

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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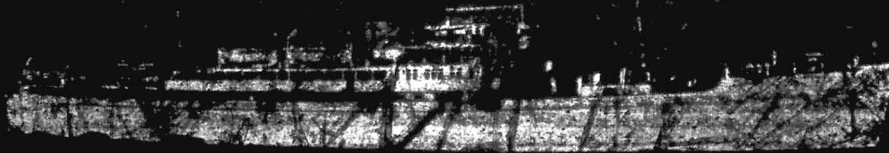
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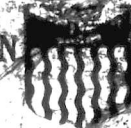
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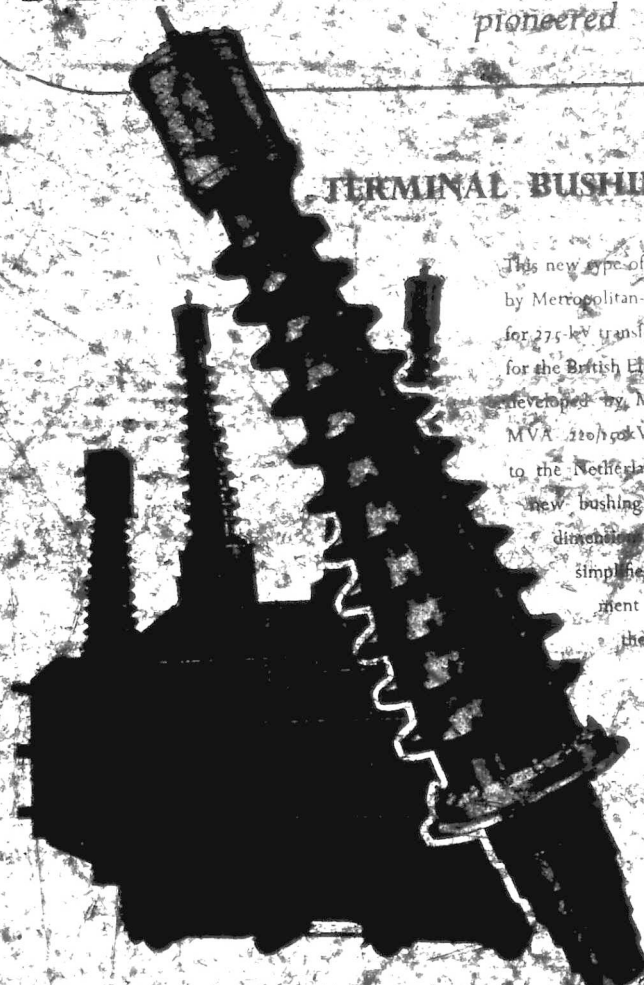
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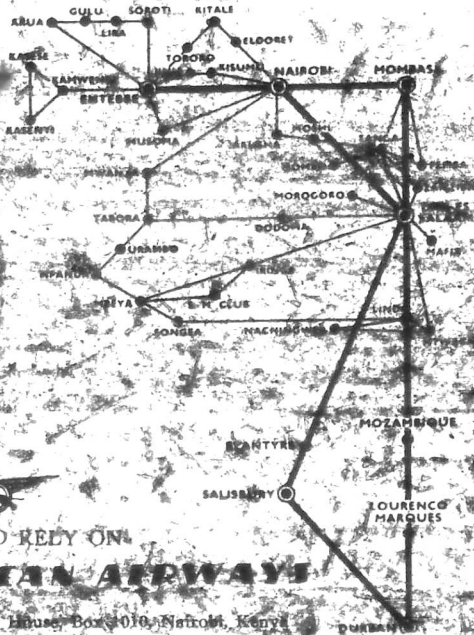
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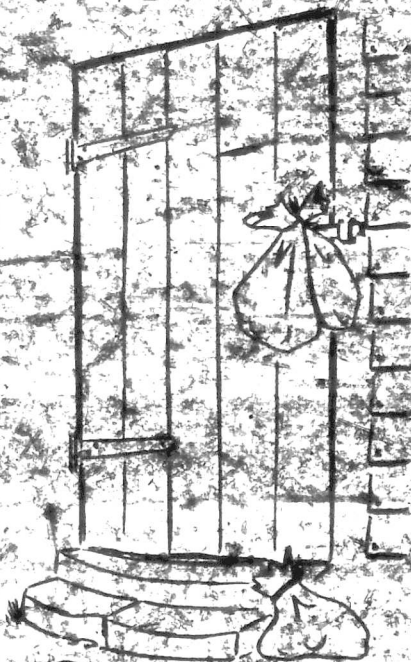
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COUNCIL AND DIRECTORS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A SUBSTANTIAL INJUSTICE outstanding for almost sixty years, whether committed unwittingly or unwittingly, is extremely difficult to rectify. Where three parties are concerned, mutual good-will between two will not suffice, if the third party holds the attitude that "What I have I hold." deadlock is reached and unhappily in the present in regard to the extremely large and important block of land in the north of the Somaliland Protectorate with its main base at Haid and the Haid Reserve, together covering some twenty-five thousand square miles they really affect about three hundred thousand Somalis, or nearly half the population of the Protectorate, who from time immemorial have grazed their livestock in the Haid which though it has only one winter season provides good grazing during another or many seasons for about two-thirds of the year. This territory, which has been used mainly by tribes under British protection, has now been transferred by these protectors to Ethiopia.

