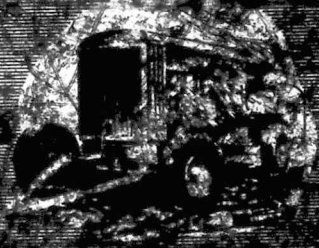


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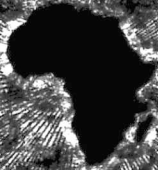
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1151	Man Man	1163
Notes By The Way	1153	East African Commerce	1166
Tanganyika Legislative Council	1155	Islam - Revival In	1168
E.A. Federal Assembly	1156	Uganda	1172
Kafue Debate	1158	Parliament	1177
Primate on Race	1159	East African News	1179
Rhodesia	1160	Monthly Round	1180

THURSDAY, APRIL 1962

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EIGHT YEARS TOO LATE the East Africa High Commission is to take vigorous steps to foster public interest and understanding of its work. That course has been urged by this **Eight Years Too Late** Commission since the High Commission was created, but no attention has been paid to the arguments repeatedly reiterated in these columns that inter-territorial animosity, ignorance and jealousy could not be overcome by ineffectual speeches in the Central Legislative Assembly or elsewhere and the occasional publication of reports, however thorough and highly technical, which few people would trouble to read. The High Commission will cease to exist at the end of this year unless the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory all agree meantime upon its continuance. It would be the height of folly, of course, for any of the Councils not to vote for the maintenance of the one body with inter-territorial terms of reference, but nevertheless, it has long been evident that a campaign will be waged in Uganda against such a decision on grounds of emotion, not of reason, and to serve the political ends of a little group of public misleaders. Indeed, gross misrepresentation of the High Commission has been part of the stock-in-trade of Baganda agitators for the past couple of years, but even that has not spurred the authorities to earlier effective action.

In a speech which is reported in this issue the Finance Member, Mr. Mundy, put the case for the High Commission with rather more directness than timid neutralists will be likely to appreciate. In the **Failure to Co-operate** remaining five months in which public opinion will have to be rallied to the support of the High Commission there will be need for many more speeches at least as forceful and

a constant flow of information through the Press and other media of public information. Because so many opportunities have been wasted, much has now to be done quickly in unfavourable circumstances. The unhappy truth is that few of the European political leaders in Kenya have ever shown real and sustained concern for the High Commission and that many people in responsible positions in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda — including, it must regretfully be said, some very senior officials — have obstructed its work and depreciated its business and potential. In some Government quarters procrastination has been more evident than co-operation. Indeed, Mr. Mundy has had to admit publicly that even in the relatively minor matter of East African industrial research there has quite recently been "long delay in securing the agreement of all the Governments" — one of which, Tanganyika, had for some years refused to make any contribution to that work.

It has been said in these columns again and again — and so far as we are aware, nowhere else with any noticeable emphasis — that the High Commission has never received the full measure of **Essentials Of Success** support which it required from H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, from the Governments in East Africa, or from the European, Asian, or African political leaders of Kenya, Tanganyika, or Uganda. Apart from the chambers of commerce and their spokesmen, there have been very few consistent supporters in East Africa of the principle of closer economic co-ordination of the territories or of the specific proposals from which the High Commission emerged. Indeed, with the sole exception of Mr. L. S. Amey, no one connected with East Africa has advocated the idea for so long or so persistently as this newspaper, which has now

preached the future for thirty-one years. While we welcomed the creation of the High Commission we held then, and have held ever since, that it could not succeed unless it had at its head a first-class and full-time High Commissioner who was not also a Government official of the territories whose duty it would be to examine every problem from an East African standpoint and plead for an inter-territorial approach to all matters of common interest, and who would have carefully selected specialist advisers who would all be recognized as the most competent men in their own line in East Africa.

These obvious requirements have all been neglected with the inevitable consequence that the people have taken the High Commission seriously. It seemed at one time that Mr. Lytton might inject into it vigour and a high sense of purpose, but that prospect vanished when, instead, he allowed himself to be persuaded to withdraw a statement which was so grossly accurate. The serious damage done by that act of expediency was aggravated by the eagerness of the Government of Uganda to repeat the Secretary of State's statement of advice in the vain hope of securing a title of nobility or some vocal and responsible irreconcilables. Until a Secretary of State shows himself to be vitally interested in the High Commission, and makes it quite clear to the Governors of the three East African territories that he will not tolerate lack of co-operation on their part, nothing approaching optimum efficacy can be expected from a body which is at best a pale shadow of the organization which could and should have evolved years ago. Present circumstances are manifestly unprecedented, but however much persons of sound positions may dislike the fact, there is a unique geographical, economic and political unit which sooner or later is bound to appear if the component territories are to prosper.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was characteristically blunt when he spoke last week to his new Legislative Council. He recalled various assurances given by **Completely Unacceptable** Secretaries of State for the Colonies that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would not tolerate attempts by organs of the United Nations to assume powers beyond those prescribed in the

Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter, and described the report of the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council which spent six weeks in Tanganyika last year as "completely unacceptable" to H.M. Government, which could also not accept the much modified document adopted by the Council after two weeks of debate and by the Trusteeship Council of three votes to two with seven abstentions. "What moral right had it to accept any report in such circumstances? If it could muster only three supporters out of 18, or if it would have been better not to pretend that there was a majority, however slender, in favour of the well-watched document which eventually emerged."

Interracial relations, the Governor said, were a matter of Tanganyika as in any country anywhere. All our information supports that claim. To the charge that the legislation discriminated unfairly against Africans in Tanganyika he retorted that at least a score of the Territory's laws discriminated in their favour. Then he declared emphatically that the vast majority of Africans were strongly opposed to the attempt of a small number of unpolitically-minded fellows to undermine the authority of the others in order to destroy tribalism. On a charge which is recorded in full on another page because it deserves to be widely read and pondered, the Governor explained why the success of such a movement would be disastrous from the African standpoint. Chiefs, he asserted, were neither spongers nor tyrants; they were administrators, custodians of tribal laws, customs and traditions, and guardians of those indefinable things which their people revered. In short, they were the acknowledged and respected leaders of the people, who wished that they should be so. Sir Edward Twining gave notice that the policy of the Government was to maintain the tribal system, suitable adapted to changing conditions, so that in due course the Native organizations would evolve into sound local government bodies.

There is no room in Tanganyika, he said emphatically, for the heady wine of that type of Nationalism which is based on emotion and not on reason, and which is in fact a perverted type of patriotism. **Needs for Sound African Spokesmen**—our goal is nationhood based on strong local loyalties and civic pride." Then came a reminder that economic development was more important than political or social progress, since

it alone could raise the standards of living of the people by supplying them with the social services which they desired and required. Indeed, until education had become much more widely developed there could be no real political advances, which however, would develop naturally upon economic progress. Both political, economic, and social progress must keep in step, but if impatient people start toying with the arbitrary introduction of alien political systems into unstable local conditions, the result will be chaos, disaster, and misery to the people.

These truths cannot be repeated too often, especially by prominent public men who have given proof of their liberal-minded concern for the welfare and wise advancement of Africans. That would tend to encourage some stout-hearted African leaders to express similar views, instead of leaving the agenda so largely as it has been, to unbalanced and ambitious politicians. Tanganyika's new political system will have justified itself abundantly if it produces some good, responsible and trusted African spokesmen.

Notes By The Way

Sir Hubert Gough's Book

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH is well known to many readers of this paper, for he has often visited East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and to the north between the wars was a frequent attendant at East African meetings and conferences. One of his daughters is the wife of Major E. A. T. Omond, who was for a long period in the colonial service in British Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Zanzibar. Now Sir Hubert has written an intensely interesting autobiography entitled "Soldier and Gentleman" at 165 pp. (Africa World), a book which has a thin paper, and anyone who knows the author will understand why, for he is a very lively person, with a great sense of humour, and an even greater sense of life, purpose, duty, and the honour of his British people and the Empire. Moreover, he believes in telling the truth as he knows it, without fear or favour, and he admits the ordinary man and woman a good deal more than most of their leaders in peace or war. Many prominent soldiers and civilians are very frankly criticised, and the irregularities of civilian and military administrators are pointed out in telling detail.

What A Record!

AN UNCOMMON SENSE and commonsense, and quick initiative are two of the great qualities of Sir Hubert, who in his day was the youngest cadet at Sandhurst, the youngest captain in the Army, the youngest commanding officer of the youngest brigade of war, the youngest general, and the youngest commander of an army in the 1914-18 war. Characteristically, he dismisses this record as "largely forgotten". He was the first man into beleaguered Ladysmith because he disobeyed a "hard general's" order to retreat. Taken prisoner by the Boers, he bluffed his way out. It was a battery under his command which fired the first shot in the 1914 war, and no successful general can have been so shabbily treated as he. At the age of 70 he joined the Home Guard on its formation in 1940, signing himself "Hubert Gough", lest someone should recognize the signature and refer him on a point of age. What a record! And what a gripping story he tells!

Scope for Exporters

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has now a very substantial secondary industry. Indeed, there are well over 1,000 factories with a gross annual production worth more than £120m, not including processed minerals, and

those best able to judge are confident that the achievement of Federation will accelerate the rate of industrial output, which has already increased more than tenfold since the outbreak of the last war. There has been so much local prosperity that most of the manufacturers have found a ready market on the spot at satisfactory prices. That has naturally induced many of them to increase their production, and quite a number will soon have to look for external markets. Formerly the bulk of South Africa will not present an attractive scope, because its own secondary industry has grown so greatly. There are in East Africa, however, good prospects of business in many lines, and there can be little doubt that many Rhodesian industrialists could open up new accounts in the territories if they would visit them. I have ceased to know many such suggestions from responsible quarters have not been accepted, presumably because there has been no difficulty in selling at home whatever could be produced. This comfortable state of affairs is not likely to last much longer in some cases, and then we may see Rhodesians actively seeking East African outlets. They can best be discovered by investigation on the spot.

Mr. A. C. Holmes

A RECENT NOTE on this page about the first annual report prepared by Mr. A. C. Holmes, of the Health Education Office in Kenya, has brought me some interesting news about him which provides an explanation of his versatility. He went to sea at the age of 15, served before the mast for several years before obtaining his first mate's ticket, and in 1910 left the Merchant Navy to get a job which he held of the health and building surveyor's departments of the Town Council of Hastings, Hampshire. In 1940 he went to sea again as a Royal Naval reserve, served in corvettes and cable ships, and was given command of a corvette in 1943. At sea his hobby was drawing and painting, and after demobilization he studied art at Reading University. Then he decided to emigrate to Kenya, where a brother, a veterinary surgeon, was practicing in Kitale District. Mr. Holmes immediately joined the Medical Department as a health education officer, his hobby of painting attracted attention, with the consequence that he was put in charge when it was decided to open the Health Education Office. It was only a good selection of what I can look forward to seeing in the next report, for he has produced evidence of his versatility and refusal to be tied into the conventional professional mould.

Sir Edward Twining's Address to New Legislature

Governor's Candid Review of Progress in Tanganyika

THIS IS AN HISTORIC OCCASION for Tanganyika, and I feel sure that all those who were members of the Constitutional Committee which I set up in July must have had a sense of solemnity about this new Legislative Council actually in being.

Mr. Charles Mathew, who has come here today at the invitation of the non-official members of the old Legislative Council, has just finished his speech. He was chairman of the Constitutional Committee, and showed extreme patience and wisdom in not trying to obtain a quick decision. He and his colleagues travelled widely in the eight provinces of the Territory and heard the views of a very large number of individuals and the representatives of a great many associations, but the achievement of the committee was to reach unanimously in a matter which has fraught with controversy and difficulties. The members of the committee undoubtedly showed statesmanship in their willingness to submerge their own political views, which were strong in some cases, for what they considered to be the common good and best interests of Tanganyika and its people.

This new Legislative Council is fortunate in being able to meet in this splendid new hall which has been designed for meetings of this sort. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Kereme family for providing our capital with such a desirable public building, and I hope that until we are able to erect our own Legislative Council Chamber you will continue to be able to participate in this hall.

Views of Her Majesty's Government

The life of the Council is three years, but already it has been suggested in some quarters—which, however, are unfamiliar with the true state of affairs in Tanganyika—that at the end of that period the present constitution should be scrapped and replaced by something else. Her Majesty's Government have made it perfectly clear on various occasions that they do not share this view.

On June 25, 1952, Mr. Oliver Lytton, then Secretary of State, said in the House of Commons: "I should make it clear that I regard the reconstitution of the Council in accordance with those proposals (i.e. the recommendations of the Constitutional Committee) as a settlement which is designed to last for a considerable period and until the time comes for the main communities in Tanganyika to constitute a different system of representation. In the meantime the basis of the division of representation in the Legislature is not one susceptible of minor alteration."

In addition to announcing the acceptance of the principle of equal representation of the three main racial groups on the Legislative Council, I wish to state clearly the policies and intentions of H.M. Government in the administration of Tanganyika. It is the intention to continue to administer the Territory in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement until the ultimate goal of self-government has been reached, and Government consequently hope that when that goal has been attained Tanganyika will be within the British Commonwealth. H.M. Government attach importance to the interests of the inhabitants of Tanganyika and to the maintenance and promotion of British traditions and British connections with the Territory.

Secondly, H.M. Government interpret the Trusteeship Agreement and Article 7 of the United Nations Charter as imposing on the administering authority an obligation to provide for the full participation of all sections of the population irrespective of race or religion in the progressive development of political institutions and in the economic and social advancement of the Territory. Each section of the population must be enabled and encouraged to play its full part in the

development of the Territory and its institutions in complete accordance with the rights and interests of all communities, and in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

The Trusteeship Agreement and since that settlement was made there has been no reason to suppose it in any way.

Let me finally quote a passage from a statement made in Dar es Salaam by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, on October 15, 1954:

"I should like to make it clear that H.M. Government are responsible for the government of the Territory under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement. The role of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations is to know how the Territory is being governed and when they see fit to make recommendations for the improvement of the Government. It is the H.M. Government to decide whether or not to accept such recommendations."

Proceeding Step by Step

Honourable Members will no doubt be aware that some public interest has recently been taken regarding the report made by the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council which came to Tanganyika last year. They will no doubt also have read in the Press that H.M. Government have rejected the main recommendations made by the mission, that it has no intention of serving them out, and that they have not been endorsed by the Trusteeship Council.

Let me quote further from the Secretary of State's statement in the House:

"It is important to proceed step by step, recognizing our position as we go along so that what we build may be sound and lasting. We cannot consider constitutional development alone. It must be carried on in conjunction with the economic and social development of the territory."

There is nothing that I can add to these important statements, except to emphasize that it is the duty of the Tanganyika Government to carry out the policy of H.M. Government in all these respects. This Government is responsible through the Secretary of State to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and to Parliament in Westminster.

This new Legislative Council of which you are members represents a big step forward in our constitutional advancement. The most notable feature perhaps is the so-called parity of representation on the non-official side in accordance with the Constitutional Committee's recommendation. Although I do not consider this by any means to be perfect, I do think that it suits the conditions of Tanganyika at this stage of its progress, and it is likely to continue to be the best arrangement for a long time to come. It ensures equal representation of all three races and diminishes the possibility of domination by any one race.

Importance of the Objective View

It provides the best means for representation of the three races on which Tanganyika so much depends to examine the problems of the Territory together on an equal basis. But this most important and honourable members should not look at these things from a communal or sectional point of view. I hope that you will always take an objective view and approach each problem in the spirit of co-operation to do what is best for Tanganyika. If you do that there can be no doubt that the progress which the Territory is already making will make new insights and speed up the day when further constitutional advances can be made.

On the other hand, there develops a habit of looking at problems from a purely fractional point of view, and these should be rejected, and the new constitution, instead of making a step forward, will be taking a step

** Being taken from the address given last week by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, to the new Legislative Council.*

The second feature in the new constitution is that 27 of the non-official members are representing particular areas. I hope that you will regard your representation to the area concerned as a whole, and not merely from the point of view of the interests of the race to which you belong.

The third feature is that although Government has not considered the time yet to introduce elections, I have since your election been asked to consider the possibility of a Council which can be elected as representative. This has been a very heavy responsibility, and of course those with always, to some who will not agree with my selection; but the measure of agreement among the many persons and bodies consulted and asked to submit names was indeed most remarkable.

Elections

There is a minority of those of people in the Territory are disappointed that elections have not been held. Towards the end of last year Government set up an ad hoc committee to examine the possibility of the introduction of elections to local government bodies. Their report has been received and is being studied by Government. During the course of this year this Council will be asked to consider the will to provide for elections in town councils so that Government can honour its pledge of seeing that those towns which wish to have an element of election among their municipal members can do so in 1956. So far only Apisika has asked for elections.

No doubt the work involved in preparing the bill and the views voiced by non-official members when they debated the various amendments to it will be the next step towards the introduction of elections. The Legislative Council will be asked to consider the proposals put forward by the committee of expressing their views on the proposals that have been put forward. Meanwhile, may I commend honourable members to study the report of Professor Wasikanyika distinguished expert on modern constitutional practice who studied the matter in Tanganyika in 1952. His report shows clearly the complexities of applying the electoral system fairly in Tanganyika, and is deserving of more attention than it has received.

A fourth feature is that for the first time in Tanganyika there the lady members of Legislative Council, I am confident that they may be relied upon to play their full part in the deliberations of this Council, and will show the world that they can be as effective as their male colleagues, particularly in their advocacy of measures that affect womenfolk.

On the Government side, besides experienced senior officials, you have what I believe to be a surprise to many members of the public — not less than 14 others whom I have selected because I feel that they can make valuable personal contributions to the work of this Council.

Non-Officials on Government Bench

Among them are the six non-official members of Executive Council. Since one of the functions of Executive Council is to advise the Government in the formation of policy, it has always seemed to me to be illogical if the non-official members were limited to a purely consultative Council, even for the political reason to attack that policy from the non-official benches of the Legislature.

In accepting seats on the Government side the non-official members of Executive Council have agreed not to attack Government policy on points of principle, but they are at liberty to speak critically on points of detail. All the non-officials on the Government bench have, however, agreed to accept the Government whip — that is, to vote with Government on all matters of major Government policy when called so to do. On other occasions they will, of course, be permitted to vote according to their conscience.

Every member of the Legislature in these days involves a great deal of work, and the activities of Government have become so wide that it is almost impossible for any one man to be able to speak with authority on all subjects. I have therefore thought that there might be some merit in inviting the non-official members of Executive Council to associate themselves here and to take an interest in the affairs of certain departments. They will, of course, carry no responsibility for departmental matters, but they will have access to the files of the department, and they will have a right to be informed and a right to ask for information. I hope that this will mean that there will be a steady flow of informed opinion to the Government Bench from its

members who do not hold office.

Not A Start of A Ministerial System

There are some who have interpreted this proposal as the introduction of the ministerial system, but this, of course, is going too far. If my ideas become a means of enabling non-officials to master the business of the ways of Government departments, so that when the time comes for the introduction of a ministerial system they will be better prepared to take it, the time being set as seen how many years it will take.

I have done so on several occasions during the last year. The new constitution will give to the Government a very official bench which would oppose Government on all measures of importance, and that non-official members may not have sufficient time to do their duties in light of the duties of the Government Bench, to be regarded as the Opposition, and this opposition is a very good thing. It is the strength of the Government which will have to be seen in official matters, and it is the responsibility of non-officials to play their part in the Government and to make their opposition effective in the world.

You have a very important part to play in the affairs of this Territory. Both in debate and in committee you can bring your experience, your knowledge, and your wisdom to bear on Government policies, and it is probably better that you should be to the general benefit of Tanganyika. This does not mean to say that you should not be elected and oppose Government when you think it right, and knowing many of you I am quite certain that you will readily do so.

You, Mr. Speaker, have since your appointment in the chair introduced some of the solemn ritual and practice of the House of Commons, which I hope will be strictly maintained. I should like to see you all to study the records lying behind it and to instruct yourselves to submit to it.

Visiting Mission Report

The report of the United Nations Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission proved to be completely unacceptable to H.M. Government as administering authority to this Government, and on reception of the main recommendations and our comments on the rest of the report were contained in a document entitled "The Administration of the Administration Authority".

The report and our observations were accepted by the Trusteeship Council when a debate took place lasting about a fortnight. There appeared to be a very considerable divergence of opinion about the contents of the report, particularly as the chairman had dissociated himself with the main recommendations and the Government of the United States did not agree with the programme of their delegate to the recommendation regarding a political timetable. At the end of the debate the Trusteeship Council referred the matter to a drafting committee, who produced a draft report which was then debated.

In its original form this was acceptable to H.M. Government, as it made no reference to the main recommendations of suggestions which H.M. Government had considered to be unacceptable to the interests of the people of Tanganyika. This was, however, never adopted which were unacceptable to H.M. Government, and relating to the alienation of land and the other regarding the introduction of legislation on land discrimination, and the deletion of H.M. Government deemed it necessary to cast his vote against the adoption of the report.

Finally the report of the Council was adopted by the votes of two, with seven abstentions. We have now examined the main points raised in the Trusteeship Council's report and the which will be gradually implemented. Of the two amendments to which I have referred, the Government has not yet come to a vote.

Need for Greater Economic Co-Ordination in East Africa

High Commission to Publicize Its Work and Program

WEN DISAPPOINTMENT that he had not been able to announce additions to the work of the High Commission, as expressed by the Member of Parliament, during the Budget session of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

He estimated expenditure for 1955-56 at £4,831,406, an increase of £264,252 on the total approved for 1954-55. Excluding £14m for the desert locust campaign, remaining services would cost £3,334,403, of which a rise of £129,508 would be for personal emoluments.

Kenya's contribution for £274,542 would represent 5.7 per cent of the total. Tanganyika's £277,973 would mean an increase of 115.7 per cent on £240,000, and would be a further 5.8 per cent of the total.

Mr. Mundy said that it was a disappointment to him that it cannot at the annual budget session advise honorable members that the High Commission is to take over on an East African basis some new and important services, many of which would benefit substantially the commercial, industrial and agricultural industries of East Africa, and the scope of the research and other organizations are to be considered on a much wider basis. It would mean to do a much greater job in the coordination of economic policy throughout East Africa.

These things must come a date eventually and I am sure that they will exist without in any way affecting the present arrangements of any of the people of East Africa.

Millions Do Not Understand

It is a curious fact that while the old established nations are now freely making concessions in the development of world trade and economic progress with out in any way affecting their political rights, progress is very slow within East Africa. Why is this? It is because many of the millions of people in East Africa do not understand the co-ordination and development of commerce, industry and agriculture on an East African basis can advance the welfare and prosperity of its people, without in any way affecting their political rights or aspirations.

Do the political rights of the people of Uganda affect the existence of a power line from the Jinja Railway to Kenya? Of course not! But to Uganda it means further development of the vast power resources there, and to Kenya a welcome supply of electricity. It is an illustration of the economic interdependence of East Africa which must inevitably come to pass.

I have said that the reason why we are not progressing is because so many people do not understand who should understand, and so that we should be the first to accept a share of the blame and to seek out the remedy. With our very limited resources we have done our best to let people know that the High Commission is doing and can do for East Africa. We have received every assistance from the Press, both here and in the United Kingdom, for which I express my sincere thanks. At the same time they have not hesitated to criticize our modest efforts, and I must accept many of their criticisms.

I am satisfied, therefore, that the first line of policy that I am glad to see honored by the members for 1955-56 is that we must take much more vigorous steps to foster public opinion and understanding of the work of the

High Commission by such measures as the establishment of an adequate public relations organization for the diffusion of our work and the provision of more and more public information. It is not enough that we must do so to publicize the High Commission's work and program.

It is not only thought that if the High Commission and the Assembly were done away with the East African Government would be a disaster—that nearly £5m. which is to be voted this year could be saved. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

The High Commission has not been able to do as much as it would like to do because the Government has not been able to do as much as it would like to do. The Government has not been able to do as much as it would like to do because the High Commission has not been able to do as much as it would like to do. The High Commission has not been able to do as much as it would like to do because the Government has not been able to do as much as it would like to do. The High Commission has not been able to do as much as it would like to do because the Government has not been able to do as much as it would like to do.

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The contributions to be made to these services by the East African Governments in 1955-56 are approximately Kenya, £167,000; Tanganyika, £144,000; and Uganda, £124,000. I think the East African Governments would have to be in a very desperate position indeed if they could possibly contemplate abandoning important research and skilled organizations covering such a wide field, together with the total East African wage rate of individual savings of between £12,000 and £20,000.

Of course, a colonial Government and Welfare Assistance will not continue for ever. But the bulk of the cost of these research organizations is borne by the East African Governments and it is not possible to see how they can be the main critics of the research organizations which would be the main contributors to the national income of the countries. There is every reason to believe that in time they will get many times the money which has been spent upon them.

High Commission Work Assisted

"Somebody has to be paid and the Assistant Commissioner does it. It has been a bit, what of the catch should be got out of the Government's expenditure by the East African Governments. It is not a question of the East African Governments being able to do as much as they would like to do because the High Commission has not been able to do as much as it would like to do.

It is not only thought that if the High Commission and the Assembly were done away with the East African Government would be a disaster—that nearly £5m. which is to be voted this year could be saved. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

As a result of inter-territorial discussion a scheme to provide adequate premises and expand the activities of the department has been worked out and submitted to the Secretary of State with the object of obtaining a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The High Commission

delay in securing the agreement of all the Governments, but broadly, the scheme would provide new buildings and equipment at a cost of approximately £20,000, with recurrent expenditure running at between £100 and £35,000 a year. The Government of Tanganyika, which has not contributed towards the cost of the organisation in some years, is now doing so at the rate of £4,000 a year, and is prepared to add £3,500 towards the capital expenditure.

Artificial Rain

Researches in the Department have shown that the method of stimulating rainfall artificially which showed considerable promise, since such a series of experiments have been conducted at Mchanga in co-operation with the Tanganyika Public Works Department and elsewhere and in the winter in Uganda, where the results have undoubtedly been successful.

The Public Works Director has developed a further project designed to reduce substantially evaporation losses on water which involves the use of epoxy alcohol, a cheap compound, which when introduced into water creates a thin film over the surface which reduces evaporation, the main expense being the provision of rats at regular intervals on the water to ensure an adequate distribution of the chemical. Initial tests in water tanks have indicated that evaporation losses can be reduced to 10 to 20 per cent. Similar experiments are being conducted at the reservoirs at Dodoma and Tabora, places with long and unimpaired records of the rate of evaporation from the facility. Detailed records of these experiments have been made from the results of the initial tests, this project will be of inestimable value to East Africa in the preservation of its meagre water supplies.

An indication of the saving which might be achieved can be gathered from the fact that Nairobi dam, the smallest of the reservoirs serving the city would gain an amount of 200 million gallons of water if evaporation losses could be reduced by 30 per cent. The Government of Kenya has agreed to contribute approximately £400,000 for the service, which is absolutely essential, these reservoirs might then be no longer at the service of the East African public, but I do not think anyone, including the Government, would be so deceived. The Government of Kenya has agreed to contribute approximately £400,000 for the service, which is absolutely essential, these reservoirs might then be no longer at the service of the East African public, but I do not think anyone, including the Government, would be so deceived. The Government of Kenya has agreed to contribute approximately £400,000 for the service, which is absolutely essential, these reservoirs might then be no longer at the service of the East African public, but I do not think anyone, including the Government, would be so deceived.

Trust, Rich Reward

As a result of strengthening the Income Tax Department in the past few years, it has been able to take important steps to make new taxpayers and this, together with the very marked effect on the activities of the tax evasion branch are having throughout East Africa, has resulted in a number of cases being reported.

This is clearly reflected by a comparison of the number of assessments raised in 1954 as compared with 1953. In 1953, a total of 54,016 assessments were raised for a sum of £12,226,230, and the actual cash collected in that year was £12,926,130. In 1954, the total assessments raised had increased to 60,409, the tax assessed being £17,016,205, and the tax collected £15,931,295.

The increase between these two years was 14.43 per cent assessments, £3,74,483 increase in the tax assessed, while the total cash collections increased by £2,410,503.

Even at the increase in cost which is still in process, including the effect of the adoption of the Salaries Commission Report, the cost of collection is still just under 33 per cent of the yield, which compares very favourably with other tax collection departments.

The investigation branch is thriving. In 1953, 43 cases of fraud were settled, involving a sum of about £659,000. In 1954, 41 cases were settled involving just about £750,000. This amount was divided between the territories as follows: Kenya, £364,000; Tanganyika, £111,000; Uganda, £271,000; Zanzibar, £3,000. For an

annual expenditure of £70,000 this is truly a rich reward.

At the beginning of this year there were a further 231 cases under investigation, and it is estimated that the results for this year will not be less than another £750,000.

Mr. Morrison, the Commissioner, went on leave to the United Kingdom a week ago pending retirement. He was one of the founder members of the Income Tax Department, and he has been a member of 14 of the 15 Governments. During the time he holds his position, the Income Tax Department has become the largest and most important branch of the Government not only has the department improved tremendously, but also it has maintained the high regard of the Government and its good will in the eyes of the taxpayers of East Africa.

The Customs and Excise Department is also making progress. Collections in 1954 were down 10 per cent, and increased to a level of just over £100 million in the half-year ending 30, 1954, and that increase is due to a 2 per cent increase in the cost of collection is just under £10 million. There is a considerable view of the Government's financial position from a cost point of view, and it is not surprising that the Government has recommended a reduction of indirect taxes.

Locusts and Campaigns

To explain the proposed provision of £100,000 for the locust campaign for 1955-56 I must go back to the previous year. In 1954, provision had been made for the sum of £410,000 together with a further £60,000 for the locust campaign in Italian Somalia. Even before the beginning of the locust plague had so increased in intensity that the cost of the locust campaign for 1954 had increased from an estimated £200,000 to £270,000. The locusts had caused a partial failure of the crop in the coastal districts of the East African Provinces and had caused a considerable loss of livestock in the same areas. The Government had to take an unprecedented action in order to deal with the locusts.

The locusts had fully been met by the East African Commission at its 1954-55 session when it recommended that the Government should contribute for 1955-56, limited resources notwithstanding, £100,000. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had to examine the financial situation of the Government with the object of ensuring that the cost would be borne by the Government. The Government was concerned. As a result, at a meeting in London in 1954, the East African Administration members of the East African Commission had agreed to contribute £100,000 for the locust campaign for 1955-56. The Government had to take an unprecedented action in order to deal with the locusts.

The Government then agreed to set an income tax for the locust campaign for 1955-56 in the Arabian Peninsula to be organized by the United Nations General Organization for the United Nations during the first six months of this year.

The United Kingdom and East African Delegation attended a meeting in Rome last September, where representatives of the countries either directly involved or likely to be interested in the locust campaign were present. The formation of the E.A.C. Locust Campaign Committee functions would be administered by the Government under review and also financially by the Government against the locust in the East African Provinces.

General Determinations

The Government has decided to contribute £100,000 for the locust campaign for 1955-56 in the Arabian Peninsula to be organized by the United Nations General Organization for the United Nations during the first six months of this year. The Government has decided to contribute £100,000 for the locust campaign for 1955-56 in the Arabian Peninsula to be organized by the United Nations General Organization for the United Nations during the first six months of this year.

Present reports indicate the organization is getting together although it has many difficulties to overcome, and there is no doubt that there are very heavy infestations of locusts in the Arabian Peninsula which will tax the resources of this young organization.

By the end of 1954 it became clear that the locusts were continuing unabated. In January this year Mr. William Rodway, and Mr. Stephenson of the Desert Locusts Executive Committee, who are stationed at the Colonial Office with Lord Boyd, and other senior officers, during the course of which they have no doubt that East Africa had reached

Sharp Criticisms of the Federal Government

Northern Rhodesian Debate on Kariba and Kafue Projects

NO MEMBER OF THIS HOUSE feels the disappointment and the disgust over the situation that I feel more than I do," said the Financial Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Stichelson, when the Legislative Council debated a motion on the Kafue and Kariba hydro-electric schemes. He said (in part):

"I do not propose to be passionate, but I would like the House to know that my belief in, and enthusiasm for, the carrying out of the Kafue scheme remains completely undiminished. It is only human to feel disappointed that this country should have been stopped in its tracks of a project in which so much careful thought and urgent effort has been expended. It is only natural that we should feel a certain disquiet at the peculiar manner in which this matter has been handled."

"The reasons for this disquiet appear to me to be twofold. First, there is the unilateral setting aside of an agreement, the implication of which was inherited by the Federal Government. Secondly, there is the difficulty which one feels in accepting as yet the vital factor in the technical conclusion preferring Kariba to Kafue; namely, the assumption that the two schemes are not of the same order of magnitude."

The Kafue Scheme Was Investigated

By the beginning of 1953 this Government was responsible itself to ensure that the necessary power of the right type and the right amount would be available at the right time for industry, and particularly the Copperbelt. There had been endless discussion on the Kariba and Kafue alternatives. Much valuable time had been lost previous to the 1950 report which was presented by the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Commission, with the result that in the consultants' report there was the statement that the information available on Kafue was scanty. That was 1950.

"We called for another report. We asked for a definite project to be designed for the Kafue. That report was ready for submission in 1951. It was brought before the House in February 1952 and accepted. It was a scheme to supply in the region of 250 megawatts at a cost of about £5m. We knew that we could afford it."

"This Government set up the Kafue Hydro-Electric Authority to carry out its wishes. That authority appointed consultants and started to consider the financial problem and to ascertain the technical knowledge available in local circles to the project. The consultants were asked not only to proceed with the final design and the drawing up of specifications, but also to report to us before the consultants' work was done, so that we might be able to expedite the investigation of the possibilities of more storage and power."

Consultants' Advice

"This line of action indicated some time before both by Mr. Wilberforce in his report and by Brigadier Hauser, the first Chief Hydrologist whom we employed in 1951. This was because we knew perfectly well that the Little Kafue scheme would only a start and that it must be followed either by Kariba or by a larger Kafue, which ever proved to be the more practicable and economical."

"By August, 1953, Federation was in the being, and we felt that the Government that, as electricity was a common subject, and as power was obviously a subject which would require federal co-ordination, we must seek the concurrence of our future federal partner, the Southern Rhodesian Government, in our previously

taken decision and carry them with us. We did not want a dispute arising after we were federated."

"Everybody knows that a meeting was held at Salisbury level, attended by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, with the agreement signed on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. This agreement confirmed a start on what was a Little Kafue scheme."

"The Southern Rhodesian Government seemed at the time to regard Kafue as something outside the federal development plan or the plans for the further development of power. I do not think we could quite see the point, but we understood in order to allay that anxiety to find as much as possible of the capital from sources other than those mentioned in this Agreement."

"The two Governments agreed that the Kafue scheme would fill the vital power gap which was obviously developing at the end of the fifties and was one which the federal area could certainly afford to undertake. Our very natural assumption was that if it could be afforded before Federation it could without doubt be afforded after."

"Under the Loan Council arrangements, the initiative in negotiating external borrowing is rightly assumed by the Federal Government, since H.M. Government has made it quite clear that it wishes the constituent territories of the Federation to act together and not to come forward for separate territorial loans."

"There was no question of any promised money not being available. There were existing sources of funds outside the Federation. These funds were in sight and they continued to be in sight. There were some discussions within the Federation. They continued to be available. This was confirmed by the Prime Minister of the Federal Government. The only change that could possibly have been pointed to was one for the better."

"I say quite clearly that this Government desired, first, an agreement, and not a tacit statement of policy. This agreement covered the conclusion reached by both Governments that the project in question was only a first step to be followed firstly by the Kariba or some other development, if that proved to be the more economic."

"One of the sources of our disquiet about the recent announcement arises from the fact that we still believe much that the first stage of the Kafue may be the correct step to take. We are reinforced in this view by the common knowledge that Mr. Coyne, in his first report, advocated that a 'Little Kafue' should be proceeded with at the same time as Kariba."

Hydro-Electric Authority

"I must now refer to the Kafue Hydro-Electric Authority set up by this Government to carry out the wishes of the Legislative Council and of which I had the honour to be the chairman. That authority included in its membership a few well-experienced industrialists and business men in accordance with our constitution. We carefully considered, and appointed the Anglo-American Corporation as consultants-in-charge, with Dr. Kantlik as an associate consultant in the civil and hydrological side. The corporation were in our employ for the best and most suitably experienced consultants that could be found anywhere to tackle the particular problem presented by this project, both financially and technically."

"Nothing which I have learned so far has impaired in any way my confidence in the consultants we appointed and in their opinion that the Kafue scheme is similar in magnitude to the Kariba scheme and similarly less in cost. I say that the difference of opinion as manifested by the experts. Firstly, because I do not consider that as yet the two experts — and I regard them as equals — are in the relationship of a court of first instance and a court of appeal. — have not been brought satisfactorily together in consultation with one another, and, secondly, because the Federal Hydro-Electric Board unanimously stands to 100."

"That board took over from the Northern Rhodesian Kafue Hydro-Electric Authority in June, 1954. Two members of the latter body, Messrs. Laxelles and Hunt as representatives of this territory, were appointed to form the board together with two eminent representatives from Southern Rhodesia, those were Mr. Cowen, the chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission, and Mr. Haviland, former head of the Federation

Department in that territory and a very experienced hydrologist. These gentlemen had been chairman and member respectively of the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Commission which rendered the report in 1951.

To this board were transferred through the Northern Rhodesian members all the vast amount of information on every aspect of the Kafue scheme which had been assembled over a period of more than a year by the work of the Kafue Authority and their consultants. This Government regarded the board as the link with the colonial Government on the matter of the Kafue scheme.

The Federal Minister selected for the Kafue Hydro-Electric Board was a member who was supplied with the information available on the Kafue scheme. It was this board, the most qualified and knowledgeable team that could have been picked from within the borders of the Federation, who unanimously told the responsible Federal Minister that they considered that there was no real basis for the scheme and that the disagreements ought to be brought together in personal consultation. Communication of reports was not enough.

It was in that admirably lucid letter of resignation written by Mr. Haxelles, the chairman of the board, this Government advised, as well as other unanimous advice, was not given, but would have been given, whatever the direct result of the consultation was. It was a matter of what opinion could be given. They were not biased; they were concerned with and intimately informed on both schemes.

Can Hope

How, in these circumstances can this Government, and its people, feel anything but disquiet? There is still hope that this feeling of disquiet may be removed. The decision itself may be reversed because the decision is subject to the two safeguards mentioned by the Federal Prime Minister: first, another visit to this country by Mr. Coyne, and secondly, and more important, the final approval of the proposition by the International Bank.

The Federal Minister states the detailed consultation between the differing experts to take place and his Government will be prepared to accept the decision of the lower authority. It is assured of the thoroughness with which the prospective Minister of Agriculture over 2544 will tackle those questions which, for as a Government still think have to be answered, and to the magnitude of the loan which the Federal Government can afford to take on—£100m. with the prospect of an increase in £100m. in a large amount—and also the security of the investment of power demand.

The International Bank has a well-deserved reputation for soundness in basic science and world-wide experience. I am convinced that it will lend its assistance to any scheme which it has reason to believe is not in the best interests of the Federation. In this conviction, I suggest, should lie some reassurance in our present disquiet.

This Government has no wish to comment on the rival merits of the two schemes or to question in any way the right of the Federal Government to make its choice between them. It is surely important, however, that the general public in this territory and its Government should be given confidence over technical issues which they are not likely to be able fully to comprehend by the manner in which that choice has been made, by knowing who has been consulted, and so on. I can only say that at the moment this confidence does not, and cannot be in all the circumstances exist.

Disappointment and Disquiet

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. Unsworth, said, *inter alia*: "I consider that the Federal Government is acting within its legal powers, but I think it is only right that I should say that I share with the hon. members of this House a feeling of disappointment and disquiet."

"In the first place, I feel disappointed and disquieted in the manner in which the agreement between Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Gilbert Reanie was abrogated.

"That agreement is not a contract in the legal sense which is enforceable in the courts. It is a declaration or an agreement, whatever you like to call it, of a kind which is frequently made between States. I can only say it is a great pity that that agreement was abrogated in any way other than by the agreement of the parties to it.

"The second reason why I feel disquiet, Mr. Speaker, is that it is clear that the Federal Government have not taken the fullest advantage—let us put it at its lowest—of the provisions of Article 42 (2) of the Federal Constitution, which provides that the Governments of the Federation and the territories shall, in so far as it is practically possible, consult together on all matters which are of common interest and concern."

"It is a provision which I was present at the federal talks—because it was believed that compliance with this provision would do a very great deal to ensure the smooth working of the Federation.

"If we should gain any more from this debate—and I hope we shall—once that we hold the Federal Government realize the tremendous importance of consultation, we shall have achieved a very great deal."

Non-Official Leader's Opinion

Mr. Rogers, Member for Health, Lands and Local Government, said: "The Federal Minister for Commerce and Industry has stated that the majority of the Government officials had elected, should a referendum had this Government been insisted on the points which have been raised in this debate, I have no doubt that the necessity for this motion would have fallen away."

"An agreement made by two parties is always binding on the same two parties, always. I think that the fact that it is to be replaced by a better agreement, which has been the case, therefore, there has been no violation of it, by someone trying to understand it, but I feel very sore at the lack of understanding of those who state their confidence, should a referendum be held."

"I have no objection to this motion, but I think that the right of any individual or group of bodies to relate to this course, but I do question the achievement of the end which that course sets out for itself."

"Had this matter been one of purely territorial responsibility, I would not have raised this point today, but it seems to me that by asking Her Majesty to intervene in a decision which has been reached by a Government which is sovereign over its own affairs, before going to that Government, that a principle of federation is being questioned by the fact that over-riding intervention is sought prior to approaching the Government which reached that decision."

"For years we have been crying for increased responsibility, and the first major decision reached as a result of the granting of that responsibility is questioned through asking for intervention from other circles. I repeat, it is a serious matter, a precedent which made that decision not being approached."

The Government should, in my opinion, ask for full consultation with the Federal Government to assure that the views of the Government's consultants are fully presented to Mr. Coyne and the financiers, an entire group of men with their fingers on the world pulse who are certainly not going to risk a jackpot throw if a minor trial can be taken to achieve the same result.

Sir Malcolm Harrow Criticized

"Despite the fact that the Federal Minister for Commerce and Industry has said—'I am merely a voter member'—that the Hydro-Electric Board was not set up to advise, nevertheless their views will be made known to those who give their appraisal of the scheme."

"It appears that there is approximating £75m in the electrical kitty. With this sum at our disposal, I wonder if it is not possible to explore the possibilities of a road link from that fine artery, the Chirundu Road, to the Kafue site?"

"If such a link were built, would not these flow a constant stream of supplies from our industries towards the mining project? I can think of the possibilities of cement from Cecil Rhodes consumer goods from our merchants, foodstuffs from the farmer, and labour for the contractors. The Federal Prime Minister has already stated that Northern Rhodesian contractors and suppliers will have equal opportunities with those in the south, and I urge that the most possible advantages be followed up if the decision is confirmed."

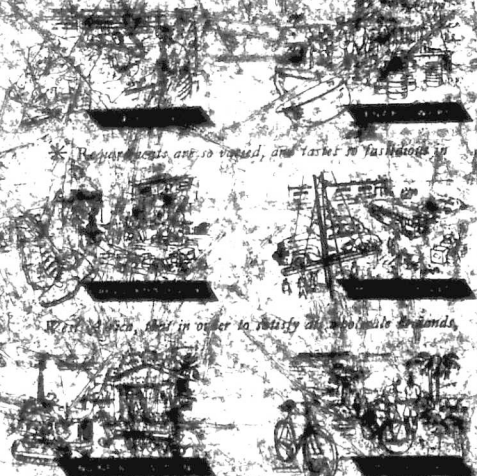
"If the decision is confirmed, and if this Government is satisfied in the acceptance of it, then I would ask the House and every individual in the territory to close our ranks, to re-hoist our somewhat tattered flag, and give impetus to that decision towards strengthening the Federation to which we ourselves have given birth and which we alone can assure to maturity."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. T. Williams): "Until the Federal Government announced some time last year that it was having second thoughts and was appointing the French consultants, this Government had no reason whatever to believe that the agreement signed by the then Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in September, 1953, and subsequently inherited and ratified by the Federal Government, would now be carried out."

(Concluded on page 1170)



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Archbishop on Race Relations Courtesy the E. Necessity

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRIDGE said at a luncheon in his honour in Kwebe that as long as Northern Rhodesia tackled the racial problem in a spirit of good will and that "none will want to interfere with you in any way," he in England will merely applaud you.

Dr. Fisher, who had been invited to the Commonwealth Conference in the Federation of Southern Africa, said that the English people would like to see the English people supporting the Federation's approach to a properly related multi-racial society as one with the best chance of success.

"The way is free for a successful course. One of the curses is that people will try slogans and before they attack the problem, and then they make a solution of it impossible. You have not been so foolish. You have said: 'Here is a social problem, let us see if we will good will and courtesy, if we can, do it.' That is the way of our civilization."

Everyone has to make his own way through these persistent problems brought to your course, and I wish you God speed. But do not let any of you say that you will not allow any people from outside to help you now solve this problem. In the Congo and in Africa now there is a need for this.

The first necessity is courtesy between you and us. If we are not interested in the other person you cannot do well. Pick up one another, this is necessary, because only those interested in one another can find out what work will best cooperate exists. Finding out what everyone has to do with other is the best way of doing it. As we have Europeans and Africans begin to find each other every problem is solved.

During his visit to Northern Rhodesia the Archbishop spent three days in Livingstone and Choma, and flew to Lusaka where he was the guest of the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson.

On Sunday, April 17, the Primate, attended by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, dedicated the new St. Peter's Church in Lusaka.

The same evening Dr. Fisher addressed many Europeans and Africans on the site where the Cathedral of the Holy Cross will be built. At the time of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, when he launched an appeal for £100,000 towards the Cathedral, £20,000 of the Rhodesian Selection Trust £10,000 by the Rhodesia Anglo-American group and £10,000 by the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

Returning to Lusaka from a two-day visit to the Copperbelt, Dr. Fisher visited St. John's Cathedral, which will serve the new Province of Central Africa, which is to be inaugurated on Sunday, May 1.

During his visit to Lusaka, the Archbishop said that he thought South Africa's attitude towards the problem had been isolated and made an ideology. The problem, he considered, should be treated as one of social welfare, to be dealt with as you go along. Otherwise the isolation and make its essential solution impossible. Comparing the African racial problem with the social problems Britain had taken centuries to solve, Dr. Fisher said that Africa must not give up in such a short time.

The Archbishop, accompanied by Mrs. Fisher and a chaplain, the Rev. Gilbert Fisher, arrived in Salisbury on Monday, April 20, and will be in New Zealand, New York, and the American Continent. The party will leave for London on Friday, Dr. Fisher will be a member of the Anglican Council.

While in Salisbury, the Archbishop officiated at an open-air service in the Zambia College grounds and later attended a garden party at Government House. Among the 250 guests were many leading officials and dignitaries. The Primate then left for Blantyre, where he will be the guest of honor at a civic reception. In the afternoon he attended a service at the cathedral, the morning commissioner's house at Nyaminyami, then evening he preached at a service at St. Paul's, Blantyre.

On Monday the Archbishop flew to Fort Johnson, where he visited St. Michael's Church. On Tuesday, he attended a garden party at Chingolwe.

He took Holy Communion at All Saints' Church before flying by air for Bulawayo from Chingolwe airport yesterday.

KIKUYU

a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid appeal for £50,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs—

- Providing training of Africans and Europeans for the training of Christian leaders and youth workers and the expansion of women's work.
- Training African rehabilitation workers in their established villages.
- Training village elders.
- Maintenance of community centres in Kikuyu to be opened to other missionary societies.

It is a challenge to church men and women to go down to rally with their gifts. This is a matter of life and death. It is estimated that £50,000 will be needed over the next two years at least. Will YOU help? Please send your donation NOW to the Secretary.

British Council of
Churches Inter-Church Aid
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Federal National Art Gallery

Building to Start in May

THE FEDERATION is to have a national art gallery. It will be known as the Rhodes Centenary Gallery. A site has been given by the Salisbury City Council. Building costs are expected to be about £150,000.

The scheme originated in a bequest of £30,000 by the late Sir James McDonald, who was lost at sea in 1943. This bequest has now accumulated to a sum of £41,000. In addition, donations of £25,000 each have been made by Major and Mrs. S. D. Comstock. The British South Africa Company has given £13,500 and the four major copper mining companies—Rhodema Corporation, E. H. Nyanza Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Regan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mombasa Copper Mines, Ltd.—have each volunteered to give £2,500 over a period of seven years.

With this money available a start is to be made next month. The building has been designed by Messrs. H. C. Mackintosh and P. Oldfield, the winners of an architectural competition held last year.

The Board of Trustees state that further funds are needed for the purchase of a selection of works of art which will have to be installed before the gallery is opened; for a library of art and for colour reproductions. Contributions are also required to a special fund from which annual purchases of pictures can be made.

Two European Boys Murdered Police Telephony "Very Wrong"

CHRISTOPHER ROBIN TWOEY, 13-year-old European boy living in a residential suburb of Nairobi, and his 15-year-old friend, Geoffrey Danhy, who had been staying with the family, were murdered by terrorists last week while sitting on a bench with an air-gun.

When they did not return in the evening a search was made, but it was not until the morning that the bodies were found. The boys' clothes and the air-gun had been taken. The gun was found later during a raid in which 10 gangsters, including five women, were captured, together with two home-made rifles and ammunition. The bodies were buried in the railway administration.

Minister Cross-Questioned

The inquiry was held in the morning at Nairobi, and W. R. Havetock, Minister for Housing and M.C. for his constituency, was cross-examined by the opposition on the crime. Mr. Twoey, father of the younger boy, said that his European children had been murdered during the emergency. Government and settlers must ensure that such a thing never happened again. Mrs. Twoey, in deep mourning, was present.

Mr. Twoey complained of delay in the part of the police in answering a 799 call and suggested that local Europeans should form a home guard for the protection of their wives and children.

Mr. Havetock acknowledged that a woman police telephonic had been very wrong in saying that it had been no good with the police when Mr. Twoey phoned to say the boys were missing.

Mr. Christopher Twoey, the boy's uncle, told the meeting that he had phoned police headquarters asking for a search party, but had received the reply that they were not doing persons' business. Finally a search was made in the local police station, but a police officer did not arrive until 12 hours later.

Defending the police, Mr. Havetock said that three arrests had been made and that there was a strong line on further arrests. The culprits would not benefit from the sympathy shown. He promised to bring the need for a hearing system for local people before the Council of Ministers.

A motion demanding that a Kikuyu, Mau Mau and Eribu tribesmen should be removed from the district was heavily defeated.

General Erskine, a Mau Mau leader, has been captured under a tree in an Asian house in Nairobi by Inspector Brodie, who had seen him earlier in the day near a Nairobi hotel with other terrorists. After losing track of them in the crowd, he later arrested the two gangsters who had been seen on the night of the murder.

General Erskine was arrested in the morning on Thursday morning.

Plan for Irreconcilables

The Kenya Government's plan for dealing with Irreconcilables Mau Mau might soon be announced, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of the colony, said on St. George's Day in Nairobi. There were bound to be thousands of persons who would be concerned if allowed to return to the Central or Rift Valley Provinces, and the Government would be reluctant to be released and might become unstable. The Government's two great problems are the Mau Mau and the United Kingdom and the Organization of the Free World.

General Erskine, speaking in Nairobi, stressed the danger of dismissing the emergency prematurely. Its last phase might be difficult owing to desperate efforts of the last adherents. He deplored the British sentiment against citizenship which he described as unjust. There was to be added no question of a reduction of the garrison at present.

The Bishop of Mombasa, preaching in Nairobi on Sunday, drew attention to the spirit of frustration in the lives of too many people in the Colony, not only those caught in the emergency. Both Africans and Europeans had pointed out the danger of allowing the expediencies, indecision, and the resolution of the emergency situation to end the process of the most loyal.

The Mau Mau were active in Nairobi in the past week. Several were arrested, one for illegal possession of arms, ammunition, and one for consorting with Mau Mau armed persons.

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PERSONALIA

Lord KENNELL has been elected to the board of Planet Assurance Co., Ltd.

SIR GEORGE NICHOLSON has been elected chairman of Vulcan Foundry, Ltd.

Mr. W. H. H. PIERCE has been elected to the board of the East African American Ltd.

Mr. J. H. H. PIERCE has been appointed director of Cable and Wireless (Southern) Ltd.

MR. W. H. P. PIERCE-WATSON has become chairman of Ceylon Amalgamated Tea Estates, Ltd.

MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., has been elected a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

SIR STEWART SYMES has returned back in London from his visit to New Zealand and Australia.

MISS ALICE and the EARL OF ATHLONE have left Jamaica for this country on a long official visit.

THE REV. FRANK MUSSELL, a Methodist minister in Rhodesia for 27 years, is expected to leave this country in June.

MR. S. H. EVANS, head of the Information Department of the Colonial Office, has returned from his visit to East Africa.

SIR JOHN HATHORN, B.A., a former Governor of Uganda, has been appointed chairman of Hammer & Trindell Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ENGINE is due to leave Kenya next Monday after holding the appointment of Governor in C. East Africa for 10 years.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ENGINE, who has just returned from a visit to Uganda, has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

MR. M. T. W. HESBY has been appointed managing director of Kenya Colonies Ltd. in succession to Mr. C. HUTCHISON, who will remain a member of the board.

SIR HIRSH WATSON was addressing the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on May 5 on "Recent Trends in Colonial Economic Development." Sir ALAN BROWN will preside.

SIR GEOFFREY CURRY, Governor of Nyasaland, reached London by air on Saturday for discussions at the Colonial Office. He expects to be in this country for about a fortnight.

A reception for MR. A. D. DODD-FALKER, M.A., Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was given at London last week by the Joint East and Central African Board.

THE REV. G. A. CHAMBERS, formerly Bishop of Central Tanganyika and since 1948 chaplain to the British Embassy, church in Paris, will leave for that office at the end of this week.

MR. RALEIGH GUNSON, chairman of the South African board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and previously general manager in London, and Mrs. GUNSON have arrived in London.

MR. M. J. GARRETT is to address the Commonweal Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 7.15 p.m. on May 10. The Commonwealth as a Source of Economic Data. Sir JOHN SIMONSEN will take the chair.

BRIGADIER J. L. VON DER HEYDE, Director of Personnel Administration in the Foreign Office, who has been appointed chairman of the Public Service Commission in Tanganyika, left this country in the s.s. "Carnegie."

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has been appointed director and chairman of the New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd. Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, formerly an alternate director, has joined the board.

COLONEL CHARLES POMPONNE will address a joint lunchtime meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies today on "From Capetown to Kampala: A Flying Visit." Sir STEWART SYMES will preside.

The marriage in Nairobi is announced of LORD DEBEMERE and MRS. DIANA COLVILLE, younger daughter of the late SEYMOUR CALDWELL and Mrs. CALDWELL, of The Red House, Hove, Sussex.

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, is to address a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on May 1 on present conditions in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which territories he has recently visited.

MR. GEORGE S. PIERCE, Lieut.-Colonel, Governor of Rhodesia and Mr. W. H. P. PIERCE, M.P., have been elected directors of the Tobacco Company of Southern Rhodesia, Ltd. Mr. J. E. W. LOMAS, MR. H. H. SPIELER, and Mr. A. N. WESTWOOD have resigned from the board.

CAPTAIN HUGH MACKAY, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), son of Colonel Hugh Mackay, and Mrs. Mackay, of Londith, Dumfriesshire, and Miss JENNIFER MARY WASTLER, younger daughter of Lieut. General Sir Lashmer Wastler, formerly Kaimosi, Kenya, and Lady Whistler, of London Hill, Chelsea, have just announced their engagement.

LORD CHAMBERS, Joint Secretary of East Africa Colonies, and chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., has been elected president of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. Mr. E. H. BALL, who has been elected chairman, is managing director of British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., a group with large African interests.

MR. E. J. BARRINGTON, a director and secretary of the Great Britain and Colonial Investment Co., Ltd., and chairman of the Board of the Committee for the

Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider the question of cheque endorsement. The chairman is Mr. A. M. MOORE, C.B., and the other members are Lord Chorley, Mr. A. H. EASON, and Mr. W. S. M. SIMMONS. Mr. BARRINGTON has visited Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE EARL OF HOME, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, invited a number of West African representatives to meet him one evening last week. It is his intention, we understand, to join the Central African Federation as soon as his other engagements permit. Sir GILBERT LATHWAITE, Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Department, also hopes to visit the desks and the Union of South Africa in the fairly early future.

GIRL SCHOOL

JORDANS' School, Kimberley, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave in U.K.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

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Afro-Asian Conference

Determination to Eradicate Racism

THE FINAL PLENARY SESSION of the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, was delayed by a deadlock of the political committee over the terms of the final communique condemning colonialism.

Communists China wanted the conference to call for an end of colonialism within 15 years, but some of the nations friendly to the West insisted that "Communist totalitarianism" should be combated equally with "Western imperialism." Neither view, however, could find a place in the final communique — reached after 12 hours' discussion — which condemned colonialism in all its forms.

Earlier, in full session, the Iraqi delegate had made a fierce attack on international Communism. "Communists," he said, "have swallowed more land than colonial imperialists. Asian countries seeking their freedom beware."

Human Rights Emphasized

The communique states that the conference recognized the existence of colonialism not only prevented cultural co-operation but also suppressed the national cultures of peoples. Some colonial powers had denied their dependent peoples basic rights in the spheres of education and culture, thus suppressing the development of their personality and also prevented cultural intercourse with other Asian and African peoples.

The conference adopted the fundamental principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

During the conference, the delegates shared in sympathy with the campaign world-wide for the removal of racial discrimination, especially by peoples of African, Indian and Pakistani origin in Southern Africa.

It reaffirmed the determination of Asian and African peoples

to "eradicate every trace of racism that might exist in their own countries, and pledged itself to use its full moral influence to guard against the danger of falling victims to the same evil in their struggle to eradicate it."

In plenary session, Mr. Nehru said that the world had had enough of racism. He considered that "there is nothing more terrible and horrible than the infinite tragedy of Africa. The burden of Africa is greater than that of any other country. It is up to Asia to help Africa to the best of her ability because we are sisters."

One of the closing acts of the conference — at which the official language was English — was the adoption of a proposal for another Afro-Asian conference. No time or place was specified.

The conference, the first inter-confidential gathering of colored peoples was attended by delegates from 29 countries, representing more than half the world's population — nearly 1,500 million people.

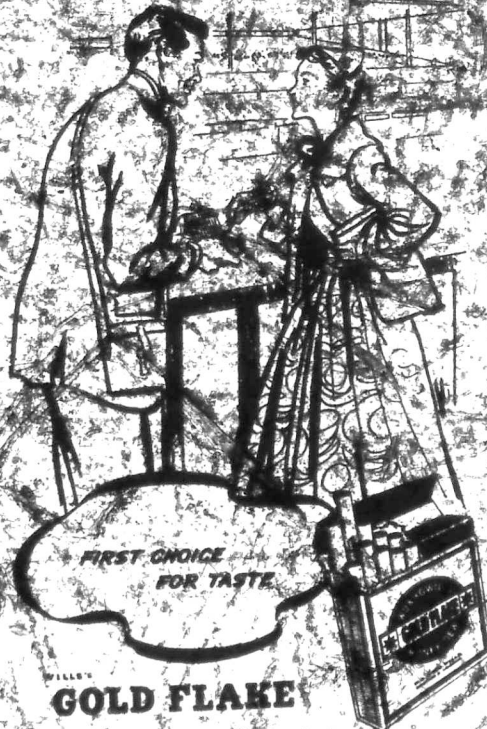
The following table gives the States represented at the conference, and their approximate population.

STATE	Population (millions)	STATE	Population (millions)
China	562	Sudan	8.8
India	367	Ceylon	8.2
Japan	86	Saudi Arabia	7
Indonesia	70	Nepal	7
Philippines	57	Iran	5
Thailand	50	Yemen	5
Egypt	40	East Timor	4
Malaya	30	Cambodia	4
Sierra Leone	25	Syria	4
Iran	20	Liberia	1.6
Yemen	18	Lebanon	1.5
Guatemala	15	Jordan	1.5
Afghanistan	12	Laos	1
North Vietnam	12	Myanmar	1
South Vietnam	12	Libya	1

Kenya Indian Congress

IN A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES issued in Nairobi on Monday the Kenya Indian Congress (formerly the East Africa Indian National Congress) asked for equal European, African, and Asian representation on the Legislative Council and in local government, an equal number of Ministers from the main races, discontinuance of the principle of the reservation of land for immigrant races, and removal of racial discrimination in immigration. The absorptive capacity of Kenya is said to be nowhere near saturation point. Highlands properties which have not been adequately developed should, it is urged, be bought by the Government for use by competitive farmers, irrespective of race. Responsibility for the highlands Board is advocated. Congress declares that it envisages a society based on self-government within the Commonwealth, a common electoral roll, and absence of discrimination on grounds of race or religion.

"With memories of past glories, the population of Lamu, Kenya, is shuffing off the cloth with which it has so long been taunted, and is realizing that the future also may be rich and prosperous. There are everywhere signs of awakening. Let it be agreeable to be able to record that the charm and the character of both place and people remain untouched." — Mr. G. R. Lloyd, district officer, Lamu.



New

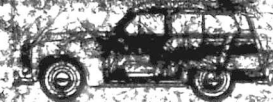
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Resurgence of Islam in Uganda

Ruganda and Mbale

IN MY YEARS IN AFRICA I have never known a situation more difficult to evaluate accurately than the Buganda crisis," declared the Rev. J. K. Russell, Assistant Bishop designate on the Upper Nile, in London last week.

Addressing the Upper Nile Diocesan Association, Mr. Russell said that one could never hope to get an adequate picture of the Buganda situation from a single conversation with a Muganda. It will give the impression that it means almost the end of the world for Buganda. The next day's conversation would indicate that it was not regarded as of tremendous importance.

The day after the possibility of the resurgency of Islam was announced I picked up in my car a simple African leader. We discussed the situation, which he summed up by saying, "We like and we trust the Government in England, and they have put this trouble right for us. But we do not trust the Government in Uganda. It is a very honorable and intelligent Government, but it has a very common attitude in our people, and it has been reinforced by the Buganda crisis."

Referring to Mau Mau, Mr. Russell said that a surprisingly large number of Kikuyu, some Christian, and many of them traders, lived in the diocese, particularly in the Mbale archdiocese. Consequently the local people had become familiar with the Uganda Government's measures to prevent the trouble spreading to the Protectorate. In the main Uganda Africans were deeply shocked at the "horrible" excesses of Mau Mau, but there was some amount of sympathy with a movement which could be interpreted as an African nationalist organization defending African soil against European imperialism.

Another disturbing factor in Uganda was the resurgence of Islam. In planning its strategy the Church in the Upper Nile had given practically no thought at all to Islam. It was only after an agreement that was a serious error in judgment, the old idea that Islam was a dying force had been proved utterly incorrect.

"In Mbale and elsewhere there is a very considerable African Moslem population. Some Moslems have gone so far as to say that the population of Buganda is Moslem. This is certainly an exaggeration, but the number is very considerable. Certain areas of Buganda, notably Bunwale, also have large and growing Moslem populations."

In the past seven or eight years the wealthy Asian Moslem community in Uganda had given an increasing impetus to African Moslem education. It was chiefly because of this that Islam has become a force to be reckoned with.

In 1949, when I took over the Native Anglican mission in the Mbale district, there were three Government-aided Moslem schools, now there are 20 to 25. Probably 80% of the teachers in these schools are not Moslems, but so-called Christian teachers, dismissed by the Government for joining the Roman Catholic schools for various offences against the law.

There has also been a steadily increasing effect upon the N.A.C. and R.C. African teachers. They have a very limited body of men and women, but the temptation now presents itself with fragments here to go to an N.A.C. or R.C. training college (the Protectorate has only one Moslem training college) serve their two-year probationary period, and then throw overboard their allegiance to the Church and Christian standards. They remain on the Government register of teachers and draw full Government salaries by working in Moslem selected schools — that is, those receiving Government aid.

A recently selected school was opened, for instance, by some leading Asian Moslems in Mbale. It was a school of teachers dismissed by the N.A.C. The school is next door to an N.A.C. sub-grade school which could not apply to be selected because of staff shortages.

Arabian Exile

Yet another factor to be considered is the estimate of the growing strength of Islam in Uganda. Was Egypt an action in the south, is it feasible to imagine that Egypt will not be content until she has established control over the whole of the Nile basin? Can she her sharpest spearhead in the Sudan, with the established and non-European Islam? Mr. Russell asked.

Only through its African leaders could the Church rise and grow in the face of conflict and turbulence of modern East Africa. So far as the Upper Nile diocese was concerned, its leaders would be drawn from Bunwale College. At the end of the year the college was to lose its teacher training section, and consequently an invaluable Government grant, and would revert to a theological college. The diocese would therefore have to raise an extra £1,000 annually for Bunwale and dentile the clerical present salaries.

Flieger, Miss D. Cave-Brown-Cave, spoke of the development of education, particularly among girls, in the northern part of the diocese, where, many years ago, she opened a school with only five pupils as a venture of faith. Today there are over 60 pupils with two European and two African mistresses.

The chairman was the Rev. Dr. C. V. Wright, who went to East Africa as a medical officer in 1901, retiring in 1923 as principal medical officer, Uganda. He was ordained in 1942.

Moslem Activities

A resolution to translate the first part of the Koran into Luganda was passed at a conference of the East African Ahmadiyya Moslem Mission held in Nairobi earlier this month. The organization has already produced a translation in Swahili. Literature in English, Swahili, Luo, and Luganda, amounting to some 250,000 sheets, was printed by the mission last year. Two African students from Tanganyika have been sent to Sudan for higher religious studies, and more Africans are to go there for Islamic training. A class for Moslem training is to be started in Tabora, Tanganyika. Several Moslem centres have been planned for Uganda, and a prize of £50 has been offered for the first African who recites the Koran in memory.



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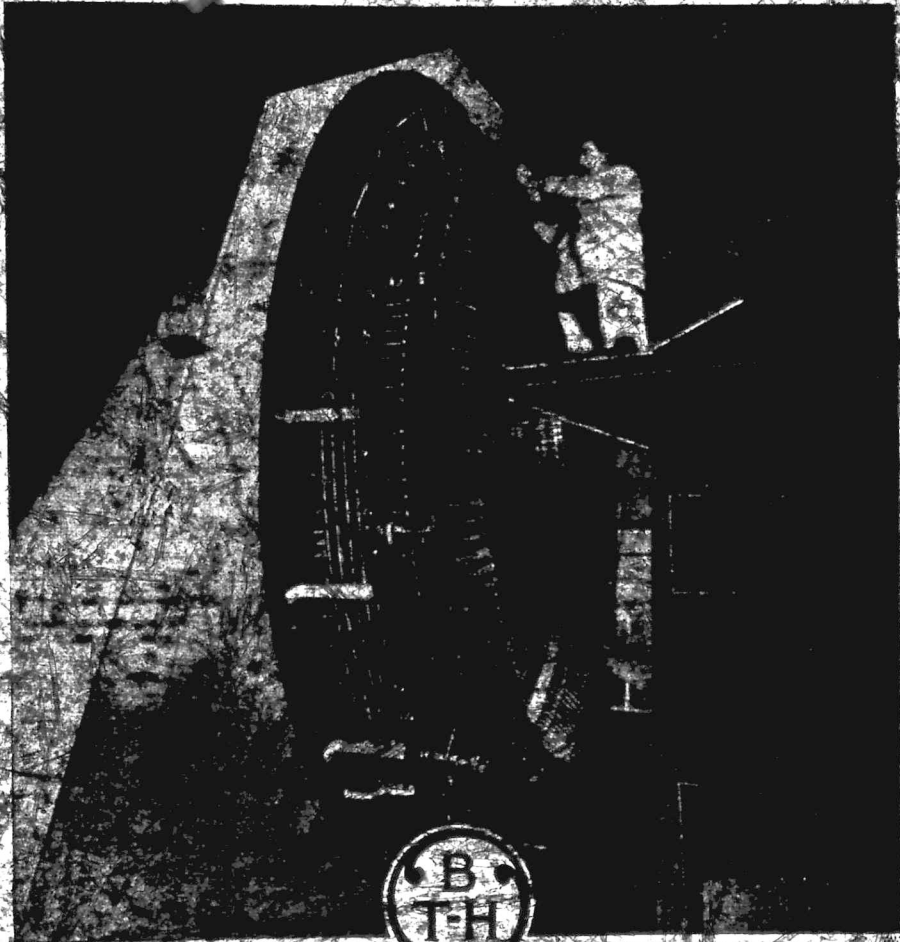
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Kafue-Kariba Debate

(Continued from page 1169)

The hon. Member for Lusaka asked me to confirm a statement made by the Minister for African Interests that this Government was not being asked to finance the Federal Government from its own funds, and that expenditure for the Government of Northern Rhodesia was being met by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. I can confirm that the Government of Northern Rhodesia is not contributing to the Federal Government's costs, but that the Government of Southern Rhodesia is contributing towards the cost of the Federal Government's operations in Northern Rhodesia, and that the Government of Northern Rhodesia is contributing towards the cost of the Federal Government's operations in Southern Rhodesia.

The hon. Member for the Northern Rhodesia asked whether the Government was being consulted on matters which had been informed before the Federal Government's decision, and an extract of a letter from the hon. Member for Northern Rhodesia, and I think a friend who patted his ear and handed me a copy of a letter from a local newspaper. That was where I first got the information.

Members' Funds: Savings

MR. WORMAN: The hon. Member for Northern Rhodesia said that the hon. Member for Lusaka had asked whether the Government was being consulted on matters which had been informed before the Federal Government's decision, and an extract of a letter from the hon. Member for Northern Rhodesia, and I think a friend who patted his ear and handed me a copy of a letter from a local newspaper. That was where I first got the information.

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"I hope that that frank speaking which has characterized the debate will have the effect that frank speaking usually has—the effect of increasing confidence between the people who indulge in it and the people they are addressing. I hope that it will help us to establish a better relationship between ourselves and the Federal Government in the discharge of our duty to recover this great federal enterprise."

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Mr. Franklin's Speech

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Member for African Interests, said that before the election the Northern Rhodesians had reserves and surplus funds of about £100 million, and that they were annually out of £20 million, and that they could have financed the Kariba scheme itself in the interest of the Government, and that the Southern Rhodesian Government was asking the Federation of Southern Rhodesia Government to finance the Kariba scheme. He said that he was sure that the Government would not do so, and that he was sure that the Government would not do so.

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L. COLLAURENCE HOLBECH, C.V.O. D.S.O., C.B.E., M.L.A., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to enquiries, which should be addressed to him.

ST. JAMES' COURT, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

MR. MALCOLM G. QUAMBY also felt that the affair had been badly mismanaged by those who should have known better. He said that he was surprised and disappointed at the political and economic which dominated the Northern Rhodesian, but that he was not surprised by the same and the Northern Rhodesian were in favour of Kariba, and that it must be accepted as in the best interests of the people of Zambia.

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE expressed his confidence in the Northern Rhodesian Government and said that he was disappointed that it was treated with a disrespect which amounted to almost contempt.

MR. DEARY (Livingstone) mentioned that responsible people in that House and in the City of Lusaka had fanned the flames of discontent, possibly for their own purposes. He said that the need now was not to dwell on what had been done so much as to find high-powered machinery to meet the needs of the change in plans.

Brief reports of the debate have already appeared in these pages. The above extracts are taken from the Northern Rhodesian *Newsard*, copies of which have now reached London.

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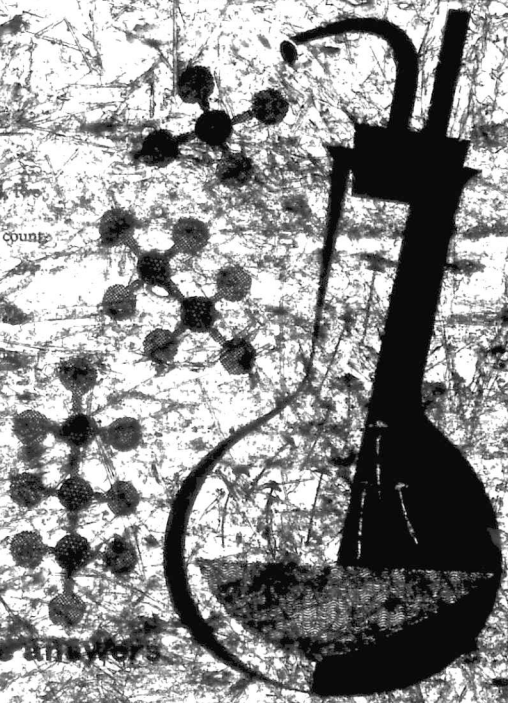
One of the big general problems of the present is malarial control. It has been a problem since the war against rust, the development

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Parliament

Nearly 7,000 Kenya Detainees Freed Release Rate Commensurate with Public Safety

AN QUESTION TIME in House of Commons to week the Colonial Secretary, Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD stated that since April 12 last year 6,700 detained persons have been released from detention camps. The annual stream from the various detention camps, Mombasa, Lamu and Malindi. A further 2,455 had been released from the Central Province, and the remaining 1,000 had been freed under detention orders expiring.

Mr. JENNER BROCKWAY: "In view of the fact that only a few months ago General Erskine estimated that 80% of those who were detained were innocent, can the Secretary of State state the percentage of those who have been released?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "As the hon. gentleman whose passionate interest for things African we all recognize would readily be Parliamentary discussions because quite recently we heard of General Erskine. I denied the statement that had been falsely attributed to him. However, the General, like a great many of us, it becomes an obligation to deny every inaccurate statement attributed to him would find little time for creative work. He decided to ignore that particular message."

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "Since it is the testimony of every one who has been in Kenya in recent years that there is a general feeling that the situation is very slow and ought to be speeded up, can the Colonial Secretary tell us whether or not he considers it being expedient to speed up the process of release as far as possible?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "I have recently made a statement in regard to the inquiry into corruption in Kenya which I was sure that the hon. gentleman was sure that there were no so-called 'sensible' people as to the speed with which it is being carried out. However, I would as the hon. gentleman has said, all from the plea that we should from time to time have a look at the atmosphere of those areas which are suffering in Kenya and not always with the calm with which we are able to look at the situation in the United Kingdom."

Mr. G. BORTON: "The hon. gentleman if the Minister were that many responsible people subscribed to the statement alleged to have been made by General Erskine, Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "As the statement attributed to General Erskine was inaccurate, I see no reason why, although as people of lesser experience, I should suddenly become accurate. I can assure the hon. gentleman that I am constantly in touch with the situation in Kenya to see that the speed of release is being carried out in the fullest possible extent commensurate with the needs of the situation."

Mr. R. BENCE: "I should like to know how long were Kikuyu women detained in some cases in the possession were detained in the Kingsway police station cells, Nairobi, after having been detained, as being in Nairobi with the present law many Kikuyu, Embu and Meru had been removed from the M.C.A. hostel in Nairobi for the purpose of screening and what charges were being made on Kikuyu women who were detained in the possession who were detained with convicts of the Nairobi M.C.A."

Repatriated to Receive

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "Seventeen Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen and nine women were arrested and removed from the Nairobi M.C.A. hostel. The women were held in Kingsway police station for 24 days while investigation of their alleged presence in Nairobi was carefully carried out. In the result no charges were brought against them and they were repatriated to the Kikuyu Reserve. The advisory committee recommended that five of the tribesmen should continue to be repatriated to another question, Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD said that no instructions had been given by the Kenya Government concerning the establishment of tribal associations in Kenya. Such associations had been in existence for many years and the Colonial Government had agreed to recognize them as they had applied for registration from time to time."

Mr. E. WHITE (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that trade union organizers in Nairobi have informed us that pressure was put by the Administration on Africans to join their tribal associations and to reject all other associations including trade unions? Would he please look into the matter?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "I have looked into it and I wrote to the Governor about it when it was conveyed to me in a suggestion by the member for Wakefield (Mr. Green Jones). I am quite certain that the Kenya Government are not fostering tribal associations to the detriment of the development of general trade union activities. The hon. gentleman's further question is not a matter for me to deal with."

University Registration

Mr. B. BLAIR: "The hon. gentleman, in the past, has said that the Government should be asked whether it is obligatory on these societies to register under the Societies Ordinance of the Colony?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. gentleman asked the Minister what institutions (Tanganyika) were carrying out activities similar to the work of the extra-curricular department of the University College of East Africa and whether he would be prepared to take the supervision of the university to East Africa. I am sure that the hon. gentleman is referring to the activities of the African Students' Union, which is a department of the University of London. I am sure that the University College of East Africa should also undertake work of this nature as a department of the council of the college which is an academic body. The possibility of arrangements being made between the Government of Tanganyika and the University College for extra-curricular work to be done in the Territory will be considered by the Tanganyika Government and the hon. gentleman in the light of information given from the working of a pilot scheme in Tanganyika. Mr. F. JOHNSON: "I should like to know if the hon. gentleman is prepared to make a general statement on the situation with regard to the registration of societies in Kenya under the Societies Ordinance of the Colony?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "I am sure that the hon. gentleman is referring to the registration of societies in Kenya under the Societies Ordinance of the Colony. I am sure that the hon. gentleman is referring to the registration of societies in Kenya under the Societies Ordinance of the Colony. I am sure that the hon. gentleman is referring to the registration of societies in Kenya under the Societies Ordinance of the Colony."

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African Finance

Mr. F. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State whether he intended to introduce some form of franchise for Africans in Nyasaland.

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor is coming to London to discuss with me the constitutional questions which he has already considered with representatives of the three Communities at Zomba. I would therefore prefer not to make a statement about any constitutional matter affecting Nyasaland for the time being."

Mr. JOHNSON: "When the Governor comes to this country will the hon. gentleman impress on him that if elections are good enough for Europeans and Asians they are perhaps equally good enough for Africans?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "I will have to think about that."

Mr. F. JOHNSON then asked the Minister what discussions he had had with the Portuguese Government regarding the Shire Valley dam and irrigation scheme in Nyasaland. Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. gentleman said that the Portuguese Government when the Shire Valley scheme was the responsibility of the Nyasaland Government has summarized in an exchange of notes between the Government and the Portuguese Government, published as Cmd. 8835 in January, 1953. The Shire Valley scheme is the responsibility of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since July, 1954."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Will the hon. gentleman do his best to see that this is not put to bed down the quiet now that the Shire Valley scheme seems to be about to begin because this is a vital opportunity for the future of the Colony?"

Mr. ILENNOX-BOYD: "I can assure the hon. member that that I cannot sufficiently anticipate the plans which I will table this particular problem after a further study."



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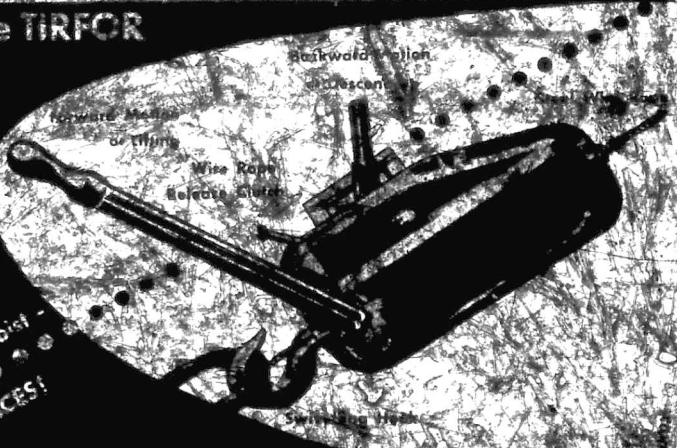
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Sir Edward Twining's Speech

(Report continues from page 1473)

Tanganyika is correctly described as having a multi-racial society. The three races have learned to grow up together and to understand their different roles. Racial relations have improved out of all recognition during the last few years. I should whether there is any country where this is being done better than in Tanganyika.

Those who advocate the abolition of racial discrimination by legislation obviously are unfamiliar with the conditions in Tanganyika. If they forget that it would mean the abolition of the 270 tribes and 2000 villages of our white people and discrimination against the Africans. You cannot wind-up a human relationship by legislation. particularly racial legislation. Instead it would be the duty of Government to secure the happy state of affairs that exist here. This must be recognized that in one multi-racial society, one cannot mean to force the other race to follow a particular pattern of behaviour.

Tribalism Not Achaic

Since the war there has been a movement in many parts of Africa to undermine the authority of the chiefs. It is not to sweep them away altogether, and to destroy tribalism, and I have based my policy on this. A policy has been advocated for Tanganyika. Nothing could be more disastrous to the great majority of the African population of Tanganyika.

In some countries, such as Malaya and the East Indies, the African population is not so large. In such areas, it is possible to have a small number of African chiefs, understand and respect the majority of them as good wish to see it replaced by some other system in which they would not have the same authority as it is necessary that when we discuss the tribal system and the system of chiefs should change and the process of streamlining the system is going along very much faster than is generally imagined.

People are extraordinarily ignorant on the subject in Tanganyika and seem to think the chiefs are still appointed at the whim of Government. This is diametrically opposite to the way in which Government policy. It will be strange if many people do know that almost all chiefs in Tanganyika are elected by the people. Even though it may be from a particular family and the alternative they are subject to the power of removal. I am sure it has been said they are elected by the people. I am sure the fact is that they are elected by the people. It is a very important matter that we must be aware of. It is not a matter of Government policy.

Chiefs are Not Achaic

I am sure that there are any case where a chief is regarded as speaking his mind to Government when he does not agree with Government policy. Indeed, all the evidence shows that the chiefs are not only elected but are also elected by the people. The fact is that almost all chiefs in Tanganyika are elected by the people. It is a very important matter that we must be aware of. It is not a matter of Government policy.

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To indicate chiefly by the stroke of a pen would mean spiritual degradation to many people. I am quite sure that the great majority of Africans in Tanganyika would consider it wrong for people to despise or ignore tradition, and that they would regard anything new as not necessarily better than the old. In fact, the chiefs are respected and acknowledged leaders of the people, and it is the people's wish that they should be elected. Over the greater part of rural Tanganyika nothing of importance can happen without the chiefs being brought into the picture by their own people.

Professor ... Oxford had a keen sense of African affairs, was more than a keen student of African affairs. He wrote a book on the subject. He said that tribalism is a natural tendency to develop in a people. It implies that the continuing distinction of the tribes is necessarily a deterioration. An impediment to the evolution of the people. It is a natural tendency to develop in a people. It implies that the continuing distinction of the tribes is necessarily a deterioration. An impediment to the evolution of the people. It is a natural tendency to develop in a people. It implies that the continuing distinction of the tribes is necessarily a deterioration. An impediment to the evolution of the people.

Under the existing conditions of Tanganyika, it is impossible to have a system of self-government, and the only thing they know are those of the tribe. Hence the aggressive assertion of tribal identity and prestige. It is understood the process of reorganizing tribalism in those areas where it is said to have been done, it will suit us. On the other hand, if dynamic power can be harnessed to the task of nation-building, so that and it would seem that the tribe as such should be accorded not only the widest possible measure of local self-government, but also (in its corporate capacity) a role in the national government. In Tanganyika, we have several examples which show that the assertion of tribalism is greater than ever. It is a natural tendency to develop in a people. It implies that the continuing distinction of the tribes is necessarily a deterioration. An impediment to the evolution of the people.

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Remarkable Achievements

It is not a common knowledge that Tanganyika is a very young nation. In this matter, it is only a few years old. The fact is that almost all chiefs in Tanganyika are elected by the people. It is a very important matter that we must be aware of. It is not a matter of Government policy. The fact is that almost all chiefs in Tanganyika are elected by the people. It is a very important matter that we must be aware of. It is not a matter of Government policy. The fact is that almost all chiefs in Tanganyika are elected by the people. It is a very important matter that we must be aware of. It is not a matter of Government policy.

It may be that some people will take what I have said as being a policy that Government intends to follow which runs counter to the idea of forging Tanganyika into a nation. Government is not a stronghold for the majority, and we intend to be as fair and square as possible.

(To be continued)

Letter to the Editor

Opposition to Railway Terms

Mr. S. V. Cooke on the Nakuru Voting

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, In your issue of March 24, 1955, I find in commendable anxiety not to refer to Mr. Bunnell as overlooked much of the significance of the voting at Nakuru of the 1954-55 session.

Mr. Bunnell's constituents and attended the meeting voted 124 to 29 against the proposed terms. This is about the preparation of the show of hands at the Electricity Union Conference in Nairobi, so it may be assumed that rather more than 80% of the European electorate in Kenya are opposed to those terms. Unless that is the case, we are given the free rein by a major Government

more than one third of Mr. Bunnell's constituents attended the meeting and voting to the effect that they would not support the proposed terms. For instance, the 100,000-odd country people from attending Nakuru town is known to be the principal centre of Mr. Bunnell's supporters.

Yours faithfully,
S. V. COOKE.

Malindi Development

It is to improve the holiday facilities at Malindi, Kenya, mainly the lengthening and widening of the pier to deal with larger aircraft. It is believed that one of the major decisions will be to spend the vacation at South Africa and visit Malindi when they return to have breakfast.

Rhodesia Railway Inquiry

WITH THE GENERATION of electric power either from hydro-electric or thermal stations, consideration will have to be given before long to the electrification of the Federal railways system. This opinion is expressed in the report just published by a committee of experts who considered the Rhodesia railways. One of our national recommendations is to speed up the movement of traffic on the railway. It is suggested that the electrification of the railway should be carried out owing to the severe conditions of the railway.

also by day and night, according to the report to carry electrification from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls as a first stage. It is also suggested that the route from Bulawayo to Harare. These routes are severely damaged by the use of the engine loads have to be restricted. Electrification would eliminate the serious problem of fuel supply. The committee also recommended that the traffic on the railway should be increased to 100,000 tons per annum and 192,000 tons per annum were the highest ever recorded.

African Scholars

Of 35 African students of Mumbi Secondary School, Lusaka, who sat for the Cambridge School Certificate examination last year all but two passed. There were 17 passes in Division I, 2 in II, and 17 in III altogether. There were 10 girls and 25 boys. The most boys that passed were in the sciences and the six students who took Latin science subjects, but there were four failures in the sciences and 10 in Maths.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Tanganyika Government has provided funds with which to replace the existing and now dilapidated replica of the Stone's house near Tabora.

An amount of £1,500 to Sereka Khama's grant appears in the Commonwealth Services estimates for the financial year ending out of the question of the Government's income.

A message received in Eastonport says that the Clave expedition attempting to climb Mmachuli peak in north-west Nepal established a base camp at Mema Lake on April 19 at an altitude of 11,500 ft.

The 1955-56 season's stamps are to be of 20 and 1s. denominations in Rhodesia from July 1, to commemorate Livingstone's discovery of the Victoria Falls on November 16, 1855. The stamps are to be of 20 and 1s. denominations.

American Tourism

The American Tourist Travel Association has announced that the American Overseas Travel Service, Inc. which has 35 branches in the United States, has asked the Association to discuss the whole subject of travel to and from East Africa.

Overseas travellers are now being into the Federation's local currency notes to a maximum value of £10 following an amendment to the Exchange Control Order. The currency restriction aimed at preventing black market activities in the local currency.

A Penal Code based mainly on that of East Africa, a Criminal Procedure Code consolidating and bringing up to date the laws and procedures in the criminal courts, and a Courts Ordinance consolidating the legislation relating to the jurisdiction of the courts, have been introduced in the Debevoise.

Encouraging Rhodesian Immigration

A NEW RHODESIANS CLUB is being built in Salisbury on a central site allotted for the purpose by the Federal Government. Mr. Harry Reedman, M.P., who took the initiative in the matter plans a similar club for Bulawayo. The Rhodesia Immigration Institute has also been formed. Mrs. M. R. N. Cleveland is its chairman and has the support of many other prominent persons including the members of the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Parliaments. One of its aims is to raise the annual immigration to a level equivalent to 10% of the existing white population of the Federation. Achievement of this objective would raise the European population of the Federation to about three million by 1960.

Sports Pavilion

The new pavilion at their Blackheath ground of the Sports and Athletic Associations of the Union-Castle and Royal Mail Lines was opened last Saturday by the two companies' side of the partnership of the Royal Mail Lines and the Transport Corporation, chairman of the Union-Castle Company. The cricket season was opened as usual by a match between teams representing the two companies. Next week there is to be a one-day match between teams representing the South African Cricket Association's touring team now in England and a Union-Castle XI.

Rhodesia to U.K. in 15 Hours

SPEAKING at a National Affairs Association luncheon in Salisbury a few days ago, Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the C.A.C., said that when the new Comet came into commission again, probably in 1956, they would bring Salisbury within 15 hours of London. By next year the Britannia turbo-prop, 60-passenger aircraft should be on regular flying rights between London and Johannesburg. Sir Miles thought that Britain had a 12-hour lead over America as turbo-prop and jet aircraft.

Flying Saucer

A EUROPEAN TRAVELLER, at night between Fort Riebeck and Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, has reported that he was followed for 25 miles by a "flying saucer". He described it as the most frightening experience of his life. Several times the "flying saucer" swooped over his car at a terrific speed. It seemed to change colour to "rust red", then to blue, and then luminous again. On its final appearance it appeared to land, but the driver of the car confessed that he had been much too scared to investigate.

Dusts Locust Report

LAST WEEK'S REPORT by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London says that most of the African territories bordering on the Red Sea are clear, that there are some invading swarms in eastern Ethiopia and Kenya, and that some breeding continues in Tanganyika. Breeding in East Africa on a moderate scale is likely to continue in April-May in northern Tanganyika and to begin in Kenya, eastern Ethiopia and possibly Somalia.

German Text Books for the Sudan

THE GERMAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION has offered to make a gift of textbooks to the Sudan so that German may be taught at evening classes. The Ministry of Mineral Resources in the Sudan may send a study mission to Germany. Recruitment of German geologists is under consideration.

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Of Commercial Concern

At the auction of the Uganda Lint Marketing Board on April 6 £907,000 was realized, on which the Government tax will be £166,296. The average price for the 16,990 bales sold was 285.11 cents of a shilling per lb for B.F. 52, compared with 286 cents at the close of the December sales. The overall average price realized for the 20,000 bales of Uganda cotton was 275 cents, compared with 280 bales from Kenya. No drain on the Cotton Price Assistance Fund resulted from the auction.

At last week's auctions in London 2,775 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s 4.3d per lb, compared with 3,140 packages averaging 4s 2.43d in the previous week. The highest price was 5s 1d for a consignment from Kenya.

Voluntary Liquidation

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd. will be wound up in voluntary liquidation if the recommendation of the directors is carried at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Profit for 1954 was £48. Total reserve reserves stand at £145.

By paying £2,500 tax free in a year from his holding of under 20 acres, a Muganda farmer earned more than the Finance Secretary to the Government.

The Uganda Co., Ltd. announced that the consent of the Treasury has been received for a scrip issue of one new share for every two shares held.

An issue of £50,000 of 4% second debenture stock £100 each has been issued by Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.

A one-year trade agreement has been signed in Salisbury between France and the Federation.

Publicity for Kenya Farming

Mr. ALEXANDER STORRIK, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Kenya, and Brigadier V. Channer, an official of the Kenya European Settlers Board, are touring this country to interest farmers and others in the agricultural potentialities of the Colony. They will be in Reading from April 25 to 27, Worcester from April 28 to 30, Oxford from May 2 to 4, Gloucester from May 5 to 7, Chesham from May 11 to 13, Ipswich from May 15 to 17, Norwich from May 21 to 23, and Exeter from May 25 to 27. They hope to appeal to farmers and stock-breeders also to farm managers and owners for the Agricultural Department. Contact with them may be made through the local offices of the National Farmers' Union.

Rhodesian Chilled Beef

RHODESIA may become a new supplier of chilled beef to Britain. The aim is to provide chilled beef during the winter months in which home supply is at a minimum. An export from Smithfield has been agreed to go out to the Colonies in September. A preliminary report shows that the scheme is feasible and that an experimental shipment of chilled beef may be made next year. Viscount HULLOCK, a former Minister of Agriculture in the United Kingdom, who is now franchising in Southern Rhodesia after the war, is one of the chief promoters of the scheme.

Building Project

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry has protested to the Protectorate Government the allocation of Government building contracts to companies from outside the Federation area, particularly to the building industry in Nyasaland, not working to capacity at present.



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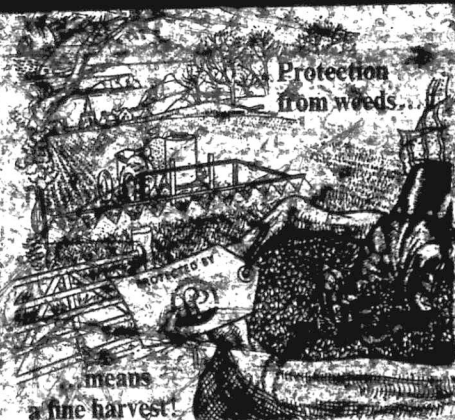
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Dividends

Union Castle Steamship Co., Ltd.—7½% (the same). Group profit for 1954 was £710,433 (£1,255,821) after charging £1,683,274 (£1,741,248) depreciation, including tax on allowances and £567,037 (£1,098,241) for taxation. The ordinary dividend is therefore increased 2½ times. The full 7½% profit is due to increased costs. Group earnings were somewhat higher than in the previous year.

The council of directors has proposed to deal with the profit and loss account balance of £sc. 6,528,329 by the following: amortizations, £sc. 1m.; legal reserve fund, £sc. 241,700; council of administration and fiscal council, £sc. 265,870; dividend, £sc. 5m.; forward, £sc. 1,021,238.

Harland and Wolff, Ltd.—7% and special bonus 1% (10%). Group profits were £1,899,566 (£2,000,698) after deducting all charges and £1,068,324 (£864,204) for tax.

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.—12½% (the same as last year for the year) plus 2% increase of capital. Group net profit for 1954—£156,217 (£124,494), after tax of £248,500 (£350,000).

Saunders Valve Co.

Saunders Valve Co., Ltd., are increasing their capital to £400,000 by the creation of 600,000 ordinary shares of 5s. Of the new shares 200,000 are offered to holders of ordinary shares for subscription by way of rights. A subscription of one share for every five shares held. The price of the new shares will be 14s. 6d.—The issue has been underwritten.

British India Line's Report

Increased Cost of Replacing Ships

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., after paying £11,700 for taxation, earned a net profit of £425,000 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £376,000 in the previous year. For the year under review £100,000 must be added for exceptional items, mainly provisions for U.K. taxation no longer required. £200,000 is reserved to meet the increased cost of replacing ships, and £150,000 is transferred to a reserve fund, created by a subsidiary, the British India Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., which has received £200,000 (£400,000) from the Government. Tonnage replacement reserve received £10,000 and other reserves £100,000. Dividends totaling 6% less tax require £162,000, leaving £1,174 to be carried forward, against £293,793 brought in from the previous year. The ordinary dividend consists of £100,000 in 2% cumulative preference stock, £250,000 in 2% cumulative preference stock, and 25% in ordinary dividend. Total reserves stand at £12,993,736, revenue reserves at £2,000,000, and current liabilities at £2,000,000. Total assets are £14,993,736, comprising £12,993,736 in reserves and £2,000,000 in current liabilities. The annual general meeting will be held in May 11.

Directors are Sir William Currie (chairman), Colonel F. Anderson and Viscount Simon (deputy chairman), Viscount Bledisloe, Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount Leathers, Viscount Runciman, the Earl of Innes, Sir John Hadow, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Orr Lang, A. J. Morris, and E. J. Paker. Sir William Currie, Viscount Simon, Sir Donald Anderson and Mr. E. J. Paker are managing directors. The annual general meeting will be held in May 11.

Steel Output for March

East African Steel Plantations, Ltd.—1954 output of steel making 1,800 tons for nine months.



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Number of Consumers	1,304	Annual Consumption	£18,100,000
Capital	£78,000	Capital	£44,000
Undertaking obtained		Number of Consumers	1,106
		Annual Consumption	£18,100,000
		Capital	£44,000

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MINING

Government Sells 4,000 Tons of Copper Further Refinements Expected

THE LONDON PRICE OF COPPER, WHICH ON MARCH 25 reached an all-time peak of more than £367 a ton, has fallen sharply as a result of... The Board of Trade...

The committee of the London Metal Exchange issued a statement... The Board of Trade of the... of 20,000 tons of copper...

Prices Recover

AFRICAN METALS IN 1954 were a recovery... by the end of the day the... for cash copper... 22 higher at £322-£324...

The price of... of Midec copper... in the... market... 1750 tons... 325 tons after market hours...

The... to hold a further... in... at... in...

Mineral Exports

THE MINERAL EXPORTS OF TANZANIA IN 1954 were valued at £17,275,000... and electrolytic copper at £42,972,000... 22,516,831 zinc bars and sheets £1,097,762...

Mineral Development

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT... in... has... in... of the... 200... of 5s. each...

Tati Company

TATI CO. LTD. have... of £53,433... the... of the... announced...

United Corporation

UNITED CORPORATION, LTD. reported that on December 31... of £6,620,906... £3,112,000...

Explores

A MEMOIR on the formation of opals in Tanzania has been published by the Geological Society of America...

Tanzania's Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANZANIA for the first 120 months of the year were valued at £79,279 (£69,072), and for the year at £37,309 (£20,265).

N. Rhodesian Wage Demand Rejected Claim Now Renewed

ANOTHER CLAIM for increased wages has been made by the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia... 10s. 6d. per shift...

When the... of... 25 6d.

S. African Union's Call to N.R. Miners All in Struggle for European Workers

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINERS' UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA has urged 1,000... of Northern Rhodesia...

Referring to this situation Mr. H. J. Roberts, chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association... The Northern Rhodesian Government...

Mr. Kay's Warning to Government

MR. RAY WOODS, Public Relations Officer of the... of the... of the... of the...

Mr. D. E. Jones, general secretary of the Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia... of the...

As a warning... Mr. Kay asked whether... of the... of the...

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Company Report**Kentan Gold Areas, Limited****Programme Reviewed in Light of New Development****LORD GREY'S STATEMENT**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held in London on April 20, 1955.

Presented to the meeting by the chairman, THE RT. HON. EARL GREY, was:

Mr. M. T. W. Easby and I returned in March from our visit to the Geta property, and Mr. F. S. Hammond, Johannesburg, chairman-director of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, Mr. E. M. M. Ewing, Mr. R. B. Smart, Dr. Fellner and Mr. Campbell, all of New Consolidated Gold Fields, visited the property during the period March 23 to 28. I am happy to report considerable improvement in the position of the

mine. Several shafts have been intersected in the area giving the following values:

From	To	Width	Value
1,608 ft.	1,616 ft.	8 ft.	4.30 dwt.
1,648 ft.	1,652 ft.	4 ft.	7.65 dwt.
1,685 ft.	1,712 ft.	27 ft.	4.59 dwt.
1,815 ft.	1,812 ft.	3 ft.	13.20 dwt.

It is proposed to erect a haulage system on the Geta bodies in order to have slopes available before the end of 1955.

As a further measure of concentration, it has also been decided to deviate, re-sample, and diamond drill the Lone Cone mine, situated in the south-western extension of the Geta orebody, in the hope of providing further slopes in closer proximity to the mill.

Plans for working out of the Mawe Meru mine on Tribes have been agreed, and the tribing will start work on May 1, 1955.

Capital Expenditure

The programme has been reviewed again in the light of new developments, and estimated expenditure in the half year to June 30, 1955, now totals £46,236. In the year to June 30, 1956, it is expected that £84,000 will be required, and £44,000 in the year ended June 30, 1957.

In order to provide additional grinding capacity and to allow future consideration to be given to modifications to the mill, with a view to a moderate increase in milling capacity, provision has been made in the above figures for the cost of an additional 500 kilowatt power unit.

The programme will be financed from the Geta company's own resources.

Ropeway

Although reconditioning of the aerial ropeway took longer than expected owing to manufacturing delays, it is now operating to the satisfaction of the consulting mechanical and electrical engineer, but as an insurance, it has been decided to install an extension on the steepest part in order to reduce the chance of chainways and thus maintenance costs.

Development

The targets set 12 months ago for development of the Geta north-east extension have been broadly

achieved. A better understanding of the Geta orebody has now been obtained as a result of the greatly increased development programme of the last two years, thus enabling more confident assumptions to be made.

At Prospect 30, the original orebody which showed at surface and was worked by glory holes, has now been worked out, but lateral extensions have recently been discovered on these sites of the mine, running into the hillside under a barren cover.

Conclusion

From the above, I feel sure that shareholders will join me in thanking both the consulting engineers, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, and the manager and staff at the mine for the strenuous and successful efforts of the past year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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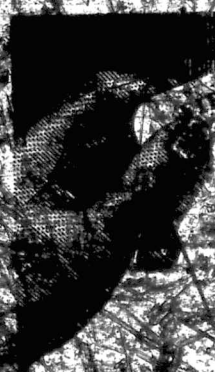
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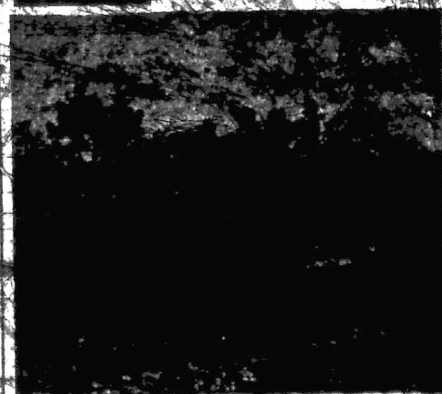
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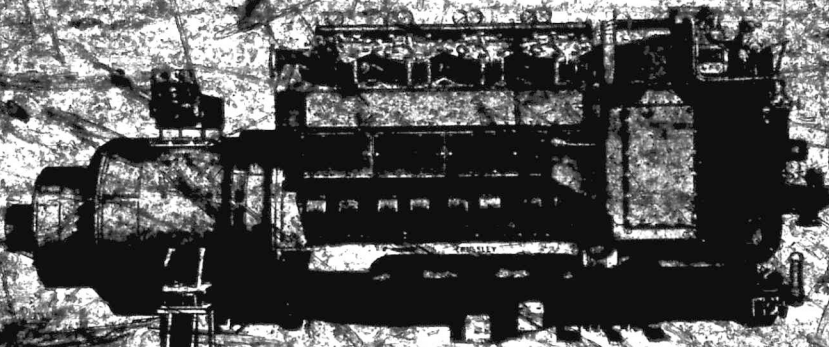
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1189	Sudan Government Criticized	1196
Notes By The Way	1190	Education in Tanganyika	1197
Kenya Budget	1191	Colonial Development Corporation	1197
General Election Manifestos	1193	Parliament	1197
Colonial Possibilities Address	1194	Latest Mining News	1198

Founder and Editor

J. S. Jones

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1955

Vol. 31

No. 1592

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS TO BE HOPED that the documentary feature programmes about the Commonwealth which are to be broadcast at monthly intervals will be much more objective than the first of the series which **Biased and Emotional** was entitled "Journey in Kenya". Instead of illustrating that journey reasonably comprehensively, however, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ward gave only snapshots, and without any indication that they were offering merely snapshots, and snapshots seemingly selected to support preconceptions and impressions rather than to show Kenya as it is. As the programme gave and appeared designed to give the impression of photographic exactitude. Against the misrepresentation of East Africans have even more to protest, and some we know have already written to Broadcasting House in terms of high indignation. There was justification for such complaints, for the B.B.C. had offered the feature as a serious attempt to give millions of listeners a better understanding of the true state of Kenya today. The announcer said that the programme was all based on journeys in Africa, would be a joint Commonwealth project in which B.B.C. feature writers were co-operating with Canadian, Australian, South African and Rhodesian colleagues "to present a first-hand picture of the African continent in the throes of rapid change and development". The intention, then, was to provide a considered and presumably a considerate judgement. What listeners heard was more biased than balanced, more emotional than accurate.

The recording opened with a bit-to-bit search by police in a Kikuyu village in the middle of the night. There was much wailing, a burst of Sten-gun fire, and then a few desultory shots. Such things **Miscellaneous** happen every day, of course, but they are not fairly representative of Kenya as a whole. Indeed, so uncharacteristic are they even of

the Kikuyu country that a well-known **Kenya** now on leave who has commanded many operations of the Mau Mau for 10 years told us that he had never heard of such a thing because, on such a scale, there had always been dead defence. No reasonable person would complain at prominence being given to Mau Mau, but it should surely not have monopolized almost the whole programme which should certainly not have included a half-apology for that diabolical and blood-thirsty conspiracy. Mr. Ward declared that he would never have become a Mau Mau leader "without the bitter and frustrating grievances" Mrs. Ward when reminded of the horrors of the Mau Mau camps and of the washings of defenceless human beings, the animals with bush knives, etc. "Look at the horrors of Helsen and Buchenwald and the napalm bombing" - and later she told a group of settlers that some of them really knew the African. "The administrative officers, well, because they work with them". Mr. Ward added that settlers lacked the desire to meet the African "as a person". Are the B.B.C. representatives at liberty to make such silly snap judgments about their hosts and relay them to an equally ignorant world?

At an earlier stage when the visitors had been asked not merely to criticize but to try to explain the settler point of view, Mrs. Ward replied that "somebody has to worry about the African **Grossly Misleading** point of view because **Generalizations** they have no real way of speaking for themselves." She was evidently unaware that they have been speaking for themselves ever since British rule was established - to missionaries, to district officers, to farmers, to doctors, to those who are helping to improve their agriculture and animal husbandry, to location and district councils, in church gatherings in the Legislative Council, and in their newspapers (to mention only

a few of the channels). Mr. Ward followed his wife's misstatement with the assertion that the settlers had gone to Kenya "to get away from the social revolution in England". This grossly misleading generalization may have lodged in millions of minds, though the proportion of settlers who went to East Africa to escape "the social revolution in England" must be a very small. These quotations show the bias of the programme.

It also contained downright errors of fact. It made the absurd statement that the fact that "schools are not numerous in East Africa". There are thousands of schools. It wrongly described the Kikuyu as the largest of the East African tribes. It set in a context and thereby distorted a passage from a book written many years ago by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley and Miss Margery Perham.

It quoted as the policy of Her Majesty's Government the statement that "the interests of the African Natives must be paramount and if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict the former should prevail," but failed to add that "considered pronouncements had been fundamentally amended more than twenty years ago on the basis of a study of a Joint Select Committee of Parliament which contained representatives of all parties in both Houses. Labour has been written to indicate the impetuosity, partisanship, incomprehension and ignorance of Mr. and Mrs. Ward; but an even higher share of blame must rest upon the B.B.C. for its recklessness in disseminating so unfair a report about Kenya. It should have been obvious that the programme was challenged by a number of plain, ordinary, well-known, capable people not asked to advise the B.B.C. before such misrepresentations about a sorely stricken Colony were broadcast?

Notes By The Way

To Represent Kenya

MAJOR F. W. CANNONISH-BURNETT, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, will have reason to know, lead the multinational delegation from the Legislative Council of the Colony which is to visit this country in July. I shall be very surprised if Mr. W. C. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Mr. Chanda, the African Minister for Community Development, and the two Asian Ministers are not included in the party. From Kenya sources, which is not likely to be at fault, I hear that Wing-Commander D. R. Briggs and Mr. Norman Harris will come as representatives of the European elected members of the Legislature.

Compliment and Challenge

THIS JOURNAL cannot publish an erroneous or debatable statement without promptly receiving corrections or comments from a number of readers. I hope that will always be the case, first because any publication ought to be willing to amend any misstatement of importance, and, secondly, because it is proof that readers expect strict accuracy and want to help East Africa AND RHODESIA maintain it. A recent issue contained the careless claim that Kenya was the Empire's largest coffee grower. That was, of course, unfair to Uganda and Tanganyika, for last year their coffee shipments were valued at £13.4m. and £10m. respectively, whereas those of Kenya reached only £5.7m. Kenya is still the largest producer of quality coffee. But perhaps I fail to realize how much improvement there has been in the quality of some coffees from other African territories. So far 11 correspondents have drawn attention to this mistake. I am grateful to all of them. In the same issue a wrong initial appeared; three subscribers have been good enough to write about that. Not many publications can have readers who are so ready to co-operate in the quest for absolute accuracy. Their concern is a compliment and a challenge.

In the Service of Africa

DR. F. K. DODD, of whom a Memoir appears on another page, was as brilliant professionally as he was devoted, and he must be numbered among the considerable company of Britons of outstanding academic attainments who have deliberately laid aside the prospects of a highly successful career at home in order to take up Christian missionary work in Africa. The medical side of that service has attracted many Britons and anyone with even fair knowledge of the missionary doctors of East and Central Africa in the first half of this century could name a number who would have won distinction in Harley Street. Dr. Dodd was one such. He was moreover, exceptionally well-informed and up-to-date on many subjects outside his own professional interests, partly because he had a most active and questing mind, and partly because he felt very strongly that one of the duties of a Christian was to seek the very highest attainable standards in everything.

Two Years Too Late

WHAT USEFUL purpose can be served by the publication nearly two years late of a lavishly illustrated brochure about the Kenya exhibit at the Rhodes General Exhibition which opened in Bulawayo as long ago as May 31, 1953? Production of such a booklet now strikes me as a waste of money, paper, time and effort. Every fact recorded must have been known when the exhibition closed in August, 1953. Why should it have taken 20 months from that date to write and print this report (an unnecessarily lengthy one of 41 pages)? Its belated appearance constitutes another case of ill-considered expenditure of public money. Would any business enterprise which had taken space in an exhibition publish an account of its participation a couple of years later? Of course not. Why then should public funds be spent in this way?

Finance Minister Calls upon Kenya for Faith and Courage

Points from Mr. E. A. Vasey's Budget Speech

THIS IS A TIME FOR COURAGE, said Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya when he presented to the Legislative Council last week his budget for the year ending July 1 next (June 30, 1956).

"We must forge ahead with our plans for development. I have never wavered in my faith in the economic future of our land. I do not waver now. This is not a time for peace for faint hearts. This is a time for courage — a time to press forward with development and expansion, accepting, if necessary, a certain amount of cash sacrifice."

"It can be done — and I beg determination to press forward with that task of building up our resources. There will come a time, not as far distant as it first seems, when a minister for Finance in Kenya will have to say to this Council, 'We have met our obligations. We stand firm again.' With courage it can be done."

After reviewing the state of Kenya's economy and emphasizing that the national income was higher than ever before, Mr. Vasey said *inter alia*—

Expenditure Exceeds £15m.

The revised estimates for 1954-55 show an expenditure of £40,950,000 against a revenue of £24,750,000, leaving an estimated deficit on the year's account of £16,200,000. In the financial year 1955, there is an estimated gross deficit on the Exchange account of £15,250,000.

In order to meet the basic financial position of the Colony next year £2m. assistance, which will be drawn from the Government's foreign exchange account, is required from the Government of the United Kingdom by March 31, 1955, in addition to revenue. An additional £2m. assistance from His Majesty's Government was taken into account in reaching the Exchange balance at July 1, 1955, other than that which has been placed to the credit of the Government accounts there will remain an estimated deficit at June 30, 1955 of £6,250,000.

The gross estimate of expenditure for 1955-56 is £42,726,000 of which £14m. is Emergency expenditure. There is therefore an apparent decrease of approximately £1m. when compared with the revised estimates for 1954-55. However, the £40,000,000 for 1954-55 and £38,726,000 for 1955-56 are not strictly comparable because the latter figure includes £2,176,000 expenditure to be met from appropriations-in-aid which are taken into account in the total gross expenditure figure for 1955-56, a £20,900,000, an increase of approximately £900,000.

Ordinary Expenditure at £24m.

Ordinary expenditure amounts to £22,726,000, if from that is deducted the departmental revenue, a small amount of £2,100,000. The pattern of that expenditure is as follows—

- Administration, 33%; maintenance of law and order, 16%; collection of revenue and control of finance, 6.6%; public works, 3.5%; pensions and gratuities, 1.7%; defence, 0.4%.
- Development of resources.—Agriculture and allied industries, 1.3%; forestry, 0.6%; mines and mines, 0.15%; water, 0.6%; transport, 1.2%; labour, 1%; miscellaneous, 2.15%.
- Social services.—Education, 36.2%; health, 8%; social welfare, 6.4%; miscellaneous, 0.4%.
- Other services, unclassified — which includes such things as Government housing, Government offices, etc., 3.8% and other miscellaneous, 0.6%.

The most important factor in the increase in the ordinary expenditure is, of course, the inflationary pressure,

which will cost some £1.1m. so far as Kenya Government salaries are concerned, £100,000 for High Commission salaries and £300,000 in grant-in-aid for education, bringing the total to £1.5m.

The estimate for the Ministry of Africa Affairs is £1.5m. in addition to the £1.5m. for the Ministry of Africa Affairs. In addition to the £1.5m. for the Ministry of Africa Affairs, the total amount at the rate of about £3,100,000 per annum of which about £2,000,000 represents the cost of the Kenya Police and Revenue, the salaries and expenses of permanent staff, which are at present charged to the Emergency Fund, will be £3,350,000. A charge to the police vote, and there will be a corresponding reduction of £200,000 in police spending on Emergency account. Assuming that the rate of Emergency expenditure continues at its present level in the next financial year, the total estimated cost of the police force in 1955-56 will be £2,150,000.

The cost of the Kenya Police force in 1955-56 will be £2,150,000. The cost of the Kenya Police force in 1955-56 will be £2,150,000. The cost of the Kenya Police force in 1955-56 will be £2,150,000.

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On the present level of taxation the estimated revenue for 1955-56 will be £24,020,000. At this level I shall be faced with a deficit on the year's working of just over £1,700,000. This is not a position in which it is possible to make tax concessions, and I am therefore putting forward proposals for increasing revenue receipts during 1955-56. A £1.4m. deficit is a heavy burden with which to be faced.

New Taxes to Raise £1m.

"I cannot withdraw those proposals which are yielding revenue, but when better times in the financial sense return, this group of taxes will be the first to which I shall turn my attention in the hope of affording the industries concerned some measure of relief. The duty on sisal is at present priced yielding no revenue to the Colony and I shall therefore withdraw that commodity from the scope of the ordinance.

"New measures which I propose in the field of indirect taxation are as follows—

- A duty of 20% will be imposed on soft drinks, aerated beverages, burros, shavers, undercoats and slings, of 25 cents per pair of 20% *ad valorem* per pair, on socks and gaiters, 25% duty on shirts will be imposed, 25 cents per pair, 20% *ad valorem* each, on a pair of 10% *ad valorem* per square yard, to 20 cents per 100. These adjustments bring the duties to a total of 190%.

The total revenue from these new measures is £1,000,000. The effect on the cost of living will be approximately 0.5% per cent.

"The duty on motor spirit will be increased from 50 to 60 cents of a gallon, a 20% increase. The increased revenue is estimated at £1,000,000. The effect on the cost of living is approximately 0.5% per cent.

A duty of 20% per imperial gallon is to be re-imposed on motor spirit. The effect on the cost of living will be approximately 0.5% per cent.

living index will be 0.14 of a point. The increased revenue is estimated at £113,000.

The duty on tyres for use on lorries, trucks, vans, passenger-carrying motor cycles, motor cycles, side-springs, trailers, and other non-pneumatic vehicles will be increased from 55 to 90 cents a lb. for pneumatic tyres and from £2 to 30 cents a lb. for solid tyres. Duty on tubes for vehicles other than pedal cycles will be increased from 44 to 90 cents a lb. Duty on tubes for pedal cycles will be increased from 55 to 90 cents a lb.

The duty on tubes for motor cycles was last fixed in 1931, when the specific duty was equivalent to a 20% ad valorem duty.

The annual revenue from these increases, taken in conjunction with proposals for a 20% increase in the excise duty on a similar increase in the running costs of a three-ton lorry and a five-quarter of a ton car, will be increased in the running costs of a motor-car.

"The effect of the duty on the cost of tyres should not be overlooked. It will be 10% on the maximum price for a one-ton truck, and 3% to 7% on the maximum price of tyres for a medium-sized car. The total increase in revenue from this measure is estimated at £72,000."

Cigarettes and Tobacco

It is proposed to increase the Customs duty on manufacturers' East African tobacco from 15.5% to 25% per lb. This will mean an additional revenue of £50,000. It is also proposed to increase the excise duty on locally-manufactured cigarettes by 3s. per lb. This will bring an additional revenue amounting to £420,000.

An anomaly exists in that the excise duty on locally-manufactured tobacco is 1s. per lb. less than on locally-manufactured cigarettes. This anomaly will be rectified at the same time as increasing the duty on locally-manufactured tobacco by raising it to 4s. 10s. per lb. The additional revenue from this is estimated at £28,000.

"The combined effect of these increases will be to raise the price of a packet of 20 locally-manufactured cigarettes of the 'Clippie' size from 1.7s. to 4.5s. Their price on the foreign market is 1s. 6d. per pack. The present selling price of a pack of five cents to three shillings and of three shillings to two shillings and sixpence. The selling price of a lb. of locally-manufactured tobacco should be increased from 7.5s. to 10.5s."

There are three matters in the Customs Tariff for which changes are proposed, but these are for the correction of anomalies and are not expected to yield any additional revenue. One is the proposed increase in the duty on cigars from 25 to 30 cents, while leaving the duty on cigars at 15s.

The duty on cotton and sisal yarns in the fall now being in force is 10s. per cwt. It is proposed to raise it to 22s. per cwt. Item B. 2, which provides for a 10% ad valorem on glass fibres, is also proposed to be raised to 15% ad valorem on glass fibres and manufactures of glass fibres. The total increase in revenue from these changes is estimated at £1,47,000.

"I have had an examination made of the duties prescribed in the first schedule to the Stamp Ordinance and of the charges levied under the Crown Rates Ordinance and other similar Ordinances will be reviewed, seeing that, where the Government provides a service, payment for a licence fee takes into account the increased cost of the staff employed. The main change I propose is an increase in the duty on cheques from 20 to 30 cents per cheque from July 1, 1955."

Excise Duty Proposed

"A further change is proposed to close the loophole whereby the ad valorem duty on motor vehicles is avoided by making an agreement to sell a motor vehicle in the future. At present such an agreement is charged with only 1s. instead of with the proper ad valorem duty prescribed for motor vehicles. Closing this loophole will bring Kenya law into line with the U.K."

"I have had discussions with the Minister for African Affairs on the question of increasing the excise duty on the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes. It is proposed to increase the tax on beer from 22s. to 25s. Also allowing for remissions for beer in so far as it is consumed by Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru people. It is estimated that the additional revenue from this measure will be £53,000."

"I am referring to the findings of a study of our national revenue and the comparison between direct taxation and indirect taxation. Receipts, said the 1954-55 estimates were based on a proportion of 42% direct to 58% indirect. In the outline of estimated proportion in the revised estimates for 1954-55 is 45.5% direct to 54.5% indirect. It is possible when the final picture emerges that indirect taxation will prove to have contributed a greater percentage. The estimate now put forward is a proportion of 46.6% direct and 53.4% indirect."

"It is not possible to estimate other than approximately the total effect of all the tax changes. My advisers tell me that it is likely that the cost-of-living index for Nairobi will

rise by something under four points, or 1%. With the increased taxation proposals I have made, the estimated level of revenue will be £25,337,238, leaving an estimated deficit on the 1955-56 Budget of £13,386,152. To this must be added the deficit at June 30, 1955, of £6,258,133, making a total estimated deficit on Exchequer account of £19,644,285."

Further Assistance from Britain Will Be Needed

By the end of the year the grant of £100 million from the Government covering the period up to March 31, 1956, will be exhausted. To meet this deficit will be needed £20,648,149. To meet this deficit will be needed £20,648,149. To meet this deficit will be needed £20,648,149.

The Finance Commission will be set up to carry, mainly on a short-term basis, the £14m. at present in the Cereals Finance Fund provided from the Exchequer. It is also proposed to raise £100,000, which will not be an unmanageable amount to be met from these other sources of revenue. But I emphasize that these funds will depend on the outcome of the discussions with H.M. Government."

"With a view to speeding economic development in Kenya, the Government has decided to spend £100,000 in the second half of 1955 and spend £100,000 more in the 1956-57 financial year."

One of its members will remain here for about a year after his college return to England. Under the £100,000, funds are to go into the possibility of setting up a Technical Organization and Methods Division. I have the impression that a continuing process of this kind will prove to be an effective way of promoting economic development than the sporadic investigations we have indulged in thus far to date."

Continued Drive for Stability

It is necessary that there should be continuous economic and financial stability and that every official of the Government should be made aware that money is precious and should be used judiciously."

But the overall aim of the Government must be to accelerate development to make every effort to increase production and to increase our exports."

"We must increase as far as possible the productivity of our savings in development, either through private enterprise or through the provision of capital for Government purposes, so that we can build up our national income on the level where it is possible to have a capacity to move expenditure without a continuous increase of the level of savings. It is in that way, and that way alone, that we can rest on a sound basis our financial position."

"The task will be long and arduous, for there is no easy solution to our financial problems. We may well be obliged to time and to seek assistance from H.M. Government until that desirable position is reached."

Local Farmer Killed by Terrorists

Gang of 15 Men Held Up

ROBERT JAMES WEAVER, a Kenya farmer in the Boulogne-shannon district, and a member of the police force, were shot dead by a gang of 15 terrorists in a clash last week. On his way to the station of Royal Irish Fusiliers which was in pursuit of a gang, Mr. Weaver came across a group of hidden in a field on his farm who held him up. The assassins, a family band, were shot at two points, and then fled. Mr. Weaver was shot in the chest and was killed. Kenyan police are searching for the gang."

A band of 15 terrorists, including one self-styled "general" was spotted in the Kiambu area on Monday. In another clash three gangsters were killed and captured. "I have more suspects to have brought the gang down."

More suspects are being filed this week against six Kikuyu and 10 other suspects. It has been implicated in the murder of two Europeans was Nairobi last week.

Commonwealth and Colonial Policies of the Parties

Conservative and Socialist Statements to the Electorate

THE ELECTION MANIFESTOS of the Conservative and Labour parties both refer to the Commonwealth and Empire.

The Conservative manifesto, entitled "United We Stand", and Congress stresses the party's belief in the "principle of racial co-operation and peace, and to work to raise the living standards of all peoples, and to guide them along the road to self-government."

Conservative Commonwealth policy is thus encapsulated:

"The future of the world depends on the greatest effort for peace and progress in the world today. It comprises a quarter of the world's population. It has the possibility of every race of every religion, of every colour and of every language, political and economic system. It presents the most fascinating and successful experiment in government in the international world of today."

"We are its founder and benefactor. We are its guarantors and its protectors. Our responsibility to it is a heavy one. We have three worlds confined within a living link."

"Commonwealth and Empire stand as a single world. For its isolation is impossible."

It is therefore of the first importance that the machinery of consultation between the self-governing partner members of the Commonwealth, already so close, should be extended to cover the whole of the Empire. We have met at the four year Commonwealth Conference, and we have met in London in 1954 to discuss problems and to discuss policies which have since been adopted."

Foreign Council

"We are in constant touch on foreign affairs with our Commonwealth Ministers who represent us in the various parts of the world. It is the concept of partnership which underlies our relationships and must be maintained."

"We wish to strengthen the cohesion and stability of the Commonwealth. We uphold the principle of racial partnership as exemplified in the new Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, as vigorously launched and increasingly enjoying the confidence of Europeans and Africans. We shall work to raise living standards and to guide Colonial peoples along the road to self-government within the framework of the Commonwealth and Empire."

"We shall do all we can to assist these problems in the light of the principles of partnership."

Commonwealth partnership should be given full effect by the economic co-operation of the whole Empire at the time of the coming of the Government to power. It offers the best hope of prosperity for the future."

Conservative policy will be aimed at the flow of private and public capital from London to Commonwealth countries. Last year alone the Government approved applications for new investments in the Commonwealth worth about £300m. In addition there was much private investment in the field of Commonwealth work that did not need Government approval. Wealth-creating projects are under way in all the Commonwealth countries and in the Colonial Territories. The peaceful uses of nuclear energy may be offered to the peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire, and we are already helping a number of Commonwealth countries with research and development programmes.

"Take all estimates of the development and democratic traditions we have the facilities to extend and to fortify for peoples of the world. We have a special responsibility for the welfare and happiness of those who live in British Colonies, Protectorates, and Trust Territories. We must give them every help in their continuing assault on ignorance, war and disease."

Special arrangements have been made to enable us to help industries in the Colonies by treating them in certain circumstances as though they were industries of the United Kingdom. A possible extension to better conditions will continue to be made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act which we have recently extended and improved. We shall continue to give priority treatment in the importation of economic equipment and in the mining of minerals and in the importation of foodstuffs. We have also introduced special measures to increase food supplies in areas such as those in which black and white are related, and in East Africa have been examining by a Joint Commission the conclusions we have careful study.

Thoughts for the Future

Some of the islands of the Pacific Islands, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, have been included in the Commonwealth. Such inclusion would be a great benefit to the people of these islands, and it is a goal of our policy to extend the Commonwealth to include all the peoples of the world who wish to be part of it."

So, we are the first step in that which would be a realistic and a practical approach to the evolution of a world of peace, co-operation and good will. In achieving a government of the Commonwealth proclaimed by recent constitutional advances in many parts of the Empire, for example in West Africa."

"We have not only a duty to our Commonwealth but to the rest of the world. We shall do all we can to assist these problems in the light of the principles of partnership. We shall do all we can to assist these problems in the light of the principles of partnership. We shall do all we can to assist these problems in the light of the principles of partnership."

In a speech headed "Programme for Prosperity" the manifesto states:

"The Commonwealth and Empire offer us a great and especially in the Caribbean and the Colonies. Our Commonwealth resources is a practical example of our partnership and will make us better for them and for us."

The Conservative manifesto states: "We shall do all we can to assist these problems in the light of the principles of partnership. We shall do all we can to assist these problems in the light of the principles of partnership."

Labour's Manifesto

The Labour Party's manifesto, "Forward with Labour", states that there can be no lasting peace until we have met the profound challenge of the world."

"The Labour Government's statement continues, is pointed to this challenge and earned the confidence of the Colonial peoples. It is a bold step in one of the better fitted to the people of India in talks than Clement Attlee's visit to India in 1954 of Conservative leaders."

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while it is our responsibility to protect the weaker peoples from being exploited, and to develop communities from racial and colour discrimination."

One of the main points by which scientists would propose to steady the course of living in long-term arrangements with Commonwealth countries.

Publication of the Liberal manifesto has been delayed through the illness of the party leader, Mr. Clement Davies.

The present state of the parties in the House of Commons is as follows: Conservatives and supporters, 323; Labour, 293; Liberal, 9; Irish Nationalists, 2; Speaker, 1. There is a vacancy at Gravesend, formerly held by Sir Richard Acland for Labour.

Voting in the last general election (October 26, 1951) was Conservatives and supporters, 13,728,388; Labour, 13,914,582; Liberal, 723,595; others, 198,969.

Impressions of East and Central Africa

Colonel Charles Posenby on His Recent Visit

THE SUCCESSFUL PACIFICATION of Southern Rhodesia is, I feel, due to four causes. Firstly, the policy of firmness and flexibility. Secondly, the absence of any racial or colour discrimination. Thirdly, the development of the country and gradual political development has been under the eyes and supervision of the people of the country and has not depended on rules and interference from outside. Fourthly, the country has been fortunate in enjoying the magnificent leadership, insight, and foresight of Sir Godfrey Huggins, whom we now consider almost as a deity.

When I mention in passing the great respect that is accorded to the views of Sir Peter Hain, I do not only appreciate his interests in the Federal Parliament and his ministerial rank of all things. One of the main reasons for his interest in the Federal Parliament is the fact that he is the only member of the main present Government who has been in the country for long enough to be able to give an informed opinion on the subject.

An amicable and friendly atmosphere will prevail only if necessary before the Governmental machinery has been working in order. That has not happened in the last year. Ministers are leaving their jobs, and the members of the Federal Parliament drawn from the three countries are going to lobby each others' problems and become friends. Fortunately there is little party politics and all are working for the good of the Federation as a whole. Their work will only be hampered if people from outside keep on pulling at the roots to see how the traffic is growing.

Growth of Northern Rhodesia

In Northern Rhodesia I was again amazed at the growth of the country. In 1938 you could hardly see the Government buildings in Lusaka for elephant dung. Now it has a population of 5,000, keen and energetic. I was also well impressed with the new African suburb, which is so well and happily organized.

After I left Mr. Ronald Williams, M.C., who is legal adviser to the National Union of Mine-workers in the country, went out to Northern Rhodesia, and through his intervention work was resumed on the Copperbelt. Mr. Williams is going to speak here on June 30 on the subject of "Three Unions in Africa."

In Tanganyika I attended a little ceremony in Tabora as the president of the Royal African Society. In 1920 Sir Henry Welton instituted the Welton Medal to be presented by the Society every year to persons who had given devoted or meritorious service to Africa. Many celebrated men have received the medal, among them administrators Lord Lugard, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir

Richard Meinertzhagen, Lord Hailey, Marshall Callaghan, and Lord Curzon. Among discoverers of diamonds, gold, and other minerals, among philanthropists, Lt. Albert Brown.

To this roll is now added the name of a young man, A. A. A. He was born in the 1880's near Limbumba, of a West African father and a Tswana mother. As a child he was sold as a slave, but in 1876 was purchased by the White Fathers and trained as a medical missionary in Algeria, Malta, and Rome. From 1902, when he last visited Tabora, he has worked incessantly as the Karima mission in the Ufipa district, devoting himself to the conversion of the heathen and suffering Africans.

As a boy he was surrounded by a crowd of children of all races. He was teaching the Government boys to read and write, and still maintained a library and organized the first medical dispensary of the district. The doctor who was sent to him to take the place of the doctor who had died in the district.

Mr. Posenby and I were fortunate enough to be invited to join the safari of Sir Ronald Williams from Tabora to Mwanza.

Diamond Production

We were able to visit the diamond mine of Mrs. Nangwale Mwambi, near Shinyanga. I was there in 1923, before the railway was built. The story of this mine is a pure romance. Here was an enterprising Canadian mining engineer who, by his own endeavours and perseverance, discovered a diamond field. By his persistence and enterprise he started to work the mine, and by his initiative and invention of new methods he has produced the finest modern plant to say nothing of housing and a village for more than 2,000 people who work for him. The value of diamonds produced is about £1m. a year, of which 60% of the profit goes to the Tanganyika Government in royalties and taxation.

For the next three or four days we witnessed scenes of child and girl slaves, sometimes between 1,000 and 2,000. For the people here the only means of subsistence and earning, and the Government has the opportunity of settling on them about their problems and the problems.

He praised them for the manner in which, with the guidance of district officers, they had been to liberate a locust invasion, an epidemic of rinderpest, and cholera. The praise of the Government for the co-operative system for cotton in the Province. The value of diamonds is larger than Nyasaland and exceeds diamonds in value, mainly of cotton, coffee, and skins, are also produced in the Nyasaland.

The co-operative system is growing fast and with the help of the Government of the Empire Cotton Growers Association, the production is increasing by leaps and bounds. The co-operative movement, especially the cotton, is the general policy to set local tribes on their feet, to promote economic development, and incidentally to improve the standard of living.

Incidentally the Government put his problems before the

Continued from his article in the "London of the Royal African and Empire Societies" Sir Ronald Williams decided.

heralds and he was often very exact in what he said. He pointed out that in such a case the local Government was entrusted to the chiefs, who were advised under the guidance of the District Commissioner. The chiefs he said, held this position first, because they were the rulers of the country by tribal tradition, and secondly, because they were recognized by the Government as the Native authorities through whom the Government intended to carry on the administration of the country. So long as the Government had decided its policy on any matter, it was the duty of the Native authorities to carry it out, and the duty of the people to obey the Native authorities.

"But during the last year or two a few people who were unable to get a living by honest means in the country had gone to live in the towns, where they had become shop assistants and carrier boys, who occupied themselves to some extent with the collection of money for public purposes. Certain aspects of Government policy, and by collecting money by subscriptions with the promise that they would remedy matters. They had not got the interests of the people at heart, and simply used the money they had collected to provide a comfortable life for themselves.

"They were ignorant and dishonest men but some of them were clever speakers and knew how to mislead the audience. They had given themselves out as the only people who had on relations whatever to their chiefs in the country. They were trying to undermine the authority of the chiefs, so that they could take their place and become big men themselves. Government was not going to stand any nonsense from them, but was determined to govern the country in what it knew was the people's interests.

The Governor pointed out how the Government intended to raise the people's standard of living by advice and financial help, and that the people must play their part by following the advice given to them by Government officers and by working hard for their own good, and work that they could be proud of. It was not only the Government, but the people themselves, who were responsible for their own progress.

"The Governor also said that it may be useful to have examples of what is being done by a Government which has a very high standard of living, and he pointed to the example of the United States. He said that he had seen many of the people of the United States, and that they were very different from the people of the East Africa Territory. He said that the people of the United States were very different from the people of the East Africa Territory, and that the people of the United States were very different from the people of the East Africa Territory. He said that the people of the United States were very different from the people of the East Africa Territory, and that the people of the United States were very different from the people of the East Africa Territory.

Between the wars Tanganyika Territory came under the permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations. That Commission is composed of eminent and experienced people, met in Geneva. It covered the former German Colonies and the United Territories, and the Governments or high officials of the territories outlined their points and made suggestions. The representative of Great Britain included high cabinet members Lord Lugard and Lord Hailey, who were often criticised in their praise or criticism.

However, under the Charter of the United Nations the Trusteeship Council was set up. Article 85 of the Charter provides that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of one specially qualified person to represent the territory. This has a meeting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council for Tanganyika, which consisted of members appointed by New Zealand, the U.S.A., India, and El Salvador, regardless of their fitness for the job. The first meeting was held in New Zealand and the first report was issued six weeks after the very large country.

Feed up the Governor

We found it difficult to distinguish between reliable and unreliable information, between the eloquent and the enthusiast and the sound but silent chief. In those circumstances it is easy to see that on several issues they were led up the garden path, and that their hastily conceived resolutions were likely to put in reality to be void in the dark.

That might have been avoided if they had discussed their suggestions with the Administrator, or if one of the major issues at any rate, the question of citizenship of 20 years self-government, they had referred to it in the interview with the Administrator. On the way back to Washington, no wonder, the Administrator of the mission discussed with his colleagues the finding that the U.S.A. representative the American representative signature to that part of the report dealing with the timetable.

The British Government of Tanganyika had to spend time and trouble pointing out the inaccuracy of the mission's report, representative of the Tanganyika Government had to go to the U.N.O. to correct many of the statements, the Trusteeship Council has been made a laughing stock — but in the

territory itself great harm is done. Irresponsible people, by taking things out of their context and pretending that the recommendations of a visiting mission constitute a definite policy to be followed by the Tanganyika Government, raise false hopes and hamper the steady march of economic and political progress.

Sir Alan Burns, our representative on the Trusteeship Council, who had to fight our case — often against abuse and tergivers — said that "the mission's report does nothing to assist in maintaining the stability and continuity which have been built up by the patient work of the Administration." The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Hovell, had to point out in Parliament that while the mission's report was a matter for the Government to consider, the individuals mentioned in the report were not to be taken into consideration with the Government, and it must be for us to go on alone to settle matters in the interests of the people for whom we are trusted.

Let us now that all members of the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society, who are interested in the people of the United Kingdom and overseas, will support the work done by our administrators, will support to the full any action which the Government may take with the people across the water with the best of good will and good will. I stayed only a few days, and I have seen a great deal of these countries, have seen a great deal of these countries.

Need to Progress in Education

But material progress is not enough, there must be spiritual progress as well. That implies among politicians a minimum of political bitterness and a maximum of political peace. It is not an impossible ideal, but it requires an effort by every thinking individual and a continuing effort of political understanding, friendly dealing and good will. On those terms I am sure that the problems of all the territories could be solved.

Church Province of Central Africa

Diocese of New Archbishop

On Sunday morning the Province of the Central Church of Africa will be inaugurated in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at a Solemn Eucharist at which the celebrant will be the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of Cape Town.

Each year that day the bishops of the four dioceses in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland will meet in the cathedral to elect one of their number as the first Archbishop of Central Africa. At evening the new Archbishop will be presented to a congregation representative of the different races which make up the Anglican Communion in Central Africa and on the following day the provincial synod will meet under his presidency. It will be addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cape Town.

Service in London

On Tuesday next a service of thanksgiving will be held in London. At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Strand, Square, there will be a Song Service at 11 a.m.; the Archbishop of Wales will celebrate and the Ven. E. A. Adlington Hunt, Archbishop Emeritus of Malabar, will preach. The service will be followed at 12.45 p.m. by a reception by the Royal Empire Society.

At a service of thanksgiving in St. Martin-in-the-Fields at 5.15 p.m. the Dean of Chester, the Ven. Sir Dean of Salisbury and Southern Rhodesia will preach.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has spent the past month visiting the four dioceses which are now to form the Church Province of Central Africa.

"The new Church of St. Nicholas, Rika Bar o Salama, is being built on the site of the Universities Mission graveyard for slaves brought to the mainland from Zanzibar. The graveyard dates back to 1899. — The Journal of the U.M.F.A.

Opposition Accuse Sudan Government of Partiality

Allegations of Party Interference with Administration

THREE AMENDMENTS moved by the Opposition in both houses of the Sudan Parliament to the motion thanking the Governor-General for his address last week follow:

The first relates to the financial and economic policy of the Government, to the detriment of the interests of the South and in disregard of the welfare and prosperity of the people.

(a) That the Government policy appears to be directed more to their efforts to increase the Sudan's strength than to the welfare of the people, does not lead to the expansion required to enable a fair standard of living for the people.

(b) That regard that the administrative policy of the Government does not conform to democratic principles and does not help to create the free and fair administration which is necessary for the development of the country.

The second amendment was introduced and the original motion contained the following address:

The third amendment was moved by Sayed Benjamin Wolf (Liberal) who said that in his opinion the main shortcoming of the Government was the fall in the efficiency of the administration, which, due to the fact that the politicians interfered with the administration and the administrators were obliged to become politicians, the Southern officials appointed to administer the Southern provinces suffered, he said, from their short-sightedness. They lacked knowledge of the people and had no sentiment for the welfare and the needs of the people, and they regarded the people as their masters and not the servants of the people. In fact, they regarded the people as their slaves.

Amir Mohamed Mahmoud (Liberal) in supporting the amendment said the Government to stop the administrative machinery from falling and to assist the Southern provinces to develop and prosper, to include in their plans matters that had caused the violation of the free and equal atmosphere.

South Government Honors and Praises

Sayed Ibrahim Lakon (Liberal) supporting the amendment said that the previous Government during their rule of over 10 years had it at all been slow in developing the country and they were at the moment and had the Sudanese Government during the past few years showed their readiness of continuing the tradition of the Northern provinces and the Southern provinces, who were graduates of the same educational system.

A serious incident had occurred in the South when a Northern administrator tried to arrest with a rifle and the Government had ordered no investigation nor was the even certain that the rifle had been confiscated. The Northern Administrator had held a trial and trial meetings to take place and situations were created who were working for the welfare of the people and the Government from their own. This partiality and bias could not in his opinion have any other result than to be resented by the Government for a long time.

Sayed Omar Farah (Union Secretary, Arabes and English) in supporting the Government's policy, repudiated the charges of the Northern administrators were biased and harsh to the South. He revealed the truth, he said, because these administrators were biased and respected the promotion of high posts in the administration were being made purely on grounds of seniority and merit.

Sayed Edward Odhok (Liberal) in supporting the amendment, said that the Government had worked for the welfare of the country because cooperation might have resulted in the South being added to Kenya.

In spite, however, of his efforts to bridge the link between North and South this Government has been slow and spent by the attitude of the Government in its attempt to the South to take away from the South. The Government had incurred the suspicions of the South and the Government had no intention to investigate the various incidents caused by Northern administrators. He felt, however, that he must say that not all the Northern administrators were bad and he said that he had made a note of the example set by the Sudanese Government in the Upper Nile Province who had already received signs of respect and affection from the people of his province.

Sayed Mohamed Amin el-Sayed (Minister of Justice) said

that the incident where the Northern administrator was alleged to have used a rifle against a serious crime had occurred to be true, but even should this be the case, the incident itself in this regard should not be taken as evidence that all Northern administrative officials in the South were irresponsible. As for the failure of the Government to promote Southern to higher posts in the Administration, he felt that the Government had not been slow to do so, but that the Government had been slow to catch up, but it was hoped that the Government would be able to catch up with the Government and the Southern Governors as the Southern and the Northern provinces of the country.

Sayed Mohamed el-Hadi Abu el-Gharab (B.N.P. Constituency) said that in his opinion the Government during the last few years were in some respects, and in others not, but he felt that the Government had shown their inability to create conditions to higher posts in the Administration, but he felt that the Government had shown their inability to create conditions to higher posts in the Administration.

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Partiality towards Egypt

Sayed Mohamed el-Hadi Abu el-Gharab (B.N.P. Constituency) said that in his opinion the Government during the last few years were in some respects, and in others not, but he felt that the Government had shown their inability to create conditions to higher posts in the Administration, but he felt that the Government had shown their inability to create conditions to higher posts in the Administration.

The Egyptian Broadcasting station in Cairo set aside special hours for advocates of the unionist cause and often religious preachers who were sent to the Sudan indulged in political activities. The Sudanese National Government, he continued, were turning deaf ears to all their supplications and were not doing what they should do to secure a free and fair atmosphere.

Sayed Timon Biro Mbarawa (Liberal) in supporting the amendment said that he feared the Government would be slow to catch up with the Government and the Southern Governors as the Southern and the Northern provinces of the country. He felt that the Government had shown their inability to create conditions to higher posts in the Administration, but he felt that the Government had shown their inability to create conditions to higher posts in the Administration.

ment and in his opinion it was high time for the Government to be approached to allow the Sudan to have its own Government in a federated Sudan.

Sayed (Phibun) Majok (N.U.P.) — Bahr el Ghazal Province. Consistency would be although I myself was a Southerner, he must defend the Government. The Northern administrators against the Southern members of the Opposition. In his opinion members of both sides in the Sudan are desiring for the independence of the country and the question of a deal with Egypt was something new.

Sayed (Kamal) Sulthan el Fadil (Umma) in supporting the amendment said the political stability was still only a test as the terms of the Government were being laid by the people of the country, but not how whether the Government were working

for independence or for union with Egypt. The Opposition had been established by the initiative of the Government since Parliament had only met for four months during its first year. The Government were acting as a de facto, and had in committees of the N.U.P. were interfering with the Administration. All this was against democratic principles and showed that the Government had failed in executing a national policy.

The Speaker put the amendment to the House and it was lost without a division.

It is interesting to note, however, that in the case of the amendment by the Opposition claiming a division, the Government had a very narrow majority of two; the vote being 23 to 21.

Tanganyika's Large-Scale Educational Plans

Governor's Straight Words to African Students

THE MEMBER FOR FIDANCE in his speech last year in the Legislative Council for the Territory would be recalled as having said that the Government of Tanganyika had a plan. We do not quite know what much of that plan was and the figure which I now give may have to be scaled down. The plan we had in mind is that, subject to the approval of the Legislature, the money should be expended as follows:

£500,000 to start a Higher Education Fund, £200,000 as a grant for St. Michaels and St. George's Schools, £800,000 as a grant for African education, especially for development not provided for in the 10-year plan, £300,000 as a grant for African education, and the money for school works, new towns, water supply, and the building of roads, drainage, and levelling of the Mombasa waterfront, the outskirts of Dar es Salaam, which will make possible the provision of a large number of playing fields there.

Wanted: More on Education

The Government has been keeping under constant review Tanganyika's requirements for higher education. Our secondary students go to the East African University College at Makerere, and provision will also be made for Tanganyika students at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi. But as time goes on the number of our post-secondary students will increase, and they may come a day when the foreseeable future will see Makerere College and the Royal Technical College will not be able to provide for the full requirements of Tanganyika. It has always been Government's intention that Tanganyika should have its own establishments.

Arrangements are in train for the early appointment of a working party to study the scope and trend of developments in East Africa in the next 10 years or so and which might be national provision should be made in regard to these developments within that period. As a result of this study we shall be able to formulate our future plans for the provision of higher education, not only for Tanganyika but for all the people.

Members of the Council, in the approval of this Council, it is proposed to start a Higher Education Fund in the hands of trustees, and it is suggested that an initial grant of possibly £200,000 from the Custodian of Emergency Property's monies should be put into this Fund. It is hoped that private benefactors will both donate and bequeath sums to the fund and that Native treasuries will start making annual subscriptions to it, even if on a modest scale.

The object of the fund is long term — to enable us to have sufficient money available to establish our own

institutions for higher education. It is the time for new ideas. The future will be decided by the initiative of the young men and women of the Territory. It is hoped that the Government will be able to meet our future requirements in such an investment.

Maltese Students

The number of Tanganyika students at Makerere College this year will probably be about 150, and it is encouraging that the small number of African students from Tanganyika will this year be increased by a further one, bringing the total number to four.

The Government has been anxious to make it rather difficult to attain, but there continues to be a steady improvement in the standard of the top of our secondary school system. The standard of the highest standards X to XII last year was 80 per cent against 60 per cent in the year before last. The standard of the students in the School Certificate examinations in 1954 was 60 per cent compared with 50 per cent in the year before last, and the best results accepted into Makerere College were a few years compared with 41 in 1953.

These are very small numbers in relation to the total population, and it is of the greatest importance that we should improve these figures very substantially as early as possible. It is not only the Government but the parents and the educational system should make a very close study of the progress of their children, because it is a very complex system, and no child can be expected to learn things by rote. It is important that the parents should be doing the training in adequate number of subjects, and the Government should be doing the expansion of the budget of the educational system to produce its effect.

It is important that the parents should be doing the training in adequate number of subjects, and the Government should be doing the expansion of the budget of the educational system to produce its effect. We have provided the maximum number of facilities, but our resources were limited, and the parents should be doing the training in adequate number of subjects, and the Government should be doing the expansion of the budget of the educational system to produce its effect. It is important that the parents should be doing the training in adequate number of subjects, and the Government should be doing the expansion of the budget of the educational system to produce its effect. It is most regrettable that Government is not able to obtain a sufficiency of locally educated means to fill the clerical services, which still has over 300 vacancies.

African Students Meet Army Delegation

Whenever I go to the various towns and villages in the Territory for education, but I must realize that this means a very prolonged effort to get the children to their studies. It is an adequate number of people to be put forward who are prepared to apply themselves to their studies with the ability to do successfully the whole of the process of Tanganyika's local economy, and the political system.

I have found that the Government is doing a middle school policy. Middle schools were introduced in 1951, and the suspicion which was reasonable at first is now being overcome, but it is not yet clear whether the practice of the case there is to be a more intensive teaching system. An important feature of the system is the emphasis which is placed on teaching in a practical manner with particular reference to agriculture and civics, so that the children can be employed in a more practical manner in helping to build up the economy of their districts.

Taken from an address to the Legislative Council by the Governor, Dar es Salaam, 1954.

Unfortunately, some of the products which are turned out appear to be empty, swollen-headed young men who would not dream of soil their hands by toil, who have lost their sense of values and appear never to have heard of such a thing as the dignity of labour, and who seem to expect everything to be regarded as a privilege and to be entitled to well-paid employment for which they are inadequately equipped.

On the other hand, I have the many products from the middle schools who have benefited from their experience and have applied their own hands to their own agriculture and manual pursuits. In 1954, for instance, the schools increased from 15 to 162, while those which benefited to be opened in 1954 were 100. The Government has opened a trials centre for the production of soap, and has encouraged trials in the poultry and pig-breeding industries. Another commendation by Government for which the Education Department has been pressing for consideration will shortly be published.

Increase in Primary Scholars

Progress in the education of primary school children has well maintained, and the percentage of the primary school age population attending primary schools will have risen from 34% in 1946 to 36% in 1954. Last year there were over 100,000 primary school children, of whom 21,000 were enrolled in 2,497 primary schools, which is more than in any previous year.

There is a continuous demand for the building of new primary schools. The Director of Education is planning to provide sufficient accommodation for all children of school age in the capital. Unfortunately, neither the children nor the parents are all co-operative as they ought to be, and the result is an unending regular attendance of 100,000 children to date.

Plans for the development of African education in the period immediately after the second 10-year plan comes to an end are being drawn up and the advice of all concerned bodies taken into account. The 10-year plan has to date had the development of schools completed in the present time at the rate of 100 per cent, and it is expected that a greater number of schools will be built and possibly greater numbers of children will be attending.

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Work on the building of a new one-teacher school in the already existing 12 Allmanaharo Native Co-operatives has been completed. The Director of Education is planning to provide sufficient accommodation for all children of school age in the capital. Unfortunately, neither the children nor the parents are all co-operative as they ought to be, and the result is an unending regular attendance of 100,000 children to date.

Technical Institute for East African

Plans for a technical institute to be established at Dar es Salaam are almost complete and ready to go to tender. The project has been selected and is in process of being disapproved. Meaningful arrangements for the course to be established in the institute, including classes in shorthand have already been started in temporary premises, and a course for future student development assistance will be started in three or four months if a sufficient number of suitable candidates can be found. Dr. Harlow, the technical education adviser to the Secretary of State, visited Tanganyika last month and expressed himself as satisfied that the plans for the development of technical education were proceeding on the right lines.

The Territory has a stake in the Royal Technical College which is due to start its first students in the middle of 1956. Though it is not expected that there will be many students from Tanganyika in the first instance, the door to business technological and professional education above the level of the technical institute to be established in the Territory will be open to Tanganyika students of all races. The Natural Resources Board at Tanganyika, which was opened in 1954, is expected to have a first output next year.

It is not only the countrymen who have benefited but the townsfolk. The African enjoys the bright light of the sun and the gifts are among the strongest demands that he loves the society of his fellows. He has none of that inferior British conviction that the country gentleman is the finest flower of civilization. — Mr. G. B. Mascheno in a broadcast talk to East Africa.

**Indian Erroys in Federation
Lord Malvern's Blunt Words**

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATIVES of India and Pakistan should not be the victims of discrimination which placed them in an inferior and unhappy position in the Federation, Lord Malvern, the Federal Prime Minister, said in London last Sunday. India and Pakistan had sent as their representatives men of high culture and culture, who should be treated with all courtesy and consideration by the people as a whole, not merely by the Government.

Lord Malvern said that the Government would not be able to attend the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung for the terms of the Federation might be discussed there in a wide and important gathering outside the normal range of Federal contacts. "We can look forward to playing an increasingly important part in health and Commonwealth affairs," he added.

"This world's responsibilities are for the man in the street just as much as for the Government," he stressed, and that the new responsibilities of the Commonwealth in the Federation should be met by the people, not by the Government. He said that the Government would be doing its utmost to bring about the development of the Federation until there had been considerable advances of the African people.

Hydro-Electric Power Board

Mr. D. L. Anderson's Appointment

THE FEDERAL ELECTRIC POWER Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been reconstituted. Mr. D. L. Anderson has been appointed as the new chairman of the Central African Electricity Council, which is the main body responsible for the development and operation of its new duties on May 24.

Mr. Keph A. M. Edwards, the director of the Anglo-American Corporation of Southern Africa Ltd., has been appointed to the position of chairman of the association. Mr. J. H. Scales, the former director of the Southern African Electric Ltd., who was chairman of the Federal Council, has decided not to proceed with the duties of the board. In preference to the Kariba Government, Mr. J. H. Scales has been appointed as chairman of the Electric Corporation of the Federation. The board continues to be a member of the board. Two new members are Mr. H. W. Stevens, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and Major H. K. McKee, the Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London.

**East Africa's Tourist Industry
Potential Value £12m. Yearly**

EAST AFRICA'S TOURIST INDUSTRY might within five years be developed to an annual value of about £12m, in the opinion of the East African Tourist Travel Association.

Mr. Mervyn Cowie said when making that statement in the Kenya Legislative Council a few days ago that the tourist industry had certainly been worth £5m to the territories in 1954, and that Kenya's share had not been less than £2m.

In the past five years Kenya and Tanganyika had doubled their tourist figures, and it seemed reasonable to suppose that a similar increase had taken place in Uganda. Kenya's visitors last year had numbered 29,491, those to Tanganyika 4,835, to Zanzibar 1,411 and the estimate for Uganda was 5,500, giving a total of 47,497.

In the opinion of the Association it should be more hotels, better roads, and more facilities for public transport might double the total in five years.



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ENGLAND

Dr. Fisher Defines Equality Federation Needs A Middle Class

THE BELIEF THAT ALL MEN ARE EQUAL is true in only two respects, says the Archbishop of Canterbury when he visited Blantyre during his tour of East and South Africa. Men are equal before the law and in the equality of love. All men are equal within the love of God, but not within the sight of God.

It would be a fair parallel to say that conditions in the Federation are as they were 150 years ago. During this time the gulf that has opened between the social classes has almost ceased to exist. Such a situation would be a great blessing.

African nationalist leaders are reported to be incensed at Dr. Fisher's view that Africans will not be the equals of other races for many years, and at his support for the Federation. Some of the nationalist Party officials presented the Primate with a memorandum opposing the Anglican Church's intention to create a new African province, as it makes it clear that the Anglican Church is supporting the Federation.

After visiting the headquarters of the U.M.C. on Orange Island, Dr. Fisher left Nyasaland by air for Bulawayo.

At a civic reception in Bulawayo he said there was no doubt that fear and pride were the basic causes of Africa's social problems, and that they could be removed only by courtesy on both sides.

A Key to Peace

The Federation held a key position for the future peace and welfare of the whole of Africa. If successful it would give that people of different races and creeds could live together in harmony. He said that when reconciliation had been achieved, the time would come to be held open in favour of the unity of Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Dr. Fisher said that the Archbishop of Canterbury would be the first to visit the Federation. He said that the Archbishop would be the first to visit the Federation. He said that the Archbishop would be the first to visit the Federation.

Speaking to several hundred persons at St. John's Mission, the Archbishop said that Christians should oppose all forms of tribalism, racialism and prejudice. Africans should learn to trust their fellow-men and follow the doctrine of mutual service. Christianity should be the basis of mutual service between Africans and Europeans.

At a luncheon at the African Association luncheon, Dr. Fisher said that the need for a solid middle class in the Federation. A middle class would be African for a long time to come, he said. Europeans with their commercial mission inevitably seek the highest wages possible.

Dr. Fisher left Bulawayo by air for Salisbury on Monday.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson's Tour Visits to E. and S. Africa

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON, Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the last election, included a visit to Nairobi's Royal National Park, a meeting with the American community, and tours of Nairobi and Kilimuy areas in a two-day stay in Kenya. His objective photographs of game in the Nairobi Park, after lunching with the Governor last day he went to see the Rift Valley from Escarpment. On the drive he inspected a guard of honour of Kilimuy Guards and a band of brass and drummers.

During his visit Mr. Stevenson said that the problems of Africa are a difficult task. "The problems I will have seen and heard yield to patience, moderation and good sense," he had been told. "The most exciting experiences of my life," to integrate a pride of six lions from the park of 10 feet.

Arrival in East Africa

Mr. Stevenson was accompanied by Mr. George H. Bush, Assistant Director General of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Stevenson, who arrived in Nairobi on May 3, 1962, stayed at Government House, stayed one night in Nairobi and then left for the Belgian Congo. The capital of the Belgian Congo is the city of Leopoldville, formerly Leopoldville, Congo. During a two-day visit Mr. Stevenson met the Governor General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lord Gwelo, the Prime Minister, and Malvern, the Minister of Transport and Communications, Sir Roy Welensky.

Mr. Stevenson's relations in the political problems in the world are particularly important. One of the political aspects of the tour was the fact that the tour was an important factor in determining whether money would be invested in the continent.

Uganda National Congress

Delegation Will Not Receive

MR. J. I. BENNOR, BOYER, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has declined to receive a delegation from the Uganda National Congress, which requested him to do so.

The people of Uganda are sending a delegation to the United Kingdom to discuss the proposals for self-government in the United Kingdom. The delegation is a group of 15 members, held throughout the country. Over 100,000 people signed a petition for self-government. On the strength of that petition, a self-appointing committee of the people will be formed to maintain the peace.

Minister's Reply

The reply of the Secretary of State, sent through the Uganda Government, said:—

"Insofar as constitutional development in Uganda is concerned, I propose to propose a new constitution. It is the view of the Secretary of State, and the view of the Uganda Government on these proposals, which were agreed at the recent Conference. The Secretary of State would be happy to discuss the proposals for the affairs of Uganda with representatives of the Uganda Government or the people."

He further stated to say that the proposals published in Appendix E to the report of the Constitutional Conference, of which it is attached, have been approved by H.M. Government with the support of the major parties in the United Kingdom Parliament.

The Secretary of State regards these proposals as a satisfactory basis for the next stage, which must be for some time in the future, of the transition towards self-government as a primary African State, which is the declared aim of H.M. Government.

In these circumstances, the Secretary of State does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by the sending of an expensive delegation to London, and would therefore be prepared to receive them.

European and African Workers

Sir Roy Welensky's View

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said on Monday when he opened the annual conference of the Central Council of the South African Trade Union Council, that the European workers were a source of dissatisfaction in the continent and leadership in Africa.

Some white workers feared that they might lose their jobs because of the fact that the constant demands of Africans for higher wages were already making some employers turn to the more expensive but more skilled white labour.

The problem in the Federation was to advance the African without sacrificing the white standards. The solution lay in giving the African that measure of responsibility which he could earn, and to allow his position in the partnership to be determined by the standards he attained.

PERSONALIA

SIR CLAYTON MACKENZIE has left Nairobi for Uganda. SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has returned from that town.

SIR J. F. MACDONALD has returned from his visit to Uganda. LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. F. and MISS HUNTER of the G.M.S. will leave for Uganda this month.

MR. EDWIN PEARCE, sailing his yacht KARINE, has returned from a cruise in England. LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. F. and MISS HUNTER of the G.M.S. will leave for Uganda this month.

MADAME ISIDORE PIERROT, leaving KINOR of the French, will be in East Africa in a few days.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE returns to London from Uganda on Monday for a short stay of a month.

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB arrived back in London on Monday from his third visit to Kenya within the past year.

MR. J. H. REISS, Director of Information to the Government of Kenya, has arrived in London for a short stay.

ALEXANDER COLLEMAN, Assistant Secretary of State, has joined the Board of Directors of the Bank of Africa. The Bank is to be managed by Mr. COLLEMAN from Lagos. It is to take up his office as Governor-General of Nigeria.

SIR WILLIAM GIBSON has been named as a royal charter for signed by the Government of the Seafarers' Pension Service.

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MR. F. BAKER, acting manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., has left Nyasaland for good leave in this country.

SIR ERIC PEARCE, Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office, is one of the nine United Kingdom delegates and advisers to the Eighth World Health Assembly, which will open in Mexico City on May 10.

MR. E. A. PEARCE, director of the Colonial Department of the British Council, has visited Nyasaland. He is visiting British Council establishments in East and Central Africa, Mauritius, and Cyprus.

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SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE returns to London from Uganda on Monday for a short stay of a month.

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PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL
 Prince of Wales, Harrogate, Yorkshire, welcomes teachers of all religions and all African or East African.

ESTATE AGENTS
 S.E. Sussex. A favoured locality for sale or to let. For properties of all descriptions, for sale or to let, in coast or country areas, consult G.S. Palmer and Westwood, Beach, Brighton-on-sea.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
 BUSTON, MID-SUSSEX. The former home of Richard Cobden is being developed as an international meeting place for groups of various kinds and as a centre of thought on African problems. Individual visitors of all ages are also welcome for short periods. House recently modernized and comfortably furnished, situated in delightful woodland surroundings at foot of South Downs. Good cuisine. Details from the Secretary.

ACCOMMODATION
 SWITZERLAND. Comfortable accommodation and good cuisine offered by a Swiss cottage in their large and wonderfully situated Chaux-de-Fonds Alpine valley above Montaux. Families for families with children. Beautiful views, walks and flowers, tennis, fishing, swimming, fishing, min. golf. Private car tours, World Sports. Ski-fields, ice rink, ice-skating, ski lifts, schools, churches. C. E. Wilmet, Avenue, Chalet Bon Accueil, Chaux-de-Fonds.

MR. A. N. MAIRI, who was elected the first mayor of Kampala, is to resign that office after holding it for five years. He is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Uganda, and is expected to become the first Asian Minister under the constitutional changes which are to be introduced in July.

Mr. A. B. Few, manager of the Mombasa branch of the Shell Company of East Africa Ltd., is to take up a post in Kenya when his present leave in the United Kingdom has expired. He has had appointments with the Shell group in London, Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam. The new manager in Mombasa is Mr. JOHN GIBSON.

At the consecration of the new altar in the church of St. Andrew, St. John's, Salisbury, the ceremony was performed by the Papal Delegate for Southern Africa, the MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Among recent arrivals from the Rhodesias are Mr. M. SLEIGH, MR. S. V. PATTIS, MR. R. C. D'NAPIER, G. M. CHAMBERLAIN, J. R. BOURMILLON, MR. L. T. BROWN, MR. E. W. WATSON, MR. M. F. BRAY, MR. C. J. POWERS, MR. R. P. TODD, MR. BASIL KAUFMAN, MR. S. NATHANSON, MR. B. H. COVENS, MR. G. H. CALDER, MR. J. H. G. STUBBS, Dr. J. G. STUBBS.

OSAHARE TERAZ WELDE GUORGIUS has been removed from the office of Minister of the Pen in Ethiopia and sent as Governor to an outlying province. His successor in his former office, which he had held since 1941, is expected to be the Emperor's private secretary, TAJARA LORG. Both accompanied the Emperor on his recent visit to Europe. Other appointments include ZAUBIE BELACHAN as mayor of Addis Ababa, KEBREBE TESSEMA as Governor of the Galla Province, DEM-MATCH MAMAY as District Minister of Culture, and DESREWOLD INJEREM as Deputy Minister of the Pen in a new post.

MR. J. H. R. MACLEOD, of the Overseas Committee, General for the United Kingdom to the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since the creation of that union, is returning to London by the East Coast route. After taking his leave he is expected to join the staff of the Commonwealth Relations Office. His successor in Salisbury will be MR. MAURICE RUFERT METCALFE. Mr. H. SMITHLEY, who was until recently Mr. Macleod's assistant in Rhodesia, is now private secretary to the EARL OF HOWE, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. He has discharged similar duties for Lord SWINSON.

St. John Medal for Life Saving Award to Kenya-Born Indian

MR. LAWRENCE TAVARES, an Indian employee of East African Railways and Harbours, who was born in Kenya, has been awarded the St. John bronze medal for life saving. The citation reads:

Lawrence Tavaris, station officer, Fort, for the Fire Brigade was on duty on the afternoon of February 12, 1954, and was in the vicinity of the Mass Cinema when it roof collapsed. Without hesitation Lawrence Tavaris entered the cinema, saving, owing to his stomach, several persons whom some of the debris had fallen. He further assisted the deputy chief fire officer to the municipal brigade in helping other women to safety. He was highly recommended by the chief fire officer, municipal brigade for his bravery and heroism.

In November, 1951, at a fire at a Mombasa warehouse Lawrence Tavaris, being again on duty voluntarily placed his services at the disposal of the chief fire officer, and, despite receiving burns on his right hand, rendered most valuable assistance to the municipal brigade.

On both occasions Lawrence Tavaris displayed great courage and set a splendid example to all races.

He has also been admitted as a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John for his services to the Order since 1950.

Obituary

Dr. Patrick Kerr Dixon Selfless Service in Central Africa

DR. PATRICK KERR DIXON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., whose death in Lusaka was briefly announced in our last issue, had been for 30 years a medical missionary in the Belgian Congo, just over the border from Northern Rhodesia, in which he was very well known, and in which he had recently lived.

Dr. Dixon, the late Professor of Tropical Medicine at the University of Dublin, was born in 1891 in Dublin, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, in the 1914-18 war he served in France with the Royal Garrison Artillery and was wounded in the Somme. After the war he attended an university, where he gained first-class honours in mathematics and experimental science and graduated with a gold medal in natural science. Two years later, in 1922, he took his medical degree and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1924.

He went to the Belgian Congo in 1926 as a member of the Garenganze Evangelical Mission, and was stationed at Chibambo on the Luapula River, near the boundary with Northern Rhodesia. In the following year he was severely mangled by a lion when in camp, and he left the effects of his injuries for the rest of his life during which he devoted himself selflessly to the service of the Chibambo Valley.

During the time he was in the Congo he was severely attacked by malaria and on such occasions he engaged in further medical study, especially of eye diseases, on which he became an outstanding authority. He insisted that one of the duties of a Christian was to seek the highest possible standards in every task undertaken.

After years of ill health he left the Luapula Valley in 1950, spent about a year as a medical officer at the Nkana mine in Northern Rhodesia, and early in 1953 joined the staff of the Government African Hospital in Lusaka, where he combined the duties of medical consultant with teaching at the African Medical School.

In 1926 he had married Miss Olive Archer, of Dublin, who died in the following year at Chibambo. In 1928 he married Miss F. H. Russell, of Mberesh Mission, Swaziland, who survived him with a daughter.

Reference to Dr. Dixon is made in Notes by The Way.

MR. ALFRED GRAHAM CHAMBERS, D.C.M., has died in Northern Rhodesia, aged 68. An Irishman, he emigrated to South Africa in 1901, when he was 20, finding work on the Rand, and later at a mine in Southern Rhodesia. In 1923 he went to Northern Rhodesia and started a tobacco farm in the Ross Jameson district. When the slump came in 1928 he joined the Police, leaving to join the Nyasaland Native Tobacco Board. From 1937 to 1943 he was employed by the P.W.D. He later resumed farming in Fort Jameson, retiring in 1953. He was awarded the D.C.M. while serving with the Southern Rhodesia Column Machine Gun Company in the 1914-18 War.

MR. W. H. CLARK, whose death is reported in the father of Mr. W. MARSHALL CLARK, a director of the Anglo-American Corporation in South Africa, Ltd., and of Mr. DAVID CLARK of Katwe, Southern Rhodesia.

THE RT. REV. ERIC HENRY GIBBES BISHOP, whose death is announced, had oversight of Church affairs in the Provinces, while he was Bishop of Mauritius.

Joint E. and C. African Board

Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker's Address

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, addressed the annual meeting in London of the Joint East and Central African Board, of which body he was chairman from 1947 to 1950.

The Central African Federation, the Minister suggested, provided one of the best examples of multi-racial cooperation in the Rhodesias, and the new State had made excellent beginning, and it was sincerely hoped that it would be left to solve its own problems without outside public criticism from this country. On the terms of the constitution provided that there could be no general revision for at least seven years after it had come into force, no constructive purpose could be served by a continuation of the multi-racialism which had reached its height a couple of years ago.

The Federation had to face a great capital investment programme. At the present rates of expenditure it would need within the next six years or so some £140m. would have to be found for public works, and the greater part of that sum would need to be raised in the Rhodesias. It was apparent that the grounds of confidence that the money would be forthcoming, with the World Bank again among the list of lenders. A mission from that institution was now in Central Africa. Mr. Dodds-Parker hoped and believed that its report would be favourable.

Dr. G. H. T. Kinzie had recently spent six weeks investigating the position in Central Africa on behalf of the United States Government, and he was believed to have formed a favourable impression. It therefore seemed likely that he would influence responsible circles in the United States to arrange that the Rhodesias and Nyasaland offered attractive scope for investment. The best known to be the opinion of other Americans who had visited the territories.

If substantial investment from North America occurred it was to be hoped that there would be the closest collaboration between leading British and American interests, for everything was to be gained by such co-operation and co-ordination, by which means alone there could be the most efficient use of the funds available.

Kariba and Kafue Schemes

Two things seemed certain — that both the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes would be brought to fruition long before atomic power could be expected to rival or overtake hydro-electric power, and that there must be a great deal of railway construction, even though the 40% cost of a new railway had now risen very sharply, and in difficult country could be something over £30,000 per mile. Hydro-electric schemes would inevitably entail the resettlement of local inhabitants, and the experience of the Sudan in that respect had taught lessons which territories to the south would be well advised to study.

In a brief reference to Bechuanaland, Mr. Dodds-Parker said that it was now considered possible that there might be valuable mineral discoveries in the Noncorate.

The University College of Rhodesia would be expected to be second to no other university in Africa. It was the only such school in character, and he believed that its success would follow the same pattern of Central Africa, and he hoped that there might be room for more students from outside the Federation, just as the U.K. was finding room for about 25,000 overseas students.

H.M. Government had greatly appreciated that the Central African Council upon United Kingdom finance were to leave that it could lend the Government of Southern Rhodesia £2m. for the great plan for improved African housing which was so close to the heart of the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Wood. They were glad that he had been able to raise another £2m. locally, and that the public of the Colony had given a

warm welcome to the project for the construction of about 6,000 houses for long lease to Africans.

On the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia a British civil engineering company had in the last four years built some 12,000 houses for Africans at a very reasonable cost. That was another practical contribution to better race relations.

The quality of Rhodesian tobacco was improving steadily, and by the use of new fertilizers there was likely to be further improvement, which might be increased by the lessons learnt by Canadian growers in Ontario. Some 30 years ago they had begun to solve some of the problems now facing growers in Rhodesia, to whom Canada had offered assistance. Some reports regarded the Ontario tobacco as the best of its kind in the world.

Referring to Central Africa's need of British immigrants, Mr. Dodds-Parker said that an exceptionally good medium for recruitment of people of the British race was the construction of short lines designed for

Electing

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., was re-elected chairman of the board, and Messrs. Archer Baldwin, M.P., Charles Fildes, M.P., and Sir Edmund Peppin were re-elected vice-chairmen.

The fourth vice-chairman, Mr. E. M. Bennett, M.P., was not eligible, having served the prescribed term of three years; he was elected to the vacant position of Parliamentary Secretary.

Owing to pressure of business the Hon. J. W. M. M.P. did not seek reelection to the council. The Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.P., who was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Lynton while he was Secretary of State, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. W. Coldrick, M.P., and Mr. W. M. Robson were elected to seats on the council, and Mr. J. A. Machin was elected as representative of the Tea Board of Kenya.

Messrs. Goddard, McNeill & Leprie were re-elected members of the board, and a special vote was handed over to Mr. McNeill for having acted in that capacity ever since the creation of the board more than 10 years ago.

The chairman said that the subject of the executive council about the position in Nyasaland had been conveyed to the Secretary of State, who had replied that he was keeping the situation under close review, but he thought that there were some reassuring factors in the situation, and that he hoped that a member of the council might revisit the Protectorate at an early date.

Thin-Skinned Civil Servants

Mr. Gaunt Asked "to Be a Gentleman"

SUBTLENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY, and shrewdness are characteristics of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia when a former official, Mr. John Gaunt, who is now a non-official elected member, said during the recent debate on the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes. "I am afraid that speakers on the other side of the House in their replies to this debate will have to forget that they were ever civil servants and give us the facts as they are."

Mr. A. T. Williams, the Chief Secretary to the Government, interposed. "In a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. member suggesting that civil servants do not provide facts?"

Mr. Speaker: "I think perhaps the hon. member will withdraw that remark."

Official Members: "Withdraw."

Mr. Gaunt: "Mr. Speaker, I never made that remark."

Official Members: "Withdraw."

Mr. Speaker: "Your remark was definitely imputing ill motives to the members opposite. That is not allowed."

Mr. Gaunt: "Mr. Speaker, in this due respect may I explain that what I was implying was that all the facts are not always brought forward."

Mr. Unsworth: "Withdraw the statement, Mr. Gaunt, and withdraw the statement."

Mr. Speaker: "I must ask you to withdraw what you have said. Then you can proceed."

Mr. Gaunt: "At your request, Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to withdraw."

Colonial Development Corporation Report for Last Year

FOR THE FIRST TIME the Colonial Development Corporation is able to report a net income — of £166,774 for 1954 — as against a loss of £136,088 in 1953, but after providing for all revenue expenses except Colonial income tax and Government interest there was a net operating loss for the year of £85,446 — compared with £403,384 in 1953 and £335,277 in 1952.

The capital sanctioned increased from just over £200 m. in 1953 to £210 m. last year, when the capital employed, excluding expenditure on abandoned projects, was £174,500,000, an increase of rather more than 17 m.

Of 25 projects and investigations now proceeding, 14 have reached the trading stage, and the balance of profits earned by them increased from about £280,000 in 1953 to £350,000. The capital employed in such projects together with that projects represents approximately 70 per cent of the total capital employed, it earned £690,000 in 1954.

Of almost £28 m. of capital employed in continuing projects about £10 m. is in form of participation with outside agencies to make roads in Colonial territories for the provision of power, communications, housing, etc.

Titles of the seven new projects undertaken in 1954 are in East or Central Africa:

Five Ventures for C.A.A.

An agreement was signed in 1954 to Central African Airways Corporation for the purchase of five Sikorski HO4S aircraft and spare and air buildings at Salisbury Airport, the latter to be built in 1955. Part of the cost of the aircraft is to be met by the Government of the United Kingdom, but no money has been drawn at the end of the year. Diamonds are being mined and £700,000 to £1,000,000 of the mine is in operation. An extensive search for diamonds is being carried out and has been directed to the north-west of the province of M. W. Bhamon. A diamond mine has already been discovered, prospecting operations are being carried out in the north-west of the province.

Projects have now been opened in the north-west of the province, the first, called the Muzira Mine, is being worked by the Muzira Mining Co., Ltd., the second, called the Muzira Mine, is being worked by the Muzira Mining Co., Ltd., the third, called the Muzira Mine, is being worked by the Muzira Mining Co., Ltd., the fourth, called the Muzira Mine, is being worked by the Muzira Mining Co., Ltd., the fifth, called the Muzira Mine, is being worked by the Muzira Mining Co., Ltd.

The second category, development, includes Kibale Mine, Ltd., Muzira Mine, Ltd., Tanganyika Marble Co., Ltd., and Vipwa Tung. The third category, commercial, includes Kibale Mine, Ltd., Muzira Mine, Ltd., Tanganyika Marble Co., Ltd., and Vipwa Tung. The fourth category, industrial, includes Changan Cement, Ltd. and East African Industries, Ltd. The fifth, re-entranced, includes the Eschuanaland cattle ranch and the Malawi ranch.

The third category, basic, includes Central African Airways Corporation, the Kenya Housing Authority, and Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.

The report includes the following figures (which are quoted as being correct up to the C.D.C. year-end of the end of January and February 1955):

(a) C.D.C. has paid the way for 100,000 man-hours and 100,000 man-hours have been spent on public enterprise has been always efficient management, far more than there is no one else in the hard way of running up one's own name.

(b) C.D.C. has paid the way for 100,000 man-hours and 100,000 man-hours have been spent on public enterprise has been always efficient management, far more than there is no one else in the hard way of running up one's own name.

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(d) C.D.C. has paid the way for 100,000 man-hours and 100,000 man-hours have been spent on public enterprise has been always efficient management, far more than there is no one else in the hard way of running up one's own name.

mined will normally have to be sold outside the territory on world markets against competition from established producers who have their contracts provided free or written off years before.

In these circumstances development by private enterprise is normally based either on sale of raw material or on sales assumed for years ahead, unless high profits are in view. If such development is sought by Government for strategic reasons (including dollar savings) or for political objectives, the same may be faced, some reasonable security for makers must be granted of unassailable trading rights under taken.

£6m. Lost Before 1951

The financial history of the Corporation since its formation in 1947 is set out in the report. It is noted that the Corporation has received from the Government a total of £1,000,000 in the form of grants and loans. The 1954 Parliament agreed to a waiver of interest on capital lost on abandoned projects, but the Corporation has not yet been able to accept capital withdrawal on terms which would have given C.D.C. not much more than half of what it is in the position fair to C.D.C. has a waiver, allowing it to pay in any future year with interest, but the Corporation has to give the terms of the past must be a factor in C.D.C. policy for the future.

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Board and Management

The members of the Board of Directors are Lord Reith (Chairman), Mr. H. N. Hume (Secretary), Sir Hugh Davies, Mr. Arthur Gaskell, Sir John Hall, Sir Maurice Hutton, Lord Macdonald of Gwensyde, and Mr. G. Lyser.

The general manager is Mr. W. Rendell. At head office there is a controller of administration, Mr. A. E. Payer, a controller of finance, Mr. H. J. Price, and three controllers of operations, Mr. H. A. Cochran, Sir Reginald Salway, and Mr. P. A. Yaffé.

Mr. F. E. Norton is general controller for East Africa, Mr. D. J. Anderson, controller for Central Africa, is responsible not only for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and Transvaal, and Mr. J. A. G. is in charge of the East African Corporation.

Overseas Training

THE OVERSEAS TRAINING COURSE for the Corporation's Department staff has begun in London. Officials are present from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Cyprus. The course is directed by Mr. E. E. Lyser. A visitor for the Corporation to the Secretary of State is assisted by Mr. E. A. G. Lyser, who is in charge of the East African Corporation Training Centre at the James School, Kabete. The course will last seven weeks.

Parliament

Reports of the Cram Judgment

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Statement in the House

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, was asked what action the Government proposed to take arising from the judgment of Mr. Justice Cram in the Supreme Court at Kenya that the Kikuyu Home Guard was illegal and that it was wrong for its members to bear arms.

The Minister replied that the Kenya Government maintained the legal position of the Kikuyu Home Guard, and that the Government were prepared to support the police and had the powers and rights conferred by the Emergency Powers (Execution and certain emergency regulations) to the use of their arms was specifically approved by the Home Office.

In any case, Mr. Lennox-Boyd continued, the fact that the guard is now beyond doubt since its organization had regular police officers and that it was almost complete, any doubts about the propriety of the guard could be cleared up only by a decision in the courts. A copy of the judgment, except that part delivered *in camera*, is in the library.

Mr. DENNER BROCKWAY asked why part of the judgment was delivered *in camera* and why M.P.s were not entitled to be aware of the contents of the judgment made in the Supreme Court.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The only reason, as far as I know, that is, so far as I know, that the judgment in that copy of the judgment made *in camera* was obtained by some means, and was published in the Press with the consent of many members of the public. I feel that it is not desirable to have the judgment in Kenya and I am not prepared to give any further approval to it or to give any further information."

Mr. J. FRANKS asked a few minutes ago if the Secretary of State for the Colonies had any further statement to make on the subject.

High Regard for "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am very glad to welcome this opportunity to correct any misstatements which may well have arisen from the publication of a supplementary question by the hon. member for East and Slough on April 27."

A copy of the full judgment, including the part delivered *in camera*, was obtained in Kenya by means unknown and copies were widely distributed without Government authority. In view of this publicity, the Government of Kenya subsequently provided a copy of the report to East Africa and Rhodesia, and I should like to emphasize that publication by that journal, for which I have a high regard, constituted an impropriety whatever. I am very sorry in any doubt that I used last Wednesday may have given a contrary impression. According to my information, it is unlikely that other newspapers had reason to believe that they were at liberty to publish the judgment in full. In these circumstances, I have now placed a copy of the complete judgment in the library."

Mr. FRANKS asked if Mr. Hughes, the head of the commission of inquiry, had any further information to put in evidence that the two district commissioners might imprison Africans at their discretion, as described by Mr. Justice Cram in a judgment on December 10, 1954, as repugnant to British justice and morality.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Weir. Having completed a tour of duty in the emergency areas, he was posted as district commissioner, Mombasa, in January."

Mr. FRANKS: "In the Ministry's satisfaction that this district commissioner was placed there, I am sure that he may

have will not create the public and they might have created in the place where he was recently situated."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "If the hon. gentleman had, as I have had, the pleasure of the friendship of the officer concerned, he would not make a remark of that kind. The work that is done in Kenya must often be judged against the exigencies of the period. I know the substantial work that Mr. Hughes has done for the Kikuyu people, and I am sure that other hon. members who have been there also know it."

Mr. FRANKS: "Nevertheless, will not the Minister agree that district commissioners to whose work we generally pay a great tribute ought to be very careful about the views which they express in these difficult areas?"

Mr. OSBORNE: "What about hon. members?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that members in speech is desirable both in Kenya and in England."

Emergency Areas: Native Courts

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what report of the commission of inquiry into the administration of native courts in Kenya had yet been presented to the Kenya Government.

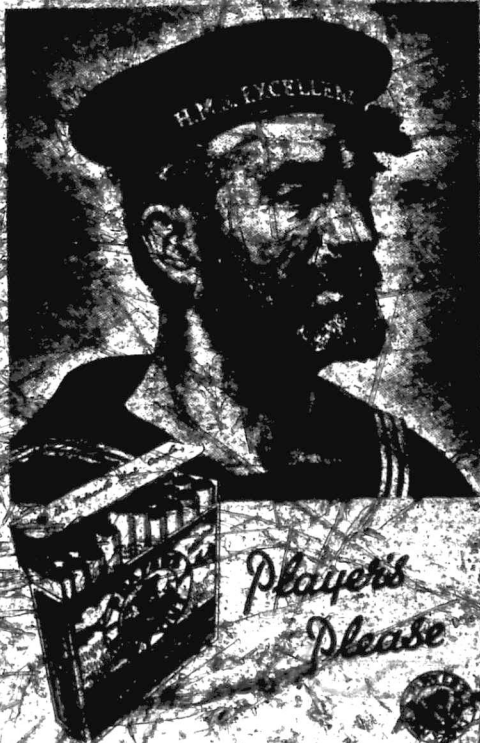
Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The report of the commission of inquiry by the Kenya Government into the administration of native courts is being prepared. Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what report of the commission of inquiry into the administration of native courts in Kenya had yet been presented to the Kenya Government. Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what report of the commission of inquiry into the administration of native courts in Kenya had yet been presented to the Kenya Government. Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what report of the commission of inquiry into the administration of native courts in Kenya had yet been presented to the Kenya Government."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Will the hon. gentleman urge the introduction of serious reforms in the judicial law of the very grave charges that were made in the judgment of Mr. Justice Cram? It would be most desirable if the hon. gentleman could indicate what reforms he would like to see introduced?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. gentleman is quite right to say that the question of the publication of the report of the inquiry is now under consideration between the Kenya Government and myself, and I hope the hon. gentleman will wait a little longer when I hope to make a further statement."

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the number of Africans sentenced to death in the emergency areas during the beginning of the outbreak, and what charges, and in how many cases, in each area. Mr. Cram had tallied up the number of cases which had been declared."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "From the beginning of the emergency in April 1952, 129 persons have sentenced to death in Kenya of whom 88 were sentenced to death and 41 were sentenced to death for months-by-month sentences."



Mr. BROCKWAY: "While we all understand the abhorrence and anger caused by Mau Mau atrocities, may I ask the hon. gentleman whether he does not think it desirable to keep our own record clean in this matter? Is it not the case that we have hanged over 500 Africans for crimes less than murder? Will he now bring in a modification which he has frequently indicated in reply to my questions in the House?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "This question under constant review. I have answered the question in other more at this stage arises from it."

Sir J. MOORE: "Could my right hon. friend publish the number of mutilations as well as murders that have been committed by those Africans and their fellows throughout the same period?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have from time to time drawn attention to these matters, and I would hesitate to try to make any mathematical comparisons in the field of justice."

General Report

Mr. RAMKIN asked the Secretary of State if he would place in the library of the House a copy of the report by Sir Vincent Gombay on the general administration of screening camps and internation centres.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Sir Vincent Gombay's report has been received by the Kenya Government and is now being studied. The question of publication is being considered. I am always glad to see any matter which would help the progress of Africa and the Province, and I am sure that the progress of Africa and the Province is being considered, before it is studied and I have immediately to do with I cannot give a firm answer about publication."

Mr. RAMKIN: "I am glad to hear that the Kenya Government has been able to secure the destruction of about 15,000 huts."

Kenya Villages

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The concentration of Kikuyu into villages has been effected by administrative direction through the authority of local chiefs and headmen. Most of the people moved voluntarily, and, although powers of compulsion to move exist in emergency regulations, these have rarely been used. In most cases the people have been moved and the people concerned claim to be satisfied with the results. Most of the material used in village construction has been obtained from the old huts, and further materials are provided free by Government. The question of compensation does not therefore arise."

Mr. MANUEL: "If the Secretary of State aware that what he says is not quite correct? One cannot salvage from a destroyed home when the home is destroyed by fire. He admitted last week that many of the huts were being destroyed by fire. Can I have an assurance that when huts are destroyed by fire he will provide a suitable replacement for them as they often represent the total wealth of the Native occupier?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir. As I have said, most of this work is being carried out with full agreement. If the hon. gentleman has a query as to some of the new villages in Kenya he will find that not only from the point of view of combating terrorism but, equally important, from the point of view of a good life in the future and the education and health of the people concerned, the villages are a great benefit to the Kenya people. I would like to see the hon. gentleman's arguments for the future."

Mr. ALFORD: "I am asking the hon. gentleman if the villages of the Kikuyu are being made in a similar way to the villages in India? Is it present? Will he make it clear that no queries such as that asked by the hon. gentleman are being asked? Are the villages in Kenya being made in a similar way to the villages in India? Are the villages in Kenya being made in a similar way to the villages in India?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sure that if you ask the hon. gentleman if he has any queries, he will be able to answer them. I am sure that if you ask the hon. gentleman if he has any queries, he will be able to answer them. I am sure that if you ask the hon. gentleman if he has any queries, he will be able to answer them."

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Luhya Committee

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the Minister in view of the recommendations accepted with only minor amendments of the Luhya committee report by the Kikuyu Committee, would facilitate the early return of the Kabaka to Uganda. Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "In view of the anxiety of feeling which the hon. gentleman has expressed, will the Minister think that it would be of service to announce that the Kabaka is to be allowed to return to his people?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The question referred to in the hon. gentleman's question is being considered by the Luhya Committee. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda."

Mr. AWBERRY: "Is the Minister aware that a report is being received from the Kabaka he would be carrying out the wishes of the majority of the people of Uganda?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda."

Mr. GERRARD: "I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The committee appointed by the Government to examine the recommendations made by the Luhya committee has now presented its report. It will be discussed by the Cabinet on May 9."

Sir J. ROBINSON asked what progress had been made in rehabilitating the clove industry in Zanzibar after its serious losses from disease, and whether the possibility of establishing alternative crops for export had been examined.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Last year's clove crop was the second largest on record. Field experiments and demonstrations are continuing, knowledge gained from research into clove diseases. Apart from the coconut industry, which is already well developed, citrus, derrick, cocoa, and citrus are among the alternative crops which the Zanzibar Government are trying to develop. Slow but steady results are being obtained."

Mr. ROBINSON: "Do I understand the Government of Zanzibar have now conquered the disease?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I would not say they have conquered the disease, but they have considerably improved the situation."

Mr. ROBINSON: "Is it not a fact that over 50 per cent of the clove trade export from Zanzibar is being lost to the mainland market through the loss of the clove?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find that the Government are doing their best to facilitate the return of the Kabaka to Uganda."

KIKUYU

a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches, Inter Church Aid Council for Kenya for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya

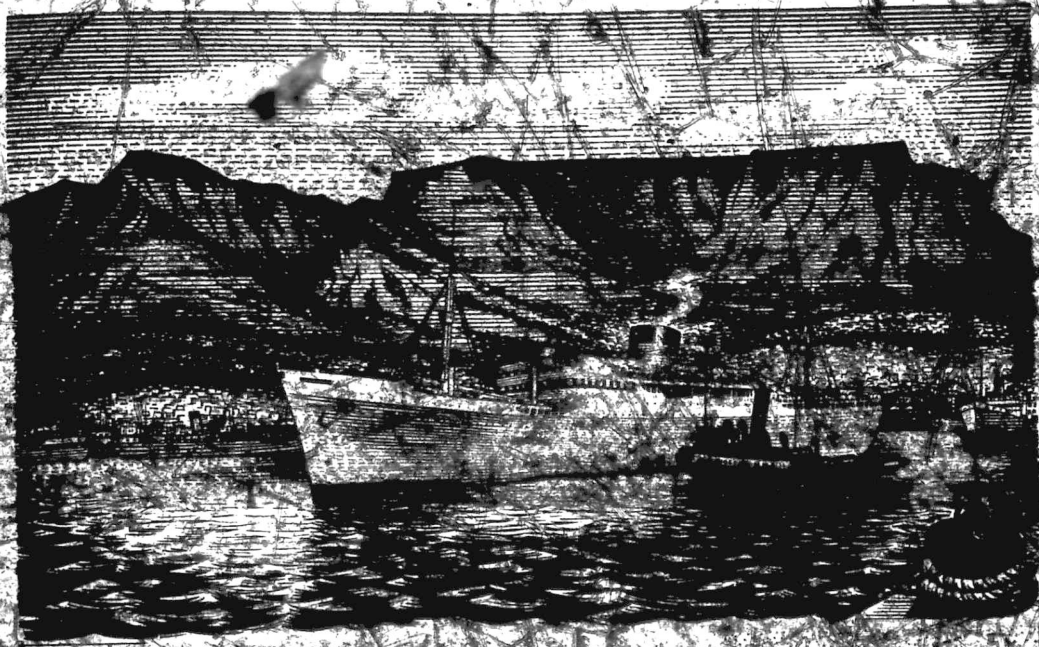
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- Training African rehabilitation officer in health, agriculture, villages.
- Training village aides.
- Maintenance of community centres in villages to be opened by British missionaries, workers.

It is a privilege to bring you and women of goodwill to help with their gifts. This is a matter of life and death. It is estimated that 100,000 will be helped per year. It is a privilege to bring you and women of goodwill to help with their gifts. This is a matter of life and death. It is estimated that 100,000 will be helped per year.

British Council of Churches, Inter Church Aid Council for Kenya, 10, YATON ST., LONDON, SW.





CAPE TOWN The great liner guides from Table Bay and the traveller gets his first glimpse of the white buildings of Cape Town gleaming at the foot of Table Mountain. Across the bay are the ships of all nations for Cape Town's cargo handlers move more than three and a half million tons of cargo a year, and its docks and harbour facilities are emporia of goods for the port as the world. Yet this great city began as a tiny victualling station for the fleet of the Dutch East India Company. In 1652 Jan Van Riebeeck arrived in the bay with three little ships. His task was to establish a place of settlement where fresh provisions to ward off scurvy could be obtained by crews making a long voyage to India. Van Riebeeck's vegetable garden may be seen to this day, but it is now in the centre of modern Cape Town, a city which boasts its own great University and bears the proud title of parliamentary capital of the Union of South Africa.

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

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 CAPE PROVINCE
 CAPE TOWN

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Mr. J. HINDSON: Can the Minister confirm or otherwise that what has been discovered that this disease was due to parasites, which was the conclusion reached a few years ago?

MR. LEMON BOYD: "Sudden death" has been generally held to be connected with a fungus disease, and experiments are proceeding with good prospects.

Publication of Annual Reports

MR. HENRI FORD CARDOCK: The Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would take steps to expedite the publication of the annual reports of Colonial territories.

MR. LEMON BOYD: Yes, sir. I shall continue to take every opportunity to urge on Colonial Governments the importance of the earliest possible publication of these reports.

MR. CARDOCK: It is not a fact that some territories have submitted their reports but some are still some which have not submitted reports for some time.

MR. CARDOCK: Is it not a fact that some territories in some Colonies other than to give a higher priority than even I am a member of the need to press on with the work.

MR. J. JOHNSON: Is it not a fact that some Colonies like Uganda have introduced public relations officers, but others have not? Are quite a few of them one? In fact, some of the first-class natural resources.

Treatment of Leprosy

MR. LEMON BOYD: It is the duty of the Colonial Governments to provide for the treatment of leprosy. In all our Colonies we are taking steps to increase the number of leprosy hospitals and the provision of medical supplies.

MR. CARDOCK: Action to combat leprosy as well as malaria is the responsibility of Colonial Governments in their own territories as well as to provide facilities for treatment of the leprosy in the territory. I am always ready to afford them the best service as I can, but I do not think that a central fund proposed is needed or would help the work forward. Fully adequate supplies of all modern drugs are available for territories concerned.

MR. AWREY: While we have been talking about leprosy in the past, I think that people who are suffering from leprosy should be treated in the best possible way.

step is getting rid of the disease by the killing of a carrier with the right antibiotic. I think that the matter to U.N.O.

MR. LEMON BOYD: No, sir. This is a matter involving very acute personal feelings. We are very anxious that patients should come forward voluntarily for treatment, and a crisis at this stage might well have a very adverse effect. There is no reason whatever why people suffering from the disease should be walking about the streets in any of our Colonies, knowing where they can go for treatment.

MR. A. HENDERSON asked for an assurance that it remained the policy of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to implement all the provisions of the 1953 agreement with the Syrian Government concerning self-government and free determination for the Sudan.

MR. H. MACHILLAN: Yes, sir.

MR. HENDERSON: May I ask the Foreign Secretary whether this reply would continue to operate in the event of the Sudanese establishing an independent sovereign state? The Government's policy would be to continue to support the 1953 agreement in its entirety, and any change in the content of the agreement would require a formal agreement with the co-sovereign.

Land-owning Class Suffer

MR. A. HENDERSON: Has the Government given permission for the land-owning class to sell their land?

MR. LEMON BOYD: The Government has granted me with permission which I am prepared to give to the Government.

MR. BAKER: May I ask the Government whether it is possible to provide the land-owning class with the necessary facilities to carry out their work? The Government is prepared to provide the necessary facilities for the land-owning class to carry out their work. I am always ready to afford them the best service as I can, but I do not think that a central fund proposed is needed or would help the work forward. Fully adequate supplies of all modern drugs are available for territories concerned.

The following table return

"Records before" have been 420,000. Since 1951 the records have been 1,000,000. The following table shows the number of cases of leprosy in the various territories:

Territories	Number of cases
Aden	120
British Somaliland	1,000
Ceylon	2,000
East Africa	10,000
East Africa (Kenya)	10,000
East Africa (Sudan)	10,000
East Africa (Uganda)	10,000
East Africa (Zanzibar)	10,000
East Africa (Tanganyika)	10,000
East Africa (Mauritius)	10,000
East Africa (Malawi)	10,000
East Africa (Zambia)	10,000
East Africa (Botswana)	10,000
East Africa (Namibia)	10,000
East Africa (South Africa)	10,000
East Africa (Swaziland)	10,000
East Africa (Bechuanaland)	10,000
East Africa (Basutoland)	10,000
East Africa (Cape Province)	10,000
East Africa (Natal)	10,000
East Africa (Orange Free State)	10,000
East Africa (Transvaal)	10,000
East Africa (Cape of Good Hope)	10,000
East Africa (Natal)	10,000
East Africa (Orange Free State)	10,000
East Africa (Transvaal)	10,000
East Africa (Cape of Good Hope)	10,000

The number of cases of leprosy in the various territories has increased steadily since 1951. This is due to the fact that the disease is more prevalent in the tropics. The Government is taking steps to combat the disease by the provision of medical supplies and the establishment of leprosy hospitals.

Emergency Assize Cases

SIR FREDERICK CHAFFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, paying tribute to the Colonial judicial system, said he was surprised a new court house in Kisumu had heavy arrears of cases had been cleared and that the average period from the filing of information to final consideration in the Executive Council, after trial and appeal, was between seven and eight weeks in emergency assize cases. Yet there had been no reduction in the facilities offered to the public.

Appeal Court for Protectorates

AN APPEAL COURT has been established by Order in Council for the British High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. The president of the court is Sir Harold Wilson, Chief Justice of the territories, who will sit at different times as a District Judge in Kenya, Attorney-General in Zanzibar and Auditor to East Africa Command. The president of the Ethiopian High Court.

The introduction of a commercial government was necessary in the circumstances of Kenya, and it is bound to give in its usefulness and scope. In spite of the people who would like to hear that the Government is not a B. Patel, Asia Minister without Portfolio.

Uganda Protectorate

Notice

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... the date of the site plan should be submitted by June 30, 1955.

The Land Officer, P.O. Box 1, Entebbe, Uganda.

Manager, Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

... details of the terms of the lease to be offered to the successful applicant may be obtained from the Land Officer, Entebbe.

A. F. MITCHELL
Land Officer

ENTREPRENEUR
February 24, 1955

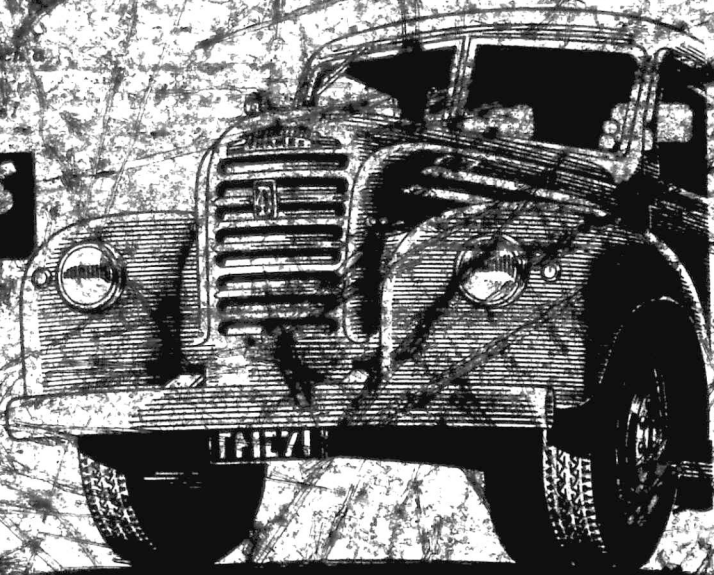
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Broadcasting Commission's Report

East African Bases Not Considered

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA cannot undertake the financial burden entailed by the adoption of the report of the Kenya Broadcasting Commission, the Chief Secretary said in the Legislative Council a few days ago. The commission's recommendations would have involved a capital expenditure of about £420,000 and a recurrent expenditure of £210,000 a year. No final decision can be reached until the amount of finance available from public sources is known, the minister negotiating with the United Kingdom Government for an extension for a further three years of the agreement on the operation of the Nairobi station, and technical experts are to examine the recommendations with a view to reducing the cost while still providing service on the general lines proposed.

Mr. G. A. Jones asked whether the establishment of a South African organization for the East African base was considered. The answer was:

Medicine University Appointments

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA have appointed the following to the teaching staff of the new University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Dr. A. J. Davis, Reader in Agronomy at Wye College, University of London, will be the first Professor of Agriculture. The Professor of Botany is to be Dr. A. S. Baughby, who has a similar post in the University of Cambridge. The Gold Coast, Dr. J. I. Nassutu, formerly head of the Department of Zoology at the University College of Fort Hare, has been appointed Professor of Zoology.

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA have appointed the following to the staff of the Kenya Broadcasting Service: Mr. George H. Torrington, Director.

Skeleton 2,000 Years Old

A WELL-PRESERVED SKELETON of a woman who may have lived about 2,000 years ago has been found on the shores of Lake Tanganyika near Kigoma in Northern Rhodesia.

The discovery was made by Dr. Desmond Clark, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, and Mr. Brian Williams, of Livingstonia, when they were inspecting Stone Age sites which are being prepared for a visit to the Pan-African Pre-History Congress in August. Mr. Williams's foot struck something projecting from the ground which proved on examination to be a very well-preserved skeleton.

Systematic excavations revealed the skeleton in perfect condition, lying with the head cracked open. The skeleton was found in a shallow trench, and the skeleton was buried in a shallow trench.

The skeleton of the remains was similar to just before the start of the further excavations. The skeleton of a Stone Age people lived at the same time as a tribe of people who lived in the area.

Uganda to Expel Kikuyu

BRITISH OFFICIALS have been informed that the Government of Uganda intend to expel the Kikuyu from the country. The Kikuyu, who have been living in the country since the 19th century, are being expelled because of their alleged involvement in the Mau Mau rebellion. The Government of Uganda has decided to expel the Kikuyu because of their alleged involvement in the Mau Mau rebellion.

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Kenya Chiefs Visit U.K.

To Study British Methods

A PARTY OF SIX Kenyan and African Administrators from Kenya have arrived in this country for a tour arranged by the British Council to gain some experience of life in Great Britain and to study British methods in agriculture, local government, education, and court procedure.

The party, Chief Jonathan Nzoua, a prominent member of the Legislative Council, and a member of the Machakos African District Council, formerly a school teacher, who has experience in forestry, Army, and community development duties.

Chief Patrice Muhumba, a member of the Machakos African District Council, who has experience in administration, cultural office.

Chief Kimunya, a member of the Machakos African District Council and a prominent member of the Machakos African District Council, formerly a school teacher.

Chief John Wap Kapor, a member of the Machakos African District Council, formerly a farmer, and

Mr. Charles Odut, since 1947, president of the African court, Kisumu, South Province, and formerly a school teacher.

Until yesterday they were staying with families in Witherslea to take an introductory course based on agriculture, education and local government. From May 15 to 15 they will be at Barnard Castle, County Durham to see the progress of development of a community from simple rural conditions into a complex city; from May 20 to 26 in Manchester to see the social background of an industrial area. Before leaving for Kenya on July 7 the chiefs will visit London.

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We have a school where it is our aim to teach every worker to read and write Swahili. In their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-kept cinema.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councillors, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

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EAST AFRICAN *Sisal* ESTATES

RUIRU

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Lower Prices for Coffee Weakness of American Market

Messrs. TREATT, BOVILL & Co. LTD., point out in their quarterly *East African Review* that the price of Uganda Bugisu coffee fell within two months from 44s. to 37½s. per cwt., of Uganda Nanyo robusta, f.a.o. from 31½s. to 22½s., of Bukoba Native robusta, f.a.o. from 36s. to 27s., and of Tanganyika European grown arabica from 60s. to 37½s. They add:

"The decline reflects the weakness of the American market, lack of demand from the Continent and the devaluation by the United States of the dollar. Also, it is possible that the crop of 1954-55 coffee beans was smaller than for some years past owing to a larger crop in many of the principal producing countries. The emergence of which are being taken to combat the downward trend coupled with expected increased demand as a result of the lower prices, may soon result in more stable conditions."

Messrs. BORN, BAKER & Co., Ltd., report that this season's heavy Belgis crop of about 70,000 bags (of which some 20,000 bags have been sold) has resulted in a downward explanation of the deterioration of quality.

"In Uganda, the deterioration is due to the failure for dried beans to be fixed at a fixed price, which has led to a decline in quality, possibly of local origin, but possibly of foreign origin, and which again has been interpreted as a quantity of f.a.o. which will be available during the remainder of the season."

Union-Castle Board Change

MR. JOHN SAGE BIRCH, previously assistant managing director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been appointed newly managing director of the company.

Mr. Arthur Henry Milbourne and Mr. James Gray have resigned from the board in order to make way for other men; and Lord Macley and Mr. Reginald March Turnbull have been co-opted to fill the vacancies thus arising.

Lord Macley, who is 55, is chairman of Macleay & McIntyre, shipowners and creator of Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank, Clydesdale Investment Co., Ltd., and Second Clydesdale Investment Co., Ltd.

Offer for Tati Company

The directors of the Tati Co., Ltd., announced on Tuesday that Glazer Bros. Investments Rhodesia (Private), Ltd., of Bulawayo, had offered to buy the whole of the 306,866 issued shares of the company at 21s. per share. The offer is conditional on 90% acceptances, or such smaller percentage (but not less than 75%) as the purchasers may notify by June 15. The directors recommend acceptance by all shareholders.

Development Finance

SOURCES OF FINANCE for development plans in operation this year in Kenya total £2.25m., of which £1.5m. is from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, £23.45m. from loans, and £15.5m. from local sources. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika are £24.45m., £23.35m., £10m., and £9½; for Uganda, £28.5m., £2.5m., and £2.4m.; for Zambia, £1.9m., £1.28m. nil, and £.827m.; for Northern Rhodesia, £52m., £2.78m. (division between loan and local resources under consideration); for Nyasaland, £33m., £3.87m. (division between loans and local resources under consideration); for Somaliland Protectorate, £9m., £0m. nil, nil. Total commitments and disbursements in East Africa were: general, £4.23m. and £4.33m.; £6.6m. and £2.61m.; Somaliland Protectorate, £7.52m. and £5.5m.; Tanganyika, £4.78m. and £2.6m.; Uganda, £2.5m. and £1.6m.; and Zambia, £.64m. and £.64m. For Central Africa they were: general, £.348m. and £.36m.; Northern Rhodesia, £2.64m. and £.82m.; and Nyasaland, £3.87m. and £2.6m.

Tanganyika Fisheries

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSIONS of the annual report of the Tanganyika fisheries as recorded in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries for last year. "The fishing of the W.V. Zone was completed, but frequent mechanical trouble has been experienced since, and comparatively little time has been employed on fishing. Trouble was attended on these occasions, but was not successful in that the fish were well. An echo sounder was used to locate shoals of fish, but the areas were not being fished. The fish were indicators. Fishing in hand line was allowed over the coastal banks. During the month of June, 1954, been received from fish farmers. The main items of the fishery, and their catches are being investigated."

Essential Oils

MR. W. F. GARRON, of the Royal Society of Arts, last week that world production of essential oils was worth about £100m. annually, and that India and Ceylon accounted for about half the Commonwealth share of £4m. Zanzibar contributed about £10,000 in clove oil, the Seychelles earned about £50,000 from patchouli and cinnamon leaf oils, and the East African mainland territories could also be rated at £100,000 in respect of geranium, cedarwood, citrus, and lemongrass oils. Southern Rhodesia has a small production of ginger and *calanthis* oil, which contains more than 90% geraniol, and is probably the best source of the pure isolate.

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To South and East Africa



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Edinburgh Castle	May 19
Winchester Castle	May 26
Cape Town Castle	June 2
Bombay Castle	June 9
Pretoria Castle	June 16
Aden Castle	June 23
Colombo Castle	June 30

*Via Madras. TVIA other airmails.

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Wynberg Castle	June 15
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Twenty-one Africans and seven Asians from various parts of Uganda have attended a youth leader's course in Dar-es-Salaam 45 bicycles were stolen last year, and only 61 were recovered. Thirty cycle thieves were convicted.

An attractively illustrated booklet entitled "Kenya and Coffee" has been printed in this country by the Coffee Board of Kenya.

The sixth exhibition organized by the Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society will be held from July 2 to 10. Entries close on June 15.

More than 50 people had to be given hospital treatment in Salisbury on Monday after swarms of bees had attacked hundreds of people and many dogs at the Rhodesian championship dog show.

The Uganda Protectorate athletic championships will be held on August 13 and the inter-provincial meeting on August 20, both at Nakugud. The inter-territorial athletic meeting will take place in Nairobi on August 27.

The problems of nation-building in multi-racial communities will be the subject for consideration at this year's Summer School of the Royal Institute of Education, to be held at Jesus College, Oxford, from July 29 to August 2.

Traffic accidents in Tanganyika last year numbered 2,327, of which 174 involved fatal injuries and 1,242 non-fatal injuries. Casualties included 161 killed and 1,468 injured. Of the 826 drivers prosecuted 54 were Europeans, 195 Asians, and 547 Africans.

Dam Subsidy Scheme

£40,000 has been allocated by the Kenya Government for the dam subsidy scheme. The provision is for the period to the middle of 1957. Farmers may be granted up to £500 or 40% of the cost of dams in low rainfall areas, and up to 25% of £1,000 in high rainfall zones.

Last year 280 Northern Rhodesian Government vehicles were involved in accidents. Of this figure—125% of the total number of vehicles controlled by the R.W.D.—114 were driven by Europeans and 166 by Africans. Government drivers were held responsible only in 36 cases.

Sentences on eight Baganda convicted on four counts in connection with the arrest near Kampala in February of a self-styled prophet have been passed by the district court. Five of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for two years, 18 months, three years, and one year respectively on the four counts, two to 18 months, one year, two years, and six months, and one to three years, two and a half years, four years, and two years, all the sentences to run concurrently. One Baganda had previously been discharged.

The Bishop of Uganda has received a cheque for £1,000 from the Kabaka of Buganda for Namirembe Cathedral restoration fund. The Kabaka asked the Bishop to convey his special wishes to the Archbishop of Canterbury on his arrival in Uganda, assuring him of the undimmed faith which the Buganda have in God.

Heary Camp, near Bulawayo, where national service training is to begin in October, has been renamed Llewellyn Barracks, after the Governor-General of the Federation. Brady Barracks is the new name given to the former Kumalo camp, after the late Colonel John Brady, educationist, soldier, and member of the Society Rhodesian Parliament.

Rhodesian Engineers Successful

Six Central African Airways engineers have returned to Rhodesia from the country after qualifying (at the first attempt) for a "C" licence, which permits them to sign certificates of airworthiness. Other engineers are here to study the instruments, engines, and airframes of the Viscount aircraft. C.A.A. has bought Viscounts to replace the Vikings now in service.

At a recent meeting of the Ndebele Coloured Association it was stated that European and Europeans in Northern Rhodesia objected to the term "Coloureds", and hoped to be recognized as a separate race. Eurafrikaners in Lusaka, however, have expressed a different view; they have decided not to press the Government to give them an official status and to allow them to become naturalized British subjects.

Rhodesian tobacco farmers have subscribed £1,000 to the Australian Flood Relief Fund sponsored by the Australian and New Zealand Association of Salisbury. The Federal Minister of Agriculture authorized the donation from the tobacco levy fund after the national fund received the Rhodesian Tobacco Association's enthusiastic support. After the U.K., Australia is the principal importer of Rhodesian manufactured tobacco.

Two new stamps of the values of 1/30s and 65 cents (a shilling, the former rates for letters and postcards to most countries, are to be issued by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. The 1/30 cent denomination will be in purple and orange, the 65 cent issue will resemble the present 2s stamp, but in brown and green. Both will be on sale by the end of the year.

Convictions obtained by the Uganda police last year included 304 for cattle stealing, 433 for housebreaking, 447 for burglary, 330 for escaping from custody, 215 for theft by a public servant, 218 for causing grievous harm and endangering life, 192 for forgery of documents, 131 for robbery, 124 for arson, 81 for indecent assault, 73 for manslaughter, 77 for rape, and 57 for murder. Total convictions under the penal code numbered 43,834.

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Of Commercial Concern MINING

In the seven weeks ended on April 28, 29, 456,309 lb. of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury for £5,177,777, an average price of 42.11d. per lb. Fire-cured tobacco, totalling 131,066 lb., averaged 5.24s. In the six weeks to April 21 the U.K. bought 11,837,480 lb., representing 40.1% of the leaf offered. Australia took 82,473 lb. In the first two weeks ended on April 23 of the Nyasaland auctions 105,073 lb. of fire-cured averaged 35.04d. per lb. Fire-cured at 185.11 lb. averaged 10.7d.

Attention from Western Germany was attracted last year, chiefly for a large quantity of trade opportunities in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The German Ministry of Trade and Industry is officially represented, and there are numbers of business industries. The value of German imports of German manufactures into the Federation were worth almost £10m., but exports to Germany were valued at only £2m. blister copper accounting for almost 3m.

Revised minimum wage rates in Kenya municipalities and townships for monthly contracts and 30-day tickets are as follows: Kisumu, 80s. and 81.50s.; Mumias, 75s. and 76.50s.; Kitale, 72s. and 74s.; Mombasa Island, 70s. and 81.50s.; Nairobi, 75s. and 87.50s.; Nakuru, 70.50s. and 82.50s.; Masuyuki, 73s. and 85s.; Nyeri, 72.50s. and 84.50s.; Thika, 72.50s. and 84.50s.

Uganda Cotton Price

For the coming season's cotton crop in Uganda, the U.K. Marketing Board will pay at least 50 cents for a drilling lb., three cents more than the original price fixed this time last year, and the price for kaboko coffee to growers will be reduced from 1.25s. to 75 cents a lb. on May 16. Even though it will require £3m. from the Government.

Uganda's £2.5m. marketing organisation, has announced that it is planning to build a new luxury hotel in Gito Square which will be the busiest shopping centre in the country, and also a five-storey structure which will take two and a half years to complete, is intended. The venture is being financed by an Asian business man.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to subsidize by 25 per cent the price of Rhodesian steel to industrialists within the Federation. Within the year the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission would produce 18,000 tons of steel annually, and the steel should then be competitive without subsidy.

Latest estimates of the current Sudan cotton crop are: Sakel, 1,574,300 kantars (of which 1,387,200 kantars have been picked to date), and American, 377,000 kantars (of which 308,000 kantars have been picked). Last season's total yields were 1,853,224 kantars of Sakel and 263,731 of American.

Gallaher Ltd. are raising their ordinary dividend for 1954 to 22%, compared with 20% in the previous year. Group net profits are returned at £1,022,333 (£913,439) after allocating £1,408,209 for taxation. The profits of the parent company increased from £2,000,000 to £89,2983.

The First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society has opened a branch office in Blantyre. The general manager, Mr. H. M. Dugbury, has said that the society will keep all its Nyasaland money in Nyasaland, and hopes to build a multi-storeyed office block in Nyasaland next year.

East African paper of good quality is now selling at about 18s. per lb. f.o.b. No longer ago it had fallen to 12s. Shipments from East Africa last year reached 300,000 lb., a considerable increase on the 240,000 lb.

Stability in the Copper Market

Action by Rhodesian Selection Trust Group

ANTHELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., and Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd., announced on Monday that they have decided to offer copper at fixed prices to a number of their customers in the United Kingdom who are willing to enter into a degree of stability into the resale prices for copper and brass products.

In the opinion of the British and Victoria companies, all of their customers, and business men who are engaged in the copper and brass industries, highly desirable for the industry as a whole.

Initially, the selling companies prices will remain fixed for a period of not less than 30 days, and thereafter will be subject to change at a 10-hour notice, in which period the selling companies will continue to offer a definite margin.

The following explanatory statement has been issued by the companies:

"The Antelope and Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd. and Victoria Copper Mines, Ltd. have decided to offer copper and brass products at fixed prices to a number of their customers in the United Kingdom who are willing to enter into a degree of stability into the resale prices for copper and brass products.

The companies are drawn attention to the disparity in prices which have been paid by producers in the U.K. and the price paid to many of their customers abroad, and they had had direct access to the competitive world market through the London Metal Exchange, quotation of the London Metal Exchange increased, premises are being filled with the copper and brass products, and the companies are offering the products at a price which is a fair margin above the cost of production.

The companies and their customers have completed their investigations of the copper situation in the U.K. and have found that the conditions were such that it was desirable for the companies to offer a price which was a fair margin above the cost of production, and to offer a price which was a fair margin above the cost of production, and to offer a price which was a fair margin above the cost of production.

During the last half of the year the price of copper in the U.K. was almost entirely based on the Metal Exchange quotations. At that time the Metal Exchange was closed and the price of copper in the U.K. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A. The price of copper in the U.S.A. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A. The price of copper in the U.S.A. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A.

Copper prices in the U.K. during the year were based on a price which was based on costs, which had no relation to the world price of copper or to the present situation. After the war the Government bulk buying continued for some years, and the Metal Exchange remained closed. The price of copper in the U.K. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A. The price of copper in the U.S.A. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A.

During the year, considerable tonnage of copper from smaller producers, were bought and sold at prices which were an excess of those quoted by the large producers in the U.K. The large producers in Rhodesia, deliberately kept their prices low, and the Rhodesian producers, who were the copper industry, offered a steady price which was a fair margin above the cost of production, thus creating a new market for the copper industry. The price of copper in the U.K. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A. The price of copper in the U.S.A. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A.

The Metal Exchange was closed in 1953, and the Rhodesian producers decided to offer copper at fixed prices to a number of their customers in the United Kingdom who are willing to enter into a degree of stability into the resale prices for copper and brass products. The price of copper in the U.K. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A. The price of copper in the U.S.A. was based on the price of copper in the U.S.A.

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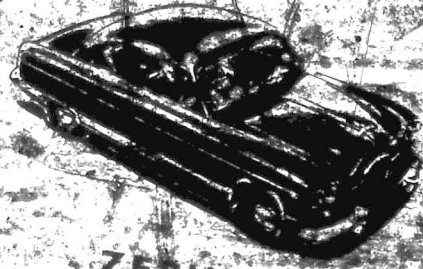
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