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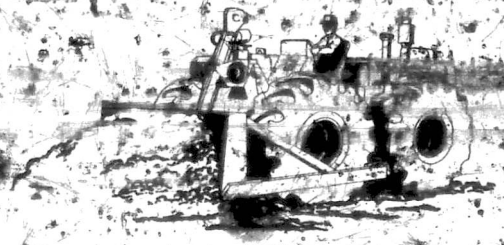


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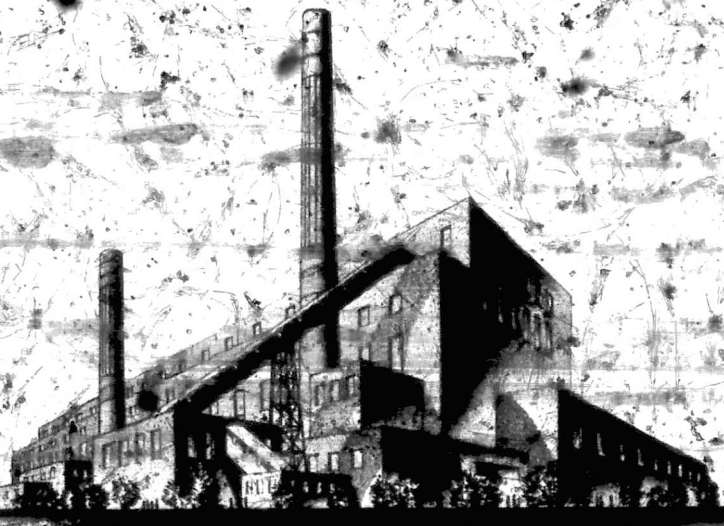
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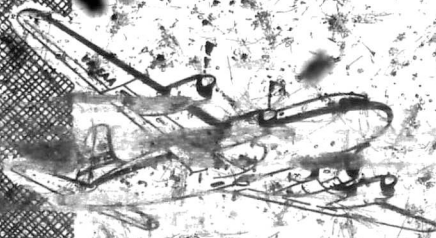


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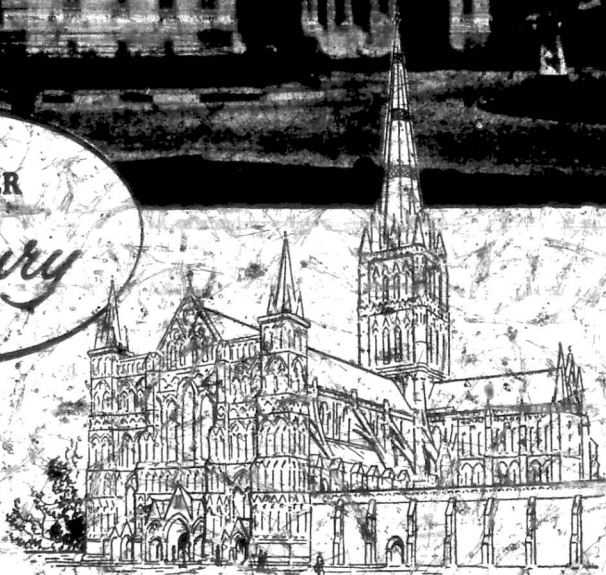
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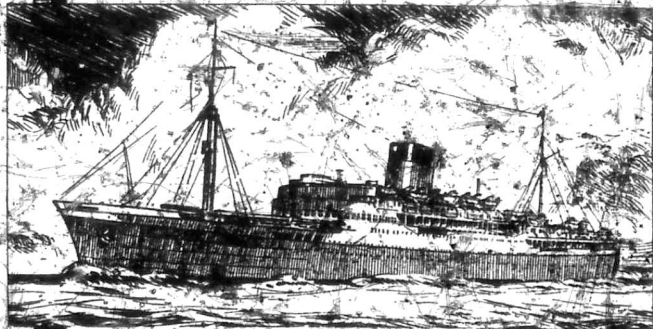
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Founders and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE TRUE ANSWER to the insistence of the eight African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya that the Government of that Colony and the European elected members must unconditionally accept their demand for fifteen new seats before any other constitutional problems are discussed is that the final decision does not lie with Kenya, but with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and that that Government has undertaken to make no changes before 1960 except at the request of the leaders of all the racial groups in the Colony. It has therefore been obvious that the Africans had to seek an accommodation with the European official and non-official spokesmen if they were to convince the Secretary of State for the Colonies during his visit that changes could now be made by common consent. For reasons of their own, however, Mr. Mboya and his colleagues have chosen the sterile policy of refusal to negotiate, though they had been told that talks could start with an agreement in principle to create new seats in the Legislature for Africans — certainly not the fifteen claimed, for that would practically treble African representation at one stroke; the European elected members suggested four new seats, and would doubtless have been willing to concede one or two more as part of an all-round settlement for an adequate term of years. The Africans declined to discuss the general constitutional questions at issue, stubbornly demanding prior and unconditional agreement about increased representation, though they well knew that the most that could be expected was a recommendation to H.M. Government which would assuredly require proposals for a solution of the rest of the problem.

The African members were summarily intransigent throughout three meetings lasting seven hours with the Secretary of State, and the Governor and at Mr. Lennox-Boyd's final meeting with all the racial groups before he left Nairobi for Tanganyika. Then they issued a long statement which concluded: "The hour has come for national unity in the struggle for our rightful place in our country. In this we shall lead with confidence, faith and determination and without fear. We know that we have the support of all our people, and we adopt the motto: 'Forward Ever, Backward Never.' We pledge ourselves to struggle for the African rights, no matter what the consequences may be. We condemn completely the Colonial Secretary's and the European attitude." These words are more likely to impress a few left-wing politicians and journalists in London than the mass of Africans in Kenya, only a very small percentage of whom have any sense of a "struggle for national unity", while the overwhelming mass are more interested in higher earnings, more education, better farming methods and piped water supplies than in the proliferation of politicians.

The allegation of the African members that they have embarked upon a struggle for "national unity" is characteristically inexact and mischievous. They have taken every opportunity to discuss the meaning of achieving national unity, because, as their recent long statement of policy made plain, they stand for disunity. That document demanded "an undivided parliamentary democracy for Kenya" and universal adult suffrage in "a common

voters' roll for the next elections without any form of qualitative franchise, and rejected any idea of safeguards for minorities at this stage." Such an attitude, which must be as unacceptable to the governments of the United Kingdom and Kenya as to the local European community, undermining any prospect of national unity—which, in any event, must involve acceptance by Africans of responsibilities which they will not even consider at present. The Secretary of State, the Governor, and the European leaders, not the Africans, have been struggling for national unity.

Some reasonable Africans are already known to be dissatisfied with the situation which Mr. Mboya's obduracy has created, but, as always with African politicians, extremism is difficult to counter, for the man who counsels moderation is promptly denounced as a stooge of the white man.

Breakdown May Not Be Final. Mr. Mboya, however, is shrewd enough to know that he has overplayed his hand and to recognize that he can achieve nothing by rigid adherence to the policy which he has enunciated, too emphatically and too frequently in the past seven months. If it can be done without too much loss of face, he and his followers may therefore be glad to abandon their obstructive tactics when enough time has passed to blur the public memory. So, given patience, the breakdown may not be final. While there is so great a chasm, not merely a gap, between the two sides there can be little prospect of agreement but the knowledge on both sides that nothing is to be gained by obstinacy should leave the way open for small, informal meetings at which all concerned can talk without commitment. The pity is that the Africans would not attend such meetings even with Mr. Lennox-Boyd; they insisted that all their members should be present on each occasion and that a record should be taken of all that was said. Experience shows that that is not the way to achieve results, and that a first condition of progress in the right direction must be less formality and rigidity. That in itself would improve the atmosphere in which views could be exchanged.

The Secretary of State and the Governor agree with the European non-official leaders that there can be no concessions to the Africans unless they agree to enter the Council of Ministers. From that decision there can be no retreat, for it is their bounden duty to uphold the existing Con-

stitution, which provides for a Council of Ministers representative of all races. Immediately they were elected in March the eight African members impudently announced that they regarded the Constitution as null and void and that none of them would accept office in the Government. By uttering that assertion they have put themselves in a difficult position, for the affairs of the country have, of course, been conducted perfectly satisfactorily without them, and at that they have no alternative. Only a fortnight ago they jointly described as "unfortunate, unwise, uncalled for, and unrealistic" statements by Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Sir Evelyn Baring that, while they greatly regretted the absence of an African from the Council of Ministers, the Government was running smoothly and could continue to do so independently. Those reminders may have been unwelcome to the non-co-operators, but they were certainly justified and necessary, for Africans must understand that the Constitution will not be abrogated merely because they have chosen not to make their full contribution to its day-to-day operation. When they are willing to do so they will find all the other racial groups and the Government ready to welcome and help them.

Statements Worth Noting

"My most surprising encounter in Ghana was to meet in the bar of the hotel on my first night in Accra a business man just in from Salisbury, looking for orders for his Rhodesian firm among the teeming population of the West Coast." — Mr. W. V. Brelsford, Director of Information for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in a broadcast from London.

"I remember being in the House of Commons one afternoon when some Colonial issue was being discussed. There were more Africans in the Strangers' Gallery than there were Members of Parliament who thought the matter important enough to take their seats in the House." — Miss Doris Leasing.

"The Ministry for African Affairs is a manifestation of race discrimination, of looking at the African as not a full citizen. We want it changed, so that we African elected members and members of our African district councils can be regarded as experts and specialists on African affairs." — Mr. Tom Mboya, M.L.C., Kenya.

"The value of buildings in this region of 1940m. — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, addressing the annual dinner of the East Africa Institute of Architects.

"The hard core Mau Mau can be compared only to the most fanatical of Nazis." — Sir Stephen King-Hall, in "Letters from Africa".

"The awakening of Africa is the most significant event of this century." — Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Lort Phillips.

Notes By The Way

New Multi-Racial Party

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY which was launched the week before last at a meeting in Lusaka then adopted almost word for word the preamble, precepts, constitutional clauses and conditions (as well as guardians) of the Capricorn Africa Society's contract, thus proving itself to be the party which adherents of that society had for some time intended to sponsor in order to help elections for the Federation (and in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but not in Southern Rhodesia because of their support for the Prime Minister of that Colony, Mr. Garfield Todd who has, however, now arranged to amalgamate his United Rhodesia Party with the Federal Party, to which the Constitutional Party is openly opposed. That must introduce an immediate complication which will be quickly aggravated if the new party wins the allegiance of at least four members of the Federal Assembly, as the organizers confidently expect for it would then be entitled to claim the status of the official Opposition from the Dominion Party, which has only three representatives in the House. In that event the new party would at once be ranged against Mr. Roy Welensky's Federal Party, and unless its spokesmen showed exceptional judgment, the political fur would soon begin to fly.

Risk of Splitting Moderate Vote

TIME ALONE WILL SHOW what effects the new party will have upon the public life of Central Africa. The obvious risk is that it may so split the moderate vote as to do much more harm than good. But as the first aim is declared to be that of making the Federation a success inter-racially, and as the inaugural meeting rejected any form of secession from it at any time — which are the two chief objections of the Federal Party — it would be tragic if its quarrels with the Government party were carried to a point at which it could seriously weaken it. Its liberalism might, of course, encourage some Federal Party members to adopt a bolder attitude in inter-racial matters, not least at the social level, at which there is manifest scope for improvement. There can be no doubt that the new party is genuinely inter-racial, for two of the five members of the interim committee in Northern Rhodesia, the only one yet formed, are Africans — Mr. S. H. Chilesha, a member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Lawrence Katilongu, president of the African Mineworkers' Union; and Mr. Daudi Yamba and Mr. Godwin Lewanika are two other prominent Africans who are original members. The European members of the first committee are Dr. Alexander Scott, M.P., Mr. Charles Fisher (late chairman of the Copperbelt committee of the Federal Party), and Mr. M. M. Temple, all men who Africans trust.

Immediately Put to the Test

IF THE NEW PARTY can win African leaders of courage, quality, and influence to the open and consistent support of the Federation, it may help to improve the general political atmosphere long before a review of the Constitution is made in 1960. Indeed, it will be severely tested in that way now, for the decision of Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to recommend the Federal Constitution (Amendment) Bill to the United Kingdom

Parliament despite the formal protests of the African Affairs Board is certain to cause angry demonstrations by African politicians who are more interested in organizing noisy opposition than in examining any question dispassionately. If the most prominent Africans immediately joined the Constitutional Party, they would automatically joined the chorus of critics; they will have given it a poor start; if at least some of them had recognized and publicly mentioned the justification for the Minister's disagreement with the opinion of the African Affairs Board, any European observers who have been bewildered. This issue, in fact, will have constituted a severe challenge to the whole party and not merely its African members, within a few days of its establishment. What its reaction has been is not yet known in London.

Challenge to African Congresses

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS will be at least as displeased as the Federal Party at the emergence of this new party — in their case because it may attract many Africans with an interest in politics who distrust the extremist Congress leaders and believe that the only real future for their people must be in co-operation with liberal-minded Europeans. If Africans in the Legislatures who have declined to join the Federal Party apply for membership of the Constitution Party it will be all to the good, for they will then be expected to abandon the exclusively racial attitude which they have hitherto adopted. Of greater importance would be proof that large numbers of African voters preferred to associate themselves with Europeans and Asians in working out a multi-racial programme of ordered progress than accept the bitter and abortive mono-racialism of the Congresses. It is, of course, much too early to make that assumption, but if that were to happen the Constitutionists would have justified themselves in one most important way. While they struggle to do that they must be alert to the risk of splitting the liberal front, lest they advantage the extremists, white and black.

Well Worth Emulation

AN ADMIRABLE BROCHURE, well calculated to interest business men in many countries, has been issued by the Blackwood Hedge group of companies, the largest organization in the world specializing in the sale and maintenance of the latest types of capital equipment for earth-moving and other civil engineering purposes. The net assets of the group are about £3½m. and they have increased in the last three years by more than £1½m., indicating that the business is very much alive. There are separate companies in Kenya, Rhodesia, Mozambique, the Sudan, Ethiopia, the Belgian Congo, Angola, South Africa, and many other countries. The Rhodesian company, formed nine years ago, is directed and managed by Mr. S. E. Conroy. Mr. Conroy manages the East African company, which was also formed in 1948, and Mr. R. I. Paine is manager in the Sudan. They should be pleased with this exceptionally well designed piece of commercial printing.

Package Deal

"I SHALL LEAVE the hon. Members petty personalities, packaged in pleasantness." — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Finance Minister in Kenya.

Strong Government Promised to Tanganyika Territory

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Speech at Dar es Salaam Luncheon*

PAID MY FIRST VISIT TO TANGANYIKA in 1934. I had already and had steadily become a member of Parliament, and I spent a few days in the course of what was a Parliamentary delegation to Uganda. Our Uganda tour was planned by a young and slim district officer, still clearly recognizable (laughter) as the Emergency himself. I little did I think, as he made elaborate plans to avoid my being eaten by Luteembe, the well-known Entebbe crocodile, to prevent me falling over the Murchison Falls, how much trouble I should have saved myself in later life if he had not provided so successfully against these dangers.

In Uganda, and later in Mauritius, the Windward Islands, and North Borneo, Lord Twining and he have won a host of devoted and grateful admirers, and the Secretary of State is among the foremost of these. I know that you all in Tanganyika recognize their most imaginative leadership.

When I came here in 1934 it was as a member of the huge parliamentary majority that then supported the National Government in Great Britain. We would carry anything we liked in Parliament, and many people told us that we ought to do so; that, relying on our numbers alone, we should so act without regard to other people's feelings and rights. We had a free hand.

But we quickly began to learn the lessons that the House of Commons has to teach of tolerance, good humour, fair play, the value of disinterested service and leadership, the showing up of false or bogus leadership, a realization that whatever we did with our large majority in Parliament, whether at home or still more important, in the Commonwealth overseas, was of far less value if we made it the gift of a party and not the gift of a country. Those lessons have remained with me.

Light and Shade

In Tanganyika people of different races have for many years lived together in tolerance and harmony. This is still very largely so, but there are shadows on the horizon. They must be dispelled, and it may help if I make absolutely clear the position of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

It is the declared purpose of Her Majesty's Government to administer Tanganyika under the Trusteeship Agreement whereby the United Nations confirmed us in the rôle of guide to the peoples of Tanganyika, and recognized thereby that our records in Great Britain and our standards fitted us for this rôle. The agreement accords full powers of administration on the Sovereign of Great Britain. The United Nations is entitled to know what we have done and to comment on our acts, but the policy and the execution are in our hands alone.

Unfortunately the United Nations is not the only outside influence to which Tanganyika politics are subjected; but we shall not be deflected from our purpose or our judgment of what is right and best by any criticism that may be made which seems to us to be based on misconception, inexperience or prejudice.

In our view the first duty of any Government is to maintain law and order. The Governor and the Government of Tanganyika will have the full support of H.M. Government for any measures that they may feel it necessary to take to deal with lawlessness or dangerous hooliganism, or to deal

** The Secretary of State for the Colonies was entertained to a civic luncheon last week in the capital of Tanganyika. The above record of his speech has been slightly abbreviated owing to heavy pressure on space.*

nealy with bodies that claim in some parts of the Territory to have assumed the functions of Government, and with this goes the duty of maintaining the property, and this of course includes land, which is held by those of our people who have not a legal title to it.

The so-called immigrant communities must here on sufferance, and their rights must be protected, but we do not like and cannot accept the view that they are not entitled to call themselves as Tanganyikans like anyone else. When I speak of the maintenance of the authority of Government, of course I include the maintenance of the authority of the traditional authorities, of the chiefs, whom the overwhelming majority of people of Tanganyika look to with respect and affection.

Historic Approach

Our approach to our task from the United Kingdom naturally has to be on our own terms, of British institutions which respond to the changing needs of the people and evolve step by step in the light not of dogma but of practical experience. This does not mean that British institutions in their present advanced stage of development can be directly transplanted to African conditions.

In Tanganyika we have to help to work out a system of Government which will survive in the environment of Tanganyika itself, and which will grow in the right direction of affording increased opportunities to the people here to run their own affairs as step by step they demonstrate the growth of their capacity and understanding to do so. There seems to us to be no better field in which this experience can be acquired than in the field of local government.

In eight years out of the United Kingdom will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the first Parliament to meet in Westminster Hall, the Parliament of Simon de Montfort. That Parliament was not created from nothing. It was built upon local foundations, and the people who came to it had already acquired in their own districts the right and the authority to speak for and represent the people in those districts. They were the knights from the shires and the burgesses of Britain and the burgesses from the boroughs, and every great nation that has survived the pitfalls of constitutional advance has invariably done so only when it has based its national institutions on well-tried authorities and local institutions.

That is why I have been so glad to see something of the devoted work done by very many people and by a vast number of Africans, work often unnoticed, not catching the headlines, but absolutely essential if the apparently more dramatic work of national leadership is to be done effectively. I am often asked that H.M. Government should name a target date by which time we would regard our duties of trusteeship as having been fulfilled. How long we shall take together in the various phases of development is a prophetic task that no one, I think, would assume if he wants to retain any honour or reputation in his own country or anywhere else. The time must most of all depend on the way in which we are able to develop the talents of the African people who form the great majority of the inhabitants, and at the same time continue to develop the capacity of the other peoples who have made their home here.

Certain fields of achievement cannot be defined in terms of numbers or quantity, but can be clearly enough envisaged to give us some idea of the sort of target at which our policy should be directed. If I put first the greatly increased economic development with which no political advance can be built on anything except the most unshakable foundation, it is because I know from experience how precarious is the standing of any country when its economic situation becomes perilous or extreme. I well remember the late Ernest Bevin, saying once to a large gathering of coal miners who had been criticizing him on something he had not done as Foreign Secretary: "Give me more coal and I will give you a strong foreign policy."

Economic Development

There must be in Tanganyika greatly increased economic development. We in the United Kingdom can help with Colonial Development and Welfare money—and I think we have helped over the last five years to a degree which has certainly created some embarrassment in my dealings with other territories. We can help also by access to the London market and with other forms of capital, but all markets are sensitive to dangers and instability; and if Tanganyika is to get the huge sums of money required for mineral development, her people must themselves ensure that to the normal hazards of mining are not added the abnormal hazards of political instability.

This country must have a productive economy not too vulnerable to shifts in world markets; and from the many talks which I have had in the last week I realize how much that is understood—an economy resilient and yielding the necessary Government revenue without which the staff cannot be employed, the loans serviced, and the expanding activities of the Government supported.

It is quite clear that today in Tanganyika I had with some of the Ministers that the revenue of Tanganyika is quite inadequate to pay for all that ought to be done, and that that revenue has to be increased. No one should forget that of the present revenue, inadequate though that revenue is, some 60% comes from enterprises which owe their origin and vigour to what are known as the immigrant communities. I hope that the productivity schemes now under examination by the Tanganyika Government will help to address the balance and increase the revenue.

I have seen something of the great agricultural advances being made in this Territory with the cotton, coffee, sugar, and tea. I have seen once more the spectacular diamond mine of Dr. Williamson, and been delighted to see how hard and toiling I talk with him; and I happened near Mbeya to the Panda Hill niobium pilot plant.

Land Alienation

There is some protest about the necessary alienation of land in this last project and others of its kind may well entail; but the African people are rightly crying out for greater education and more and more chances to play an active part in the government of this land. For this money is essential, and for the getting of the money there must be these expanding enterprises. Leaders—if they are leaders of the African community cannot have it both ways, desiring the chance of developing mining and other work, and crying as they rightly cry, for increased education and social services.

I have seen something of the structure of education in Tanganyika, particularly of technical education. I know I speak for my fellow-countrymen when we say that we are all desperately anxious to narrow and close the gap which at present hampers or prevents Africans from filling the higher posts in the land. There are far too few skilled and experienced local people in the Civil Service, in commerce, and the professions. Only when there are enough such people to guide and promote the development of the country, and also when some of their number have the time and the inclination for public affairs, will parliamentary democracy have any real meaning.

Devoted people are deliberately trying to work themselves out of a job by training some Africans to take their place. Our record proclaims our sincerity. There have been many striking instances of African skill and assistance and high character, but with them, as with our own people at home and all over the world, there have been many frustrations and disappointments too. But the people who have set their hands to this task do not intend to let their enthusiasm grow sour or their courage grow dim.

They remember, as Lord Curzon said in India, that the Almighty has placed the hands of the British people to one of the greatest of his ploughs, in whose furrows the nations of the future are germinating and taking shape. This is one of those nations, and no African in Tanganyika need fear that any obstacle of any kind will be placed in his way in his genuine efforts to equip himself for wider and greater responsibility.

Balanced Society

A third element in our target will be the evolution of a balanced society in Tanganyika in which the leaders of opinion can rise above prejudice and purely sectional interest, and where the lines of difference do not run, as they do now, so often, solely between race and race, or tribe and tribe, or town and country; but where, for example, the African farmer and the farmer of another race can come together as farmers with the same ambitions, the same sense of purpose, and the same anxieties and problems.

Plans have been made for elections over the whole Territory in October next and in October 1958. This is a very big step indeed. These proposals have been enshrined in an ordinance adopted by the Legislative Council. Representations have been made for various changes to be made. I do not, however, believe that it is in the public interest that there should be any changes in the arrangements for forthcoming elections. Indeed, the constitutional development here is if anything in danger of being too rapid rather than too slow.

I must make it quite clear that H.M. Government does not intend to abdicate its responsibility. We have no intention of abandoning our trust or handing it over to irresponsible people, or, indeed, to any Government, under which responsible people of all races in Tanganyika would not feel secure.

I have seen a good deal in the last four years of my work

as Colonial Secretary of the problems of the all-white colony and of the all-black colony, but this is something different and something which could be much more rewarding. Despite the old Masar proverb that the bark of one tree will not adhere to another tree, I believe that it is possible in Tanganyika to build up a strong and united country where all people who have made their home here will be accepted by the others as loyal Tanganyikans.

That task I know that a large number of administrative people in the administration and in many other departments devoting much of their time. None of the races mentioned can afford to see this grand design fail. Successful, you will have found an answer in Tanganyika to the most urgent and difficult of all problems of human relations.

Politicians Must Put Kenya First

Country's Interests Before Those of Race or Party

ALFRED VINCENT said in the Legislative Council of Kenya that physical coercion and intimidation had been used in a recent African strike in that Colony, and that the Government should take a very serious view of such occurrences.

He held, however, that there were prospects of inter-racial agreement to ensure a stable political and economic future for the country.

In the course of his speech the chairman of the European elected members said:—

"The speech from the chair reflected quiet confidence in this country and its future, despite the present difficult stage. Tributes have been paid to the administration for the wonderful job done in the past two or three years. Mistakes have been made, but looking at the colossal task which confronted the Government and its very depleted administration and police, we must sincerely congratulate them. I profoundly regret that Mr. Windley is leaving us. I can only hope that his success will follow the great success he has had here in deplorable circumstances.

"From Mau Mau we have surely learned the lesson of the two essentials—a strong and able administration and a strong and able police force. The police and the administration should be kept up to full strength.

"The speech of the Government lacked emphasis on the maintenance of law and order—in which I include the creation and retention of complete confidence of loyal citizens of loyal Africans especially.

"In one recent strike physical coercion and intimidation were used. The Government should take a very serious view of such occurrences, because no matter how good are your politicians, especially African politicians, and how able, there are always those on the fringe of the crowd who are not there in the interests of their own race and of the country. It is the Government's first duty to see that the good, solid, loyal people of this country, especially Africans, should feel able to express their opinions freely from any type of intimidation.

Joint Consultation

"On the other hand, great success has attended good consultation between employers and employees on the proper level among the sane men away from the political agitators who have arisen in this country.

"I was interested in the warning note of the Governor about local government and its rapid expansion—in fact, the mad rush of the development of local government. He did not actually say that, but I interpreted his words as meaning that. In this time of financial stress we should put on the brake. We have to be very careful that our burden of local government taxation does not compete in viciousness with the burden of ordinary taxation.

"I want to pay a very great tribute to Mr. Lennox-Boyd for his real efforts and great patience in trying to get constitutional talks initiated. I hope in the end that he will be successful. I was very glad to see one Asian Minister trying to remove the impression that all Asians had agreed to the unconditional terms of one race at the outset. This is not a question of a short-term makeshift. Great wisdom and sagacity must prevail.

"If we do that, we have a chance of talking things over in a reasonable and quiet attitude, because all races, surely, have the obligation, if they are sincere and believe in putting the interests of their country first, to safeguard the future of other dependent groups as well as their own. If this does not take place, Kenya will slip back into a state of bitter depression, which would be a very, very great tragedy.

"I appeal to men of good heart and good understanding to try and judge the position from that point of view, because it affects not only the stable political future of this country, but also its economic future and the welfare of everybody in the country."

Mr. Blundell on Kenya's Constitutional and Land Problems.

Plan for Inter-Racial Approach, and Inter-Racial Trust

The Socialist Secretary of State made a declaration on the basic principles of policy for the constitutional development of East Africa in the House of Commons on December 13, 1956. He is recorded in *Manchester* as saying:

"(1) As has been repeatedly stated by His Majesty's Government with the assent of all parties, our objective is self-government within the Commonwealth.

"(2) Self-government must include proper provision for all the main communities which have made their home in East Africa, but in the long run their security and well-being must rest on their good relations with each other. Good relations cannot flourish while there is fear and suspicion between the communities; it must therefore be our task to create conditions where that fear and suspicion disappear. In any constitutional changes in the direction of self-government, care must be taken to safeguard the proper rights and interests of all the different communities. Further policy must be worked out in full consultation with those who belong to the territories.

"(3) By our presence in these territories and by the assistance which we have given them in developing their resources we have set Africans on the path of political, social, and economic progress, and it is our task to help them forward in that development, so that they may take their full part, with the other sections of the community, in the political and economic life of the territories.

Mutual Confidence

"(4) When the Africans have reached that stage and the other communities feel secure as regards their future in East Africa, we can hope for a state of mutual confidence and harmony, that will be a sound basis for a Government in which all sections participate. It will be some time before that stage is reached, and meanwhile it is essential that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should continue to exercise their ultimate control in the East African territories. It is their firm intention to do so, while encouraging all reasonable freedom of action by the local Governments."

The Socialist Secretary of State was Mr. James Griffiths, and we can assume that the policies which he enunciated are still policies which are accepted not only by the Socialists but also in large degree by the present Conservative Government. I believe that we can thoroughly support the views expressed. Against that—a declaration of policy, let us look at the situation which has developed on our political front.

As soon as they were elected the African members asked for an increase of 15 in the number of seats for African representation—from eight to 23. That demand was put forward in the first place direct to the British Government—through the Governor to the Secretary of State—and the African members indicated that they were not willing to have discussions with other racial groups on the matter. Nevertheless, a major change in the arrangements of the Legislative Council can, apart from any policy declarations in U.K. under the present form of the Constitution, be made only by agreement with all races.

Now our European elected members attach great importance to the principle of discussion amongst ourselves on constitutional problems with a view to trying

to find agreement here. We feel strongly that the future of Kenya ought to be decided, if possible by the people of Kenya attempting to find solutions among themselves and in agreement with themselves. That view is also put forward in the statement which represented the considered view of the then Socialist Government. All attempts to meet to discuss the details of the African claim, the basis upon which it has been put forward, and our own views upon it, have tended in failure, mainly, I think, due to suspicion and the mistaken belief that the Secretary of State will not alter the constitution arbitrarily and without full discussion.

Radical Step

We do not feel that such a radical alteration in the number of seats in the Legislature can be taken in isolation, mainly because such a change would have a series of consequential results. For instance, the number of seats agreed with the Africans must in any case be affected by whether they will participate in the Government or not. If the African view is to have effective representation in the present stage of our constitutional development, there must be a reasonable number of Africans on the Opposition benches. This in turn must depend to a certain extent upon the degree to which Africans take part with us in the actual problems of government and in trying to find the solutions to them by joining the Government.

The size of the Legislature, because of the need for a Government majority, must also be considered, and we cannot arbitrarily add to the number of seats on the Opposition side without increasing those on the Government benches as well. The plain fact is that in the varying circumstances of this country every group or race has different views about the form of the Legislature, and if any group wishes to alter that form it must accept that a whole number of problems and claims will arise from this desire for change. The moment any race raises the question of the Constitution it must accept that other groups and races will feel entitled to ask that their particular opinions should also be considered.

The European elected members are not opposed to the grant of more African seats on a basis which is not directly related to the seats held by other racial communities, but in discussing any such desire by the Africans we should want to make a general settlement which would give us co-operation together and stability in the future development of the country, with a sense of security for all races over a number of years. Thus we feel that, if we are to meet the African wishes, participation by the Africans in the Government of the country is desirable. A number of Africans have stressed in their speeches their desire to work with other races; and that other races have nothing to fear from the views expressed in those speeches. Well, participation in Government gives them an opportunity to show their sincerity. Perhaps even more importantly, we consider that participation in the work of Government is a training ground for the acceptance of further responsibility in the future as the African people advance with us and the development of the country proceeds.