The Somalis, reputedly intransigent, have shown an exemplary patience in their claims for the land and the delegation of two of the most influential sultans and two leading business men, who have been in London to explain the position and enlist sympathy, could scarcely have put their case more objectively than in their appeal to Great Britain are friendly, and they emphasize that they have been sympathetically received in official quarters; but having been told quite definitely that their case cannot be put to any court in Somaliland or Great Britain, not even to the Privy Council, they have been reluctantly driven to ask the United Nations to initiate an advisory opinion on their complaint of the international law of the sea. Justice of the

Mague. Why should the Government of Great Britain and Ethiopia not accept that plea and they are mainly concerned with the relations between these of which the Somalis complain is good in ethics and in fact they have nothing to lose by referring to an impartial tribunal. If they are to be certain, they should be concerned to rectify the error. That, however, has been the attitude of either State. Both appear to be trying to prevent the subject coming before the General Assembly of the United Nations in September. Persuasions of that kind are not likely to succeed, however, for the Communist Powers would be only too glad to put the matter on the agenda. Use of their offices would please nobody but the Communists, and it would certainly be far better for Great Britain and Ethiopia to bring it home if necessary to support submission of the case to the highest international court.

Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has been placed in a very difficult position as a result of blunders made in the past, starting with the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897. In the previous decade the allies of the Somali tribes had accepted British protection by treaties which made no provision for the transfer of any of their land. Nevertheless, when Mr. Kennell Kiser (afterwards the first Lord Kennell) negotiated a treaty with Menelik, Emperor of Ethiopia, largely for the purpose of preventing the transit of arms to the Sudan for the warring Mahdists, he agreed to "a possible occupation of Ethiopia of territories inhabited by tribes who had formerly been under British protection, in order that such territories be included in the British Protectorate on the Somali coast." There was no consultation with the Somalis, whose delegation emphatically that none of them had any knowledge of the transfer of Somali terri-

Blunders of The Past

work until an Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary Commission arrived in 1930 to demarcate the frontier. Despite protest, the work went on until 1931, when Italy, having declared war on Ethiopia, occupied that country and the areas still in dispute. When Great Britain recognized the Italian conquest *de facto* and *de jure* on the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897, she implied that a one argument, which has not been satisfactorily answered. In the last war British forces defeated the Italians in Ethiopia, occupied the disputed territories and put them under British military administration by agreement with Ethiopia. It is conceivable another agreement with Ethiopia provided for the withdrawal of the British on February 28, 1955, when the Somali and the Reserved Area were returned under Ethiopian administration.

The Somali spokesmen have made available to the British Press copies of all the treaties, agreements and other relevant papers from 1897 onwards. None of them appears to have vested the title of the land in Great Britain. Somali Law, which by the treaty with Ethiopia in 1897 was consequently disposed of something to which it had no legal title. This is the crux of the Somali case — that a trustee cannot transfer the property of a ward without his knowledge and consent. If the British negotiator was at fault, a heavier measure of blame must rest upon the Foreign Office, whose legal advisers were responsible for ensuring the legality of whatever was done. It is less surprising that the Somali leaders should have remained in ignorance of the facts for more than thirty years, for practically none of them had had any education, and the Ethiopians, being wise in their day, refrained from any attempt to occupy the territory which had been conveyed to them by treaty. When Somali leaders did become aware of arrangements which were highly prejudicial from the standpoint of their peoples, they began a series of protests which has never ceased.

Their spokesmen insist that they have lost no opportunity of pressing for redress since the Somaliland Protectorate was re-occupied during the last war, when it should have been perfectly feasible to make appropriate arrangements with Ethiopia, for that country was deeply in the debt of Great Britain for the expulsion of the Emperor and the restoration of the Emperor to his throne, for funds for public purposes,

and for men for the creation of an army, a police force, and an administration. The Haud and the Reserved Area were merely of sentimental interest to Ethiopia, but those two contiguous territories were of immense importance to the Somalis under British protection. Why were measures so obviously desirable not taken then? It is impossible to believe that the cause was mere oversight. The Government of the Somaliland Protectorate must have raised the issue time and again. One of the complaints of the Somali leaders is that, despite all their representations, including repeated motions of the Advisory Council of the Protectorate, they were given no hint last year that negotiations were again in train with Ethiopia, and no decision ought to be explained. They, in short, insist that their people were literally deprived without their knowledge, and which had never been Ethiopian, that opportunities of persuading the Ethiopian authorities to relinquish the areas were not taken, that Somali interests were further jeopardized last year by negotiations in the strictest secrecy, and that their case cannot be tested in any court within the Empire.

So they have turned to the United Nations, which in 1949 promised self-government within ten years to the territory formerly known as Italian Somaliland and now as Somalia. That promise

Tribesmen Would Resort to Arms — in the view of this newspaper completely unrealistic — reported a powerful new factor into the position for agitation for a United Somaliland is certain when the United Nations set about fulfilling its promise (whether in 1960 or after some postponement). The tribes under British protection had hoped in due time to obtain self-government within the Empire. Because of the strong feeling that they have been unfairly treated by Her Majesty's Government on a fundamental issue, the attachment to the British connexion cannot be as strong as it was — and as it might become again if the case went to the International Court of Justice with British backing and if that tribunal found in favour of the petitioners. The delegation, which is certainly not anti-British, is satisfied that the tribal elders will be able to restrain agitation until all possible steps towards legal remedy have been exhausted, but the members have made no secret of their conviction that, if the approach to the United Nations were to fail, the tribesmen would resort to arms.

A few weeks ago Sir Gerald Reed, lately Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate,

wrote in a special article in *East Africa and Rhodesia* that not since 1861 there will be disturbances that are likely to affect not only British Somaliland and Kenya but also the French and the Ethiopians." The violence which Sir Gerald has seen might break out in any number of other means of protest and appeal were denied to the Somalis. The Ethiopians have aircraft, guns, and other weapons, but the Somalis have plenty of rifles and ammunition, and perhaps some machine guns buried since the last war; and in the opinion of many men who have served with them in peace and war, they would beat the Ethiopians (whom

they hate) and then claim a right of conquest to the Haad. That could not serve the best interests of anyone, but it appears to be the prospect if a fair judgment be not made in this case. There are evident grounds for sympathy with the Somalis who, when pleading for justice, have been offered plenty of local excuses. Such refinements do not assuage them. The sense of grievance is very real and calling to men reasonably would almost certainly encourage the swift growth of a Somali nationalism in territories now administered by Britain, France, Italy (for the United Nations), and Ethiopia. The alternative is to invite the judgement of impartial judges. That course ought surely to be taken.

Notes By The Way

Uproar in Buganda

THOSE GUARDIAN AND LONDON NEWSPAPERS which have commented on recent developments in Buganda have all taken an optimistic view of the situation. They appear to assume that the difficulties of the past few months will soon be forgotten, that there is now no obstacle to its early return to the Kabaka, and that the Lukiko of Buganda will make a state-like recovery from its aberrations. I wish I could share such comfortable convictions, which seem to me, however, to be based on sentiments, not on the facts. As recently as Monday last the Lukiko adopted a resolution declaring that "it must be clearly understood that Uganda is wholly an African State. Nothing of the sort should be understood. Lord Chantler announced while Secretary of State that Uganda would be developed as a 'primarily African State' (which is something very different), and that term has been repeatedly used on public occasions by the present Governor of the Lukiko. It will be noted that he sanctioned with the title of developing towards a 'primarily African State.' It asserts that Uganda "is wholly an African State." This fantastic claim shows that those who would arrogate to themselves rights which they have not the training or the experience to use wisely are encouraging grave and gross misconceptions within their country and outside it.

Multi-Racial Government Resented

THE DECISION of the Lukiko to condemn the form of multi-racial government which is to be introduced on July 1 is not surprising. For quite different reasons this Council has considered the plan premature. One objection of the Lukiko is to the appointment of an Asian Minister, because, in the words of one Muganda speaker, "Asians are people of an entirely different civilization which we have never chosen to follow." Colonel B. van Driem and some other Kenyans will be interested to find that an argument which they have used for decades has been advanced by the provincial council of Buganda (for that is what it is, the real name of the Lukiko, which is to be made to appear a Native Parliament for the Province of Uganda). Though H.M. Government has announced that the Kabaka cannot be allowed to return until the recommendations of the Naimirembe

Conference for constitutional changes in Buganda have been set in train, six members of the Lukiko are to be sent to London to press for his return. If these developments do not seem to me to justify the complacent assumption that Uganda's troubles, and especially those of Buganda, are almost over, they are.

Less Than Fair

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has been in this country on much-needed leave for the last few weeks when the *Observer* wrote last Sunday. Had the Uganda Government deliberately set out to impede the present delicate negotiations to resolve the crisis in Buganda it could hardly have done better than to announce its decision to proceed with the reforms of the Legislative Council. The Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, must be well aware of the opposition among all sections of Baganda leadership to his constitutional proposals, and he must also know that the problem of finding a *modus vivendi* between the Lukiko and the Legislative Council is still the chief obstacle to be overcome. Hence it is difficult to understand why he should have chosen this moment — on the eve of the Lukiko's final session to consider its own recommendations — to implement his proposals. It may well be that the Baganda's objection to the Governor's proposals stem from over-suspiciousness. But it is surely a function of statesmanship to take such psychological factors into account, and try to deal with them as irrelevant to the situation.

Postponement Opposed

WHAT WAS ENTIRELY IRRELEVANT to the situation was the accusation against Sir Andrew Cohen, when, as ever, one is concerned with Uganda affairs should have known he was away from the Protectorate. I do not suggest, of course, that the Government would have acted differently if Sir Andrew had been on the spot. Those, indeed, who do not would have done precisely what Sir Thornley, the acting Governor, did — which was to fail to mention that the plan for a reconstituted Legislative Council would be effect from July 1, as had been intended for many months. To have departed from that date would have been to allow a section of the Baganda to dictate the course of events to the rest of the country.

I have excellent reason to know that postponement (which has been much discussed) would have been resented by some responsible leaders, by many Africans of other tribes, by the leaders of the European and Asian communities, and by the general body of officials. The right course has, I believe, been taken, but even if it were wrong, it would be unfair to blame the Governor for the failure of the negotiations. Incidentally, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has again been proved right. It was said when the deal was first announced that the British Government itself would come into being on May 1, the date was officially denied. That denial is now proved to have been wrong. My prediction has been justified.

Mr. Azhari's Real Intentions

THE SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, has been using words in Asia which differ greatly from those to which he gave substance in London. On his arrival in Lahore last Sunday he told journalists that the Sudan would not have any link with Britain. England is very far from us. As to relations with Egypt, however, "we will live like brothers." Whereas many Sudanese want a form of self-government which will amount precisely the same relations with Great Britain as with Egypt or any other friendly power, Mr. Azhari at long last makes it clear that he stands for the closest possible relationship with Egypt and nothing of the kind with the country which caused the Sudan's desolation to its present prospects.

Prize for Officers

HUNDREDS OF BRITISH OFFICERS have left the Sudan for one of two reasons — because they have been dismissed in pursuance of the policy of breakneck Sudanisation.

British-Somali Representatives Petition the United Nations

Appeal for Dispute with Ethiopia to Be Referred to International Court

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOMALIS of the Somali and Protectorate — Sultan Abdullahi Sultan Nur, Sultan Abdullrahman Sultan Doda, Mr. Michael Farajo, and Mr. Abdurrahman Dubah Ali Mohamed — presented the Secretary of State for the Colonies last Thursday that they were submitting a petition to the United Nations.

They wrote to Mr. Lennox-Boyd:

"We write to inform you that we have your transmission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a petition a copy of which is enclosed, regarding the transfer by Her Majesty's Government to Ethiopia of a substantial portion of our territories known as the RESERVE AREA and the HAND. By this petition we invite the General Assembly of the United Nations, acting in pursuance of Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to refer this matter to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the legal validity of such transfer.

Practical and Legal Considerations

"You are, of course, thoroughly familiar with the practical, as distinct from the legal, considerations involved. On three occasions during the months of February you were good enough to receive us and listen with great courtesy to what we had to say. We gathered that H.M. Government were in no means unsympathetic to the wishes of our people.

"Nevertheless, we were given to understand — and this indeed was reiterated by Mr. Hopkinson in the

debate in the House of Commons, most of them in the country who now control the country. The Prime Minister, well aware of these facts, but his explanation to Asian inquirers was that the British officials found the rate of compensation too attractive to resist, and the Sudan does not mind paying this price for liberty. Whether the mass of the Sudanese will consider that liberty has been enhanced with the disappearance of the British administrators whom they trusted remains to be seen.

Input

NOBODY WOULD DREAM OF DENYING the "input" output" to mean officials departing from Kenya. Why, then, should the words "visitor input" be employed to denote non-Kenyans entering the country? What, in this sense, was new to me until I read the speech which Mr. Murray Gwynne made the other day in the Legislative Council. The world did not know that it was possible to judge from their silence, say, that the number of British visitors to Kenya had increased. It is likely I imagine to appeal to any visitor to Kenya that he is regarded as a bit of the input. What need is there to say that "the visitor input figure for Uganda was so-and-so." Why not say that "visitors to Uganda numbered" so many? I suggest that the word "input" as a new word should be dropped.

Colonel David Stirling

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING tells me that there is no foundation for the report which has been circulating in Central Africa that he will be a candidate in the by-election for the Federal Parliament created by the lamented death of the Rev. Percy Spender.

debate in the House of Commons on February 25, 1953 — that in their view their hands were tied by the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897. You yourself stated in Parliament on February 23: "I think that in many ways the 1897 treaty with Ethiopia was unfortunate, but suffered from rather limited knowledge of Somali land at the time, and we must see it against a background of the knowledge and of the expansionist tendencies of Ethiopia in 1897."

Sanctity of Treaty

"If we may say so with every due respect, we for our part entirely approve the determination of H.M. Government to uphold the sanctity of treaties and their obligations under international law. Indeed, we are entirely upon the grounds that we have to state our stand.

"As you are well aware, Somalia did not come under British rule as a result of any act of conquest or annexation. Nor was there any cession of territory. By agreements freely entered into in 1884 and 1886 the five Somali peoples comprised a total of 100,000 or so of some 1,000,000 inhabitants placed themselves under the protection of the British Crown. In each of the five cases a question was referred to as being territory under the authority and jurisdiction of the tribe concerned.

"As we understand the matter, it is not in dispute that the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897 fixed a boundary which cut right across the traditional grazing areas of our people; i.e. the territories which came under British protection by virtue of the agreement of 1884 and 1886. Somalia indeed was admitted by Mr. Hopkinson in his speech on February 25,

It has also not been disputed that this treaty was negotiated without even an attempt at consultation with the Somali peoples concerned. As no state, and either the British or Ethiopian Governments, seek consent or approval. In doing it was not until many years afterwards that the Somalis were learned what had been done. And it is a matter of common knowledge that they protested violently when the investigation reached them.

From the summer 1944 the Italians were in occupation of Ethiopia and the Italian Somaliland. And from 1944 onwards they were in occupation of the Somali territories and the Italian Somaliland. The British Government's policy of support for the Somali people's cause is not a matter of secret that the opportunity for consultation would be afforded them before the territories were handed back to Ethiopia.

You are well aware that it was not until January 3, 1949, that the British Government announced that it had agreed to return the Somali territories to Ethiopia.

It is less than two months before the treaty came into operation. We were then informed that the agreement was a simple fact, and although you may have been surprised to find it with every courtesy, it was made not to fear the reaction which would be provoked by the British Government's action, which is more fully set out in our report of the 1947-1948 Session.

Our contention, which is more fully set out in our report of the 1947-1948 Session, is that the British Government's action in 1949 was in violation of the 1897 Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty. It would have been open to Her Majesty's Government to have made a foreign sovereign any part of her territory in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas. The Somali territories, however, were a Protectorate only, and were not hers to give.

Is 1897 Treaty Invalid?

International law, no less than domestic law, must necessarily be founded upon reason and justice. It would be neither reasonable nor just that a trustee should be permitted for his own purposes to give away to himself a substantial part of the trust property without the knowledge of the persons to whose benefit the trust was created. Our people therefore desire to know what the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897 in fact says in respect to transfer of Somali territory to Ethiopia.

We are advised, however, that its validity of the 1897 Treaty cannot be challenged in the domestic courts of British Somaliland or the United Kingdom and that the only court which could adjudicate on the matter is the International Court of Justice. We are further advised that since our people are not a sovereign State, they cannot themselves have recourse to the International Court, but can only invite the appropriate organ of the United Nations to refer the matter to the Court for an advisory opinion. We are therefore advised on the question of the Court's jurisdiction asking that the matter shall be so referred.

We venture to express the hope that H.M. Government will either support the proposed reference to the International Court or at least will not oppose it. We have not failed to observe that ever since the Court was established in 1946, H.M. