed to cancel liabilities for penalties amounting to £66,376 under an agreement with the company, which, however, will pay a surcharge of 10s. per ton on the tonnage loaded until losses incurred by the Government on the branch line to Mpanda, with interest at 4% are extinguished.

During the year 1350,074 metric tons of ore were broken, and much of the orebody was resampled. Estimated mineable reserves at the end of March last totalled 809,000 metric tons assaying 3.24% lead, 0.71% copper, 0.17% zinc, 0.11% silver, and 0.24% uranium. In addition there is a possible mineable reserve of 806,000 tons assaying lead, 0.31% copper, 0.71% zinc, 0.11% silver, and 0.22% uranium. Both reserves being based on a price of £100 per long ton for lead; £235 for copper, 72s. per tray oz. silver, and £24s. per tray oz. gold.

The new mill treated 22,259 dry metric tons of ore. Production of concentrates totalled 12,797 tons. The average strength of the European staff was 113 and of the African labour force 2,348.

Mr. J. de La Vallée Poussin vacated the office of managing director on greater centralization of management, but he remains a member of the board and consultant geologist to the company. He received £37,500 as compensation for loss of office.

The other directors are: Prince A. E. de Ligne (chairman), and Messrs. I. Berthelot, J. R. Desmarais, L. M. Koenig, R. Claren, and J. L. Eyden, with Mr. E. N. M. Bonham as alternate for Mr. Desmarais. The London committee consists of Messrs. S. J. S. Eley, J. O. Ivens, K. B. Lyons, and W. F. Talbot.

Mr. W. P. Morris, resident director of Southern Minerals (Pvt.) Ltd., managing and technical advisors to the company, has reported on operations during the past year.

The annual meeting is due to be held today in Nairobi.

### Outlook for Copper

Mr. Roy H. Glover, chairman of the Anaconda Copper Company of the United States, said in Santiago, Chile, a few days ago that at present prices for the metal many of the copper mines of North America and Chile were unable to produce profitably, and that the present price trend must in due course compel them to cease production. Yet the output from high-cost mines was needed, for in the past year the consumption of copper had substantially exceeded world production. In the first eight months of this year stocks had, he calculated, fallen by about 215,000 tons. Chile had the greatest known reserves of copper, estimated at over 49m. tons, closely followed by the U.S.A. with nearly 49m. Then came Northern Rhodesia with 25m. and the Belgian Congo with 20m. tons.

### Rhodesian Anglo American's Reduced Profits

RHODESIAN ANGLo AMERICAN, LTD., made a group net profit for the year ended June 30 of £18,319,080, compared with £30,319,478 in the previous year. The proportion of net profits attributable to the parent company was £8,615,994 (£13,877,747), of which £3,460,759 (£6,503,953) was retained in the accounts of subsidiary companies. The directors have recommended a final dividend of 8s. per 10s. unit of stock, less Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland taxation at 6s. 3d. in the £, and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge at 1s. 3d. equivalent to a net dividend of 5s. per unit, (7s.). Together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. net (2s.), this makes a net dividend for the year of 6s. 6d.

### Rhokana's Profit Almost Halved

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a net operating profit of £5,845,820 for the year ended June 30 compared with £10,798,408 in the previous year. Income from investment totalled £4,026,511. The general reserve received £647,733, and payment of the ordinary and A stock dividends, interim and final, absorbed £5,625,005. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5s. on the ordinary and A £1 units of stock, less tax, equivalent to a net dividend of 35s. per unit. The annual meeting will be held on December 12.



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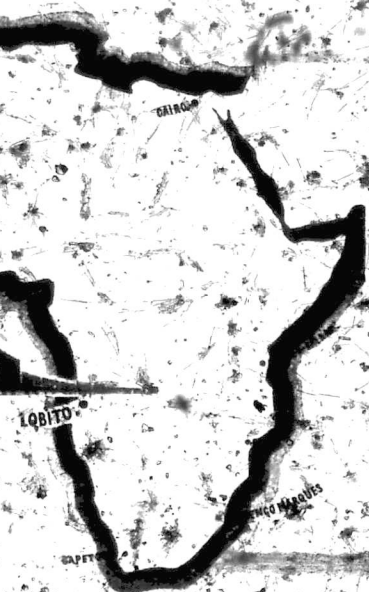
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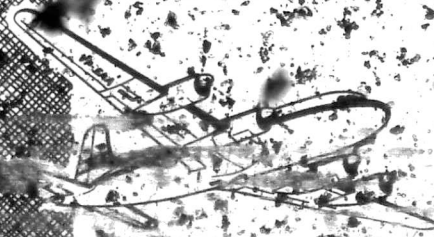
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