Answerable to All

Secondly, we feel as a group that we must begin to move away from a purely racial outlook based on electoral territories. While still necessary in our present stage of development, communal electorates encourage sometimes to excess a purely racial point of view, which is often not related to the basic needs of the country, and we would like to take the opportunity of creating a number of seats in the Legislative Council which would be answerable to all races. This might be done by carrying out the agreement made between all races last year for 10 additional seats and then allow them to be filled by some form of electoral college.

It was agreed last year that two of those seats (whatever the form of franchise) would be for Africans—quite apart from the extra seats which we have clearly said we would be prepared to support for the African people. We have tentatively

**Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, dealt with some of the main problems of the country when he spoke in Nakuru on October 29. The above report has been slightly abbreviated on account of pressure on our space.*

tively suggested that the number of straight African communal seats, as opposed to the selective and non-racial seats, might be four, and it would be a matter for the Government to decide, after consultation with the Africans, what constituencies should be related to these seats. A desirable suggestion might be two for the Central Province, which has only a single representative from the Meru tribes; the Kisumu county, which has to be reached through Nyanza in the person of a member of the Luo tribe; and Mombasa, where there is a large and considerable African population. Together with the additional seats agreed last year but not yet implemented, there would be a considerable increase in the African representation if discussions were to proceed on these lines.

Constitutional Safeguards

I think we feel that in order to achieve the stability and economic development can proceed and on which the races can learn to work together, as was emphasized in the statement with which I began my speech, we should try and evolve in the Constitution safeguards for all races. We should like to do this early, so that they become an integral and normal procedure in the Legislative Council, designed to look after the interests of all groups. We do not think that safeguards of this nature are difficult to achieve, but they do need discussions among all groups to reach agreement on the best form which they might take.

Possibly the sort of idea we might consider is a Council of State called in to vote with the Legislature at the request of any group in the Legislative Council upon one of a number of subjects which might be reserved for this particular purpose. Such an arrangement, if properly incorporated into our constitutional set-up, would undoubtedly give all groups a feeling of security against the possibility of changes which arise in a country such as ours with such varying backgrounds and still so many different standards.

A further matter affecting stability is the deviation and durability of any agreement. I feel that this provision for talks among races before the Constitution can be altered is wise, because it forces us to meet problems as they arise, find solutions to them, and, in doing so, compose our differences.

The lines upon which we are thinking are reasonable, and show how closely connected any change in the Constitution must be with others. That being so, we cannot take them one by one. I must repeat that the moment any race makes demands for changes in the Constitution it must accept that other people are entitled to put their views forward as well. I suggest to the African leaders that we shall more easily attain our objectives by meeting with a smile round a table in friendly discussion than by crying out against each other at public meetings.

Land Policy

I want to deal with certain remarks on land which I made earlier in the year. First, the Government is bound to make no changes in matters of land policy and land tenure and has no intention of making any changes. Secondly, I am bound, not only by the policy of the Government, but also as a member for Rift Valley as a result of the election campaign fought in the constituency in 1956. Nevertheless, the people of this country and future Governments will have to re-examine the whole concept of land tenure, and, as we have a period of stability in land matters ahead of us, I would like to use it for a dispassionate examination of the problem both from our own and African public opinion.

We should begin to think nationally on land, and consider it an essential national and economic asset, if we are to develop the economy of Kenya on a basis which will meet the demands which the country is making upon it. For instance, some of the finest tea land in the world is sterilized because of lack of knowledge by the Africans of how to use it. I think that we and the African people should begin to consider some way in which the potential wealth inherent in many of our land areas can be released to better advantage, through the use of Western money and technical development, to the benefit of the country as a whole. You have examples in the development of the oil industry in some countries in the Middle East where, through the use of Western capital and skill, immense benefits have come to the Arab peoples without any loss of their inherent rights and independence.

Secondly, it seems to be that we, who often claim the leadership of the country, must accept the responsibility of examining the problems which are arising out of the development of the country on a wider basis than that merely of race. Profound changes are taking place in land tenure in the African areas, and individual holdings are being created daily. For a number of reasons, these individual holdings must be small.

Even with great advances in the skill and capacity of the African farmer it must be many years indeed before a number

of these holdings will be aggregated into sizeable farms. The capacity of these farmers over the years will improve, and from what I have already seen we can expect that the individual farming of the rest of the African peasants will be as good as that in many parts of Europe. At the same time in the European Highlands and some of the African areas we shall have farms which will be considerably bigger than those in adjacent African areas, even allowing for the fact that the subdivision of existing farms in the settled areas will continue over the forthcoming years.

Now I cannot believe, as the system of individual tenure develops in the African areas and the skill of the farmer increases, that we are wise to support a system whereby the size of any particular farm will largely depend not on the ability and efficiency of the farmer together with the finance available to run it, but largely on a man's race or tribe. It seems that such disbalance in size between farms based on race must create difficulties and jealousies which we would be wise to anticipate and which as leaders we should try to meet.

Highland Games

Thirdly, I would like to relate these thoughts to the settled areas, themselves. We have recently had a number of rather emotional and ignorant attacks on them. Development in the European Highlands has reached a very high pitch indeed. The best of our farming is probably ahead of any farming in Africa at present. As Minister for Agriculture I have said that the further expansion of this development is possible. Of course it is, but only with the injection of more capital, which will enable more intense production per acre to be achieved, and the necessary development of our technical know-how, together with a sense of security. Even without these factors the contribution of the settled areas of the Highlands to the economy of Kenya is overwhelming. The settled areas occupy less than a quarter of the areas of high potential and produce three-quarters of the wealth which flows into the economy of the country from agriculture. The remaining three-quarters of this high potential areas is entirely in the African land units and produces barely a quarter of the agricultural economy.

A further point in regard to the settled areas is that 95% of all land now under production is in individual ownership. This means that much of the uninformed talk about the Highlands is not about undeveloped blocks of Crown lands but about people's individual properties, to which they are entitled as much as anyone else. In other words, despite an aggressive attitude struck in some quarters on this matter of the Highlands, their destiny largely lies in the hands of the individual owners, in that there is no necessity for them whatsoever to sell their properties unless they wish to. Indeed, for instance, the Highlands Board was abolished tomorrow, not one single acre of land in 95% of the settled areas need change hands unless the owners decide to allow it. In this respect they are masters of their fate. The figures of production from the settled areas show the immense economic asset which they are to the people of this country and strike the keynote of what should be our attitude to land problems.

Racial Emotionalism

In an age of rising racial emotionalism I would like to ask the people of Kenya, both European and African, to move their ideas on land away from the emotional tribal or racial sphere to those of economics and the national well-being. The African in this country needs us just as much as we need him, and there is no real clash of interests between us. Much of the supposed clash starts from the raising of artificial barriers. We hear a lot about what communities are going to stay in Kenya and on what terms. Such speculations are academic and unrealistic.

I should like to go to the African people, among whom are many moderate men not greatly concerned with politics, and say to them: "We are here, our homes and children are here, and so are you and yours. Let us pool our resources for the national good and the advancement of the country as a whole. Both races have the same interest in land, which must fundamentally be good land usage and the rights of individual property where these exist. In other words, we are prepared to consider lowering the land barriers if you will do the same on the lines of the Royal Commission Report."

Unless we do this there are dangers. The increasing racialism of some political leaders will encourage the reactions of the African people on trying to destroy the one great economic asset which this country has in the agricultural production of the settled areas. At the same time this racialism will obscure the obvious fact that where population pressure exists it can be solved by adjustments and full economic development everywhere. That report stated that land is a national and economic asset, and recommended that we should move to the idea of willing buyer and willing seller with safeguards at this stage of our development against economic and political abuse.

By economic abuse I mean attempts to acquire and through

the sin-bottle of the buying up of mortgages given to people still economically immature. By political abuse I mean planned and sponsored infiltration of any group of people in any area for political and not economic reasons. These safeguards are easily provided, and one of them recommended by the Royal Commission was that the residential interest in any lease of land—and most of the tenure is leasehold—should be to the racial authority concerned. This would mean that the African residential leasehold interest in the land would revert to the racial authorities. In the case of the Highlands to the European people. By these means I think we would move land farms away from the stresses of emotions of race and tribe and put it where it properly belongs—in the economic sphere.

The political climate of Kenya has greatly altered, and we must expect an increasing number of ill-considered and immature speeches with a strong racial flavour. That has been the experience of other countries. I do not believe that we should follow our natural feelings on those statements to deflect

us from doing what we consider to be right in this country based on reason and good sense, and the knowledge that we are a vital part of our country.

We as a community have a vital interest in the maintenance of civilized and responsible Government in this Colony. The Africans also have a vital interest in the acceptance of their right to advance and to develop as their own capacity increases. I cannot believe that these vital interests of both communities cannot be brought together. Certainly the African people cannot advance without responsible Government, and we cannot have it unless we create conditions in which the African feels that he has a proper place in the country.

As I travel round the country I am struck by the immense faith which is shown in the future by the creation of new homes, new farms, and businesses. In this our community has a great stake, and have made an enormous contribution to the development of the country. In co-operation with the peoples here and Her Majesty's Government let us record our right to maintain and increase that development.

Tanganyika Government Will Not Tolerate Lawlessness

Political Movements Attract "Self-Seeking Riff-Raff," Says Governor

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, speaking at the 16th annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in Tanga last week, said that the Government would not tolerate lawlessness in the Territory, and that any organisation responsible for breaches of the law would have to take the full consequences of the acts committed in its name.

The Governor continued: "I have said on many occasions and repeat tonight that it is Government's duty to welcome healthy political movements and to help to guide them along the right lines. I have no doubt whatever about the sincerity or the genuineness of some of our political leaders, but it is a fact that political movements in Tanganyika seem to attract to them a lot of irresponsible, and self-seeking riff-raff which give the movement a bad name and do incalculable harm. Anybody who knows about the organisation, administration and the management of the finances of some of these organisations which make emotional appeals to the public would be horrified, particularly at the thought of their ever having any responsibility in the Government of this territory."

Hooligan Fringe

"At all times there is bound to be a hooligan fringe in growing towns which is far from easy to deal with, even with the constant vigilance of the police, but there has been unmistakable evidence that this hooliganism has been growing in extent during the current year and frequently occurs under the name of some political party. It has led to intimidation and to a general defiance of law and order. Moreover, some of the petty leaders with their riff-raff followers have arrogated to themselves the position of usurpers of the authority of the Native Authorities and even of Government itself and have done their best to sabotage Government policy, particularly in connection with steps which are taken to improve the lot of the African population."

The Government will not tolerate such lawlessness and the full force of the law will be used against those who are guilty and, moreover, where it can be shown that any organisation is responsible for breaches of the law, it will have to take the full consequences of the acts that are committed in its name. Let there be no mistake about this.

"It is generally supposed in the public mind that Government is committed to what is popularly known as a multi-racial policy. I do not like the term 'multi-racial', although it is sometimes a useful one to make use of. What we really aim at is a non-racial policy,

although it would, perhaps, be premature so to describe our policy at present. But we must work for the day when everybody who is domiciled here will regard themselves as Tanganyikans. There are those who are believers in the fact that in politics it is only numbers that count. In some countries this may be so, but we have not yet reached that state of political development where it is applicable in Tanganyika.

It is a fact that at present the bulk of the revenue of this territory is derived from the minority groups, and it is, therefore, at any rate expedient for them to have a greater say in affairs than their numbers might seem to justify. As time goes on this will, of course, change, and we hope that we have set in motion a process which will lead to all people of the country making their contribution and having their say. It will be a very long time, if ever, before Tanganyika can afford to cease to attract overseas skill and capital. This fact was clearly recognized by the Royal Commission who gave particular emphasis to it. Those people who have acquired legal rights in the territory must be allowed to carry on their business with full confidence that their rights will not only be respected, but protected, and the Secretary of State has made it perfectly clear that no British Government is likely to give self-government to Tanganyika until it is satisfied that such rights are secure.

Every Assistance to Africans

"Is a non-racial policy practicable? I have now had nearly nine years of close experience of this territory and in my view there is no alternative form of Government except anarchy and, therefore, whether people like it or not, they have got to make it work. Everybody can play their part in day-to-day relations with people of all races. Let no one have any doubts but that Government is determined to give every assistance to Africans to be trained up so that they can qualify for the highest posts in Government service and be taken into real partnership in economic enterprise; and the more that can be done to further this, the happier our race relations are likely to be.

"Despite the persistent and loud voices raised about the provision of more educational facilities it is necessary for the African population to take full advantage of those that are provided. Although it is true that there are some few areas where the educational institutions are insufficient to cope with the demand, an overall picture of the territory shows that we are, in fact, ahead of the demand. At present there are 10 unfilled places on the Tanganyika quota at Makerere. There are between 400 and 450 unfilled places in Secondary Schools. There are 4,000 in Middle Schools and an average of 200,000 in Standard I of the Primary Schools. With the enormous cost of education, Government can hardly be expected to increase the number of places available in order that they too should be vacant.

Tanzania has for many years been the corner stone of Tanganyika's economy and thanks to the splendid leadership of the industry it has established itself firmly as one of the most efficient agricultural industries in the tropics. But with other crops coming along, it is no longer the king pin of the economy and must take its place on the right hand as the corner foundation.

The State has recently received a preliminary report on the coffee industry. It shows that in the past few years a large part of the coffee area where the crop has been made. In the Lake Province, there is a confident opinion that this year's coffee crop will reach 150,000 bales. The old-established coffee industries are increasing their production, but there are a number of new industries, some of them in the Matengo Highlands in Songea, and from the Usambaras to the Ulugurus and Kuuwaa. The Ruaha coffee crop this year is likely to reach 7,500 tons, and the Songea coffee crop is estimated at 750 tons. These are important production figures and each year we may expect to see further increases.

The work of the Tanganyika Agriculture Corporation is increasing in scope and value. Perhaps the most important and promising of the schemes for which they are responsible is the Rufiji Basin Survey. They have been working on this now for the last two or three years and have gained a great deal of knowledge. The speed and efficiency with which the survey has been conducted is in unusual way due to the practical assistance which has been given by the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Sugar Production

Although there seems to be a public notion that Government sugar policy is not bankrupt, this is certainly not so. I understand that the Arusha Cane Factory is likely to have an increased production of 23,000 tons this year, and there are two new schemes under way for sugar production on 25,000 acres of suitable land. Moreover, the land in the Eastern Provinces about which there was such a public hullabaloo, has recently been advertised for development and I hope that this will come about without any strings attached to it committing Government to large expenditure.

With regard to our minerals, there is intense activity taking place to "beat the secrets of our mineral wealth". Much of the work already done has proved of great interest and there have been some indications of promise, but it is too early to tell whether, in fact, great mineral resources are present. I am quite confident that should any sound economic proposition materialise that the capital required for development will be found. That there are large deposits of coal in Southern Tanganyika has been proved, but they are so remote that it would be necessary to have an assured market for a very large tonnage—possibly five million tons a year—for twenty-five years to justify the enormous cost of about £20 million for a railway, 360 miles long, which would pass through country which is mostly an economic desert. Serious attempts have been made to interest the Coal Board in the United Kingdom who, however, unfortunately have declared that they are not interested. Markets have been sought in Italy, Pakistan, Japan and elsewhere, but without result. But we have now found a possible customer who is showing keen interest and negotiations are proceeding.

"I think that any sensible person must recognize that there is no need for more land. What there is need for is capital. While it is true that more capital is coming into the territory, probably at a higher rate than ever before, I believe it also to be true that more capital would be attracted here if our politicians showed more responsibility in their public utterances. But however much capital we can attract, I am sure that for many years to come it will always be regarded as insufficient. We are at a disadvantage in relation to our neighbours who have had a thirty-year start on us; and because our enormous area makes the provision of the means of development so very costly."

Sir Eldred Hitchcock

The chairman of the Sisa Growers' Association, Sir Eldred Hitchcock, said in the course of his address: "Last year, at this dinner, I referred to our political future and status and pointed out that under the Trusteeship Agreement the United Kingdom, which is the administering power, is directly responsible for the peace, order, good government, and defence of Tanganyika. This Trusteeship Agreement was made by the Labour Government of Mr. Attlee, when Mr. Bevin was Foreign Minister. It secures not the paramountcy of the indigenous people or dominance of the European but balanced rights to all inhabitants of the country."

"Over ten years ago, in January 1946, Mr. Bevin

said in the House of Commons: "These territories have been administered by us for over 25 years. We have fulfilled our obligations under the Covenant of the League, and to the best of our ability administered and developed them in the interests of their inhabitants. We intend to continue this policy under the Trusteeship system."

Now if this is to be an ever, it is most important that the people of the territories themselves and the world at large should be left in no doubt that the continuity of administration will be maintained. It is sometimes forgotten that according to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement no change in political status or in the relation of the British Government can take place without that Government's consent.

East and West

The proved aim of British policy is to fit the people of colonial territories for self-government and eventually independence. Some territories are more advanced than others. Those in the West are many decades in advance of East Africa. Self-government and independence indicate a competence not merely to wield political power, but the acquiring of the experience and ability to run the economic and administrative life of the country. In West Africa there are hundreds of professionally qualified Africans. In Tanganyika, let us face it, there is not one professionally qualified African lawyer, engineer, business executive, or agriculturist. It must take some years before that state of affairs is altered.

What is the implication politically? The situation calls for a high order of political courage by Government—to give every encouragement and assistance to African aspirations; to go firmly and if necessary slowly, and to adjust political advance in accordance

(Continued on page 37)

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. C. D. LAWRENCE is due in England from Uganda at the end of the month.

DR. J. R. SCARR, has been posted to Nkata Bay, Natal, as his medical officer.

MR. AND MRS. P. H. GIBSON are outward bound for the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. L. A. BIRNEY, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., flew from London to Rhodesia last week.

MR. A. R. TROTTMAN, Minister for Natural Resources in Tanganyika, has been on a short visit to Salisbury.

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank Ltd., left for New York last Thursday in the QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MR. T. A. D. HEWAN, of the Shell Company of East Africa Ltd., left London Airport on Monday for Nairobi.

MR. P. FRICK ROBERTSON has completed his inquiry into the wastage of personnel from the Northern Rhodesia Police.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES LOEWEN, Adjutant-General to the Forces, is visiting Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. GEORGE HILLIER has arrived in Lusaka from Kenya to succeed Mr. F. W. Bailey as Northern Rhodesia Government Controller of Stores.

MR. A. DE VAJDA, head of the land and water use branch of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has visited East Africa.

MR. K. C. ACUTT, resident director in Rhodesia of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., left London Airport on Friday to return to Salisbury.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN CLARKE is to address the Royal Empire Society in London at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 21, on "Eight Years of Transition in Ghana".

MRS. MONA MACMILLAN, who has travelled widely in East Africa and written about the territories, is the author of "The Land of Look Behind," a book about Jamaica.

SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN ANDREWS, British Ambassador in Khartoum, and LADY CHAPMAN-ANDREWS are to visit Uganda as the guests of the Governor towards the end of November.

MR. W. J. DEEL, formerly of the Colonial Service, is the Conservative candidate for the South-East Leicester by-election, caused by the resignation of CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE.

MR. W. M. MCCALL, Solicitor General, is acting as Attorney-General, Northern Rhodesia, in the absence of MR. B. A. DOYLE, who is in London for discussions on new mining laws for Northern Rhodesia. MR. W. K. H. JONES, of the Attorney-General's Department is acting as Solicitor-General.

MR. M. McMULLEN, a principal in the Colonial Office Social Services Department is visiting East and Central Africa. He is due to arrive in Northern Rhodesia on Saturday.

MR. W. F. SEARLE, chief statistician at the Colonial Office, is spending a few days in Nairobi on his way back from the C.C.A.A. statistics conference recently held in Lourenco.

MR. FRANKLIN THOMAS ANDREW, has been appointed commodore chief engineer officer of the British India Steam Navigation Company's fleet, in succession to Mr. K. A. MILLER, who has retired.

MR. STUART ADRIAN BLAIR FLORENCE, who has been an agricultural officer in the Newala district of Tanganyika Territory since 1955, has been appointed Chief of Uviyanyemba, Tabora, where he was born.

SIR HENRY LOW, chairman of the Premier Portland Cement Co. Ltd., recently opened the cement recreation club in Bulawayo. The Mayor of Bulawayo, MR. MCNEILIE, was also present.

MR. C. C. KRELLI has been appointed honorary corresponding secretary of the Royal Empire Society in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, and MR. N. S. JONES in Lilongwe, Nyasaland, vice MR. D. C. MCGARRY.

MR. J. D. DE BRITO has been elected the first honorary life member of the Ilaga Club, Tanganyika. He has been a member of Iringa Town Council since its creation and was previously a member of the Township Authority.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING and MR. MICHAEL WOOD, chairman of the Kenya Branch of the Capricorn Africa Society, are visiting its branches in the Colony. COLONEL STIRLING is due in London about the end of this month.

MR. J. KNOX-SHAW, former Master of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, is visiting Nyasaland in order to see something of the work of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He has been chairman of its Cambridge committee.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. S. S. FITZGERALD has succeeded LIEUT. COLONEL H. G. CONROY as commanding officer of the 2nd Bn. the King's African Rifles (Central African Rifles). Colonel Conroy has returned to Britain after a three-year tour in the Federation.

MR. MAUJIDI S. NTAMILA, a Tanganyika secondary school teacher, has left the Territory to become the first Guinness scholar at Dublin University. This scholarship is of £100 per annum for four years. Part of the cost of Mr. Ntamila's study (for the B.Sc. degree) will be met by the Tanganyika Government.

MR. K. B. A. DOBSON, Director of Public Relations in Tanganyika has left the territory on leave pending retirement. During previous leaves in the United Kingdom, he has written four novels, the last being "Colour Blind", all of which have an East African setting. Mr. Dobson intends residing in the United Kingdom, and to continue writing.

CAPTAIN THE RT. HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.P. for the south-east division of Leicester since 1950 until he recently applied for the Chiltham Hundreds, and MRS. WATERHOUSE, left Southampton last Thursday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for Cape Town on their way to Salisbury, where Captain Waterhouse will take up his duties as the new chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

MR. R. P. PLEWMAN, a former Magistrate, Johannesburg, and Auditor-General of the Union of South Africa, and MR. L. C. ROSS, Native Commissioner and at present Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Chief Information Officer, are at present visiting Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Plewman is chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Government's Urban African Affairs Commission, and Mr. Ross is the secretary.

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SIR KENNETH BLACKBURN, who has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, was Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office in 1947. He was lately Governor of the Leeward Islands.

MR. L. F. COANTHON, Information Attache at Rhodesia House, will fly from London in the middle of the month to represent Rhodesia and the island and the Empire Service League on the Council of which he serves) at the unveiling of a memorial near Tunis by GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON to the men of the Commonwealth Armies who fell in the North African campaign of the last war.

MR. GORDON FREDWELL, the acting Provincial Commissioner at the Secretariat, Lusaka, has taken up duties as District Commissioner, replacing MR. SELWYN JONES, who is on leave. Both have been promoted from district officers to senior district officers. MR. ROBIN FOSTER, Acting Administrative Secretary at Lusaka since April, has taken over as Provincial Commissioner, Secretariat. MR. H. L. JONES has returned from leave to his appointment as Administrative Secretary.

MR. PETER REVELL has for the fourth time been re-elected chairman of the Rhodesia Club in London, on the committee of which MR. DUNCAN MACBEAN and MR. LAUCHLAN MACBEAN have served for the same period. Two newcomers to the committee are MR. BASIL HUMMELL and MR. RONALD KLUCKOW. MISS MARCIA CLARKE has taken over the secretaryship from MISS P. LONSDALE, and MR. R. BATE has become treasurer in place of MR. P. MURRAY, who has filled that office for five years. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY has accepted the presidency. The club has a membership of rather more than 200.

U.S. Mission to East Africa

A SPECIAL MISSION of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States will visit East Africa at the end of this month to study aspects of the mutual security programme which are of direct legislative concern to the committee. The United States information programme and other matters concerning American foreign relations. The mission will consist of Representative Wayne L. Hays, Representative Edna F. Kelly, Representative Armistead Seldon, Jr., Representative Balfat O'Hara, Representative Marguerite Church, Representative Michael A. Feighan, Mr. Albert C. E. Westphal, Mr. Edward O'Connor, and Major Jerry Capka.

Recent Promotions

MR. R. E. LUYT, Labour Commissioner in Kenya, to be Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands, Kenya; MR. C. E. JOHNSON, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia; MR. H. D. D. WILKINSON, Assistant Controller and Auditor-General, Kenya, to be Director of Audit, Uganda; MR. C. D. W. MARSH, Auditor, Tanganyika, to be auditor, Windward Islands.

Average of £1,396

THE AVERAGE YEARLY SALARY of men in private employment in Kenya is stated in the *Economic Bulletin* to be £1,396. Last year 98% of the European males employed full time in the public service received upwards of £600, and 35% were in the £1,200 to £1,799 bracket — almost three times the proportion drawing such pay five years earlier. Between 1951 and 1956 the proportion of public servants receiving between £1,800 and £2,399 rose from 2% to 94%.

"It would be advisable to encourage Africans to become prospectors". — Mr. Stanley Chersie, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

New Colonial Chief Justices

Appointments in Kenya and N. Rhodesia

SIR RONALD ORMISTON SINCLAIR, vice-president of the East African Court of Appeal since 1956, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kenya. He succeeds Sir Kenneth Kennedy O'Connor, president of the East African Court of Appeal.

Sir Ronald Sinclair, a New Zealander, was born in 1891 and educated in Christchurch, New Plymouth and Auckland University College. Admitted to the New Zealand Bar in 1924, he entered the Colonial Service seven years later as an administrative officer in Nigeria. After a period as a magistrate in Nigeria, he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia as a resident magistrate in 1938. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1939, appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika in 1946, and chief Justice in Nyasaland in 1953.

MR. G. M. FAIRSON, formerly Attorney-General of Ghana, has been appointed Chief Justice in Northern Rhodesia, in succession to the late Sir Peter Bell.

He was born in Grenada in 1906 and educated there and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1933. From 1932 to 1936 he was an administrative officer and magistrate in Nigeria. In 1938 he was transferred to Tanganyika as Crown counsel, and became Solicitor-General in 1946. Three years later he was made Attorney-General in Sierra Leone, and he was promoted Attorney-General in the Gold Coast in 1954. From 1939 to 1945 he served in the Army.

Uganda M.L.C.s. in Kenya

FIVE AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Uganda Legislative Council, Mr. Ojwa, Mr. Luga, Mr. Okullo, Mr. Bazarrubusa, and Mr. Muhogoma, have paid a six days' visit to High Commission and other services in Kenya, including the East African Literature Bureau, the Posts and Telecommunications training school, the Industrial Research Organization, the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, the headquarters of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, and the workshops, housing estate and training school of East African Railways. They attended the opening of the Legislative Council and afterwards met the Hon. Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Banck, and the African members. They had discussions with the Economic Secretary, Mr. Louis Adams, and the Director of Economic Co-ordination, Mr. T. Loudon.

Kenya Outward Bound Trust

AN OUTWARD BOUND TRUST has been formed in Kenya, with Sir Evelyn Baring as president and Mr. Derek Erskine as chairman. At the inaugural meeting in Nairobi Sir Harold Spencer Summers, M.P., vice-president of the Outward Bound Trust in Britain, said that the Outward Bound School at Loffekitok, below Kilimanjaro, would pass from Kenya Government control to the Kenya Outward Bound Trust by the middle of next year. There would be an increase in the number of courses and in the permanent staff. The movement was started in Kenya five years ago by Mr. R. Lane, of the Education Department.

Royal Rhodesian

A RHODESIAN BABY of royal lineage has been born in Salisbury. She is the Comtesse Catherine Isabelle Marie de Limburg-Stirum. Her mother, Princess Helene of France, the wife of Count Emeric de Limburg-Stirum, a Belgian, is the daughter of the Count of Paris, Pretender to the French throne. The marriage took place in Normandy last January. Some weeks later the couple arrived in Southern Rhodesia to live on Rudolphia Farm at Aretorus, about 35 miles from Salisbury. The farm, owned by a group of aristocratic Belgian families, is being managed by Count de Limburg-Stirum.

Obituary

Mother Mary Kevin

DR. JOHN MURRAY, who at a number of the Makerere Commission visited Uganda in 1937, has written in *The Times* of Mother Mary Kevin, and an obituary notice appeared in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* on October 24.

When I visited Nkonjuru, where she reigned supreme, I could not but realize within a few moments of arriving how true a Mother in God she was, and how firmly based her rule was in exceptional gifts and qualities. It was an astonishing understanding of the African girls and women in her charge, and the rarest responsiveness to their needs and limitations and potentialities.

She took them as she found them in entire freedom from prejudice or convention. She catered to their tastes for singing and dancing, for instance, and turned them cheerfully to her directions and imposed new standards. She lost no time, knowing that whatever she sought to effect with them must be effected at once, since they matured very early and vanished away to their homes and husbands. Mother Kevin's influence pervaded the entire establishment at Nkonjuru. Life and work went with the happiest swing.

She loved the Africans, and was loved in return: and on this reciprocity the discipline of the school rested. I have seldom met such a frank force of personality united with devotion and a winning authority.

"Passing the end of a long corridor filled, surprisingly, with perambulators, I asked Mother Kevin the reason. 'Come and see,' she said. The corridor opened on a large well-furnished drawing-room where a party of young African women in European dress were having tea. 'They come here,' said Mother Kevin, 'to learn how to hold a proper tea-party, as if in London. They are, all of good class and well-to-do, and those are their babies in the corridor. This is our adult education department'."

MR. R. N. FLETCHER has died at Bembesi, Southern Rhodesia, aged 78. He went up to the Colony in 1898 from the Cape, where he was born. A surveyor, he saw active service with the Rhodesia Regiment in the First World War.



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MR. B. W. DURHAM, O.B.E., a former president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo, aged 81. He began his mining career on the Rand in 1893, becoming a consulting metallurgist in Southern Rhodesia after the South African War. In 1943 he was a member of the Frankel commission of inquiry into the Southern Rhodesian Mining Industry. He was also an early member of the Royal African Law Committee and a founder-member of the Mining Association of Rhodesia. He was chairman of the Stewards of the Bulawayo Turf Club and an executive member of the Jockey Club in South Africa. A noted championship judge, he was president of the Bulawayo Kennel Club and vice-president of the South African Kennel Union. He is survived by his wife and a son, Mrs. A. F. Durham, Native Commissioner at Umvuma.

MRS. F. I. W. BARRY, an 1895 Rhodesian pioneer, who travelled to the Colony by ox-wagon to join her husband, Captain J. W. Barry, has died in Bulawayo, aged 91. They settled at first in old Umtali. Later Captain Barry became the first curator at the Victoria Falls. His wife was the great-granddaughter of Captain John Baillie, who took out a party of settlers to South Africa in 1820 and was afterwards one of the founders of the port of East London.

MR. CLIVE R. HARGREAVES, managing director of Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., who died at his home at Alderley Edge, Cheshire, at the week-end at the age of 61, had made a number of visits to East Africa in connexion with the establishment of Nyanza Textiles Ltd., Jinja. He was chairman of the Manchester Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and a member of the boards of a number of companies outside the C.P.A.

MRS. ALICE MAUD ALSTON, of Cedars Cottage, Surley, Surrey, who died last week at the age of 92, was the widow of Rowland Alston, one of the founders with Donald Currie and George Briscoe of The Manica Trading Co. Ltd., and for years chairman of that enterprise and The Beira Boating Co. Ltd., and mother of Colonel Cedric Alston, the present managing director of the Manica Company.

MR. T. J. NEEDHAM, M.B.E., who retired about 14 years ago as Chief Accountant in the Southern Rhodesia Treasury, has died at Marandellas, aged 73. He served in the High Commissioner's office in London for some years before the war. After retirement he became chairman of the Cotton Board, and a member of the National Monuments Commission. He leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

THE REV. HERBERT PEGG, who settled in Rhodesia after his retirement as Rector of Coulsdon, North London, has died in Gwelo, aged 82. At first he and his wife lived in Salisbury where he assisted at the Avondale Church. He later lived with his son, Mr. Edward Pegg, headmaster of Guinea Fowl School. He is survived by two sons.

MR. R. G. POTTERTON, manager of Barclays at Fort Victoria for eight years until last August when he was transferred to Broken Hill, has died suddenly at the age of 52. He joined the National Bank of South Africa (now Barclays Bank) in 1922. He leaves a widow and three children.

MRS. EAST-KING (née Rynan), wife of COLONEL GILBERT EAST-KING, of Kenya, has died in that Colony.

The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, has put on a travelling exhibition illustrating the life, government, and natural resources of Uganda. The exhibition is to be shown in other centres, beginning with Manchester and Chester.

Not a Differentiating Measure

African Affairs Board Submission Rejected

LORD HOME, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is satisfied that the Royal Assent should be given to the Federal Constitutional Amendment Bill.

He stated in a written reply in the House of Commons last week to a question by Mr. J. Fleisher-Cooke, the Conservative member for Darwin, who asked the Government to state its intentions about the Bill.

Mr. C. J. Alport, the Under-Secretary, said: "The African Affairs Board laid a report before the Federal Assembly in terms of Article 74 of the constitution, giving its reasons for continuing the Constitution Amendment Bill to be a differentiating measure. On the passing of the Bill by the Federal Assembly, the board, by a majority, made a request that the acting Governor-General should reserve it for Her Majesty's pleasure."

Personal Inquiries

"The African Affairs Board were entitled under the constitution to request the reservation of the Bill, but, after full and careful consideration of their reasons, and of the Federal Government's reasons why they considered the royal assent should be given, and after making personal inquiries on the spot which he was in the Federation earlier this month, the Secretary of State is satisfied that it would be right to advise that the royal assent should be given. A draft of an Order in Council for this purpose is being laid today."

"In order that Parliament may be fully informed on the matter, the request by the African Affairs Board for the reservation of the Bill and the statement by the Federal Government will be presented to Parliament."

"So far as I am aware, the board has not laid any report on the Electoral Bill which has been published but not yet introduced into the Federal Assembly."

Federal Memorandum

On November 1 the Federal Government published a memorandum on the objects of the Constitution Amendment Bill and on the African Affairs Board's report. It contends that if the constitutional changes proposed in the Bill are read with the Federal Government's franchise proposals, so far from being disadvantageous to Africans they are advantageous to them, particularly because:

- (1) African members of the Federal Assembly are increased in a greater ratio than other members;
- (2) Many more Africans will be eligible to participate in the election of the African members and the special European member for Southern Rhodesia than do so under the present arrangements; and
- (3) For the first time in the history of any of the territories or of the Federation, Africans who are British-protected persons will be able to qualify for the ordinary franchise and thus be in a position to influence the election to the Federal Assembly of the members of unspecified race.

African-American Institute

A CHANGE OF NAME to the African-American Institute, Incorporated, is announced by the Institute of African-American Relations, a private organization created "to establish closer bonds between the peoples of Africa and the United States". One of its main concerns has been the development of "an effective scholarship and assistance programme for African students in the United States", and aid of that kind has been given since 1954 to 64 African applicants, including 12 from Kenya, four from Uganda, two from Somalia, and one each from Northern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and Tanganyika.

Future Might not be so Bright

Sir Roy Welensky's Federation Day Warning

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in the near future might not be as rosy as the past four years, warned Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, in his Federation Day message. In many ways, he said, the first four years of federation were "lost years". The country had matured quickly and in the main had successfully surmounted its difficulties. It had been "greatly assisted", however, by a period of exceptional prosperity.

"Economic conditions may be less rosy in the next two years, although there is no reason why we are still a prosperous country; the political scene will become more lively as the issue of our full independence draws nearer and there will be an even greater need for responsibility and restraint on the part of the constituent country."

"But the Federation has the strength which comes not only of prosperity but also of a just belief in what it is doing, and the way it has chosen to follow."

In his first Federation Day broadcast, Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, said: "One cannot help being struck by the benefits and progress brought about by the strength that unity in the Federation has created."

It was important and right that Federation Day should be kept as it gave a chance for people to consider certain things, which had to be remembered "if we are to build the kind of country we want our children to live in."

Lord Dalhousie added: "We have got to earn and hold the respect of each other, not only man for man, but race for race. The more we all get to know and understand each other the more surely shall we lay the foundations to happiness for ourselves and the generations to come."



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SEYLER

New Party Formed in the Federation

Political Ally of Capricorn Society

THE CONSTITUTION PARTY, which has just been formed by supporters of the Capricorn Africa Society, is not by the society itself, which will not directly enter the political arena — has issued the following statement:

We, the founders of the Constitution Party, drawn from all races living in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, wish to affirm our faith in the greatness of our common destiny. We are resolved to establish a society free from racial discrimination with a system of law based on a solemn contract between our peoples to affirm and secure our human unity under God and our unity in one loyalty to His Crown.

The constitution reads as follows:

The party shall be known as the Constitution Party and it will seek representation in the Federal and territorial Legislatures.

The party will endeavour to secure as a condition of self-government the adoption in successive stages of written Constitutions drawn up in a spirit of this preamble and embodying the following fundamental principles:—

Many Talents

(1) All men, despite their varying individual talents and differences of race and colour, are born equal in dignity before God, and have a common duty to Him and to one another.

(2) Man's fulfilment of his responsibilities to his fellow men is the essential foundation for a community and for the assertion and enjoyment of his rights as an individual. When the interests of individuals conflict, it is the duty of the State to secure justice between them.

(3) The State is under an obligation to protect and advance the moral, material, and cultural standards of its people, and at the same time to ensure to the limit of its economic capacity the provision of such facilities as will give every individual the opportunity of attaining these standards.

(4) All who have been born in the State or who live within its boundaries are entitled to equal standing before the law and, subject to the law, to freedom of movement, freedom of speech, religion and association. They are entitled, without distinction of race or colour, to access to public services and institutions and to practice any trade, profession or calling for which they may qualify themselves by apprenticeship, examination or other tests. And they are entitled to legal protection against the unjust denial of any of these rights and any other rights as set out in the Constitution.

(5) Membership of the State carries with it responsibilities and duties. Any person claiming the protection of the State can be called upon to uphold the principles and spirit of the Constitution.

(6) The vote is not a natural right but a responsibility to be exercised for the common good, and all those who have obtained the statutory qualifications shall be registered on a common roll.

Moving With the Times

The party recognizes that any written Constitution must be subject to amendment, if, in the constantly changing circumstances of the world, confidence in its principles is to be preserved and renewed. The party therefore proposes that once self-government is attained any amendment to the Federal or territorial Constitutions which has been made in accordance with any special legislative procedure shall be submitted to the Supreme Court and approval withheld only when the amendment in the judgment of the court constitutes a breach of the fundamental law expounded in the above preamble and the six principles.

The party must ensure that the spirit of the preamble and fundamental principles is preserved in its policy and campaign to establish the new Federal and territorial Constitutions. To this end, the party will appoint six guardians to interpret the preamble and fundamental principles when the party's executive is in doubt or when a stated proportion of the party's membership challenges the executive's interpretation. The guardians may not act on their own motion nor have any executive power within the party, and they will be subject to the procedure hereinafter laid down.

Until such time as the new Constitution has been accepted,

the party considers itself bound by the present Federal Constitution and, in particular, the preamble, and can only approve such legislation as is consistent with the Constitution. The party will resolutely oppose any legislation which could lead to an increase of status for the Federation which is not in accordance with the preamble of the present Federal Constitution.

The party will abide all undertakings promulgated by successive Ministers of the Crown and all other assurances and pledges given by His Majesty's Government in the matter of land rights in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The above clauses were unanimously adopted by the inaugural meeting of the party, held in Lusaka on October 19.

[Comment appears in Notes on the Way.]

Northern Rhodesia's Problem Township Change in "Small Town" Administration

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT has decided to bring the small townships of Kapri Mposhi, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Chibekesi, and Magoye under the portfolio of the Minister for Lands and Local Government. None has a management board, and all have hitherto been administered by the local district commissioners, who have found it increasingly difficult to administer the health and sanitation services from the funds provided by the Government, for "station upkeep." The Government has therefore decided to split such small townships into two categories, those which contain only a district headquarters or railway siding, which will continue to be administered as before, and townships containing non-Government concerns, which will come primarily under the Commissioner for Local Government, although the district commissioner will continue to be the local authority.

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Barbados is affectionately known as "Little England" and Bridgetown, the capital, is very much like an English county town with wide streets and a multiplicity of shops of all descriptions. The churches, with battlemented towers, weather vane and low stone walls sheltering moss-covered crosses and tombstones, lend strength to the illusion; indeed, Bridgetown has been likened to Poole in Dorset. Bridgetown is also a busy port through which passes most of the trade of the island. Ships of all nations ride in the roadstead of Carlisle Bay while the inner port—the Careenage—is crowded with small boats, barges and inter-island sailing vessels loaded with a variety of produce.

An important building programme is under way and the construction of a deep-water harbour has been approved.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Barbados 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 Bridgetown and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Bad Local Leaders of National Congress

Bemba Chiefs Forbid Political Meetings

ALL THE CHIEFS OF THE BEMBA, the largest tribe in Northern Rhodesia, numbering about 153,000 people, have agreed in council to forbid political meetings in their tribal areas in the Luwingu district for six months. This decision results from "disturbances caused by the bad local leaders of the African National Congress," Paramount Chief Chitimukulu issued the following statement a few days ago in the name of the Native authority which is responsible for local government in the Bemba tribal area:—

On October 16 and 17 an extraordinary meeting of the Council, attended by all the Bemba chiefs, was held at Chipalo. The Council assembled to consider reports on the recent disturbances in the areas under Chiefs Shimumbi and Tungati in the Luwingu district.

The Paramount Chief and his councillors visited these areas during September and conducted an inquiry, reports of which were considered by the Ilamfya Council. The Council accepted these reports as correct, and found that the disturbances had been caused by the bad local leaders of the African National Congress. It was proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the authority of the chiefs and of the Native authority in the Luwingu district was seriously damaged. The chiefs of the areas affected by the disturbances had subsequently taken all steps to bring offenders to justice, and the Ilamfya Council endorsed the action of these chiefs.

It was then resolved in the best interests of law, order, and good administration in the areas under Chiefs Shimumbi, Chipalo and Tungati in the Luwingu district that there shall be no political meetings of any kind for six months, and that after this period of six months the chiefs of the district make reports to the Paramount Chief-in-Council as to the state of law and order, and then in the light of the reports the Ilamfya Council would lift or lengthen the ban.

The Ilamfya Council also approved the appointment of a standing committee of the council which would make inquiry in the tribal area wherever fresh disturbances arose, and that the members be Chiefs Shimumbi, Chikwanda and Mukwizile, Administrative Secretary B. Mwamba and Assessor E. Namwejele.

Public Statement

"The order banning the holding of all political meetings in the Bemba area of the Luwingu district would apply to all political parties, and it was resolved that a public statement be issued by the Superior Bemba Native Authority.

The order banning the holding of political meetings is made in the best interests of the people, who had been misled by irresponsible leaders to flout deliberately the rules and orders of the Bemba Superior Native Authority by actions calculated to undermine the authority of the Native authorities.

A situation such as had arisen in the Luwingu district cannot be tolerated by the Bemba Superior Native Authority now or in the future in any part of the Bemba tribal area. It is hoped that all responsible and thinking persons will not listen to false reports made by irresponsible people who merely want to incite hatred between the chiefs and the people.

"Finally, it should be very clearly understood that, whatever the major constitutional problems which are now exercising the minds of our people, these problems must not be made an excuse for the disturbance of law and order. It is the duty of the Bemba Superior Native Authority to maintain law and order and respect for duly constituted authority in the Bemba tribal area, and this it intends to do.

"Law-abiding people need not be unduly disturbed, but should co-operate with the Native authorities to bring about peace and good understanding between all concerned, and hence ensure the orderly development of the country. The Bemba Superior Native Authority is not opposed to any political party whatever their views may be, but will not tolerate deliberate contravention of Native Authority rules and orders.

"In all parts of the Bemba tribal area, excluding the areas under Chiefs Shimumbi, Chipalo and Tungati in Luwingu district, people are free to hold political meetings so long as they do not break the law and act against peace and order, which must be cherished and preserved."

Steps are being taken to re-organise the Rift Valley police force in Kenya from an Emergency basis to that of a strong, modern "peace-time" force. The establishment of police inspectors and other officers is being reduced, and the force generally streamlined to give impetus to its drive against ordinary crime.

Parliament

Gathigiriri Camp Inquiry

Rehabilitation Officer's Contract Ended

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, Mr. JOHN STONEHOUSE, the Colonial Under-Secretary said that no detainees had died as a consequence of ill treatment at Gathigiriri Works Camp in Kenya.

The Minister added that as a result of the disciplinary inquiry into the conduct of the Camp Commandant and the Camp Rehabilitation Officer, the latter's contract had been terminated. The inquiry found no cause to condemn the conduct of the Camp Commandant, and no action had been taken against him.

Tanganyika Legislative Council

Mr. STONEHOUSE asked what reply was given by the Tanganyika Government to the request of the Tanganyika African National Union for increased representation for Africans in the Legislative Council.

Mr. PROFUMO replied that when the president of T.A.N.U. raised this matter recently in the Legislature, the Minister concerned stated that there could be no question of a review of the existing system of parity representation before the elections which would be held in 1958 and 1959. "The matter will, however, be among those to be examined by a committee of the Legislative Council which it is proposed to appoint after the elections to consider further steps in constitutional development.

Menjo Disturbances

Replying to Mr. STONEHOUSE, the Minister said that disturbances at the Buganda Government prison were due to overcrowding, inadequate provision of food, clothing, bedding and medical care for prisoners and the poor morale and training of prison staff. Over half the prisoners had been moved elsewhere and accommodation in Protectorate Government prisons was being increased to make room for prisoners transferred from Buganda and African Local government prisons. Mr. Profumo added that the Kabaka's Government had improved remission rates and ration scales, and were providing better training for the prison staff.

Professional Training

Replying to Mr. MALCOLM MACPHERSON, the Colonial Under-Secretary said that it was Tanganyika Government policy to provide, by expanding its bursary scheme, increased opportunities for the acquisition of academic and professional qualifications, so as to enable Tanganyikans to take advantage of employment opportunities in senior posts in the territory.

Community Centres

Mr. PROFUMO said that the Tanganyika Government intended to establish community centres in each of the five wards of Dar es Salaam on a multi-racial basis.

"Prevention Better Than Cure" Bill

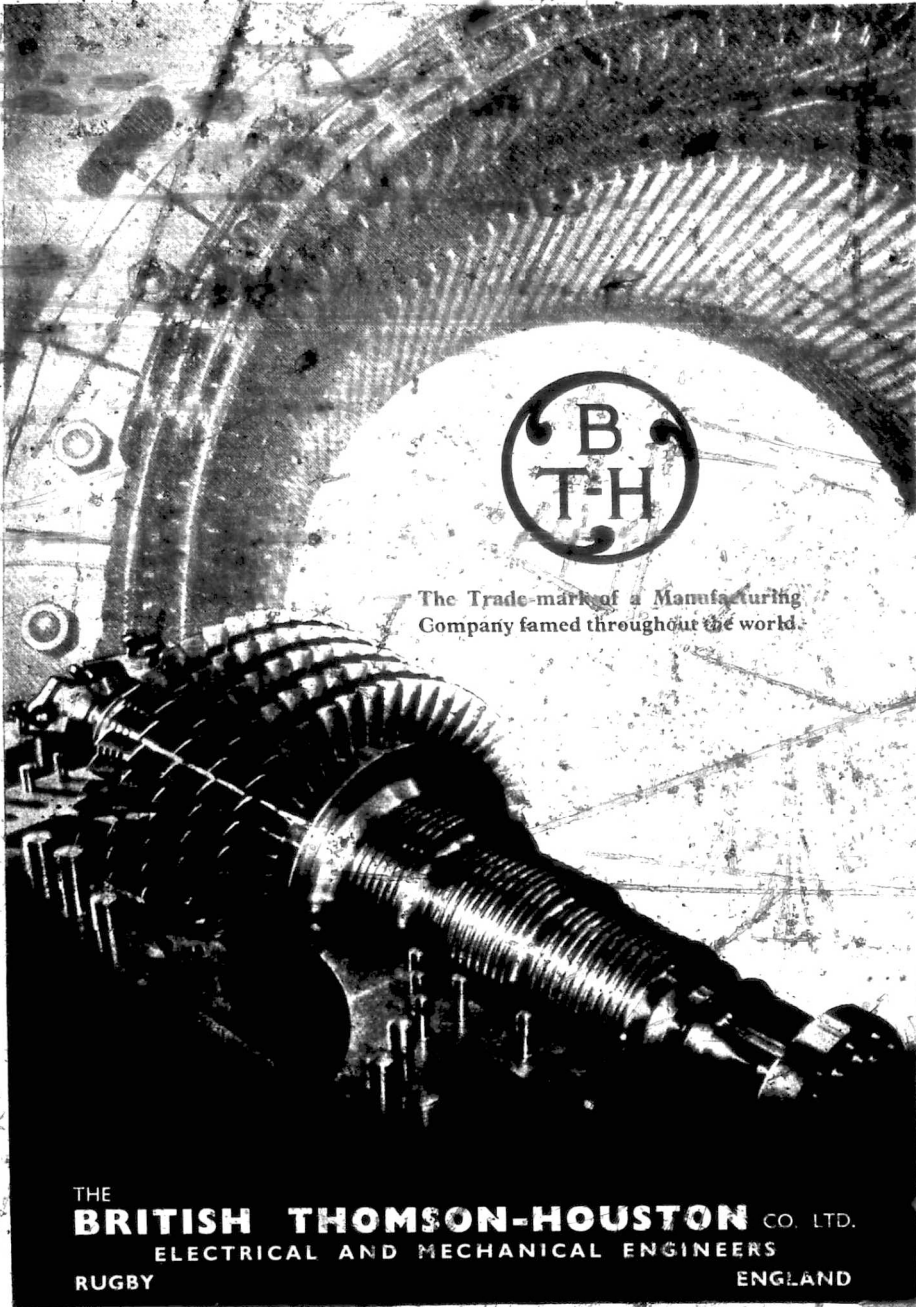
New powers for N. Rhodesian Government

THE OBJECT OF THE Emergency Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which will be introduced at the next meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, is to "correct a situation which, if allowed to occur or continue, is likely to lead to the declaration of a state of emergency."

The Bill, just published, states that if the Governor considers that any person or group of persons took or threatened to take any action likely to provoke a state of emergency, "he may by regulation prohibit, restrict, or otherwise regulate such action." Any such regulations may extend this period for 30 days but the Legislature may extend this period for not more than three months.

New African Weekly

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, the African Times, is to begin publication in Northern Rhodesia, in mid-November. It is to be an African tabloid, and is planned to circulate throughout the Federation. The editor is Nyasaland born, Mr. Elias Mtepeka.



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20 New Schools a Year Needed Nyasaland's Four-Year Plan

MORE THAN 20 NEW SCHOOLS A YEAR are needed in Nyasaland to keep pace with the normal increase in the number of African children of primary school age, says a Department of Education report on the four-year plan for 1957-61. It points out that staffing those schools would absorb the 1,200 teachers whom it is planned to train in that period.

One-tenth of the 24m. African population are of primary school age. The great majority receive schooling of some kind, and 41% are enrolled at the 825 Government and assisted primary schools. Annual recurrent expenditure on primary education will be increased from £43,000 in 1956-57 to £614,000 in 1960-61. Grants will run at £30,000 annually until 1960-61.

Secondary Education

Emphasis is placed on secondary and girls' education. Two new secondary schools will be opened during the period, the Blantyre and Zomba secondary schools of missionary societies will increase their intake, and new mission secondary schools are to be built in the Northern and Central Provinces. Recurrent expenditure on secondary education will jump from £9,000 to 1956-57 to £163,000 four years later, and £603,000 will be spent on secondary education buildings, including the first full secondary school for girls only in Lilongwe.

In Blantyre a new Government teacher training centre will enable Africans to qualify for non-graduate teaching posts. The annual cost of teacher training in 1961 will be about £95,000, compared with the present £68,000. Capital expenditure over the next four years is assessed at £210,000.

Royal Humane Society's Award

MR. PETER WILLIAMS, shore boatswain of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal and Certificate for saving life at sea. In September 1956, while Mr. Williams was visiting his wife at the European hospital at Mombasa, he heard a noise like a corrugated iron roof being blown off. Looking from the window, he saw that a small vessel had turned turtle in the channel. Mr. Williams then ran from the hospital to the shore, where some 500 feet away the boat was afloat with keel topside. Two Africans were in the water, one of whom appeared to be in difficulties, and the other in a state of panic. Mr. Williams swam out, took one of the Africans on his back, and with the other keeping close, swam ashore. Mr. Williams then swam back to the ship, saw the rest of the crew into a rowing boat, and supervised the arrangement for the ship to be towed away by a harbour tug.

Battle Won, Case Lost

MISS LESLIE GREENE, secretary of the League of Empire Loyalists, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, has lost her case for £101 damages against the management of the Royal Albert Hall, London, and five of its employees. Giving judgment with costs against her last week in West London County Court, Judge G. Howard acted for her as an intelligent and intrepid woman acting for the League of Empire Loyalists, cranks or fanatics whose degenerate policy it was to create disturbances at political meetings; she had not been inflamed by what she had heard at the meeting, but had gone with the deliberate intention of making a disturbance. He did not think that the men had used more force than necessary to remove her. Indeed, she had done battle with them, and they had naturally abstained from using any real violence, given it up as a bad job, and sent for the police. Miss Greene had won the battle, but must lose the case.

Sisal Growers' Association Dinner

(Continued from page 303)

with capacity to carry on the economic life and prosperity of the territory. We in Tanganyika have a special responsibility to assist in this process, and to inform our minds with a more active understanding of our political aspirations. We should meet our Africans more than half way, and remember how we felt when we were growing up, with all our inhibitions and arrogances.

"Meantime, however, there are anxious problems besetting those upon whom rest the responsibility of maintaining and expanding especially the export economy of the territory — to which the sisal industry has so largely contributed. These problems arise in an even acuter form when we consider how the vast potential but still hidden wealth of Tanganyika can be made available, and thus contribute to the improvement of the life and prosperity of the people of Tanganyika. This needs capital and know-how from outside on an increasing scale.

"How are investors likely today to view the prospects in Tanganyika? The position certainly has deteriorated recently, but I see no reason why that should be the last word. I have recently been to an important financial conference in San Francisco, at which one of the main issues was how to secure private capital for underdeveloped countries. It was emphasized there that if capital and know-how were to be forthcoming there was need of something more than general guarantees for the protection and safeguarding of such investment. A 'Magna Carta' was proposed, by which such countries would treat foreign interests without discrimination, and abstain from any illegal interference, expropriation, or excessive taxation. In a remarkable speech Mr. Nixon, the Vice-President of the United States, supported the necessity of this proposal.

Special Responsibilities

"I am interested to know to what extent this matter in a concrete form is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government in regard to any future negotiations on self government and independence. It seems to me vital to the future, and the present development of a country such as Tanganyika where the British Government has special responsibilities to the other countries of the world and to present and future investors.

"It is not easy for one Government to make declarations for the future and for their successors, but they can at least point the way, and they can, and should, give the support now necessary. I do not wish to exaggerate the degree of arbitrary intimidation which can become rife in any African society but those who have read the book 'Four Guineas' by Elspeth Huxley will not have been surprised by recent dictatorial measures in Ghana.

"We welcome very greatly the declaration on the general issue made by the Secretary of State. It is a timely statement. But whilst holding out a sincere and friendly hand to the African and recognizing the tempo of racial aspirations, let us be clear as to the type of conduct and approach which should in the interests of all, not be tolerated. We all know that in African movements there is apt to be extremism which may lead to subversion which no orderly state can sustain. African society understands and respects authority, and that the primary function of Government is to govern. Government exercising authority from its superior elevation, has and should use reserves of power to give strength and restraint to primitive societies such as ours undoubtedly is.

Violence Will Meet Violence

"But decisions should be taken in time and should not lack either vigour or courage. Some misguided criticism was recently made of the Tanganyika Government when they exercised this function. I think the Government was entirely right, and I trust they will have the future courage of their convictions in this respect. Assurances that violence will be met will encourage all men of good will to work to the common weal. Without that assurance, good men are afraid and the dupes of the intimidators.

"If anybody is to be intimidated let it be the intimidators. That in no way precludes the policy of encouragement of African and other aspirations which most notably you, Sir, have so consistently upheld and pursued, and which it must be the aim of all of us to promote, viz., the development of Tanganyika on a multi-racial basis in which an equitable regard is had to the rights and interests of all the communities in the Territory.

There is in Tanganyika, and in this organised sisal industry especially, a considerable good-will between manage-

ment and employees. Our conditions, it must be emphasized are our own, and not those of more Western advanced society, leave alone that of the United Kingdom or the United States. It is not always realised that over 5% of the people of Tanganyika are divorced from the problems of industrialization whether in industry or in agriculture.

"The sisal industry is an important part of the representation of the interests of the workers should be secured, and that those representing them should speak with adequate knowledge, authority, and independence. The industry is in no way opposed to the principle of trade unionism, and the day may come when unions will play an increasingly important role — a role which will be complementary with the sense of responsibility with which they carry out their legitimate functions.

Undesirable Activities

"I must, however, take this opportunity to make it clear that there are certain developments which we do not propose to foster or even to tolerate. British trade unionism has always had as its object industrial and not political motives. If and when we find outside political bodies masquerading as trade unions within our industry, even if their names have been duly registered by Government, why should we be expected to recognize them?

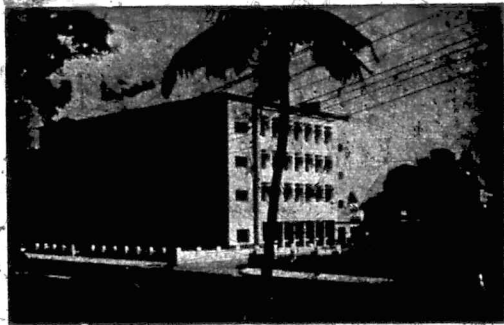
"The Sisal Industry wishes to stress that workers in the industry who are also members of political parties and/or trade unions, will in no way be discriminated against or prevented from becoming members of these consultative bodies". We shall stand by that declaration.

"I will not bore this gathering with any discussion in price since to say that it has steadily declined since 1951 is over 70%, and growers are facing losses in many cases.

"A higher and more stable level of the price of sisal is an outstanding necessity if the general level of prosperity of those employed within the industry is to be improved.

"I have set out these considerations in an article which will shortly be published by Mr. Jackson in a book to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of his publication 'East Africa and Rhodesia'.

Among the guests present at the dinner was Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presently touring East Africa.



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Alarming State of Uganda Prisons Service

OVERCROWDING AND STAFF SHORTAGE made 1956 a difficult year for the Uganda Department of Prisons, according to the annual report. In consequence of the resignation of the commissioner of Prisons, the central prison at Luzira had a new commissioner, deputy commissioner, and senior superintendent were appointed, and radical reorganization of the department was initiated.

The most important problem was that the prison accommodation was quite inadequate to deal with the rising prison population. The overcrowding at the central prison at Luzira caused grave anxiety, and no relief could be obtained by transfers, for other establishments were equally overcrowded and unsuitable for the accommodation of long-term prisoners. In such conditions the segregation and classification of prisoners were impossible, and their full employment was extremely difficult. Throughout the year there was always a real danger that discipline would break down.

Conviction

The number of convicted prisoners was the highest on record, long-term prisoners accounting for half the prison population. During the year 10,144 persons were admitted to prison, compared with 8,984 in the previous year, and the daily average prison population was 4,991.48, as compared with 4,482 in 1955.

In general, the Prison Service failed to attract good type African recruits as wardens, the standard of most of them was low, and there was little interest in making a career in the service. Comparatively few of the African wardens evinced any desire to continue after the expiration of their three-year engagement, with the result that the number of experienced warders was small and that recruitment was continuous. Standards of discipline, efficiency, and knowledge left much to be desired.

The Government of Buganda, and the other African local

governments, maintain prisons which are entirely independent of the Protectorate Government's Prisons Administration. Most of the persons confined in those prisons were convicted by Buganda, or other Native courts, but prisoners awarded short sentences for petty offences were occasionally received from Protectorate courts. The quality of the warders employed by the Buganda and other African local governments was generally poor, partly because the means of service did not attract a good class of recruits. In many districts it was not possible to recruit prison clerks of sufficient educational level to keep more than basic records.

Uganda's Geographical Income

African Share Doubled in Five Years

UGANDA'S GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME in 1956 was £117.1 m., compared with £118 m. in 1955, and £101 m. in 1950, states a survey published by the Uganda Unit of the East African Statistical Department (Government Printer, Entebbe, U.S.). The geographical income is defined as the annual value of goods and services produced by the inhabitants of the country.

Of the 1956 figures cash income from African enterprises totalled £41.6m. (£46m.); profits and surpluses earned by private business enterprises, statutory marketing boards, and public enterprises were £15.5m. (£13.9m.); salaries and wages £29.1m. (£27.3m.); and African subsistence income £30.3m. (£30.2m.).

Taking into account the broad changes in money values between 1950 and 1956, Uganda's increase in geographical income in "real terms" was probably about 5% per annum. The report stresses, however, that this average rate, while useful in assessing long-term trends, conceals several important fluctuations in the Protectorate's economy, especially the movement of cotton and coffee prices and the changes in volume of production of those two vital crops, which produce about one-third of the total cash income.

Investment

The report estimates that the equivalent of one-fifth of the geographical income has been invested annually for the last seven years. In absolute terms the African money income more than doubled between 1950 and 1956. Its relative share in the total rose from 47% to 65%.

Sources of African income last year, with the 1950 figure in brackets, were as follows: cotton, £12.5m. (£7.5m.); coffee, £9.5m. (£2m.); other business income, £4m. (£1.5m.). The grand total of cash income last year was £41,574,000, compared with £18,313,000 in 1950.

Wages and salaries rose from £9.8m. in 1950 to £25m. in 1956; the total labour force covered by these estimates increasing only from 243,000 to 294,000.


Gross capital formation, or that part of the utilization of resources resulting in the creation of new or improved physical assets, increased in the Government sector last year from £7m. to £6.1m. The non-Government sector more than doubled its investment to £12.8m., nearly half of which was by the Uganda Electricity Board and the Uganda Development Corporation and its subsidiaries and their associated overseas private investors.

Family Planning in Africa

DR. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has devoted his current news-letter to problems which confront medical missionary enterprise. In the course of it he writes: "Family planning through the disciplined control of conception is a subject calling for a great deal more courageous Christian thinking than it is as yet receiving. The conspiracy of silence by Christians on this subject is calculated in much of Asia today and tomorrow in Africa to reduce the influence of the Church to the periphery of human life. There are no easy answers, but we do grave disservice to the Church's witness by refusing to see that answers, true Christian answers, and therefore truly relevant answers for every situation, must be sought and found."

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News Items in Brief

...the raw... to be by Native... are to be published in the... Northern Rhodesia.

Souvenir booklets of the Queen Mother's tour of the Federation have been published in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A Masai gang last week attacked and beat Mr. David Herne, who manages a coffee estate near Arusha, Tanganyika. Mr. Herne was taken to hospital.

Caster Zoo will shortly receive a second consignment of 60 animals who have been cared for by the Northern Rhodesia Game Department. The first batch arrived some months ago.

A plaque commemorating the first sighting of Lake Victoria by John Speke a century ago has been unveiled at Mwanza, Tanganyika, where a Burton and Speke Exhibition was held recently.

The 1st Bn., The King's African Rifles, due to relieve The Rhodesian African Rifles in Malaya, are not going out after all. Federal Troops are no longer required there, says a Government statement.

Members of the Ithna-Asheri community from Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Congo, Aden, and Hong Kong attended the opening of a new Ithna-Asheri mosque in Arusha, Tanganyika.

Following the showing of excerpts of the Royal Agricultural Show in Nairobi, B.B.C. Television has requested further short films of agricultural life in Kenya. The Department of Information is planning to take action on selected farms.

Stricter control of societies is provided for in a Bill which would repeal and replace the Societies Ordinance in Northern Rhodesia. It would empower the Governor-in-Council to declare a society unlawful in certain circumstances. The Bill will be introduced at the next sitting of the Legislature.

A pilot scheme to settle members of the Wakamba tribe on the slopes of the Shimba hills, 40 miles south of Mombasa, which was started by the Kenya Government in 1954, has been so successful, that steps are to be taken to settle a further 1,150 Wakamba in the course of the next six years.

The 2/3 Bn. K.A.R. has been disbanded. A farewell parade was held recently at Government House, Nairobi. The Battalion, raised to replace the 3rd Battalion when it went to Malaya in 1951, distinguished itself throughout the Emergency. It was the last K.A.R. battalion to be withdrawn from forest operations.

Ten of the 26 battle honours awarded to the King's African Rifles for actions in the Second World War have been selected for emblazoning on the Queen's Colour for all K.A.R. battalions and of scrolls of drum-major's maces. Those selected are: Juba, Omo, Gondar, Abyssinia 1940-41, British Somaliland, Madagascar, Mawlaik, Kafeva, Arakan, Beaches, and Burma 1944-45.

The United Congress Party in Uganda declined to participate in the Kampala celebrations of the installation of the Aga Khan because "as Asians do not co-operate with Africans in finding solutions to problems in the country, especially the recent problem of the principle for introducing a common roll in Uganda, the party will boycott celebrations for installation of the Ismaili leader."

Nearly 5,000 books, ranging from English grammars to works on marriage guidance, were sold in the Southern and Central Provinces of Northern Rhodesia by Lusaka African student volunteers during the recent school holidays. They belong to a group known as Ngoma ya Momo, which exists to preserve the best in the Tonga-Ila-Lenge tribal traditions and "to help their people advance in the modern world."

African Chapel in London

AN AFRICAN CHAPEL IN CENTRAL LONDON is planned by an inter-continental group of church people and artists led by Mrs. Josephina de Vasconcellos, an Anglo-Brazilian sculptress, who has been responsible for some of the work on the Nativity set in St. Paul's Cathedral. She said last week that the chapel would eventually be housed in the crypt of St. Mary-le-Bow, which is in urgent need of repair. Meanwhile a temporary site was being sought. There would be a spire of iron with strings of beads, one bead from each village in Africa in which there was a Christian willing to give one. Dr. Vasconcellos emphasized that the chapel would be a gift to all Christians here from all Christian countries, not only the English-speaking part of Africa, but the whole continent.

On Probation

OVER 7,000 OFFENDERS, mostly Africans, have been put on probation in Kenya since 1946, states the annual report of the Colony's Probation Services. Last year 1,160 adults, including nine Europeans, and 975 juveniles were subject to new orders, making a total of 4,800 remaining on probation. The chief offences for which orders were made were theft, receiving or conveying stolen property, movement without permit, taking an illegal oath, and assault. Admissions to approved schools numbered 219. The average age of those committed to Dagoratti Approved School was 12.07 years, and 154 to Kabete Approved School, at which 315 boys took trade courses.

Oils on Tour

AN EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS, the first ever to be sent to the tropics by the British Council, is touring East and Central Africa. The pictures have been covered with perspex and hermetically sealed in their frames to protect them against the climate. The exhibition consists of 48 paintings executed between 1906 and 1955 by 33 British artists, including Sickert, Paul Nash, Ben Nicholson, and Graham Sutherland. During the next 18 months they will be shown in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and the two Rhodesias.

Resettlement for Families

SINCE APRIL THIS YEAR some 2,400 African families in the Southern Province of Nyasaland have been moved from private land to resettlement areas. On the Cholo-Chikwawa escarpment 900 families have been moved to clear land for a forestry reserve, and 475 families are being moved from land owned by Cholo Highlands Estates to land sold to the Nyasaland Government by the company. Over 6,000 acres have been bought by the Government in the Cholo area at £1 per acre for the re-settlement of these families.

Promotion for Policemen

FIVE KENYA AFRICAN POLICEMEN, who have been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector, hold 36 commendations for outstanding police work performed over and above their normal duties. The five men, who have all been in sole charge of police stations for considerable periods, are: Chief Insp. Arrumh, Chief Inspector Luka Dalizu, Chief Inspector Erukana Kazibwe, and Chief Inspector Samuel Katana.

Brooch for Princess

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been asked by Dr. J. T. Williamson, owner of the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika, to present the £15,000 diamond brooch which he is giving to Princess Margaret. Dr. Williamson had hoped to present it to the Princess when she was in Tanganyika, but he was then absent from the Territory.

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No London Loan at High Rate

Federation Hope to Raise 20-30m. Dollars

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S refusal to raise the rate of interest on the London market at the present rate of interest, said Mr. Donald MacIntyre, in a speech recently. He reiterated his belief that by next spring the Federation stood a good chance of raising a loan in New York. He envisaged a figure of between 20m. and 30m. dollars. His recent visit to America had paved the way for this loan, he said.

On the question of the difficulties in raising development loan funds resulting from the increase in the British bank rate and the keen competition on world markets, the Minister said: "The worst that can happen because of the delay in getting on the London market is that there could be a delay in carrying out some of our least essential development plans. While inconvenient, it would be quite wrong to regard the situation as approaching a crisis."

Discussing revenue problems, the Minister said:

"We shall naturally feel the impact of the terrific drop in the price of copper. But I am fully confident that with the co-operation of the spending departments we shall be able to handle that without undue disturbance to the country's economy."

Kariba would not, he added, be affected by the present shortage of loan funds. He stressed that £80m. for the first stage of the scheme was already in hand. Nearly £40m. would be needed for the second stage, which would enable Kariba to produce the maximum output. Half of this would be found from the profits accruing from the operation of the first stage.

The first major consignment of Kenya softwood timber for Mogadiscio in Somalia has been despatched from Mombasa. The largest single consignment of timber to be exported from Kenya was sent to the Persian Gulf the previous month.

Problems of the Sisal Industry

Joint Consultation Planned

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION has issued the following statement:

"The sisal industry wishes it to be known that important deliberations are taking place regarding the low and fluctuating sisal prices."

"An economic survey of the industry is being made by Mr. C. W. Grillebaud, Reader in Economics at Cambridge University, which should be ready by the end of this year."

Further, consultative machinery from estate level between management and workers is being set up, culminating in a joint council of the industry, representative equally of management and workers engaged in the industry. This joint council will study sisal industry problems and wage structure in the light of the results of the survey.

"The sisal industry wishes to stress that workers in the industry who are also members of political parties and trade unions will in no way be discriminated against or prevented from becoming members of these consultative bodies."

Sudan Lowers Cotton Price

SUDAN GENERA BOARD has lowered the reserve prices of most grades of long staple cotton by £51, and will in future vary prices each week in accordance with the market. Owing to the high prices demanded by the board and the effect of Egyptian sales policy, only 17% of the Sudan's 1956-57 crop has so far been sold, with the picking of the new crop due in six weeks' time. Lancashire—Sudan's traditional market—has bought elsewhere owing to the unsatisfactory price. Failure to dispose of the cotton crop, and the increased volume of imports led to an external trade deficit of £8m. in the first nine months of the year, compared with a favourable balance of over £18m. in the same period in 1956.

Arusha Plantations to be Sold

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS have announced that negotiations have been concluded, and an agreement about to be signed and exchanged between the company and the Arusha Town Council for the sale of the company's Themti estate, buildings, etc., for £200,000. On completion, the directors are to endeavour to obtain an offer for the capital, with a view to members obtaining "rather more than would be the case if the company were put into liquidation". Liability for tax would have to be ascertained before an offer for the shares could be obtained. An extraordinary meeting is to be held on November 18 to approve the sale of the estate.

Increased Italian Participation Forecast

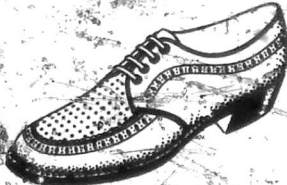
INCREASED ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL interest in the Federation has been forecast by Sir Ronald Praig, chairman of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa. He was commenting on the announcement that the Banca di Credito Finanziario of Florence was to become a shareholder participant. With the Mediobanca backed by three of the leading Italian commercial banks, Sir Richard thought there was good reason to believe that there would be a quickening of interest in the Federation by Italian industrial undertakings, which might be followed by the setting up of new and specialized industries.

Work has started on a 24-acre wire-drawing factory, a subsidiary of Risco, at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. It is being built by Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd.

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Market Terms Badly Misjudged

LONG-TERM APPLICATIONS received by the board of the bank of Tanganyika showed an increase of some 10% over the previous year, according to the annual report. The bank required £100,000 for the purchase and clearing of land, the erection of farm buildings, and the purchase of livestock. Ninety long-term applications amounted to £270,000, and 99 short-term applications to £170,950.

At the beginning of the year, steps were taken to raise a loan of £250,000 within the Territory by way of short-term deposits in multiples of £5,000 bearing interest of 3% per annum. As an unattractive rate there were no offers, so the minimum deposit rate was therefore raised to 3½%. The minimum deposit reduced to £1,000, and the withdrawal notice period cut from three months to one. By the end of the financial year, £363,000 had been received on those terms. Withdrawals during the period amounted to £180,000.

African Economic Commission

THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE of the General Assembly of the United Nations has recommended that an economic commission should be established for Africa to help foster and co-ordinate economic development. Similar U.N. regional commissions exist in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. A resolution to the above effect was passed by the General Assembly by 71 votes to nil, with the United Kingdom and Belgian delegations abstaining. In the course of the debate both delegations explained that they were in sympathy with the ideas contained in the resolution, but that they would abstain because they disagreed with the phraseology.

Industrial Problems

THREE DINNER-SEMINARS for directors and senior executives with overseas interests are to be held by the Industrial Welfare Society for the discussion of industrial problems in developing countries. At each meeting three persons will give 10-minute talks on a selected subject, which will then be discussed by an expert assessor who will preside. When the impact of race relations on industrial development is considered the assessor will be Mr. Philip Mason, director of studies in race relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa.

Cotton Again in Rhodesia

EXPERIMENTS are being conducted in the Federation with Endran, a new insecticide, which made double the output of cotton per acre not only in Rhodesia but in other parts of Africa as well, according to a spokesman of the Cotton Industries Board in Gatooma. At one period Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland produced 9,000 and 15,000 bales a year respectively. But the ravages of insects became steadily more severe, and today the crop is hardly grown at all. Now the Gatooma Cotton Research Station has enlisted the aid of 10 local farmers who are growing experimental patches under control, treating the plants with Endran.

Hunting-Clan to Stay

HUNTING-CLAN AFRICAN AIRWAYS (Pvt.) Ltd., will stay in the Federation, Mr. Tom Lawler, the company's general manager, said after his return to Salisbury from discussions in London. Despite the recent rejection of applications for extended air licences, the company will continue as Central African aircraft operators. Next year the parent company, Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd., will introduce Douglas DC 6 aircraft on the Africargo service to Nairobi in place of Yorks, and the new aircraft will later continue to Salisbury.

Riddoch Motors Report

RIDDODCH MOTORS, LTD., a company registered in Tanganyika Territory, after providing £21,000 in taxation, earned a profit of £42,912 for the year ended May 31 last, compared with £40,853 in the previous year. An allowance of £18,733 is made for the depreciation of fixed assets, the proposed 17½% dividend, less tax, absorbs £32,812, leaving a carry-forward of £11,100 compared with £21,089 brought in.

The paid-up capital is £200,000 in 10s. shares, revenue reserves stand at £131,189, current liabilities and provisions at £294,053, fixed assets at £229,085, and current assets at £452,157, including £3,422 cash in hand.

The directors are Mr. J. L. Riddoch (chairman), E. T. Hewer (managing) and Messrs. F. J. Blake (secretary), G. Manning, C. I. Bresler, and E. R. King.

The 10th annual general meeting will be held in Arusha on November 21.

Cooper Motor Corporation Report

THE COOPER MOTOR CORPORATION, LTD., which has wide interests in East Africa, after providing £36,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £102,341 in the year ended June 30, compared with £149,080 in the previous year. The 7% interim dividend absorbed £15,750, and the final dividend of 15% £33,750; after adding £40,000 to the general reserve, the carry-forward is £96,977. The issued capital is £300,000 in 10s. shares. Revenue reserves stand at £159,801, current liabilities and provisions at £926,413, fixed assets at £213,310, and current assets at £1,152,808. The directors are Messrs. E. C. Boucher (chairman), E. T. Jones (deputy chairman), D. G. Allen, A. L. Ridgway, N. M. Scott, and D. B. Hughes. The ninth annual meeting of the company will be held in Nairobi on November 11.

Hunting Aero Surveys have contracted with the Sudan Government to conduct an aerial survey of the Gebel Murra area. Special attention is to be paid to forestry development possibilities.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

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(Established 7th September, 1906)

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CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 3,00,00,000
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Nyasaland Crop Report

Large Small Maize Surplus

EXCEPTIONALLY DRY CONDITIONS in the tea growing areas and serious adverse effects on the crop, but the overall situation is fairly satisfactory. The final amount of maize purchased by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board was 5,424 short tons. A large surplus remains unsold, however, in parts of the Central Province. Cassava and sweet potatoes are providing useful supplementary food supplies in most areas. Over 10,000 tons of the total of 13,975 short tons of ground nuts purchased during the year came from the Central Province.

The registration of Trust Land tobacco growers for the coming season has been completed. Final returns are expected to show an increase of about 15% in respect of fire-cured growers in the Northern division and about 10% on the Southern division. The number of registrations for air-cured growers in the Central division has also increased, but to a lesser extent. Estate growers of fire-cured tobacco have been busy preparing for the coming season. The grass mulch system is being widely used, and demonstrations have been given in the use of the fumigant methyl bromide.

The final return of summer grown Trust land cotton in the Southern and Central Provinces was 4,030 short tons. The winter grown crop in the Northern Province suffered slightly in some areas due to the falling water table, and there has also been some slight damage due to rats. The estimate has consequently been reduced to 300 short tons. Coffee buying by co-operative societies in the Northern Province has begun, and the quality of the crop has improved through more attention being given to processing. New nurseries are of good standard, and should provide high quality seedlings for issue during the coming planting season.

Urban Training Centre in Nairobi

Problem of Gap Between School and Work

THE ESTABLISHMENT of an urban training centre in Nairobi at which boys who leave school between 12 and 14, and for whom there are no further educational opportunities, could be given the opportunity to build the foundations necessary for work in industry and responsible Christian citizenship, is proposed in a memorandum submitted to the Church Missionary Society and the Christian Council of Kenya.

There is growing concern in Kenya about the effects of the period between children leaving school at 14 and starting work, for which the time span is 16. In the intervening years much of the value of their schooling is lost, and become delinquents.

The idea for the training centre stemmed from the recent training-on-the-job conference. Many employers showed anxiety to improve the quality of the young men offering themselves for work, especially in discipline, responsibility, standards of English, mechanical aptitudes, and personal integrity. Selection for the centre should, it is suggested, be from boys with a minimum education of standard IV and whose parents were resident in Nairobi. There would be no racial or religious discrimination.

Workshop tuition English, elementary mathematics, sports and other forms of physical education which induce fitness and team discipline, and such background subjects as citizenship, industrial and human relationships, and the creative use of leisure, would be suitable items in the curriculum.

The training centre would probably cater for 150 to 200 boys, and school fees would be charged. The provisional cost of the scheme is £1,500 for initial equipment and £3,700 for recurrent expenses.

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Electricity Schemes in Uganda.

SUPPLIES OF ELECTRICITY have now been made available under the Uganda Electricity Board's first comprehensive development scheme which covers an area of 1,000 square miles in the Busoga district north of the township of Jinja, the site of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, at a cost of £300,000. Some 68 miles of 33,000 volt line have already been erected to the main centres of population, and subsidiary 11,000 volt lines are under construction. About 1,500 consumers will be connected in the early stages, and the Board expect a rapid expansion once there is visible evidence of the advantages of electricity. Work has also started on four other comprehensive distribution schemes involving a total capital expenditure of £1,200,000, of which two are centred on Kampala. Electricity for three of the schemes will be provided by the Owen Falls scheme, and the fourth, which is for Mbarara and the south, will be supplied from the Mbarara hydro-electric scheme on the Kagara river on the Uganda-Tanganyika border.

Record Tonnage at Beira

INWARD AND OUTWARD TRAFFIC through the port of Beira in the first eight months of this year was a record of 2,149,474 tons, against 1,089,005 in the corresponding period of last year and 2,016,001 tons in 1955. Two new cargo wharves now under construction will bring the number to eight, which is considered to be the maximum needed to handle the freight carried over the single-track railway to Southern Rhodesia. Believing that developments in the Federation will necessitate the doubling of the track within the next five years (which would require a doubling of the deep-water berths at the port), the Portuguese authorities will shortly start to double the track over the first 26 miles out of Beira to Dondo. The next 100 miles over swampy ground to Vila Pery would be a costly undertaking.

£4m. Risco Contracts

CONTRACTS WORTH £4m. have been placed by Risco—the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.—during the past three months as the first phase of the £8m. development programme of the Iron and Steel Works at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. Final decisions are now being taken on contracts worth £1.5m. The successful contractor for coal handling, coke ovens and by-product plant was Powell-Duffryn, Ltd. The contract is estimated at £1,250,000. Another of the same figure went to Head Wrightson, Ltd. for blast furnace and gas cleaning equipment. A Salisbury firm, Lysaght & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., successfully tendered for building and extensions work for £500,000. The Swiss firm, Brown and Boyer is given an order worth £110,000 for turbo-blowers.

Of Commercial Concern

At last week's London tea auctions, 5,305 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 1s. 13d. per lb. compared with 4,919 packages averaging 1s. 6d. per lb. in the previous year. Total sales to date this year were 14,174 packages averaging 1s. 2.50d. per lb., compared with 299,590 packages averaging 1s. 0.50d. per lb. in the same period last year. The highest price paid, 4s. 2½d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

A group of Bulawayo businessmen have formed Footwear and Rubber Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., to manufacture medium-priced rubber and leather shoes. Machinery has arrived from the United States, and production will start in January at the rate of 500 pairs daily. About 100 African workers and eight European technicians, recruited on the continent, are now employed. The initial capital is £50,000.

T. G. Verster Construction Ltd. of Salisbury has been awarded the first contract to clear land from the area to be covered by the Kariba lake. The contract is for 37,000 acres in the Sanyati basin, which are to be cleared on a target basis not exceeding £11 an acre. The Northern and Southern Rhodesia Governments still have to arrange the clearance of another 200,000 to 250,000 acres.

Three months of the worst drought ever recorded in Uganda have had serious effects on the expected record crops of cotton and coffee. The former, which was expected to reach 450,000 bales, is now unlikely to exceed 300,000, while the coffee crop will probably be about 45,000 tons instead of an expected 65,000.

East African Breweries Ltd., report profits before tax for the year to June 30 at £702,825, a decrease of just over £30,000. The distribution for the year is 20%. There was a 100% scrip issue in May. Sales increased by 7%, and they rose another 8% in the first two months of this year.

Refrigerated vans and special containers for aircraft and trains are to be used to take frozen foods and ice-cream all over Tanganyika under a scheme to be launched by Hamilton and Co. in conjunction with the Unilever group.

A rubber processing plant has been opened by Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, who was one of the pioneers of rubber growing in Nyasaland.

Large limestone deposits in the Ndola area have been acquired by the Northern Rhodesian Lime Co., Ltd., an associated company of the Premier Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 6½% less tax on ordinary stock for the year ending December 31.

East African Sisal

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., after providing £12,584 for taxation, earned a profit of £37,751 for the year ended June 30, compared with £21,108 in the previous year. In addition, there is £15,000 for unrequited taxation, against £578 in 1956. The board states that this is because taxation has been calculated on the assumption that the company will be recognized as an overseas trade corporation. Prime Facie, this is the case, and a provisional assurance has been received from the Inland Revenue to this effect. The final dividend of 17½% brings the total for the year to 25%, the same as last year.

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MINING

Commission Blames European Union Recent Rockbreakers' Strike Breach of Contract

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED by the Northern Rhodesian Government to inquire into recent strikes on the Copperbelt has blamed the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union. In its recently published report, the commission states that the union's executive council acted "quite irresponsibly." All 14 disputes which resulted in strikes from January 1, 1956, had been unconstitutional, and the July dispute of the rockbreakers was "not a strike. It was a breach of contract."

This was because the union decided, after failing to secure the companies' consent, that rockbreakers would work only for six hours on Saturday. The action of the companies in closing down the mines and laying off other employees was not a lock-out, since all they were doing was to insist that employees should comply with the terms of their individual agreements. The commission also commented on the lack of discipline in the union, and its handling of the closed shop principle.

Among the commission's main recommendations are that it should be made a punishable offence to hold a strike without a secret ballot, that the possibility of the victimisation of individuals should be removed, and that compulsory arbitration should be introduced when conciliation fails. Emphasizing the importance of the mining industry to Northern Rhodesia, the commission recommends that the recognition agreement between the companies and the union should contain a clause agreeing to arbitration should conciliation fail, and promising to abide by the decision of the court of arbitration. If the parties are unable to agree after six months to a clause of this nature, the Government should introduce a system of compulsory arbitration similar to the one in Southern Rhodesia. Parties would have the option of declaring, with 28 days after an award, their intention not to be bound by it.

The members of the commission were: Mr. G. G. Honyman, chairman, Sir William Lawther, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Judge Heiman Hoffman, and Mr. A. D. Vos.

Kanshanhi Mine Flooded

ALL UNDERGROUND WORK at the Kanshanhi mine, the remotest on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, has been suspended due to extensive flooding, which was caused by the break-through of a powerful underground stream. Four water pump chambers, including a main chamber, have been swamped, and work has been stopped indefinitely until the flood finds its own level. Additional pumps from all over the Copperbelt have been despatched to the mine to clear the shafts of water. The 70 European and 800 African employees have been told that the mine is unlikely to be closed down. It was closed in 1929, for the same reason, but the present outbreak is believed to be the worst in recent Copperbelt history. The Kanshanhi Copper Mining Co., was incorporated in March 1953, and is controlled by the Anglo-American Corporation group.

Crocidolite Found Near Lusaka

BLUE ASBESTOS, known as crocidolite, the highest priced asbestos in the world, has been discovered near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. At present it is mined on a commercial scale only in South Africa. Mr. E. E. Testi, who owns a 10-acre plot six miles from the town, found the mineral by accident as he bull-dozed a piece of ground. Noticing the light powder-blue colour and fine silky fibres, he took the asbestos, to the Geological Survey Department, which recognized crocidolite. Samples have been sent to Johannesburg for full analysis.

Copper Price Eases

THE PRICE OF COPPER on the London Metal Exchange, after rising to £190 10s. at the week-end, weakened to £187 10s. at the beginning of this week. The earlier recovery had been helped by the resumption of American buying, together with purchases by the Soviet Union.

Copper Price Raised

UNION MINERS here raised its copper price to 26.25 Belgian francs a kilo from 25.50 francs.

Company Report

The Kenya Power Company, Limited Sir Philip Mitchell's Statement

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on October 30 in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Sir Philip E. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C., which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts.

"The report and accounts at December 31, 1956, cover the first complete 12 months' operation of the company during which 151,405,745 units of electricity were supplied from our power stations. The favourable water conditions in the Tana basin enabled this high level of output to be attained. As I am informed, represented no less than 81% of the requirements of Nairobi during the year.

"The power stations and relative 66kV transmission lines were operated and maintained for us by The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, under arrangements with that company designed to achieve the maximum efficiency and economy of operation.

Nairobi-Tororo Line

Construction of the Nairobi-Tororo 132,000-volt transmission line proceeded satisfactorily during the year. Despite considerable difficulties and delays in steel deliveries and fabrication of the towers in the United Kingdom necessitating the transfer of practically half the contract to Italy, foundation works were nearly completed and 36% of the towers erected by December 31, 1956.

"Since that date excellent progress has been made by the contractors, Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, as the 250-mile line is now completely erected. It is expected that the receiving sub-station at Juja Road in Nairobi and other auxiliary equipment should be ready for testing by the end of September, 1957. Construction work on the line has been continuously maintained throughout bad weather, under conditions of high altitude and poor communications, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

"You will doubtless recollect that the Uganda Electricity Board is under contract to give us a permanent supply on January 1, 1958.

"The accounts have been dealt with in the directors' report and call for no further comment."

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company

THE Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., (1919), Ltd., after producing £41,750 for taxation, earned a net profit of £416,216 in the year ended June 30. Dividends absorbed £225,000; amortization of claims and shafts required £108,167; £43,646 was written off Pickstone mine development; and £85,490 was set aside for the depreciation of fixed assets, leaving a carry-forward of £67,102, compared with £69,455 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £362,000 in 2s. 6d. shares. Share premium account and capital reserve stands at £775,000, general reserve and profit and loss account at £717,102, current liabilities are £257,928, fixed assets at \$1,141,123, investments at £12,462, deferred revenue expenditure at £203,600, and current assets at £272,690, including £135,380 cash in hand.

The directors are Sir Peter Beal, Sir Joseph Clackwrothy (managing), Sir Joseph Dan (alternates), S. Walker, Sir Digby V. Burnett, Brig. S. K. Thorburn, (alternates) E. K. Jenkinson, and Messrs. A. H. Ball and J. H. Mitchell.

The 38th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 4.

Progress Report for October

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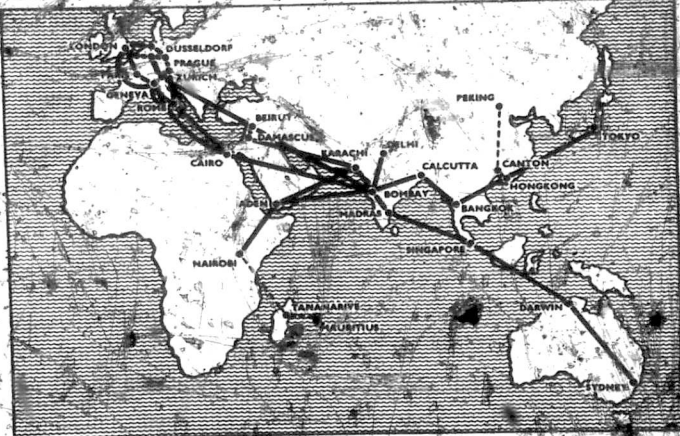


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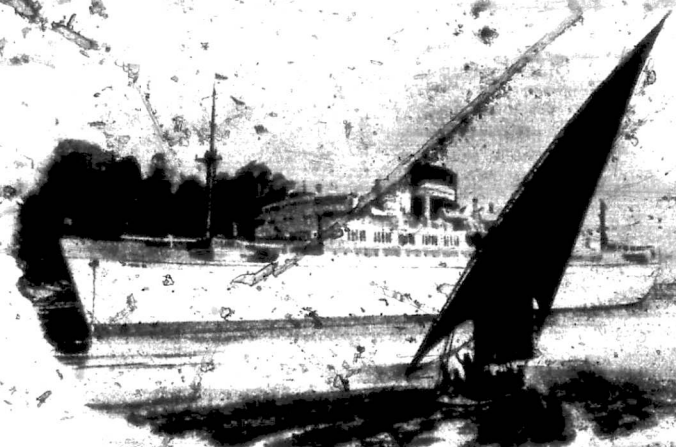
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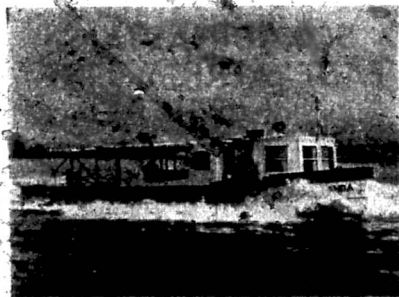


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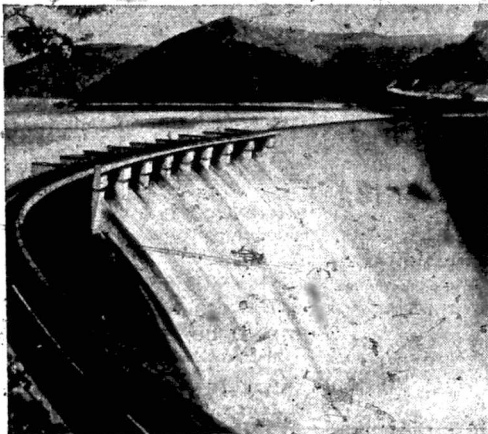


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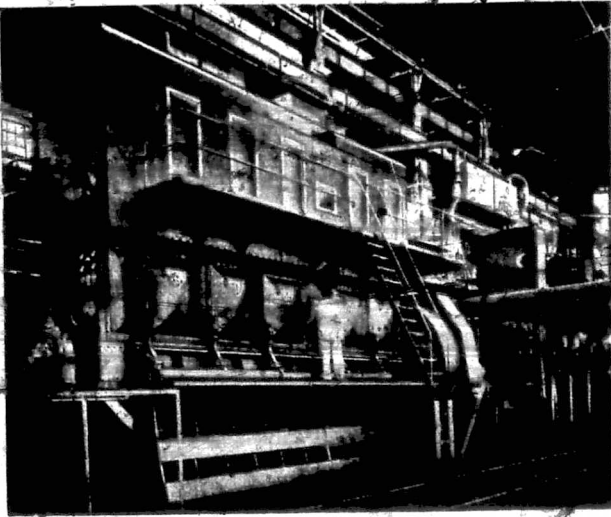
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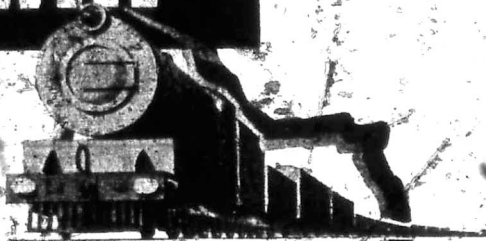
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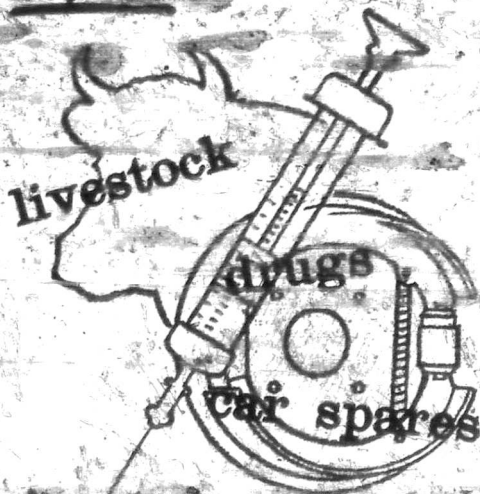


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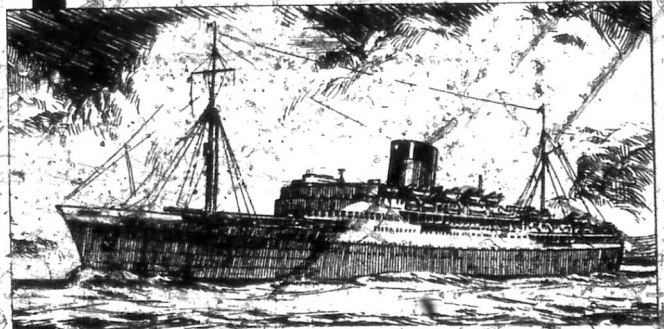
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1957

Vol. 34

No. 1727

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CHIEF OF THE MERITS of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution for Kenya, which, as announced in other columns of this issue is to replace the Lyttelton Constitution, is the fact that it is based upon the retention of ultimate control by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Just before he left Nairobi for London the Secretary of State declared: "I do not see any prospect in the foreseeable future of the holder of the office in the United Kingdom which I now hold being able to abandon his responsibilities in respect of Kenya; I believe that for many years to come it will be necessary for the Government of this country to include a certain number of official members and for ultimate control to remain with a Governor responsible to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom." EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has for years argued the need for precisely that decision to be taken and made incontrovertibly clear, because faith within and without Kenya was otherwise certain to diminish, and with it the capital and men essential to the country's development, as more and more Africans clamoured for increasing political power (in almost all cases without adequate background and experience, and in many cases from motives of personal advantage, not from serious assessment of the needs of the country).

Recognizing that the solution which it has fallen to him to announce cannot quickly prove itself, and that the Colony will continue to need political tranquillity,

Socialists Should Support New Plan. Mr. Lennox-Boyd has emphasized that ultimate control must rest with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom "for the foreseeable future". The aim, then, is permanently to entrench political stability, and so induce representatives of all the races

to co-operate for their mutual good, in the knowledge that any failure by any community to make its contribution will not deflect H.M. Government from fulfilment of its responsibility. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Socialists in the House of Commons will formally and emphatically endorse this principle, so that it may stand forth as that of the elected representatives of the people of the United Kingdom, and not merely of one political party. The nature of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's plan should not be an obstacle to bi-party approval, for it is liberal, balanced, and practical, it estops the expansion of communal representation, and it provides for adjustment in the light of experience and developments. Any fair-minded Socialist Secretary of State might father such proposals—which is as it should be, for a non-party approach to Colonial issues ought long ago to have become common practice.

Having had a surfeit of racial controversy, Kenya needs a respite from dissension, and that is what Mr. Lennox-Boyd offers. Mr. Mboya and his African colleagues are to be blamed for the breakdown of the Lyttelton Plan, and it was their obduracy which prevented round-table discussion of all aspects of the problem. Whether they will give the new scheme a fair chance is not yet known. The leader of the African elected members in the Legislature can take one of two courses: (a) he may say that his reiterated (and indefensibly) demand for fifteen additional elected Africans in the Legislature has not been met and that he will therefore have nothing to do with the proposals, or (b) he may decide to co-operate under cover of the allegation that his stubbornness has gained Africans a wonderful victory. Adoption of course (a) might cost him his present

Alternatives Open To Mr. Mboya.

dominating position about next March when six more Africans are elected for the new constituencies, or, shortly afterwards, when four more are elected to non-constituted seats by the whole Legislature acting as an electoral college. For among those ten new African members there will it is to be hoped, be several of character, competence, and experience who should attract the confidence of some of their fellows and thus provide alternatives to submission to the racialism of the Mboya school. For this reason there is at least a chance that Mr. Mboya may now drop his policy of non-co-operation and seek to justify himself by the claim that his insistence and perseverance have won a substantial increase in African representation. That would be nonsense, of course.

The European leaders have repeatedly declared that there ought to be more African elected members, and when in their name Sir Alfred Vincent publicly put the number

Parity in Numbers Of Elected Members.

at four, obviously as a basis for discussion, we expressed the view that the Europeans would not object to six if the Africans agreed to enter the Council of Ministers. Six is the number on which the Secretary of State has decided. As to the four Africans on the new special list, there will be four Europeans and four Asians similarly elected; and though numbers in this respect have hitherto been considered only very tentatively and entirely unofficially, the general idea has been publicly mentioned on several occasions, especially by Mr. E. A. Vasey, who, with Mr. A. B. Pafel, is primarily responsible for this contribution to the diminution of a purely racial attitude. So there would be no substance in the suggestion that Mr. Mboya's tactics had influenced Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who is offering Africans that increase in representation which he considers justifiable, without regard to pressure from any quarter. That part of the new Constitution — including nomination of a Somali to the Government side of the House as representative of the Northern Province — cannot be faulted by fair and independent judges. After the elections for the six new Africans, there will be fourteen African elected members, who will thus have parity in numbers with the European elected members.

Though little about it is said in the statement, we regard the new Council of State as highly important, for the manifest

intention is to bring together in a small Second Chamber, perhaps a score or more of "elder statesmen", men who will not be expected to represent any special political or other point of view but to exercise unbiased judgment in the general interests of the whole country. Sectionalism, having run mad in Kenya from time to time — and being in that condition today if the words and acts of the African elected members are to be considered representative of African opinion, as left-wing theorists (but certainly not we) always hold to be the case — men of good will who put the welfare of Kenya above the convenience or ambitions of any racial group will welcome the creation of a Council of State, novel though it be in Africa. In one of its functions — if we are right in thinking that it will have special duties in connexion with any legislation which may appear to prejudice any racial group — it will resemble the African Affairs Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; but that will be only part, and the lesser part, of its responsibilities. Members of this small Upper House ought patently to be selected for their personal qualities and on the record of their experience, achievement, and judgment and without too much regard to the establishment and maintenance of any particular racial balance. If conscientiously recruited from the best human material available, and if wisely led, this new body could soon become influential, behind the scenes (more through the individual than the collective actions of its members), and within two or three years it might make itself one of the most promising constitutional instruments in all British Africa. For these high hopes to fructify, there must be a rigid determination from the outset to admit to the Council of State only those men, of whatever colour, who can be trusted to give informed, impartial, courageous, and honest counsel in the best interests of the State. If that be done, this part of the new Constitution could prove itself of great value.

We regard the solution which the Secretary of State is to recommend to the Cabinet as a triumph for a Minister who has had unequalled experience as a negotiator and conciliator in times of con-

Triumph of Conciliation.

stituted Colonial territories, many of which owe much to his interest, knowledge, concern, ability, generosity in judgment, and friendliness when passions run high. The references to Sir Evelyn Baring indicate his appreciation of the patient diplomacy of the Governor in a very

trying period, and he would certainly stress that the outcome is largely due to the help given by many officials and non-officials with whom he had discussions from early morning until midnight or after day after day. This, however, is the Lennox-Boyd Constitution, his creation as it is his special responsibility, and the result first of his refusal to lose patience, and, in recognition of his genuine search for a solution, to the initiative of the elected Ministers in volunteering to resign so that he might be free to put forward his own plan, which offers Kenya a new chance of stability at a time so crucial that some people who have had faith in that country for almost half a century, or even longer, were for the first time beginning to lose it.

This great gift of stability, equally needed in Tanganyika, has also been offered to that Territory. In the speech in Dar es Salaam which was fully recorded in our last issue,

Government Must Govern

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said finally that H.M. Government would fully support the local Administration in any measures taken "to deal with lawlessness or dangerous hooliganism, or to deal firmly with bodies that claim in some parts of the Territory to have assumed the functions of government; and with this goes the duty of protecting private property, and this of course includes land, and land enjoyed by those of any race who have a legal title to it. The so-called immigrant communities are not here on sufferance; we cannot accept the view that they are not entitled to regard themselves as Tanganyikans". What he naturally did not say was that those statements had been rendered necessary by the failure of the Tanganyika Government to give proper protection to residents of different races against whom people acting in the name of the Tanganyika African National Union have employed intimidation, arson, and even threats of death. As he had visited various parts of the country before his Dar es Salaam speech, the Secretary of State must have satisfied himself that there was justification for the strong criticism of the local Government (EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA having been the first, most frequent, and most direct of critics). Soon afterwards the Governor spoke of "growing hooliganism", of "intimidation and a general defiance of law and order" of "petty political leaders with riff-raff followers arrogating to themselves the position of usurpers of the authority of the Native authorities and even of Government itself", and of endeavours to "sabotage Government policy" — seemingly unconscious that his

own catalogue was an indictment of the Government of which he is the head. But he did declare that the full force of the law would be used against the lawless and that "any organization responsible for breaches of the law will have to take the full consequence of the acts committed in its name". The public will look for early evidence that subversion really is being checked.

For many months hence, Sir Edward Twining's term of governorship (which, of the whole, has been invigorating and stressful) will end, we trust with the country in far better heart than during the past year or two. Everything will depend upon

New Governor For Tanganyika

his successor, who ought to be a man of outstanding character, one who has been in close contact with Africans for many years, who is firm but friendly, and to whom all races can look with confidence. This is most emphatically not a vacancy to be filled by the next name on the Colonial Office list for promotion; and certainly not by a yes-man. The right appointment will restore confidence, but if the wrong man be sent the "hooligan fringe", the "political riff-raff", and the "saboteurs of Government policy" will resume and extend their activities. So the selection of a Governor who will maintain the full authority of the Government is the logical and necessary next step; and we believe that early announcement of the name is highly desirable. Given wisdom and firmness, the outlook for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda will brighten considerably within a few months (for Sir Frederick Crawford's policy and person are beginning to tell in Uganda); and for this better prospect in East Africa a large share of the credit must be given to Mr. Lennox-Boyd, whose insistence on the maintenance of British standards and the rule of law has been an essential cause of the improvement.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION

has ninety days within which to demand debates in both Houses on the decision of Her Majesty's Government to advise The Queen to assent to the H.M. Government Uphold Federal Government. Bill which will

stitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by increasing the strength of the Assembly from thirty-five to fifty-nine members, six of the twenty-four new members being Africans. The African Affairs Board has objected to the Bill as a "differentiating measure", primarily on the ground that the

nine Africans in the present Assembly of thirty-five have more influence than will be wielded by fifteen African representatives in fifty-nine, to which the Government replies that one vote is an effective majority in political division except when the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority, and that since the numbers of Europeans and Africans are to be increased proportionately neither will be prejudiced. This and a second complaint of the African Affairs Board about a new category of African members will both be regarded by the general public as technical in character, and we believe, as well answered by the Federal Government. The African Affairs Board was not unanimous and did not consider some points which weighed with the Federal Cabinet.

The Board was, of course, fully entitled to ask that the Bill should be referred to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but it is unfortunate that its first intervention should have been on an issue on which there were divergent opinions among its

Parliament Should Act as Council of State.

members. It would be still more regrettable if Socialist Members of Parliament were to use the opportunity which they will have, not to examine fairly the two points of view, but to make statements which would add fuel to the flames which extremist African politicians will have set alight in a needless disregard of the merits of the case. Because Parliament would be quickly bored by speeches confined to the technical points on which some Rhodesians are at variance with others, there will be obvious temptation for speakers to broaden the discussion as widely as possible, and for those on the left wing to parade the antiquated arguments which were dragged through all the many debates before the Federation was created. The young State ought to be spared that infliction, which would inevitably exacerbate race relations when the daily objective of its leaders and well-wishers should be to seize every opportunity to improve them. The true test of every statement made by any speaker in either House will be its value from that standpoint. Parliament, challenged to act as a Council of State, should give short shrift to any member who may seek to deny it that stature on an occasion of great importance to British Central Africa.

Notes By The Way

Unduly Pessimistic

THERE ARE GOOD PROSPECTS, I believe, of a unanimous report from the delegation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which recently spent a month in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That expectation will doubtless surprise many people in Central Africa, including most of the friends who have sent me their private impressions after talks with members of the delegation during the visit. Some of those correspondents were so far from happy that they have reconciled themselves to the publication of majority and minority reports, neither of which will be very palatable. That is, I think, unnecessarily pessimistic, for I find no disposition among members of the delegation to press personal or party points of view when discussing what they saw or heard during their trip.

Prospects of Unanimity

MR. RICHARD WOOD and Mr. James Callaghan, the Conservative leader and the Socialist deputy leader of the delegation, inevitably differ on some issues, but neither seems to me anxious to exploit minor divergencies of outlook. If that were the aim of Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", would he have told a London audience that Southern Rhodesia is the Commonwealth country on which he would stake his future if he were 20 years younger? An M.P. who is courageous enough to make that assertion about a Colony for which many people in his party have an unreasonable and unreasoning antipathy can scarcely be accused of prejudice against it. Mr. Callaghan's private references to the attractions, achievements, and poten-

tialities of the Federation are most cordial. On some political points, Tory and Socialist members of the delegation have their reservations — as, of course, have many people on the spot. In short, I predict that in two or three weeks a unanimous report will appear and that it will be such that thoughtful readers in Africa will respect and largely endorse it.

Apology

FOUR PRINTERS' ERRORS on two facing pages of last week's issue (on which there were others of no particular importance) require mention. I was made to say that the eight African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya had "impudently" announced in March that they regarded the Lyttelton Constitution as null and void; I wrote that they had "imprudently" made such an announcement. In the same paragraph I was charged with misreporting Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Sir Evelyn Baring as having stated that the absence of an African from the Council of Ministers had not prevented the Government from running smoothly, which it could continue to do "independently"; I had written "indefinitely". In the comments on the new Constitutional Party in the Federation a reference to the two chief objectives of the Federal Party appeared as a suggestion that many Europeans in the Federation would be heartened by Lord Home's disagreement with the African Affairs Board about the Constitution Amendment Bill was reduced to "any Europeans". These misprints should, of course, have been corrected. Being then a victim of non-racial influenza, I saw neither the leading article nor the notes from the time I wrote them until they were published.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Constitutional Plans for Kenya

Non-Communal Seats in Legislature and a Council of State

POLITICAL CONTROL OF KENYA must be retained by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for the foreseeable future. Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in Nairobi on Friday before flying back to London from his month's visit to East Africa.

In announcing his plan to replace the Lyttelton Constitution, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said:

"I have had many talks with the various groups and with Ministers on the constitutional position in which I have done my utmost to create a situation in which a general agreement was possible. I am grateful for the many courtesies I have been shown, but I have reached the disappointing conclusion that local agreement is not in sight. Throughout these talks I have naturally been considering in consultation with the Governor the elements of what I would myself regard as a fair and durable solution of current political problems. In doing so I have attempted to form a judgment on what I could approve as legitimate aspirations and what I could sympathize with as justifiable anxieties. All this time it has been my earnest hope that my role would be that of a conciliator and that I would succeed in bringing the various races together so that they could reach an agreement acceptable to all. But it was not to be.

"So far I have been inhibited from taking an initiative in this matter by the undertakings given by H.M. Government at the time of the wise settlement arranged by my predecessor in 1954. I have consistently adhered to the view that I was bound by these undertakings and that so long as the Government so constituted remained workable all pledges given at that time must be honoured. Neither I nor my predecessor has ever considered the refusal of any one racial group to abide by these arrangements would necessarily make them unworkable.

European and Asian Ministers Resign

"I have now, however, been informed that the three European elected Ministers—the Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, and the European Minister without Portfolio (who is a member of the War Council)—and the two Asian elected Ministers—the Minister for Works and the Asian Minister without Portfolio—have reached the conclusion that the present lack of effective understanding, if it persists for long, will not be to the advantage of Kenya. That they have therefore decided that the interests of Kenya would best be served by my being free to take the initiative. For this purpose they have tendered their resignations to His Excellency. He has accepted these resignations, but has asked the Ministers to continue in office until new constitutional arrangements which I shall outline in this statement have been introduced.

"As a result of these resignations, I am satisfied that the constitutional arrangements introduced by my predecessor have now become unworkable and that in these circumstances, as he made clear at the time might happen, the position has reverted to what it was before the emergency and H.M. Government will be free to take such action as they think fit. You will find the actual words in paragraph 11 of the annex to the Colonial Office despatch of April 15, 1954.

"In these circumstances I shall on my return to London, and with the authority of the Prime Minister and my other colleagues in H.M. Government, confirm to His Excellency the decision I am now conveying to

you. I have decided, with His Excellency's agreement, to initiate constitutional changes designed to meet the main needs, aspirations, and anxieties of the peoples of Kenya as a whole. These changes are clear and definite. Subject to Her Majesty's pleasure I shall arrange for them to be expressed subsequently in proper constitutional form which will incorporate the consequential changes of detail.

"To deal first with the constitution of the Legislative Council, I recognize that on matters the African population is under represented, in terms of members returned by a communal electorate, in relation to other groups. I therefore intend to provide for the addition of six such seats for the African population, the constituencies to be subsequently determined.

"It is also intended to provide for one seat on the Government benches to be filled by a nominated representative from the Northern Province, which so many of us still think of as the Northern Frontier District. It is a further intention that the two seats at present filled by corporate members shall not remain beyond 1960.

Creation of Additional Seats

"Proposals were made last year by all groups for the creation of additional seats to reduce the disparity between the Government and non-Government sides of the House and to provide a place in the Legislative Council for Ministers who draw support from more than one community. I intend in this connexion to provide for the creation now of 12 such seats, four to be filled by Europeans, four by Africans, and four by Asians, of whom one shall be an Arab, one shall be an Asian Muslim and two Indians who are not Muslims. These seats will be filled through election by the whole Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college, voting by free and secret ballot. Methods of nominating candidates for election to these seats will be decided later.

"The number of such seats designed to provide representation not based on purely communal electorates may be increased during the next 10 years, but during this period the proportions between and within the groups which I have indicated will not be varied. In addition, any variation in the total number of such seats or the method of filling them will be subject to the approval of the Council of State to which I shall refer later.

"These additional seats of all kinds may add considerably to the non-Government side of the House. Provision will be made to ensure that His Excellency will at all times be able to appoint such numbers of nominated members as will secure an adequate Government majority.

"In any future expansion of the Legislative Council there will be no additional seats based on election by purely communal electorates.

"Once the extra African seats and non-communal seats proposed have been filled, two Ministers will be selected from the African members. Of the two African Ministers one will hold the portfolio of housing and the other a portfolio which will include adult education and community development. The European and Asian Ministers without portfolio will be given defined responsibilities.

Legislature Sufficiently Large

"It will be seen that the total size of the Council of Ministers remains as fixed last year. It will be fully large enough, and I do not think that efficiency would be served by any further increase.

"The division of ministerial offices as between members of the public service and non-officials will remain as at present, subject to the Governor's discretion to make adjustment in the burden of responsibility carried by individual Ministers. The portfolios of finance and of forest development, game and fisheries may be filled from with or without officials. Of the remaining non-official Ministers four will be European, two African, and two Asian. The position of Adviser on Arab Affairs, who is entitled to participate in the Council of Ministers, will remain unchanged.

"There will be not less than three and not more than six Parliamentary Secretaries, whose office will be changed to that of Assistant Minister. It is the present intention that two of the Assistant Ministers shall be African, one an Asian, and one an Arab.

"If, in the opinion of the Governor, there is no suitable member of the Legislative Council who is willing to accept office as a non-official Minister or Assistant Minister, it will be open to the Governor, subject to the instructions of Her Majesty, to appoint a suitable person, preferably but not necessarily of the race in question. A person so appointed may be within or without the public service, and, if not already a nominated member on the Government side of the Legislative Council, would be nominated to such membership.

"In order to protect any one community against discriminatory legislation harmful to its interests, there will be created a Council of State with certain defined powers of delay, revision and reference. I shall, in consultation with my colleagues in H.M. Government and with His Excellency, determine the powers, functions, and composition of the Council of State. It will be convened whenever the occasion arises to exercise its functions.

"When the present Constitution was introduced, my predecessor addressed a dispatch to the Governor which contained certain of Her Majesty's instructions and dealt also with matters arising out of policy laid down by my predecessor. In the same way I shall subsequently address a dispatch to His Excellency dealing with any additional matters not covered by this statement which remains relevant to the changed conditions since 1954.

Command Support of Responsible People

"These arrangements taken as a whole make many changes in the existing Constitution introduced in 1954. But an important feature of that Constitution, namely the presence of elected Ministers on the Council of Ministers, is preserved. I believe these arrangements should command the support of responsible people of all communities. I pray that they will give to the people of Kenya of all races an opportunity of constructive and co-operative endeavour and a long period of stability and peace."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd also said—

"I have now spent a month in East Africa and I have seen and done a great deal since I had my conference in Entebbe on October 7 and 8 with the three East African Governors, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission. Our review then of common problems has proved to be most valuable, and I hope it will be possible to arrange for similar meetings to take place under the chairmanship of a Colonial Office Minister in East Africa at regular intervals.

"During my visits to the territories I have made a point of seeing something of the work of the High Commission services, whose value to the peoples of East Africa has not, I think, so far been adequately recognized. I have been not only impressed, but fascinated, by the quality and importance of the work being done at the fundamental research centres of the High Commission, which I have visited in all three mainland territories and in Zanzibar. I commend this splendid work to the Governments and people of East Africa, and assure the officers of all the High Commission services of my continuing interest and support now.

Immense Changes for the Better

"Returning to Kenya after three years, I find immense changes for the better. As a military problem Mau Mau has virtually ceased to exist. In the last three years some 50,000 detainees have been released and re-absorbed in their home areas, and none of these has been re-arrested. This process continues at the rate of nearly 2,000 a month. This represents for the policy and practice of rehabilitation a success almost beyond belief, and one which reflects tremendous credit on all concerned.

"Meanwhile, the Swynnerton Plan and, where it has been accepted and is being implemented, the policy of land consolidation, are bringing increased prosperity and increased opportunities to thousands of African farmers. My short visit to Fort Hall after three years was an eye-opener and a most encouraging experience, and I should like to congratulate most warmly all those, particularly those in the administration, who are applying themselves with such enthusiasm and devotion to the development of the country and the African people.

"Unfortunately I have had to spend most of my time in Kenya holding constitutional talks in Nairobi. From the beginning I have had the feeling that there was a general desire for a settlement, and I soon began to form my own ideas of the sort of settlement which ought to be acceptable to reasonable men of all races. It was my earnest hope that such a settlement would be reached by agreement between

those concerned and that my rôle would be that of conciliator. Procedural difficulties, however, made agreement difficult, and yesterday I was put in a position to take an initiative of my own. In the circumstances which have arisen, I believe that it is in the interests of Kenya and all its peoples that I should accept the responsibility of deciding what shall be done. This I have done.

"I believe there is a great opportunity for people of all races in Kenya to work together and build up in co-operation a fine country in which all who have made their home here can live in security and prosperity.

"I do not, however, see any prospect in the foreseeable future of the holder of the office in the United Kingdom Government which I now hold being asked to abandon his responsibilities in respect of Kenya. I believe that for many years to come it will be necessary for the Government of this country to include a certain number of official members and for ultimate control to remain with a Governor responsible to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

"At the same time, I am sure that it is right to ask the people of the country of all races with its Government, the Government of Kenya must be in the hands of responsible people. It is our task to do all we can to increase the number of responsible Kenyans and to give them all possible encouragement to work in harmony together. I hope, I need hardly say, that no African who wants to acquire the skill and experience which will fit him to play a responsible and constructive part in the progress of this country need fear that he will not be given every encouragement.

"I hope that in the light of this statement and of the statement I have made about the Constitution all those who have made their homes in Kenya will feel that they can continue with confidence to make their contribution to the country's development and progress. I am sure it will not be misunderstood if I refer particularly to those people from Britain who have brought their traditions and standards to Kenya, and who will for all time have a great part to play here in farming, in commerce and industry, and in other walks of life.

British Standards and Traditions Maintained

"Indeed, a great responsibility rests upon all local people of European origin, particularly on those who have been born here and who, like their parents, are Kenyans, to make by their sympathy and imagination the great contribution they are capable of making to the evolution of a society in which all races can live happily and fruitfully together and British traditions and standards can be maintained.

"I should like also to make special mention of the staunch devotion of the loyal Kikuyu to the rule of law in times of appalling stress; it is this devotion and the rule of law which are the very essence of British traditions and standards. I can assure them, and all who stand for peaceful and orderly progress, whatever their traditions, that their contribution is badly needed in Kenya and will always be, and I am confident that it will be made."

The Government of Kenya had announced on the previous evening:—

"The five elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council who are Ministers in the Government today placed their resignations in the hands of the Governor. The five Ministers are Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture; Mr. V. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing; Mr. I. E. Nathoo, Minister for Works; Group Captain L. R. Briggs, European Minister without Portfolio; and Mr. C. B. Madan, Asian Minister without Portfolio.

"The Governor has accepted these resignations, and has asked the Ministers concerned to continue in office until such time as he is in a position to reconstitute the Government.

"In their letters they made it clear that their action has been taken to enable the Secretary of State to take the initiative. The Secretary of State is now, under paragraph 11 of the Command Paper issued at the time of the Lyttelton Agreement (Cmd. 9103), free to do so. He proposes to make a further statement tomorrow."

In a statement announcing their resignations the three European Ministers said:—

"We have come to the conclusion that the Africans will not enter into negotiations on constitutional issues except on their own terms and that their extra seats be discussed and decided before any other matters are considered.

"In order to enable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take the initiative and to bring about an enduring settlement, we have decided in what we believe to be the best interests of all races in Kenya, to place our resignations in the hands of the Governor."

Mr. Richard Wood, M.P., on the Visit to Central Africa

It Twenty Years Younger Mr. Callaghan Would Choose Rhodesia

THE HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P., leader of the recent Parliamentary Delegation to the Federation, said when he addressed the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London last week that he had felt less happy about the country's political future than about its economic and social future, though he emphasized that the delegation had found it most difficult to assess African opinion. The Africans they had met may have represented only a tiny fraction of the Native population, but they had found no Africans in Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia who were enthusiastic about the Federal experiment or even anxious to give it a fair trial. In Southern Rhodesia, however, the attitude of Africans was much less hostile.

Two forces working against the Federation were the fear, completely without justification, that the Europeans would take the land of the Africans, and the frustrated feeling of politically-minded Africans that federation meant the postponement in the expansion of African influence in the conduct of affairs in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Cancer of the Federation

Many Europeans were aware of that hostility, some were anxious about it, but others made light of it. "But, whatever the causes of this discontent, I regard it as a cancer in the body of the Federation, because if the Federation is to become a great nation it must be not only economically powerful, as it is already becoming, but politically content.

"A great deal will depend on what happens during the next few years. We saw plenty of evidence of honest intentions and good faith, but the Africans we met seemed unconvinced, to put it mildly. We cannot judge whether their fears and frustrations are justified. They do exist; and fear and frustration are not the foundations on which the Federation ought to be built."

Referring to the question of Dominion status, Mr. Wood said that was one of the matters to be considered by the conference of the five Governments in 1960.

"We were, however, pressed for our views, and we based our answers on the conditions which in our opinion must exist for an advance in constitutional status. We drew attention to the preamble to the Federal Constitution, which contains certain pledges subscribed to by the Governments concerned. We said that we did not see that the necessary expression of view by the inhabitants of the territories that they were ready to surrender their respective Governments was yet to be obtained, and we said that unless it were obtained no United Kingdom Government would disregard the solemn pledges given.

Constitutional Advance

"Having said that, let me make it clear that no Government in this country will be anxious to deny constitutional advance in any part of the Commonwealth. No one will be more delighted than we when the expression of view to which the preamble refers is given by the peoples of the Federation."

There are two very different kinds of report: the solid judgment of someone who had lived in a country for many years, and the impressions of those who visited it for a few weeks. The delegation's report, naturally in the latter category, must be infinitely less valuable than the other kind, but they had been encouraged by the number of people who had asked for their impressions, which suggested that their views might contain something of interest and value. In the first week the delegation thought they knew all the answers; after a fortnight they were not so sure; and by the end of their stay many of the problems appeared more and more baffling.

The delegation had been astounded by the achievements of the Federation and its immense potential. Everything hinged on economic development to finance the expansion of education, medical facilities, housing schemes, and so on, but with the best will in the world there was a limit to the speed of expansion in social services, as Great Britain had seen.

Men and women of all shade of opinion has assured the delegation that in the last decade there had been a very

significant breaking down of the colour bar in Central Africa. The M.P.s. had been greatly impressed by the extent of liberal opinion, especially in Southern Rhodesia. What had worried them was the paucity of contact between the races except on an employer-worker basis. They had met some of the inter-racial societies, but only the Church provided a link far stronger than the barriers of colour, an opportunity for Africans to meet, talk, live, and worship on very terms with Europeans.

The negligible academic contact between boys of the same standard of intelligence, such as those in the Rennie School and the Mupali School at Lusaka for Europeans and Africans respectively seemed deplorable. They had talked about with the sixth forms in the two schools, and both had given them equally difficult questions about world affairs. Sport could provide a start for that wider social contact which many Europeans on the spot believed to be vitally important to the success of partnership.

In replying to questions, Mr. Wood said that it was very difficult for any African to express moderate views in Central Africa, for "something might happen to him if he did." Only the growth of a substantial African middle class could create an independent body of African opinion.

Asked about the Capricorn African Society, he said: "I was surprised to find that its influence was much less than I had imagined it would be."

In a tribute to the speaker, Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary", who presided, said that Mr. Wood had quickly won the confidence of the entire delegation. It was still possible for any two of the M.P.s. to get into the same car after six weeks of living together out of suitcases, and that they had remained so firmly on friendly terms was a measure of Mr. Wood's leadership.

Rhodesia an Exciting Country

Replying to an appeal from Mr. F. S. Joelson to say a few words about his own impressions, Mr. Callaghan agreed that Rhodesia was a most exciting country. He had not only been impressed by its thrilling dynamism but had felt immeasurably fitter there than he had done in this country for years. If he were 20 years younger he would seriously consider settling in Southern Rhodesia, though he was bound to add that "I should have to throw myself heart and soul into getting the racial question right."

He could see nothing to stop the Rhodesias taking the industrial lead in Africa, even outpacing the Union of South Africa in 20 or 30 years, if the African were brought more into the picture.

Technical training facilities in the Federation were utterly inadequate, however, turning out only about 100 craftsmen a year. Moreover, the European trade unions, by their singularly obscurantist behaviour, had blocked apprenticeship schemes for Africans. Was that the way to build great industrial nations?

Sir Robert Rennie mentioned that a Government committee was now examining the question of trade testing.

Mr. Callaghan added that the African National Congress, whether it was thought a laudable or wholly objectionable organization, had a tremendous hold on the articulate and educated Africans and must therefore be brought into the political system, for otherwise it would go its own frustrated way.

Nyasaland Boycott

IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE their dislike of federation, the Nyasaland African members of the Federal Parliament and of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland absented themselves from all functions during a two-day visit paid to the Protectorate last week by the new Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie. One of the M.L.C.s., Mr. N. D. Rwenje, said that non-attendance was a political boycott. Other Africans were present when Lord and Lady Dalhousie arrived at the airport and at a garden party arranged in their honour.

Federal Government's Reply to African Affairs Board

Primary Concern to Extend Principle of Common Electoral Roll

(1) THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS of the Constitution Amendment Bill may be briefly summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of members of the Federal Assembly from 35 to 59 by adding 24 new members, of whom six must be Africans; (b) to enable the Federal Assembly to pass an Electoral Act for the election of 35 of the 59 members; and (c) to provide for the replacement by ordinary elected members (whose race is not specified) of the members whose race is specified as and when Africans are elected among the ordinary elected members.

(2) At present the Constitution provides for a Federal Legislature consisting of 35 members divided as follows:

Territory	Elected Members (race unspecified)	Specialty Elected African Members	European Members charged with special responsibilities for African interests	Total
Southern Rhodesia	14	2	1	17
Northern Rhodesia	8	2	1	11
Nyasaland	4	2	1	7
Total	26	6	3	35

(3) The composition of the Federal Legislature contemplated by the Constitution Amendment Bill is as follows:

Territory	Elected Members (race unspecified)	Specialty Elected African Members	European Members charged with special responsibilities for African interests	Total
Southern Rhodesia	24	4	1	29
Northern Rhodesia	14	2	1*	17
Nyasaland	6	2	1*	9
Total	44	8	3	55

*The Federal electoral law will not deal with the manner of returning these members until such time as by the operation of the procedure described in paragraph 1(c) they are replaced by elected members of unspecified race.

African Affairs Board Not Unanimous

(4) The reasons for wishing to increase the size of the Federal Assembly were not criticized by the African Affairs Board, nor the proportions as between territories by which the increase is to be effected. The proportions as between members of unspecified race and representatives of African interests were criticized by the African Affairs Board, in a report which was not unanimous, the contention being that in the enlarged House the influence of the special representatives will be diminished. This contention is not accepted by the Federal Government.

(5) The overall increase proposed for the Federal Assembly is two-thirds, to the nearest fraction. This ratio has been applied to the members of unspecified race (increasing them from 26 to 44) and to the joint groups of African and European members representing African interests (increasing the group from nine to 15).

The increase in this latter group is to be effected in such wise that the numbers of European representatives of African interests remain unchanged (at one per territory) whilst the African members will be doubled (from two to four per territory).

In the estimation of the Federal Government this is an equitable arrangement which gives an advantage to the African by increasing his special representation by members of his own race in higher proportion than the members of unspecified race.

(6) The basis of the African Affairs Board's contrary contention is that nine members in a House of 35 exert a stronger influence than 15 members in a House

of 59. The Board suggests that the true answer lies somewhere between a straight proportionate increase as provided in the Bill and the maintenance of the present numerical difference between the two groups. The Board is unable to indicate precisely at what point equity really lies.

(7) The Federal Government cannot accept the proposition that a straight proportionate increase is disadvantageous to the minority group. The effective majority in political division is a differential of one, and no further preponderance affects the issue. The only other situation in which the relative strength of the two groups is of any real significance is where the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority. In such a case neither group is prejudiced by a numerical increase.

(8) With regard to the possible practical effects of voting under a system of proportional representation, the lines contemplated the possibility of defections from either group remains proportionately the same, although it might be argued that the balance of advantage lies with the smaller and probably more homogeneous group.

Influence of Minority Group

(9) The two preceding paragraphs have dealt with the relationship of one whole group to the other whole group. In hard political reality the influence of the minority group is properly to be assessed by its capacity to hold the balance of power between opposing factions in the majority group.

Under the present constitutional arrangement the African group of nine members would hold that balance if the majority group of 26 members was divided into opposing factions of 11 and nine. Increasing the groups by two-thirds gives an African group of 15 and a majority group of 44, divided into factions of 29 and 15. The Bill provides for an African group of 15 and a residual group of 44, so that the extreme limit of influence which the African group can exert remains undiminished. It is submitted therefore that the African Affairs Board's first objection is invalid.

(10) The second objection of the African Affairs Board to the Constitution Amendment Bill relates to the creation of the new category of African members, the manner of whose election will be determined by the Federal electoral law. The greater part of this memorandum is in consequence devoted to an explanation of the Federal Government's franchise proposals more fully set out in the Federal Government's White Paper (C.Fed.72) with particular reference to those aspects of them on which the Board has based its view that the Bill is a differentiating measure.

(11) Of the 35 members of the Federal Legislature the 26 members of unspecified race are at present elected, in the case of the members from Southern and Northern Rhodesia according to regulations based on the territorial franchise law in operation at the time of federation, and in the case of members from Nyasaland according to regulations framed by the Governor-General with the concurrence of the Governor of Nyasaland and of the Secretary of State.

African Representatives

Of the remaining nine members it is provided in the Constitution: (a) that the two African members and the special European member in Southern Rhodesia should be elected in accordance with regulations made by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia; (b) that the two African members in each of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be elected by bodies designated by the respective Governors as representative of Africans; and (c) that the special European member in each of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be nominated by the respective Governors.

(12) The practical effect of these constitutional arrangements has been:—(a) that all 17 members in Southern Rhodesia have been elected by a common voters' roll on which Europeans predominate; (b) that members of unspecified race in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been elected by common voters' rolls which include very few Africans, because the nationality qualification specifies that voters must be British subjects [At the 1953 elections there were 10 Africans on the common roll in Northern Rhodesia and none in Nyasaland]; (c) that African members in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been elected on an electoral college system by exclusively African bodies.

(13) Under the present Constitution the Federal Legislature is empowered to legislate for the matter of electing the 26 members of unspecified race. It has no powers in regard to the election of the nine other members.

(14) In addressing itself to the problem of devising a sound and equitable franchise system for the Federation it has been the primary concern of the Federal Government to extend the common roll principle which, it believes, holds out the only real prospect of a complete and genuine multi-racial partnership, and the hope that the political energies and aspirations of all races will be directed into party political channels rather than into racial quarrels.

(15) In its pursuit of this aim the Federal Government was confronted with a constitutional arrangement providing for a certain measure of communal representation in the shape of the African and European representatives of African interests. It recognized that any attempt at the present time to remove that element of special representation was bound to be construed as a breach of faith and its proposals accordingly give full proportionate weight to that special representation in the enlarged House.

At the same time, however, it is proposed to extend the common roll principle:—(a) by allowing Europeans to participate with Africans in the election of the additional African members in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and (b) by providing for the gradual elimination of race representatives as and when Africans are returned to the Federal Assembly as ordinary elected members.

In Southern Rhodesia the existing two African members and the special European representative of African interests are elected on the Colony's common roll and in the Federal Government's proposals they are grouped with the additional African members for determination of the manner of their election. In practice the whole of this group will be elected by the combined general and special rolls.

(16) Only the second provision forms part of the Constitution Amendment Bill; the first is a feature of the Government's franchise proposals, the Constitution Amendment Bill merely empowering the Federal Assembly to legislate for the election of these additional members.

Diminution of African Influence

(17) Whilst expressing itself in general sympathy with the second provision, the African Affairs Board has considered the first as differentiating, basing its argument on the diminution of influence to be exercised by Africans in the election of these additional members.

(18) Article 11 of the Constitution defines a "differentiating measure" as a Bill or instrument by which Africans are subjected or made liable to any conditions, restrictions, or disabilities disadvantageous to them to which Europeans are not also subjected or made liable, or a Bill or instrument which will in its practical application have such an effect. In the view of the Federal Government there is no provision in the Bill to which this definition can be attached. The Constitution differentiates in favour of Africans by allotting a certain number of seats to Africans and providing for their election. The changes proposed in the Bill take nothing away.

(19) The franchise qualifications proposed by the Federal Government are as follows:

General Voters (who will participate in the election of 53 members of the enlarged House)—£120 p.a., or ownership (including leasehold) of property valued at £1,500, plus simple literacy; or £480 p.a., or ownership (including leasehold) of property valued at £1,000, plus primary education; or £300 p.a., or ownership (including leasehold) of property valued at £500, plus four years' secondary education; or being a minister of religion who has undergone certain stipulated courses of training and periods of service in the ministry and who follows another profession, trade, or gainful occupation.

Special Voters (who will participate in the election of nine members of the enlarged House)—£150 p.a., or ownership (including leasehold) of property valued at £500, plus simple literacy; or £120 p.a. plus two years' secondary education.

Qualitative Franchise

Age.—Minimum age 21.

Nationality.—Citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or British-protected person by virtue of connexion with Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland.

Residence.—Two years in the Federation and three months in the constituency.

(20) In considering qualifications for the franchise, it should be recognized that there is no body of responsible political thought in the Federation which believes in anything other than a qualitative franchise at the present time. In this connexion reference may be made to the Report of the Southern Rhodesia Franchise Commission in March, 1957, lines 108-192.

The Federal Government fully realizes that, on a determination of valid standards of civilization and responsibility, only a comparatively small proportion of the African inhabitants

will, at the present stage of African development, initially be eligible for the franchise, and that recourse must be had to special devices to associate Africans with the processes of government until they are equipped to play a full part on the same terms as Europeans.

It is important in the Federal Government's view, to regard these devices as purely temporary expedients to bridge the gulf between widely disparate standards of evolution, and as a means of giving a strictly limited influence to the numerically large but politically immature section of the population.

(21) The provision for special race representatives in the legislature is in itself a device for giving a measure of political influence to the otherwise unrepresented. The African members of Parliament are a continuing political factor throughout the life of Parliament and a factor which political parties cannot afford to ignore. Moreover, it is the endeavour of any political party hoping to form a Government to win a number of African seats and to frame its policies accordingly.

(22) With regard to the levels at which the franchise qualifications have been set, the Federal Government wishes to emphasize that the qualifications prescribed for general voters represent the minimum standards commensurate with full political maturity, having regard to conditions existing in the Federation.

(23) In regard to the special voters, the primary objective has been to select qualifications which would admit a reasonable number of Africans to the roll rather than to determine particular standards of responsibility. However, it is considered important not to lower even the special qualifications below a level at which it represents some reasonable degree of responsibility and political understanding.

Liberalizing Feature of Proposals

At present levels of African remuneration, many persons hold the view that the qualification of £150 per annum income coupled with simple literacy is too low to guarantee those qualities in adequate measure. It has been accepted, however, in place of the qualification of £150 per annum previously proposed, as a means of further broadening the special roll franchise and admitting Africans to that roll in sufficient numbers to make an effective counterweight to general voters in elections of African elected members. The adoption, as an alternative qualification, of £120 per annum plus two years' secondary education is a further liberalizing feature of the Federal proposals.

Both these changes have been made since the African Affairs Board presented its report.

(24) In a rapidly developing industrial economy with which Africans are being associated in ever-increasing numbers, with rising wage levels and expanding educational opportunities, it is very difficult to forecast how many Africans will enrol under the special qualification, particularly since apathy has been found to be such a limiting factor in Southern Rhodesia; their actual enrolment of Africans on the common roll has lagged a long way behind potential enrolment.

So far as it is possible to speculate, however, the indications are that in 1958 more Africans than Europeans will be eligible to participate in special elections in Nyasaland, approximately equal numbers in Northern Rhodesia, and more Europeans than Africans in Southern Rhodesia. (In the case of Southern Rhodesia it must be remembered that at present the African members and the European special members are elected by the common voters' roll; the new proposals will greatly increase the number of Africans eligible to participate in these elections.) In the Rhodesias, of course, the position can be expected to move in reasonable time towards one in which African voters will preponderate in special elections; in Nyasaland the preponderance will become more marked.

Removal of Citizenship Barrier

(25) In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland British subject status is at present a requirement necessary for the exercise of the vote, and the removal of the citizenship barrier for both categories of voter in the Federal Government's proposals must be recognized as a substantial advantage to Africans, making them eligible for the first time in the northern territories to vote for ordinary elected members of the Federal Assembly. (Compare the situation described in the footnote to paragraph 12.)

The Federal Government regards this as parallel to the participation of Europeans in the election of elected African members in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The African Affairs Board does not mention this feature.

(26) The African Affairs Board agrees that special representation should, wither away as rapidly as possible provided that in this process of change from racial to non-racial representation Africans should not suffer any diminution of the powers they now enjoy under the Constitution. The Board, however, stand on the principle that, while such representation is necessary, it must be honest racial representation. By the

expression 'honest/racial representation' the Board mean that the race which actually requires this representation shall have at least the same or any in electing the persons who will represent them in paragraph 3 of the African Affairs Board report. The Federal Government wishes to make the following points in regard to these observations:

(27) In any process of gradual transition such as is contemplated it is quite impossible to balance exactly sectional gains and losses both in the short and long term. Admittedly, on the former, made in paragraph 24 above, Africans will not be considered in special elections in all territories at the outset, but they may be expected to do so in the foreseeable future. In the interim, depending upon what bodies the northern territorial Governments choose to designate as representative of Africans, they will certainly exercise a major and probably an exclusive say in the election of two members each to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They will also exercise, in proportion as they qualify, an increasing influence on general elections, in which incidentally no African rights are entrenched.

(28) In brief, the Federal Government contends that, if the constitutional changes proposed in the Bill are read with the Federal Government's franchise proposals, so far from being disadvantageous to Africans they are advantageous to them, particularly because:

(1) African members of the Federal Assembly are increased in a greater ratio than other members;

(2) Many more Africans will be eligible to participate in the election of the African members and the special European member for Southern Rhodesia than do so under the present arrangements;

(3) For the first time in the history of any of the territories or of the Federation, Africans who are British-protected persons will be able to qualify for the ordinary franchise and thus be in a position to influence the election to the Federal Assembly of the members of unspecified race.

**This statement was published by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on October 31.*

Peers Discuss the Federation

"Significant Advance for the African"

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, reminded the House of Lords last week in the debate on The Queen's Speech that there was no Commonwealth overlord, no compulsion to join it, no restraint against leaving, and no absolute political pattern. United Kingdom political institutions had been widely adopted, but not to exact pattern.

Briefly discussing the position of the Central African Federation, in which Europeans and Africans were essential to one another, Lord Home said that it should be left as far as possible to work out its own salvation in the next few years; at present there was far too much political controversy in the air to be healthy.

"I went to Africa because I was anxious to establish to my absolute satisfaction that the Constitution Amendment Bill and the franchise proposals would be a significant advance on anything which has gone before and a benefit to the African... I have been completely convinced that the proposals represent a significant advance for the African and a move away from purely racial representation in the Assembly, and that must be a good thing."

In an immensely varied Commonwealth all recognized their interdependence, and the Government accepted its obligation to play its full part in the Commonwealth association, and its financial and economic policies in particular were designed to make that possible.

LORD ATTLEE said that we had planted outposts of freedom throughout Asia and Africa, but that anti-colonialism was still enormously strong.

"French action in Asia and Africa is a fairly heavy handicap to the democracies. There is also a good deal of suspicion of American dollar imperialism. There are certain other weights round our neck, even in the Commonwealth, not least of which is the Government of South Africa. It is a little odd to go into the battle with some of those handicaps. But we sometimes handicap ourselves. I should like

to see a great deal more activity in our information services, and in such activities as those of the British Council."

LORD OGMORE said that there was considerable fear in the country that when the Government of whichever party it might be, came to deal with the review of the Federal Constitution in 1960 it would find itself manoeuvred into committing to courses with which it might not agree, courses preventing Africans from taking that part in the government of the Federation which we should desire.

"These are not vain fears. They are based on a certain amount of practical experience, and those fears have been increased by the recent rejection of the African Affairs Board's request for a new Constitution Amendment Bill."

LORD MILVERTON congratulated Lord Home on his visit to the Federation, where his lucid and lively objective speeches had been well received. There had been immense progress in the territories during the past generation, and it was surely one attribute of good government to refuse to regard a work which was going on so well, carried on by distinguished and capable men, citizens of the country, who should be the way ahead.

"Surely we ought to allow them on the record which we can examine, to proceed with a policy in which we all believe, and not to wreck it by undue haste. There are aspiring politicians in Africa who wait for the moment when there are people capable of using it in the proper way."

Hurry a Mistake

Earlier Lord Milverton had remarked that hurry was a mistake in the matters of human relations and that in those delicate racial matters it would be a disaster.

LORD HASTINGS, pleading for an essentially non-partisan view of the Federation, said that Rhodesians, particularly Africans, believed that one of the major parties in Great Britain was pro-African and anti-European and the other major party while not essentially pro-European was nevertheless anti-African. Those opinions would not be so widely held in Central Africa if there were not some justification for them.

Thanks to the efforts of both parties in the past year, the situation had improved considerably, and it was gradually dawning on the Federation that there was not, after all, so much difference between the parties. "I only hope that when we discuss such matters as the Constitution Amendment Bill nothing will be done to cause the inhabitants of the Federation to reverse the more favourable opinions they are now beginning to hold."

Both parties had pledged themselves to back up the Federation once it was created, but that was precisely what Parliament had not done. The Socialists had prevented the Colonial Governments in the northern territories from "putting over" federation, and the Conservatives had wasted two years before doing it effectively when Mr. Lemmon Boyd went out a year ago. "That has been a great disadvantage to the people out there, and they have felt it very badly."

LORD FARRINGTON assured Lord Hastings of a non-partisan approach by Labour peers on one condition — that any plans for the Federation should be essentially democratic. Labour was opposed to all tendencies to enforce politics and programmes which tended to prevent the democratic representation of all races.

Mr. Santi Astaldi

MR. SANTI ASTALDI, founder of the group of Italian companies bearing his name which joined with the United Kingdom group of Keir and Cawder to form the Stirling-Astaldi Company which has undertaken large public works in East Africa, is the subject of a character sketch in the journal which Keir and Cawder issue twice a year. Mr. Astaldi was wounded in the 1914-18 war when serving as an engineer officer, graduated at the University of Milan in 1920, and two years later started Impresa Astaldi in Rome to undertake road and railway building, hydro-electric installations and other civil engineering projects. Soon afterwards he married a young Italian doctor at law who had been educated in England.

Mr. Astaldi was an expert in the field of English Literature at Rome University, the editor of a literary review, and a novelist. Not until 1935 did Mr. Astaldi begin operating abroad — in Yugoslavia and Albania, and later in Ethiopia, where his company built more than 250 miles of roads. Seven years ago he founded an overseas company, Impresa Astaldi Estero.

World's Most Extensive System of Earthworks

Mr. E. C. Lanning on the Bigo Fortifications of Uganda

MR. E. C. LANNING, an administrative officer on leave from Uganda, said in the course of a recent talk in the Home Service of the B.B.C.:

Bigo, in the country of Mawogola in the west of Uganda, is the name given to a system of earthworks, a great and extensive fortification on the south bank of the Katonga River. The undulating grassland and bush of Mawogola is the home of elephant, buffalo, lion, and other animals, and also the grazing grounds for herds of cattle and the wandering Hima pastoralists.

"From time immemorial, it seems, tales about it have been told by the old men of different tribes, and more in terms of suspicion and fearful respect than curiosity, since, whilst many spoke of the place, only a few claimed to have been there. Superstition has long been strong enough to make the encampment a place to be avoided.

"The mysterious camp came to be visited early this century by European ivory-hunters, and a cursory examination was made of the area by the Protectorate Government in the twenties. The tales of the old men of a great hide-out or fortification were found to be true.

Pattern of Meandering Lines

Seen from the air the camp presents a pattern of meandering lines which roughly encircle a central point on high ground close to the papyrus-choked river. The lines are densely overgrown trenches, some 15 feet deep and 12 feet or more wide. The outer trench, a mile south of the river, follows the local topography, running up hill and down dale, stretching from east to west for nearly three miles. Within its compass lie other trenches, some communicating with one another, some forming giant enclosures. At the centre high mounds give uninterrupted views in all directions across the wide river and beyond the outer line of defence.

East and west of the camp, some five miles on either flank, lie two smaller but similar encampments. Far to the north I have found in unpopulated areas other similar ancient camps, but none as extensive as Bigo.

"When I first sought out Bigo six years ago it was not possible to drive nearer than to within 10 miles of it, and, although large, it wasn't easy to find, being hidden by the folds of hills; and, above all, by the superstition of the local Natives. It was believed to be a dangerous place to visit, not only after dark but also during a downpour of rain, and that death came quickly to any person who cut down trees within the earthworks; and in a section of the camp close to the river all living things were said to become invisible.

Overwhelming Vastness

The overwhelming vastness of the camp suggests that a personage or people of some importance must have caused it to take shape, and that they had the aid of a large body of workers equipped with iron implements. We do not know who these people were, or why exactly they built it. Many legends refer to the site, but most of the answers still lie beneath the soil.

"Different tribes produce different heres who, they claim, might have built the fortification in order to cope with threats from other tribes, wars or incursions. These events may have taken place at any time during the past 500 years, and most of the tales conflict with one another. In fact, they seem to reflect fleeting occupations or visits by bands of warriors or hunters who, by force of circumstances, found Bigo a safe place in which to risk taking brief shelter.

"But one tale is more persistent than others and told in

different tribal legends. It says that the camp was built by one Muganyi, himself, no warrior, but a lover and owner of cattle, chief of the Bachwezi, who were both cattle-owners and warriors. The Bachwezi are said to have migrated from the north, spread to the east and west, and pushed southwards, eventually to hold sway over a vast area which now comprises parts of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. They are credited with an intricate power and a developed organization; they are said to have introduced the working and use of iron, and to have had capabilities far above those of the primitive tribesmen they encountered.

"Legend even describes them, giving them the build and features of the Nilotes and a light skin colour which could be descriptive of the Galla of Western Abyssinia. The first reference to the Bachwezi in European literature was recorded by Stanley when he was near Lake Edward in 1859. There he was met by a local headman who, on setting eyes on a white man for the first time, asked if he might be one of the Bachwezi gods returned to the world; because, he added, 'the Bachwezi are tall, big men with long noses and a pale colour'.

Unique Kind of Pottery

"The period during which the Bachwezi flourished appears to have been short, less than 100 years, and it would seem to have started about 600 years ago.

"Excavations at most of the camps have brought to light a unique kind of heavy pottery which bears types of decorative markings and paintings which have not been found anywhere else in Uganda. Abundant evidence has been produced from the centre of Bigo showing that it has been for long a centre for habitation. Iron implements, including arrow-heads, have been recovered, as well as pottery beads, and an unusual stone pendant. The discovery and excavation of an occupation site across the river north of Bigo suggests that a legendary halting-place of a group of Bachwezi may after all be factual.

"Whoever the builders of Bigo were, they were owners of large herds of cattle. Few bones of cattle have been found, but the whole camp seems ideally suited for retaining numbers of cattle. Great pens or kraals have been formed by looping some trenches, and the extensive areas enclosed by the protective line of the outer trench would offer safe grazing. What is more, one day after following the destructive trail of a herd of elephants from a point within the precincts of the camp right into the papyrus of the river, I was amazed to find that the river could be forded for all of its 400 yards breadth, the water being no deeper anywhere than three and a half feet. Such a ford would have been a necessity to a people with interests in the north.

Great Archaeological Interest

"South of Bigo lies another site of great archaeological interest, where middens, road cuttings, and cultivation have revealed the spoils of an ancient settlement at least a mile square. Apart from the wealth of potsherds and clay objects, there is a remarkable mass of cattle bones lying beneath the soil. Of this place, Ntusi, less is known than of Bigo. Perhaps it served as a meeting-place or centre of trade. Maybe cattle were bartered or kept in large numbers to feed the population.

"Who built Bigo, great encampment or giant kraal, the largest system of earthworks in Africa, and probably the most extensive in the world? For what purpose and exactly when was it built? Concentrated excavation at Bigo and at Ntusi may alone provide the answers.

"That evidence should in time throw a completely new light on the darkness of a portion of Africa's medieval past, a time not so long ago by Western standards, but before the foundation of any of the existing dynasties of Uganda today. The mystery of Bigo and its kindred sites throws out a long-standing challenge, and so does the mystery of the Bachwezi, that dubious tribe of unusual people.

"It is very tempting to relate the one mystery to the other, especially since many of the tribal legends do. But the legends do not speak with one voice. Of course, archaeologists are cautious people; and the great overgrown trenches of Bigo, which most of our workmen still approach with some misgiving, are very effective guardians of their masters' secrets.

"If I were an agitator, as some people would call me, I would like close administration because it creates trouble and the harassing of the people and is preparing the ground for grievance, which would otherwise not be there. — Mr. Odiga, an African member of the Legislature of Kenya.

PERSONALIA

MR. I. J. CROSTWAITE has been elected a director of Constructors, John Brown, Ltd.

SIR DENYS LOWSON has returned to London after his six-weeks' visit to North America.

MRS. IVOR BATHON left London Airport last Thursday evening to return to Tanganyika Territory.

I. H. MITCHELL has resigned from the board of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937) Ltd.

SIR MILLS and LADY THOMAS have left London for air for a business visit of three weeks to the United States.

MR. L. J. LEATHERS, of Forestal Land and Railways Co., Ltd., has flown to Salisbury from

RAYMOND STREET has joined the board of Simpson Godlae, Ltd., textile manufacturers, of Manchester.

J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, was due in London last night on a business visit of three weeks.

MR. T. W. LEDINGHAM, manager in Uganda of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and MRS. LEDINGHAM are on leave in this country.

MR. M. W. CHISHOLM, a director of Grindlays Bank, Ltd., returned on Monday in the EMPRESS OF ENGLAND from his visit to North America.

MR. R. M. MACKENZIE, manager for South and East Africa of the Union-Castle Lines, and MRS. MACKENZIE have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. H. M. OPPENHEIM, chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., has been elected vice-chairman of Martin & Webb, Ltd.

MR. GEORGE MULLOW PATERSON, Q.C., lately Attorney-General in Ghana, has taken up his duties in Lusaka as Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. M. H. FERGUSON has been elected deputy chairman of Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., which has large interests in the new textile factory in Uganda.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, who climbed more than 14,000 feet on Mount Kenya in 1934, has opened the centenary exhibition of the Alpine Club in London.

MR. W. I. N. MACEWAN has resigned from the board of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. MR. D. I. YOUNG has been appointed secretary, to succeed Mr. P. H. WINDSOR.

CAPTAIN J. BATTEN, A.D.C. to the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has sailed from Southampton to take up his appointment.

MR. S. D. SHUBART, Australian Government Trade Commissioner for Southern and Western Africa, whose headquarters are in Johannesburg, is visiting West Africa and the Belgian Congo.

LORD and LADY HASTINGS have returned from Southern Rhodesia and are now permanently resident in England. Their address is 60 Chester Row, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Sloane 2966).

CANON M. A. C. WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and MRS. WARREN are visiting Eastern Nigeria for the centenary celebrations of the Niger Mission of the C.M.S.

DR. E. W. RUSSELL, director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, recently attended a four-day conference in Karachi on soil conservation in arid and semi-arid zones.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, was one of the guests of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at a private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

MR. G. S. ROBERTS, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has left London by air for Nairobi.

When THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH visited Rutland last Friday, he was received at Edmondthorpe Station by Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the county. Mr. Codrington is chairman of Nyasaland Railways and other companies.

SIR VICTOR RAIKES, who has been a member of the House of Commons since 1931, for the Garston Division of Liverpool since 1945, applied last Friday for the Children's Hundreds. He next year he will take up a business appointment in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN YOUNG, tobacco buyer in the Federation for Macmillan Maxwell and Co., Ltd., and MRS. YOUNG have arrived in London. This is Mr. Young's first visit for seven years. He will return in time for the opening of the next series of tobacco auctions.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, president of the Royal Society of Arts, presented its bicentenary medal last week to SIR ERNEST GOODALL, who has served in Rhodesia, in recognition of his "outstanding services in industrial design". SIR ERNEST and SIR WILLIAM HALCROW were among those who afterwards attended a private luncheon with the Duke of Edinburgh.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMPLE, Colonel, Commandant of the King's African Rifles, presided at the annual dinner of the K.A.R. and East Africa Forces Officers' Dining Club which was held last Friday in the House of Commons. GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT, and LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER were among those present.

DR. HERBERT TICHY, an Austrian who had been travelling in remote districts of Kenya, said last week when he returned to Vienna that Africans had told him and his English white-hunter companion that there was now a "second moon in the heavens". They had not understood the repeated references of Africans to this "second moon" until they returned to civilization and heard about the " Sputnik".

MR. G. J. ELLERTON, Assistant Financial Secretary in Kenya, MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, MR. J. R. S. COLE and MR. C. E. TILNEY, respectively Attorney-General and Financial Secretary in Tanganyika, and MR. J. V. WILK, Administrative Secretary, and MR. M. A. MAYBURY, Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Rural Development in Uganda, are among senior Colonial officials who are taking a course in parliamentary procedure and practice at Westminster under the auspices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MR. J. MAURICE LANG, managing director of John Laing and Son, Ltd., has succeeded SIR RICHARD COSTAIN, chairman of the Costain group, as the chairman of the Export Group for the Construction Industry in the United Kingdom. MR. E. C. BECK, a director of John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., has been appointed senior vice-chairman, MR. P. W. E. HOLLOWAY, a director of Holloway Bros. (London) Ltd., junior vice-chairman, and MR. H. J. PATTERSON, of Dorman Long (Bridge and Engineering) Ltd., honorary treasurer. SIR RICHARD COSTAIN and MR. FRANK TAYLOR continue in office as the two immediate past chairmen.

MR. ERIC FRAENKEL, an executive director of Union Corporation, Ltd., who died at the end of September, left estate in Great Britain value at £79,555 net. The duty paid is £208,584. He left an estate which enabled the children of any employees below the rank of assistant manager in the London office of Union Corporation to attend a university to read for a degree in mathematics, economics, or any scientific subject. Mr. Fraenkel was also a director of Selection Trust, Ltd., and other mining companies.

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Visitors from the Federation

Recent visitors from the Federation to Rhodesia House, London, have included Mr. R. J. Cairns, Mr. P. A. Layland, Mr. P. A. C. Laundy, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. McIntyre and Miss J. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. E. Salgo, Mr. W. G. Daltry, Mr. J. Davey, Mr. B. Rudge, Mr. D. N. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jenkins, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mr. P. T. Wainecourt, Mr. K. Frew, Mr. F. M. Vahay, Mrs. J. Clackworthy, Miss R. Fines, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Rack, Mr. R. C. Moriarty, Mr. J. C. Buchanan, and Mrs. A. Green.

Labour M.P.s. and Africa

THIRTY-ONE LABOUR M.P.s. have been nominated for the 12 places available on the Parliamentary Committee for the current year. Of the members of the present committee, all of whom appear again on the ballot paper, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. P. Noel-Baker, Mr. George Brown, and Mr. Younger have evinced an interest in East and Central African affairs. Of the other candidates Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Mr. John Dugdale, Mr. P. Gordon-Walker and Mr. Leslie Hale have shown special interest in Colonial questions. Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. James Griffiths, and Mr. H. Bowden (Opposition Chief Whip) have already been elected unopposed.

Bravery Awards

POLICE CONSTABLE ATHUMANI BIN RAMADHANI of the Tanganyika Police Service has been awarded the George Medal for saving the life of a Government veterinary officer who was being mauled by a lion. Constable Athumani drew the beast away by striking it with the butt of his rifle. The British Empire Medal has been awarded to a 45-year-old Tanganyika peasant, Iyumbu bin Ikumbi, for his part in capturing a man who had killed 36 people in a few hours.

Obituary

MR. ALAN WOOD, whose death is announced, was for a time in charge of the information division of the Overseas Food Corporation until he resigned in protest against statements about the groundnut scheme which he regarded as misleading. He told part of the story in a book which aroused considerable controversy. Tanganyikans who knew most about the subject considered that he had exaggerated rather than exaggerated the facts. Later Wood wrote *Biographies of Mr. Barrington Russell and Lord Rank and 'Islands in Danger'*, an account of the German occupation of the Channel Islands. An able journalist, with a scholarly mind, he had a contempt for hypocrisy, especially political hypocrisy, and a determination to write the truth as he knew it. He was an Australian, the son of a professor, and at Oxford he was president of the Union.

MR. T. H. CARTER LEVICK, C.M.G., who has died in Bournemouth at the age of 90, was from 1924 to 1955 honorary secretary of the Lucifer Golfing Society, which did so much to promote friendship between golfers in all parts of the Commonwealth. Thanks largely to his hard work and powers of friendship, the entries for the Lucifer Empire and Commonwealth Trophy grew larger and larger, and the annual dinner was an event which men from many countries made a point of attending if they could be in London at the time. He had managed M.C.C. cricket teams in the West Indies, South America, South Africa, and Canada, and even in the last war he was an Army welfare officer for almost five years.

MR. DONALD S. MCLOAD YOUNG, who has been killed in a motor-cycle accident at Coventry, was born in Kenya and educated at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi. He was in his fourth year as an engineering apprentice. His wife was injured.

LIEUT. GENERAL PAULS ERMENS, an honorary Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has died in Brussels, aged 73. In 1912 he was engaged on a survey of the frontier between the Katanga Province of the Congo and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. GEORGE PUNTON, chauffeur to the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has died in London, aged 68. Since 1946 he had been chauffeur to four successive High Commissioners.

MR. GEORGE SUMMERS, one of Nyasaland's best-known sportsmen, has died, aged 49. At one time he played rugby for the Protectorate, and had represented it at cricket and soccer.

MR. PETER HULMES, a district officer at Kandara, Kenya, and his wife were killed recently in Nairobi in a motor accident. They had been married in England in August.

MR. ALAN DUNSTAN DALY, managing director of the Century Building Society, has died in Lusaka, aged 62.

MR. REGINALD EDWARD SUDBERY, formerly a well-known Rhodesian sprinter, has died in Salisbury.

Air Crash

MR. WILLIAM PRICE, the pilot and owner of a Piper aircraft, and a six-year-old boy from Walsby, Wiltshire, were killed in a crash near the airstrip of Feira in Northern Rhodesia last Friday night, and Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, stepfather and mother of the boy, were severely injured. They were flown to hospital after Mrs. Jones had crawled about half a mile to find help, although both of her legs had been broken.



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One or Two Battalions for Kenya Separate East Africa Command

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Minister of Defence, announced in the House of Commons last week that next April the Government will create a separate integrated command at Aden responsible direct to London. The commander will control all British land and air forces in the Arabian Peninsula and British Somaliland and the naval forces allotted to the Persian Gulf.

It has also been decided to separate the East African area from Middle East Command and that an element of the strategic reserves shall be stationed in Kenya where they will be readily available as reinforcements either for the Arabian Peninsula or the Far East.

The Minister added: "The use of these troops will be controlled from London, and by arrangement with the three East African Governments they will be administered by the G.O.C. East Africa. This plan will not involve the construction of any new headquarters or base installations in Kenya."

MR. R. T. PAGET (Lab.): "Where are they to be based? Is Aden to be a command post of a base? If it is not to be a base, where are these troops to be based?"

MR. SANDYS: "I said 'base' because I think there were some ideas that something like a great new Suez base was to be erected in Kenya, with vast installations and workshops at immense expense. I wanted to assure the House that the stationing of troops there, available as reinforcements for other theatres, would not involve the setting up of a great base organization."

MR. PAGET: "This is extremely important. It

Mackinnon Road to be activated? We cannot have a command there unless it is based on something."

MR. SANDYS: "It is not necessary to have a great base organization in order to have units available in a hardier position to go to other areas for reinforcement. If they went to the Far East, we do not need a new base in East Africa."

"The vehicles and heavy equipment which these troops in Kenya would require if they were sent to Aden or the Far East will be stocked at those two places so that they would not have first to be moved with all the business of transportation, nor will they have to be maintained in Kenya."

MR. JOHN STRECHER: "We are rather puzzled by this, Kenya, I understand, is the same distance from the Persian Gulf as London. It is difficult to see the advantage of this arrangement if no base is being made there especially."

MR. SANDYS: "I do not see the advantage of putting a base there if the necessary installations are already in Aden and Singapore. That is my point. It is my business to try to ensure that we do not go on building more and more bases all over the world and incurring great expenditure."

MR. FRANK BESWICK: "You said that there would be troops in Kenya, but no equipment or vehicles. Is that correct?"

MR. SANDYS: "I think I made myself quite clear. I do not wish to pursue the detail of this. I have however made it clear that the vehicles and heavy equipment for these troops would be kept in Aden and Singapore so that they could be quickly transported."

Additional Element of Strategic Reserve

"The purpose of having those troops there is an additional element of the strategic reserve in a convenient and a healthy place. Our thought is not that they will have to conduct operations in Kenya. Therefore, it seems desirable and convenient that the heavy equipment which would delay their transportation should be kept in the theatres where they might have to operate."

"The decision to detach the forces in the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa from the Middle East Command will make possible substantial reductions in staff and base organizations in Cyprus and will enable certain headquarters to be combined."

MR. JOHN HARE, the Secretary for War, said: "There seemed to be some confusion about the question of the base in Kenya. What my right hon. Friend made quite clear was that the Command Headquarters in Kenya would command the troops in Aden and the Persian Gulf, and also air and naval forces; secondly, that there would be troops as part of the strategic reserve in Kenya. He is thinking in terms of one or possibly two battalions which would be available from there to reinforce either the Persian Gulf or the Far East. There is no question of there being a large base established. They would have their own vehicles, their own light equipment for training in Kenya. If they were moved in a hurry to reinforce either the Persian Gulf or in the Far East they would pick up heavy equipment and vehicles which would be made available for them there. I hope that disposes of the misunderstanding which seems to have arisen over this matter."

To Be Continued

A REGULARITY of the set of six stamps issued by Ethiopia to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Addis Ababa as the capital has been mentioned by the philatelic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who writes: "Each of the denominations had one of the Amharic characters that make up the name of the capital in its official spelling, and the full words were spelt out in Amharic and English at the bottom. The characters were divided as follows: 5c. 'A'; 10c. 'DD'; 15c. 'S'; 20c. 'A'; 25c. 'BE'; 30c. 'BA'." It will be noticed that the form 'A' is used."

More East African banknotes — part of a £100,000 theft in London 14 months ago — have been traced in Somaliland. When a man was arrested in Aden recently a large quantity of East African currency was discovered. The original consignment was stolen from the London works of Thomas De La Rue & Co., by whom they had been printed for the East African Currency Board.



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Commons Debate Africa's Advancement Insufficient Opportunity in Northern Rhodesia

OPENING A SHORT ADJOURNMENT DEBATE on African advancement in Northern Rhodesia Mr. John Stonehouse, Labour member for Wednesbury, said in the House of Commons on Friday that many people, especially Europeans, would like Parliament's responsibilities for the continent's Africans to be restricted.

He quoted a statement by Mr. John Roberts, leader of the elected members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, asking that H.M. Government should grant sole responsibility to the Northern Rhodesian Government in essentially local matters before the review of the Federal Constitution in 1960.

Mr. Stonehouse hoped that pressure of that sort would be strongly resisted, because "I do not think that Europeans in Northern Rhodesia have yet shown themselves sufficiently sincere to take on the responsibility of safeguarding the welfare and future of the two million Africans who live in Northern Rhodesia". There were only 65,000 Europeans in that country, and it would be a great mistake to surrender responsibility to them.

Unable to Advance

Of some two million Africans, 266,000 men and 6,700 women were in paid employment, but practically all were unable to advance in their occupation being restricted to humdrum, routine tasks, while the skilled occupations which would give them a higher income were denied to them. On the railways Africans were not employed in any of the skilled jobs, though across the border in the Belgian Congo Africans with the same tribal background were doing practically all the skilled jobs. Northern Rhodesia preferred to import Italians rather than allow Africans to undertake such work.

In the mines there were still insufficient opportunities for Africans compared with those in the Congo, where Africans had for many years earned high incomes in skilled occupations. A start had been made, but there were still very severe restrictions. The Minister of Finance had said that there were now 270 African mine employees with salaries over £520. What a figure to quote. In Government employment only 86 were on scales with a maximum of £668.

Most Africans depended on the land for a living, and it was regrettable that inadequate help was provided for African farmers, through the development of co-operative societies, the granting of credits, the use of agricultural machinery, the development of cash crops, and the provision of proper seed. Yet a great deal was being done to encourage European settlement. Africans looked with very great suspicion on the measures for increased European immigration.

Low Standard of Training

Only 500 or 600 Africans a year were trained in very low grades of building and carpentry out of a labour force approaching 250,000. Technical education depended on wide development of primary and secondary education, but last year only 176,000 attended school out of 213,000 African children estimated to be in the lower primary school age group, and in the upper primary group only 33,000 out of 185,000 were at school.

Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor, had made "a very sensible statement" when he said: "In another 10 years the average African pupil will be on the same educational level as the European pupil of the same age. The fact is that you have to live cheek by jowl with them. Some people think it will be a long time before this happens, but I think it is going to happen in the next two or three years". That was realism, and it was to be hoped that the Northern Rhodesian Government would live up to its implications, and grant Africans greater opportunities in employment, education, and the professions.

Mr. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, recalled that Northern Rhodesian Africans were completely uneducated a generation ago, and that it was only since the war, with the expansion of the copper industry, that the territory had ceased to be very poor. Now about 80% of the entire child population of the primary school age received some sort of education.

The fall in copper prices inevitably meant a slower rate of progress. Nevertheless, African education was being given first claim on the budget. Shortage of teachers was a greater impediment rather than money. Railways were a Federal responsibility, not territorial.

Mr. Stonehouse intervened to admit that, but added: "Surely the fact that Africans are not allowed to take those jobs on the railways illustrates the European attitude to them in the Federation as a whole".

In the mining industry, the Minister continued, about 1,000 new places in 24 categories of jobs were now available for African advancement. "What we have to do is the work of the Northern Rhodesian Government and of the Federal Government of opportunities for Africans in so many fields, we must remember that the Government consists of a cabinet headed by the Governor, with officials and elected members and members specially appointed to represent African interests.

The Colonial Secretary would wish me to express on his behalf the great confidence which he feels in the work of the elected members and his appreciation of their untiring efforts to give the best services to Africans as well as to all other members of the community.

These problems of greater advancement stem in large measure from the ability to train Africans to the standards which will allow them to take over the technical jobs and jobs of higher status which carry higher pay. All we can do is to see, as the Governments of these territories are doing, that an objective view is taken of the problem. They must first have a broadly-based system of education, with primary education and so on, building up to a pinnacle, and thereafter technical education, so that they can speedily take on jobs which the Government are doing their best to provide for the African people".

Parliamentary Association Meeting

AMONG DELEGATES to the fourth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, which is about to be held in Pakistan, are Mr. I. D. Smith, M.P., and Mr. R. C. Bucquet, M.P., delegates from the Federal Assembly; Mr. E. D. H. Palmer, M.P., Southern Rhodesia; Mr. W. F. Randall, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia; and Dr. B. N. Kununka, M.L.C., Uganda. Kenya's delegates have not been decided.



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Unemployment Along the Kikuyu Many Illegal Entrants to Nairobi

THE MWEA TEBERE IRRIGATION SCHEME in Kenya intended to cover 45,000 acres and absorb some 10,000 Kikuyu families, has been revised and will now find work for only one-third of the numbers originally intended, says the annual report of the African Affairs Department of the Government, which also states that little progress has been made with building villages in the Aberdare Forest and on Mount Kenya. Accelerated farming development in the Thika and Nanyuki districts, inevitably dormant during the Mau Mau rebellion, had provided employment for about 1,000 families by the end of 1956. Land consolidation is felt to offer the best long-term prospect of solving the unemployment problem among the Kikuyu.

By the beginning of last year the entire rural population of the Kiambu, Fort Hall, and Nyeri districts, and of the Embu district, except for the loyal Mbere division, had been housed in villages, involving a total number of 1,202,406. In the Meru district, however, only 7% of the people, those in the most exposed areas near the forest, had been moved into villages, and since it was clear that village life would not become a permanent feature, permission was given for the gradual and controlled dispersal of the few Meru villages in view of the improved situation and the progress made in land consolidation and resettlement.

In the Kikuyu districts the village is thought likely to remain a permanent institution, and as land consolidation progresses an area sufficient for a permanent village with a full range of social services is being provided in every planned consolidation unit.

Women and Old Men Like Villages

The provincial commissioner of the Central Province considers that the people have, on the whole, taken kindly to villages, although the keen farmers want to return to their holdings once security and other conditions permit. The women and the old men, in particular like the new villages.

A village in the Laikipia division is to be provided with electricity as an experiment. An African district council in the same division has engaged a European to lay out pumped water supplies to the sites of permanent villages.

In the Central Province the main problem was the rehabilitation and reabsorption of many thousands of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru released from prison or emergency detention camps. The two latter presented little difficulty since both districts had land to spare. In the three Kikuyu districts the position was very different. Kikuyu repatriates from the Rift Valley Province and from Tanganyika Territory and Uganda in 1952-53 having already created serious agricultural and economic difficulties, which were accentuated in 1956 by the fact that large numbers of Kikuyu, many of them landless, were coming to the end of the detention camp pipe-line.

The largest class of Kikuyu labour available was the unskilled agricultural worker, and the provincial commissioner records that, not unnaturally, the demand for unskilled labour by large European employers was small. Because farmers and householders wanted to recruit either Kikuyu who had been in the home area or the tribal police reserve and the War Council imposed a limit to the numbers of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru allowed into Nairobi, and then only those with loyal records of service, there was a large number of unemployed among the released detainees. Some employment was available in the African districts on consolidated farms and on relief work projects. Inhabitants of divisions bordering the settled areas of Kiambu, Fort Hall, and Nyeri were fortunate in that another good coffee harvest helped them to find work.

By the end of the year many Kikuyu were entering Nairobi illegally to seek work, and in the latter months of 1956 an average of 600 legal Kikuyu entrants were being returned to their country districts each month. No fewer than 3,547 Kikuyu juveniles had to be repatriated for vagrancy or petty crimes.

Wanika Colliery Co., Ltd., reminds holders of its 5% first mortgage debenture stock 1962-78 that conversion rights will expire on December 31.

U.K. Parliament and the Federation Conflicting Advice to Labour Party

THE GREATEST COLONIAL PROBLEM which will face the next Labour Government will, in the opinion of the *New Statesman*, "almost certainly be that in Central Africa".

The party is therefore urged to "start the battle now", especially as H.M. Government has decided to reject the complaint of the African Affairs Board against the Constitution Amendment Bill. It is not the absence of membership of the Federal Assembly which is so that the journal criticizes, "but that the way is cleared for European voters to control the election of eight of the 12 African members".

Suggesting that the Government's motives will be most searchingly examined in debate in the House of Commons, the *Economist* asks for perfect frankness and continues:

"The bill is not satisfactory from any liberal British standpoint, but it was the most that Sir Roy Welensky could get through his Parliament (it got the necessary two-thirds majority with only one vote to spare) and the most that his own party dare defend in the forthcoming elections. If the British Government vetoed the Bill, Sir Roy would certainly have to resign, and his Government is at the moment the most liberal that the Federation—and its African population—can expect to have."

Not Actively Discriminatory

"Moreover, the Government can fairly argue that the Bill is not newly and actively discriminatory. Although it does not give Africans parity at the polls, it does give them African representation and franchise. But it suffers from serious defects. It sets an upper limit to the number of Africans who can get into the Federal House; it does not provide for a sure growth of the African electorate's share in electing both black and white M.P.s, and it does not entrench African voting rights."

"While therefore the British Government may let it pass, Mr. Lennox-Boyd should be quite clear that, whatever talks he may have had with Sir Roy, the Bill does not in itself constitute a *quid pro quo* for Rhodesian independence in 1960. In the discussions which will then take place it will be possible for the British Government of the day, of whatever party, to require that Africans should be given a further instalment of power to shape federal policies, and entrench that power. But the Labour Party should not now, when speaking against the Bill, say things that will unduly circumscribe their freedom to negotiate if, when the time comes, the responsibility is theirs."

[Presumably the *Economist* intended to use the name of Lord Home in the above paragraph, and used that of Mr. Lennox-Boyd by mistake.]

Dragon's Teeth

IN THE PRESENT ATMOSPHERE in the Federation it would have been far wiser to leave the franchise question in abeyance until after the review of the constitution in 1960. Mr. James Callaghan, Labour's Colonial spokesman and a member of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa, told a meeting organized by the Africa Bureau in London on Monday. As it was, the Federation had sown dragon's teeth and would reap a very bitter harvest. A full report will appear next week.

Elephant and Hippo Brawl

IN A RECENT FIGHT between an elephant and a hippopotamus in the Oyembe district of Northern Rhodesia both were killed. As the elephant was being led to a pool, it was suddenly attacked by a hippo which bit his trunk. The elephant rushed out of the water, followed by the hippo, and watching Africans saw a terrible struggle on the river bank followed by the death of the elephant from its mangled trunk and the hippo from severe wounds. Local villagers feasted for days on the meat of the two beasts.

Qualitative Franchise Only Solution

Africans Who "Prefer Law of the Jungle"

MR. G. H. BAXTER has denied in a letter to *The Times* that the great economic benefits of federation in Central Africa are identical to the advancement of the Africans. "If one has in mind not merely that vote should be cast but that it should be cast with some guaranteeing of the support", he continued.

"Within living memory the whole population of the region was still existing in conditions of primitive savagery. They had no literature, no culture, no notion of science or industry. Civilization came entirely from outside. All the salutary features that were introduced, such as hospitals, preventive medicine, education, justice, were at first looked at askance by the Africans, who now value them highly. These blessings had to be imposed."

"African opinion' is being led— with no real understanding of what is involved — to take a similar unreasoning line about the process of federation. It is indeed reported that some leading Africans in Nyasaland recently told Lord Home that many Africans prefer the law of the jungle to federation."

"Such a population cannot be turned overnight into a mature body of citizens capable of working properly in their country's interests, a democratic system. The endeavour to spread education and improve living standards demands faith, hard work, and also great expenditure of money. Much has been and is being done; for example, expenditure on African education in Nyasaland has trebled as a result of federation, and in Southern Rhodesia a great drive is afoot to increase the number of trained African teachers by 1,000 a year."

Quickening Flow of Economic Development

"It is the quickening flow of economic development, brought about by federation, that provides the revenue to make these things possible, as well as opening up for Africans new vistas of more skilled and diversified employment. Very much remains to be done — and will be done if those concerned are allowed to get on with the job, and still more if African politicians would play their part in the effort instead of seeking to lead their fellow-Africans back into the squalor and stagnation of the 'jungle'."

"With a population still containing such a large primitive element, a qualitative franchise is the only sane arrangement. But 'quality' does not mean colour. In Southern Rhodesia no one is denied a federal vote because he is black and no one gets it because he is white. If the new federal franchise proposals are duly enacted, this will be so throughout the Federation."

Love Song from Seychelles

MALAYA'S NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM, a rearrangement of the national anthem of the State of Perak, is according to the *Seychelles Government Bulletin*, based on a love song from that Colony. The bulletin states: "We were credibly informed a year or two ago that when Sultan Abdullah of Perak was repatriated in 1895 after 20 years' exile in Seychelles, where he had been deported because he was implicated in the murder of his political resident, a young man in his entourage, who later succeeded to the sultanate, had been so charmed by the tune of a Seychelles love song he learnt as a boy here that he adopted it as the Perak national anthem. Furthermore, when he attended King Edward VII's Coronation that tune was played in his honour by a British regimental band when he stepped ashore in England."

Better Training for Africans

Trade Testing and Apprenticeship

TRAINING is today the most important matter in Africa, Mr. P. J. Rogers, M.C., has written on behalf of the Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers in Kenya to the Labour Commissioner of the Colony.

In the course of a letter about the proposed Industrial Training Bill, Mr. Rogers said:

"Kenya suffers seriously from a lack of skills in industry and we would go so far as to say that the standard is perhaps falling owing to a diminishing skill in general among the Africans which is not being replaced either by new intake from that race or an improvement in ability among the Africans. The majority of Africans learn their jobs from colleagues and only too often acquire poor and inefficient methods and an inadequate knowledge of what is required."

"The first essential is that industry must have good material on which to work. Although employers can help, it is clearly the responsibility of the Government. For example, the inadequate number of trade schools and other practical training facilities in East Africa is quite lamentable."

Lack of African Training

"The average African does not have so much as a box of bricks to play with as a child. He does not acquire even an elementary ability to use his hands constructively. Teaching in practical fields must therefore start at school and the responsibility is not the employers'. We emphasize that the great majority of employers in East Africa are very small and cannot have the facilities or even the skill and knowledge to undertake the most elementary basic training."

"Practical training in elementary use of tools, etc., should take place as early as possible in the general school curriculum. Trade testing should be a matter for Government or, preferably, an autonomous body, as soon as the trade testing scheme becomes large enough."

"Learnership may possibly be a useful step towards apprenticeship. The greatest care, however, must be taken to ensure that learnership is in fact a temporary measure; it would appear very necessary to write into the Bill a qualifying period of a maximum of five years. We must be careful that it does not itself become apprenticeship lest we accept a lower standard."

"The farming industry is in great need of trained men. Could not some development be made in this direction under an apprenticeship and general training scheme by the opening of schools for headmen, tractor drivers, etc.? You may get in touch with the Kenya National Farmers' Union, for this is, of course, a matter of which they know far more than we. It does, however, seem to us that insufficient emphasis is laid on the proper training of operatives for Kenya's farming industry — which, after all, is the biggest in the country."

Officials With Little Faith

Loose Talk in Tanganyika

THE UNITED TANGANYIKA PARTY has received the following letter from the Central Province Farmers' Association:

"It has been brought to the notice of this association that certain Government officials have been heard to advise settlers to make what they can on their farms in the next three years and then sell out, as they considered that in five years the European settler in this country would have to get out'. Incidentally, it was not pointed out to whom the settler could sell."

"It is felt that this kind of talk is neither desirable for the united peoples of this Territory, whether they be African, Asian, or European, nor helpful to good government in the upholding of law and order, more especially at such a time as the loose talk can offset any good results achieved by many months of hard work by those who are endeavouring to bring unity to Tanganyika Territory."

"No doubt the U.T.P. are aware of the above situation, but could not something be started to make those who so talk realize that they are being disloyal to their Government, and certainly not helpful to those who wish to make this country their home."

Prices of Primary Commodities International Commodity Agreement

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE on the effect of the prices of primary commodities upon the under developed countries has appeared in *The Times*, from which the following passages are taken.

Professors S. H. Frankel and John Jewkes wrote from Oxford:

"Some under developed countries have suffered from the fall in the prices of primary commodities. Their troubles, however, are not less attributable to their own unwise investments and over-ambitious plans, not infrequently pursued under the guidance of inflation-minded economists.

"It is absurd to suggest that these countries should be called upon to face the consequences of past mistakes and to learn from experience. If the advanced manufacturing countries fail to deal with their own inflationary conditions they will not merely harm themselves but do great disservice to the underdeveloped areas.

Inflation Must Be Stopped

"Some of the economic distortions in those areas are attributable to inflation among their large foreign customers. If inflation is not stopped now, then later on drastic crisis measures, import controls and the like, from which the exporters of primary commodities would be the heaviest sufferers, will become inevitable.

"It lies with the Government to determine the right timing of action to steer between inflation and deflation. What we are at pains to stress is that the underdeveloped areas are not a special case, and are just as likely to suffer from the one unhealthy condition as the other.

"Why do some people feel so confident that if the Western countries do not purchase the surplus primary products of the underdeveloped areas then Russia will be prepared to do so and will itself always have manufactured goods to offer in exchange? What in any case is wrong with trade of this kind if both parties really stand to gain by it?"

Sir James Turner, president of the National Farmers' Union, held that the industrial countries had been wrong to discourage international commodity agreements, saying:—

"Commodity agreements alone cannot solve the problems of the underdeveloped countries. Development projects and technical assistance are of fundamental importance, and effective machinery for surplus disposal also is needed. Commodity agreements can, however, make a most important contribution towards achieving price stability. They can provide, in some measure, that stability of price and market which, for primary producing countries, is the attractive feature of trading with countries whose economies are State controlled."

U.K. Government's Unfortunate Action

"Farm organizations throughout the world support the attainment of commodity agreements but so far little has been achieved, and the United Kingdom unfortunately struck a blow at the principle in withdrawing from the International Wheat Agreement.

"It is most regrettable also that the contracting parties to C.A.T.T. have shelved the draft Special Arrangements on Commodity Arrangements. Underdeveloped countries are entitled to be satisfied for this agreement, which had the special merit that it was designed to bring all commodity agreements under the supervision of a body established by G.A.T.T.

"The highly industrialized countries should preserve a long-sighted policy with regard to the interests of the primary producer. One cannot reasonably expect to reap the short-term benefits of low prices for primary products and at the same time expect the producer to remain a good customer for the products of manufacturing industry.

"Unless the attitude of the Western Powers changes on this issue, underdeveloped countries may well look elsewhere for their trading partners; alternatively, their need for special financial assistance from the West will have to be met on an increasing scale.

Mr. Hilary Marquand, M.P., declared:—

"The most urgent political need of the world today is to prove that the underdeveloped areas can be developed without recourse to totalitarian methods. The most urgent economic need is to prove that our modern mixed economies are free from the alternations of boom and slump which bred Communism out of unemployment when uncontrolled capitalism prevailed.

"The best way to satisfy both of these needs is not to underpay our suppliers but to ensure a steady expansion free from fluctuation; in their prosperity, for they are also our customers. That is why the next Labour Government will make it one of its chief objectives to secure more of the international agreements for the stabilization of the prices of primary products which are provided for in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and which, incidentally, were unanimously approved in principle by the recent Inter-Parliamentary Conference in London."

The Socialist Attitude

Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., wrote:—

"Professors Jewkes and Frankel make one despair of the survival of the Commonwealth. Their lecture to the underdeveloped areas rivals in complacency the Government's recent White Paper on Commonwealth development in which they preach to our Colonies and ex-Colonies on the need to stand on their own feet.

"The Government dissipated the windfall of 1953-54 on a consumer spending spree at home, instead of stepping up the investment which we and the Commonwealth so urgently need. By winding up Labour's bull purchase agreements and 'liberalizing' trade they sucked in dollar imports at the expense of sterling supplies and still further weakened the colonial economies.

"Faced with the inevitable crisis, they fell back on dear money and the credit squeeze, which, as the White Paper admits, have starved the emergent territories of capital. Now, as a final blow, they are playing havoc with commodity prices by still further intensifying their restrictionist policies. A better recipe for mutual disaster it would be hard to find.

"The only hope is to reverse the engines. First, we must increase our grants and cheap loans to the Colonies and backward areas, as the Labour Party has announced that the new Labour Government will do without waiting for the Tories to follow suit. More important still, we must help them to stabilize local revenues by guaranteeing markets and prices for their produce.

"Over a year ago the Secretary-General of the United Nations pleaded with his members to tackle this problem, pointing out that a change of only 1% in average export prices is approximately equivalent to the entire annual inflow

(Continued on Page 348)

SALES



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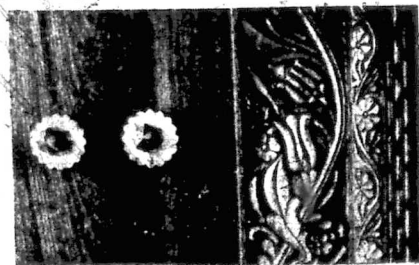
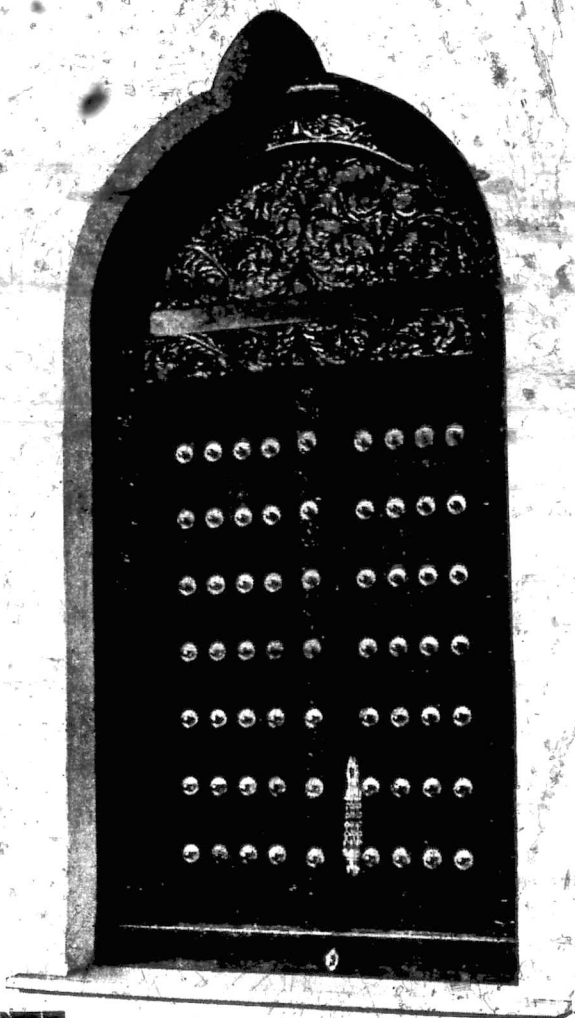
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Prices of Primary Commodities

(Continued from Page 346)

of private and public capital and government grants to underdeveloped countries. The only response by Britain and America was to announce three weeks later that they were walking out of the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade. The time has come for them to walk back—and Britain must lead the way.

Dr. P. T. Bauer was in Cambridge on the Labour Party proposal to devote 1% of the national income to an international fund for the development of underdeveloped countries.

"One per cent of the national income represents for the United Kingdom about £180m. more than the total income from surtax or estate duties, and about equal to total annual formation in the iron and steel and chemical industries together.

The leading proponents of such measures envisage the adoption by the present Government of comprehensive development planning and the imposition of special taxation to accelerate capital formation (compulsory saving). Thus not only do such grants increase the resources of the Government relatively to the private sector but they are to be given to countries in which the direction and composition of economic activity are to be determined largely by the Government.

The Soviet Example

Such means were not used in the development of the now highly developed countries. It is only in the Soviet economy that comprehensive development planning and large-scale compulsory saving are central instruments of economic activity and development policy. The effects of such comprehensive policies are far-reaching and pervasive, and imply close control by the Government over the economy as a whole and over the lives and activities of the people.

For various reasons, of which the absence of a homogeneous well-informed public opinion is only one, the implications of such far-reaching powers are particularly serious in the underdeveloped world. All this is quite apart from the question whether such policies do in fact serve to increase the standard of living of the masses of the people.

These considerations should be clearly understood. Momentous issues are raised by the proposals. The acceptance of the criterion currently canvassed implies the harnessing of the immense resources of the most advanced countries to measures designed to socialize, or even to Sovietize, the underdeveloped world as an early stage of its economic development.

Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, of Kampala, Uganda, inquired succinctly:—

"Would it not help in the control of inflation, and particularly the increase in the money wage productivity, if Parliament enacted that any term in a contract providing for variation in a contract price in accordance with wage variations is void?"

Unrequited Exports

Mr. Alan Green, M.P., and Colonel Douglas Glynne, M.P., wrote:—

"Unrequited exports, whether of goods or services, have to be made to meet debts. Such exports cannot help, but add to inflationary pressures here. If the effect of these pressures of inflation can be well contained, the country can be better off by leasing its credits in the Commonwealth by saving debts in home money. To increase unrequited exports, Mrs. Castle wishes to do it in making certain that the shares members of the Commonwealth will be cheated out of at least a part of the value of their sterling balances—unless, of course, Mrs. Castle and her friends are going to ensure that more work is done at home for no more money received at home."

Mr. G. G. W. Robson commented:—

"Qualified engineers and accountants are nearly always essential in any development project. They are already in short supply in the U.K. With the advent of nuclear power the shortage is becoming greater. Development projects require experienced executives (aged 35 to 45) from one field or another to manage them. Industrial and commercial pension schemes in the U.K. make it difficult for any underdeveloped country to offer financial terms which will attract such men away from their present commitments. The lack of security owing to the approach of self-government adds to the problem. Government schemes are affected by these difficulties more than private enterprise, which can usually call on experienced men in their employment in the U.K. or other parts of the world and offer them both financial incentive and security. The former cannot."

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Pension Scheme for Congo Africans

A COMPLEX PROBLEM created by the industrial revolution in Africa is the provision of pensions and old age security for African workers. In an article published in the bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute, Mr. J. Rioullec examines its causes and treatment in the Belgian Congo, where a pensions scheme was introduced by Government decree last January.

"In the rural areas the aged worker can hope for assistance from his 'family'; but in the towns, where the break with the home background becomes deeper, this is less certain. It is not an improbable supposition that elderly workers will be actuated by the same motives as the unemployed who tend less and less to return to their tribal background. In adopting certain ways of life, and allowing himself to be beguiled by a Western style of living which gives him the impression, sometimes a very superficial one, of greater well-being, the town-dwelling wage-earner tends to break with his tribal area of origin. The need must be foreseen of assuring his subsistence when he can no longer provide for his own or that of his family."

The scheme introduced provides retirement pensions and pensions for widows and orphans of active and retired workers. All men over the age of 16 who are in employment are compelled to join the scheme, but benefits are limited to those in regular employment, except the self-employed, and to "stabilized" employees, those who have lived outside a tribal area for three years, have been in employment continuously or intermittently for three out of the 10 previous years, and have acquired a trade qualification. The finance is provided by equal contributions from workers and employers.



*"When the flute is heard in Zanzibar,
all Africa East of the Lakes must dance."*

This old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's, for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which territories the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. Full banking services are available in all territories in which the National Bank of India operates. In addition, by virtue of a close association with Grindlays Bank Limited with whom amalgamation will shortly take place, similar services are available also in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

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Federation and Common Market

Mr. Bertram's Comments in Geneva

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTIONISM must be squarely faced, and so must other problems arising from the proposals for a European common market, said Mr. N. R. Bertram, Secretary for Commerce and Industry of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when he addressed a plenary meeting in Geneva of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Bertram said:

Although in general the critical items which have figured in discussions on commodity prices and supplies have been agricultural, and, with the exception of tobacco, we have not been significant exporters of agricultural produce, my Government has taken an active interest in the studies made by G.A.T.T. of this problem—not because of an altruistic or doctrinaire outlook, but in recognition of the fact that a slowing down of trade or industry must have repercussions everywhere, on the producers of metals as well as on the producers of food or textiles, and it must also affect the ability of capital-hungry countries to get their requirements and of capital-exporting countries to find the means to assist them.

Sub-Economic Producers

In our view the stability which the contracting parties are seeking in these matters depends not only on the orderly disposal of surpluses, but also on an examination of whether domestic policies have developed production at costs which are out of keeping with reasonable price levels for the products concerned. It follows that the issue has to be faced of whether to keep sub-economic producers in existence by artificial protection or subsidy means, or whether the productive industries are to be rationalized so that they make their fair contribution to world trade at no greater cost than world economy in general can legitimately afford.

If this natural development is not to be allowed to take place, then the only alternative is to work through international commodity agreements; but we would doubt their efficacy except as crisis measures providing a palliative rather than a cure.

We agree with the Australian Government's view that the General Agreement does not adequately cover the practices and indeed the principles of most of the trading nations of the world in their handling of their domestic agricultural situation, and we agree that the issue of agricultural protectionism must be squarely faced. We see merit in the suggestion for a special examination of this question during the consideration of the Rome Treaty.

We join wholeheartedly in the tributes to the imagination and courage which are bringing the European Economic Community into being. We look forward to the consequential development of the European free trade area, and we regard it as most urgent that those negotiations should be carried to a successful conclusion. However, again like others, we would expect that in these complicated matters full regard must be paid to the interests of other parties who are outside the association which is being established.

The most successful free trade groupings have been achieved between countries at similar levels of development. We have had experience ourselves in Southern Africa of endeavouring to establish a close economic union between countries at different levels of development, and we have found that it is impossible to attain complete reciprocity of treatment in such circumstances. If, in fact, there were complete reciprocity, rationalization would be carried to the extreme, and the less developed partner would, as a general rule, simply remain an exporter of primary produce to the partner who was more highly developed industrially.

Because of this we find it difficult to visualize a free trade area between the six and their overseas territories in the sense contemplated by Article XXIV of the G.A.T.T. Moreover, the indefiniteness of Mr. André Philip has convinced us that no association which will provide free passage for produce one way and permit tariffs against produce the other way means free trade.

Federation's Interest

My country has a particular interest in this matter because we are contiguous to one of the overseas territories in question, one with which we look forward to increasing trade in increasing volume.

Other provisions of the Rome Treaty will have direct effects on us. We are interested in the tariff levels, and I should say at this stage that an import duty of 30% on unmanufactured tobacco, although lower than the existing rate into Germany, is higher than the rate now levied by the other five partners in the Community.

We are concerned also with the duty on maize, and we should have to reserve the right to make representations on certain other tariffs in which we are interested but which have not yet been fixed. Among these I mention groundnut oil, vanilla bark extract, and ferrochrome.

We should appreciate further clarification of the provisions of the treaty regarding agricultural marketing. While in this matter we are not so directly concerned, tobacco is included in this group—we feel it essential to have assurance that the implication of the treaty between the six is not going to result in any intensification whatever of restrictions against any of the remaining 31 contracting parties.

New Kenya Chief Justice

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has announced the appointment of Sir Ronald Sinclair, Vice-President, East African Court of Appeal, to be Chief Justice of Kenya in succession to Sir Kenneth Kennedy O'Connor, who has been appointed to the post of President of the East African Court of Appeal. Sir Ronald was born in New Zealand, and educated at Christchurch, New Plymouth, and Auckland University College. He was admitted to the New Zealand Bar in 1924, and entered the Colonial Service in 1931 as an administrative officer in Nigeria. He became Protectorate Court Magistrate in Nigeria, and was transferred to Northern Rhodesia as Resident Magistrate in 1938. Called to the English Bar (Middle Temple) in 1939, he was appointed Puisne Judge, Tanganyika, in 1946, and Chief Justice, Nyasaland, seven years later. He was appointed to his present post in 1956.

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Mr. A. F. Rouse

MR. A. F. ROUSE, who has been appointed a senior research fellow in the Institute of Education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to undertake an inquiry into the "acquisition and retention of industrial skill in its bearing on technical education". While an Assistant Secretary at the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain he had charge of the development of post-war apprenticeship schemes, and later he became responsible for labour administration in the British Zone in Germany. He was seconded to the International Labour Office in Geneva in 1950 to advise on technical training. Mr. Rouse went to Rhodesia in 1952 to take up farming, and is chairman of the Beatrice I.C.A. Committee and a member of the Native Labour Board for Municipal Undertakings.

Bursaries for Study in U.K.

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has provided bursaries for four Africans from that territory to study in the United Kingdom. Mr. D. N. Muttendango, for the past four years headmaster of a local education authority school in Mankoya, Mr. E. U. Banda, of the staff of the Dutch Reformed Church mission at Katete, and Mr. E. W. Chibwe, who has been helping the education officer in Serenje, are to study at Moray House Training College, Edinburgh, and Mr. W. C. Chelemu, who has been working in the dispensary at Lusaka African Hospital, will do a year's course at the University Tutorial College, London, with a view to gaining admission to another college for a three-year course in pharmacy.

Six Kikuyu detainees, described as hard-core Mau Mau, have been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Kenya for the murder in August of an African warden in Manyani detention camp.

Office of Racial Affairs

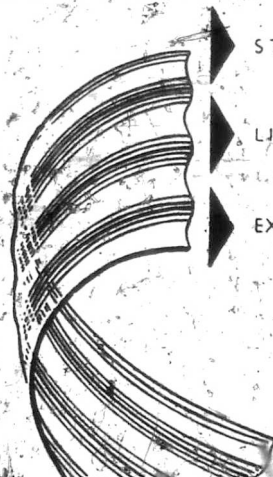
AN OFFICE OF RACIAL AFFAIRS is to be set up by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the Prime Minister's portfolio. This decision was announced by Sir Roy Welensky last week when he proposed the toast of the Pioneers at a banquet of the 1893 Column Society. Such an office, he thought, would be useful to the Government and to Europeans and Africans generally who had at heart the cause of peaceful race relations. "It will not be a sop to insubstantial aspirations on the part of irresponsible leaders," he added. "I am as determined as the pioneers were to see our civilization established and its standards maintained".

Asians and the Common Roll

"THE ASIAN COMMUNITY should give careful thought to whether you would rather align yourself with those who believe in the democratic principle of an electoral roll open to all who can qualify or with a system under which groups are represented as such in Parliament, where in turn they will inevitably tend to pit their weight against each other in a wasteful and at times vicious manner. To my mind there is no choice". — Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, opening the Hindu Samaj Hall in Ndola.

Salute to Salazar

IN APPRECIATION of his interest in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government has decided that the first station on the Rhodesian side of the border on the new railway from Lourenço Marques will be called Vila Salazar, in honour of the President of the Council of Portugal.



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Tobacco Expert Council Proposed

THE RHODESIAN TOBACCO ASSOCIATION is pressing the Federal Government and the buyers of Rhodesian leaf to co-operate in forming a Tobacco Expert Promotion Council. Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the association, told the annual general meeting that such a body would not interfere with the sale of leaf, but would study currency difficulties in new and old markets, promote reciprocal trade, examine new market potentialities, and generally assist in disposing of the increasing volume of Rhodesian tobacco. It should also have power to employ tobacco commissioners accredited by the Federal Government, who could negotiate in foreign countries at Government level.

Meerschams from Kenya

A NAIROBI COMPANY which began manufacturing meerscham pipes in 1953 and is under contract to export 60,000 a year to Continental, Commonwealth and African countries, hopes to become one of Kenya's largest dollar-earners when it reaches maximum production. Some 50 Africans and Asians, working under European supervision, now produce an average of about 4,000 pipes monthly, but with the installation of new machinery it is hoped to reach a peak output of 350,000 annually. The only significant source of meerscham was Turkey until in 1950 deposits were found in the Masai district of Kenya.

At last week's London auctions 2,498 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 1.53d. per lb., compared with 3,365 packages averaging 3s. 1.33d. in the previous week. Total sales to date were 320,874 packages averaging 3s. 2.49d., against 303,871 averaging 3s. 0.73d. in the same period last year. The highest price paid, 4s. 8½d. was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments

THE LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS, LTD., after providing £20,882 for taxation, earned a profit of £13,885 for the year ended June 30, compared with £10,748 in the previous year. The proposed dividends, 20% on the preferred stock and 10% on the deferred stock, absorb £12,871, leaving a carry-forward of £46,970, against £52,043 brought in. The issued capital consists of £17,165 in 10% participating stock and £187,957 in deferred stock, both in units of 1s. 8d. Capital reserve stands at £8,094, revenue reserve at £13,307, current liabilities at £32,652, investments at £220,859, and current assets at £18,323, including £14,693 in cash. The directors are Mr. J. A. Miller (chairman) and Mr. C. W. Temple. The 28th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 20.

African Investment Trust Report

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a profit of £14,773 in the year ended June 30, compared with £8,564 in the previous year. A 5% dividend, less tax, absorbs £8,625, leaving a carry-forward of £15,589, compared with £19,263 brought in. The issued capital consists of £300,000 in 10% shares. Revenue reserves stand at £65,389, current liabilities at £17,227, and fixed assets at £2,291, investments at £362,947, and current assets at £17,660, including £11,263 in cash. The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), Mr. F. A. H. Ball (managing), Brigadier S. K. Thorburn, Mr. J. M. Eick, and Mr. A. Caldecott. The annual general meeting will be held in London on November 28.

Mini Mini Tea Syndicate's Report

MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., after providing £20,200 for taxation, had a net surplus of £30,079, compared with £16,253 in the previous year. The interim 10% dividend, together with the proposed 35% final and 35% special dividends, absorbed £30,727, and £9,000 was transferred to general reserve, leaving a carry-forward of £4,545 against £14,199 brought in. The issued capital consists of £89,066 in 5s. units. Revenue reserves stand at £35,545, fixed assets at £54,167, current assets at £149,142, including £55,110 in cash, and current liabilities at £70,408. The directors are Mr. J. A. Loram (chairman), Mr. J. G. Arbuthnot, and Mr. C. A. Meakin. The 34th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 3.

Aberfoyle Plantations Report

ABERFOYLE PLANTATIONS, LTD., after providing £18,149 in taxation, earned a net profit of £57,766 in the year ended March 31, compared with £62,202 in the previous year. General reserve received £20,000, and the 5% interim and proposed 15% final dividend absorbed £30,948, leaving a carry-forward of £32,228, against £20,553 brought in. The issued capital consists of £269,110 in 2s. shares. Capital reserves stand at £276,291, revenue reserve and undistributed profits at £54,146, current liabilities at £103,411, fixed assets at £590,402, and current assets at £302,556, including £60,084 cash in hand.

Sisal Outputs for October

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—200 tons of sisal and tow, making 775 tons for the four months of the current financial year, compared with 1,815 tons in 1956.
Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,485 tons of line fibre and tow, making 6,030 for four months, compared with 6,388 tons in same period last year.
Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—116 tons of sisal and tow, making 850 tons for 10 months, compared with 1,298 tons last year.

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Of Commercial Concern

Kisii Chamber of Commerce, South Nyanza, Kenya, which was started a year ago, has now 50 members and no fewer than 300 applications for membership. The president is Mr. Samson Nyambati, who is also president of the Kenya (African) Farmers' Co-operative Union. The first annual general meeting, which nearly 500 African traders attended, was presided by Mr. G. A. Skipper, District Commissioner for South Nyanza. The president and vice-president of Kisumu Chamber of Commerce, Mr. K. I. Bhebe, and Mr. W. Barclay were also present.

The Coope and Co., Ltd., brewers with East African interests, after providing £2,039,429 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,681,623 in the year ended August 31, compared with £1,251,262 in the previous year. Depreciation receives £527,983, interest on loan capital absorbs £450,150, and £644,000 is placed in reserve, leaving a carry-forward of £17,974, against £39,604 brought in. The final dividend is raised from 9% to 10%, making a total of 14% for the year, compared with 13% the year before.

The air lines operating in East, Central, and Southern Africa have introduced a rule that fares must be paid at least 72 hours before the scheduled time of departure. The air lines, Central African, East African, Hunting Club, British Overseas, and South African Airways, have announced that in the Federation their losses due to bookings not being taken up have amounted to 34% of the potential revenue.

Robert Hudson, Ltd., manufacturers of light railway material, with large East and Central African connexions, report net group profits for the year ended June 30 at £184,516 after payment of £231,000 in taxation, compared with £205,520 in the previous year. The ordinary dividend is again 114%. After adding £50,000 to the general reserve the carry-forward is £44,716 (£36,269).

A contract worth more than £325,000 has been placed for the design, supply and installation of overhead spray irrigation equipment on 4,000 acres of the Triangle Sugar Estates, near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. It is the first stage of a plan to increase substantially the output of raw sugar from the area. Present output is estimated at 50,000 tons per annum.

Young Africans are now taught shorthand, typing, book-keeping, and other commercial subjects at the Fletcher High School, Gwelo.

The **Benzuela Railway Company** carried 350,800 tons of mineral traffic in the first nine months of this year, compared with 330,038 tons in the same period of 1956, and 63,000 passengers against 406,176, but international traffic declined from 201,587 to 134,471 tons. Working expenses increased from 163,186,000 to 178,419,000 escudos, and net operating receipts declined from 193,577,000 to 171,629,000 escudos.

The **East African Tobacco Co., Ltd.**, which has large factories in Kenya and Uganda, has almost completed plans for a similar plant in Dar es Salaam. Making the announcement at the week-end, Mr. P. J. Rogers, chairman of the company, said that about £14m. would be involved in building and equipping the factory and erecting staff houses.

The **American Molybdenum Co.**, which has very large mining interests in Rhodesia, and the **Climax Molybdenum Company** have approved a plan for a merger of the two companies under the title **American Metal Climax Incorporated**.

An unchanged ordinary dividend of 10% has been declared by **Parry, Teo, and Haynes, Ltd.** Net profits for the year ended June 30 were £40,980, compared with £34,830 in the previous year, before payment of £9,500 in taxation (£12,050).

Beta Tower Sites, Ltd., propose to apply for a reduction of capital to enable repayment of 2d. per share to be made, which, together with the premium of 2s. for each 1d. of capital, will make a total repayment of 2s. 2d. per share.

Yarrow and Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, have been awarded the £686,000 contract for the construction of a new passenger ship for East African Railways and Harbours' service on Lake Victoria.

A pulp and paper mill is to be built in Mozambique between Lamago and Vila Machado at a cost of over £1m. It will have an initial production of 9,000 tons of paper products annually.

The **Ottoman Bank**, of London, Paris and the Middle East, has opened offices in Salisbury, the first step towards its establishment as a commercial bank in the Federation.

High-frequency telecommunication equipment to the value of £50,000 have been bought in England by the Sudan Posts and Telegraphs Department.

British Overseas Airways Corporation and **Sudan Airways** are to introduce daily flights from Salisbury to London early next year.

A new branch of the **Standard Bank** of South Africa, has been established in Wynne Street, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new branches at Redcliff, Southern Rhodesia, and Homa Bay, Kenya.

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Honeyman Commission's Report Union Blamed for Rock-breakers Strike

THE ACTION of the Northern Rhodesian European rock-breakers' Union in writing to the copper mining companies on July 18 to inform them that from July 20 the European rock-breakers would work only a six-hour shift on Saturdays was not in itself a breach of contract. That is the unanimous finding of the Honeyman Commission appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to inquire into the causes of the dispute and wider aspects of the mining troubles of the territory. In insisting that the union and individual employees should comply with the terms of subsisting and binding agreements the companies did not lock the men out, says the commission.

Considering the conduct of the parties to the dispute in the light of the responsibilities they owed not merely to their members or constituents but to the community as a whole, they find that the major blame rests with the union. They did not find, however, that the cessation of work on July 20 was the result of a deliberate policy of ignoring the recognition agreement between the union and the companies when it suited the union; neither was it indistinguishable in purpose from the series of strikes which had occurred since January 1, 1956.

The commission felt that the outcome of the previous strikes had resulted in the union seriously underestimating the companies' reactions when a major issue was at stake. That apart, the executive council of the union had neither excuse nor authority in proceeding with the course of action they took without sensing the feeling of all its members by consulting the branches. The executive council, which acted on the instructions of the rock-breakers only, and knew or ought to have known that unless the companies capitulated completely, every other member of the union would be directly affected because production by the mines would cease.

Union Executive Irresponsible

At the critical meeting of the executive council which took the decision there were present three experienced rock-breakers and a boiler-maker with underground experience. They, if not the other members, ought to have known that by asking the companies to advance the primary blasting by two hours on July 20, they were imposing on the companies an almost impossible task. Agreement would have involved danger and disorder. No adequate precautions could have been taken at such short notice for the safety of the thousands of persons underground; neither was there time to replan hoisting schedules. In that respect the executive council's action is deemed quite irresponsible.

Having been asked to inquire into the feasibility and consequences of adjusting the working hours of the rock-breakers so that they might cease work at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the commission writes:—

"Evidence in support of the union's representations in regard to this was given by a single rock-breaker. Though the witness convinced the commission that his views were sincere and honest, those views proved to be insufficiently well informed to be of any great assistance to his case.

"No fault can be found with the desire of the rock-breakers for shorter working hours on Saturday, and the matter for translating this desire into achievement is one that provides scope for good will and co-operation among the parties. The scope for good will and co-operation among the parties, the creating of a climate in which it is expected to flourish, and it is interesting to reflect, that had the executive council, before meeting the companies on May 24 to discuss the shorter Saturday for rock-breakers, taken the trouble to inform itself fully of the practical difficulties involved, the seed might possibly have fallen on less stony ground.

"We find it is feasible, at a cost for the companies, to introduce a short Saturday shift for the rock-breakers. We do not find anything in the present circumstances to justify any recommendation that it should now be introduced. We do, however, recommend that the companies should continue to

address their minds to the possibilities, and should introduce a short Saturday as and when they feel, by reason of increased productivity or change in economic circumstances, that such introduction can be afforded. This step would necessarily be preceded by consultations between all parties concerned.

As to the suitability of the provisions contained in the laws of Northern Rhodesia for its agreements between employer and employee in the mining industry for the avoidance and prompt settlement of trade disputes, the commission records that many of the submissions made to them invite a close consideration of such topics as the "closed shop", the secret ballot, and the general principles of arbitration and enforcement of awards.

They were left in no doubt as to the experience the union attaches to the retention of the "closed shop", and they believe that no useful purpose would be served by recommending outright abolition by legislation; but they feel that retention in its present form is equally undesirable. If the issue were brought to a question of unqualified retention of abolition they would have no hesitation in recommending the latter, but they conclude that the correct course is to endeavour so to safeguard the individual and society that fears of coercive action will be removed.

Modification of "Closed Shop" Agreements

They therefore recommend that legislation should be introduced to make the inclusion of a closed shop clause within an agreement subject to the undermentioned conditions:

(1) Any person declaring, instigating, counselling, or abetting a strike or lock-out before all the provisions for the settlement of disputes contained in any such agreement or otherwise provided by the law have been exhausted shall render himself liable to fine and/or imprisonment.

(2) Provision for an appeal to an independent person agreed upon between the parties, or failing agreement, to a judicial officer, against suspension or expulsion from the union; this should be accompanied by a provision that pending the determination of an appeal the *status quo* should be maintained.

(3) The holding, under the supervision of the Labour Department, of simultaneous secret ballots requiring a two-thirds majority in connexion with strikes and lock-outs;

(4) The holding, under the supervision of the Labour Department, of a simultaneous secret ballot requiring a two-thirds majority in favour of the retention of the closed shop; (a) in the case of an existing agreement within one month of coming into operation of the ordinance, or (b) within one month of the signing of the agreement which contains a closed shop clause.

It follows that there must be a statutory definition of "strike" and "lock-out". The holding of secret ballots is no longer an issue, since the union agreed to its adoption during the course of the inquiry. The commission nevertheless recommends that the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance be amended to make the holding of a secret ballot mandatory.

The commission was concerned at the haste sometimes shown in invoking each successive stage of the conciliation machinery, since that militates against proper consideration. In one incident at Bancroft the three stages in the conciliation process were exhausted within a matter of hours, and at the third stage the manager was confronted with the union's general secretary and the whole of the executive council. In existing legislation the time factor is governed by the word "reasonable", as a general guide the commission interpret reasonable as two days for the first stage, three days for the second, and a week at the third stage of the conciliation process.

Court of Arbitration

The commission recommend that the union and the companies should intimate negotiations to include in their agreement a clause agreeing to go to arbitration if conciliation fails, the court of arbitration or tribunal being presided over by a person of high level standing appointed by the Governor.

If the parties were unable to agree within six months of a formal request from Government to accept a clause of this nature, the commission recommend that, having regard to the importance of the mining industry to Northern Rhodesia and that of giving the parties time to reconsider their respective attitudes to a trade dispute, Government should introduce by legislation a system of compulsory arbitration similar to that now obtaining in Southern Rhodesia. Then the parties would be compelled by law to go to arbitration, though having the option of declaring within 28 days after the dispute that they did not intend to be bound thereby.

The members of the commission, which was appointed on September 9, were Mr. G. G. Honeyman (chairman), Judge H. J. Hoffman, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Sir William Lawtner, and Mr. A. D. Vos.

MINING

Statement on Kansanshi

KANSANSHI COPPER MINING CO., LTD. intend to install pumps in the main south shaft of the flooded mine to gauge the rate of water inflow and the degree of free circulation through the strata. Until this information has been obtained it will not be possible to measure the magnitude of the task of de-watering the mine or the time necessary to achieve it. The chairman of the company, Mr. Marshall Clark, has said that owing to the low price of copper the shareholders cannot afford to keep the mine going. Damage due to flooding is estimated at £500,000. The mine had already been affected by the low price of copper, but it had been hoped that by increasing output it could continue in production. The flooding has now placed a completely different complexion on the matter.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., after providing £75,562 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £48,720 for the year ended June 30, compared with £60,100 in the previous year. A 10% dividend, less tax, absorbs £57,000 and leaves a carry-forward of £33,469, against £54,659 brought in. The issued capital consists of £1m in 50 shares. Reserves stand at £667,921, investments at £829,804, current liabilities at £274,117, fixed assets at £565,251, and current assets, at £587,846, including £224,344 in cash. The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (deputy chairman), Mr. A. H. Ball (managing), Sir Peter Bednall, and Messrs. J. Whitehouse, J. N. Kiek, and J. A. Caldecott. The alternate directors are Messrs. J. A. G. Mills, H. L. Quinton, and P. A. Butcher. The annual general meeting will be held in London on November 28.

Consolidated Gold Fields

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., after providing £1,076,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £647,497 in the year ended June 30, compared with £563,041 in the previous year. A final dividend of 15% has been declared, the 979,202 £1 ordinary shares issued last July ranking for the final payment. Profits of the wholly-owned subsidiary New Consolidated Goldfields expanded from £1,936,121 to £2,788,267. Investment and general exploration reserve receives £930,000, and after providing £30,000 for pensions there is a carry-forward of £369,940, against £368,690 brought in. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 12.

London and African Mining

LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUST LTD., earned a profit for the year ended September 30 of £84,968, compared with £38,959 in the previous year. A dividend of 20% has been declared (461%), and a scrip issue of three for 10 proposed. Investments stand at £266,114, reserves at £178,494, current liabilities at £32,877, and current assets at £182,762. The report states that unfavourable conditions are delaying the provision of capital for equipment to develop a lead-zinc mine owned by the Mines Development Syndicate, in which the company has an unquoted investment of £126,700.

Messing Dividend Reduced

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., and its subsidiaries, after providing £480,000 in taxation, earned a profit of £760,000 for the year ended September 30, compared with £1,368,000 in the previous year. Included in the profit was £424,000 capital gain from the sale of a mining property. General reserve received £917,000, and stocks of refined copper at cost of production totalled £52,000. A final dividend of 90% has been declared, making a total for the year of 220% (420%).

Progress Report for October

Mazoe Consolidated.—2,598 tons of ore milled, yielding 944 oz. of gold and a working profit of £3,788.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.—364,855 tons of coal and 21,343 tons of coke were produced, compared with 313,028 and 22,154 tons during September.

Falcon Mines Ltd.—Dalny mine: 7,500 tons of ore milled during October, yielding 2,899 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £6,469; Sunace mine: 1,245 tons of ore milled, yielding 359 oz. and a working profit of £561; Bayhorse mine: 1,300 tons of ore milled, yielding 275 oz. and a working profit of £89.

Company Report

Dalgety and Company, Limited Continued Expansion

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on December 9 in London.

The following extracts from the circulated notice of the chairman, Mr. D. ABEL SMITH, M.C., for the year ended June 30, 1957:—

"I propose to survey the progress your business has achieved over the past 10 years.

"Whilst we aim to give our shareholders a fair return on their money and for the risk they take—we have never failed to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares, since the company was formed in 1884—we are equally conscious of our duty to play our part in the development of the resources and uses of the Commonwealth.

"There are a number of standards by which the progress of the business might be judged: to take the most obvious and one which is clearly of interest to you, the average net cash profit for the three years 1947/49, was £214,641 whereas in 1955/57, it had risen to £813,596. Profits are inevitably liable to somewhat violent fluctuations when, as with us, earnings are subject to variations in prices of primary commodities, and it is for this reason that I have quoted net profits over a three year period; it is also partly for this reason that we have deemed it prudent to place a fair proportion of the profits earned each year to reserve.

Company's Business Misunderstood

"There is misunderstanding in some quarters as to the various types of activity which the company's business includes. Broadly we set out to identify ourselves with the primary producer, to market everything which he produces, and to supply him with most of the requirements of his station or farm. Nearly all the marketing is done on an agency basis: wool, for instance, is sold by us as brokers for a commission and we never own a bale. The same principles apply to stock—sheep, cattle, pigs, etc.

"There is a tradition in the company that we should never own a farming or grazing property ourselves. The object of all this is to avoid any competition or suspicion of competition with our own primary producing clients, and to retain more capital to help these clients to run their own properties.

"One effect is possibly to make our profits more stable than they might be if we were directly engaged in primary production, although it must be appreciated that we, working largely on an agency basis, must clearly expect to share our clients' fortunes and misfortunes to a considerable extent.

"The profit for the year amounts to £903,129, as compared with £756,025 for the previous year. We are recommending a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 83%, which with the interim dividend makes a total distribution of 12% for the year.

"The company continues to expand its activities mainly on well proved lines. The results for the current year will inevitably be influenced by both international and local trading conditions, and not least by the seasonal outlook in Australia, which at the time of writing, is causing anxiety in some areas. Subject to this, the outlook for the current year is quite encouraging."



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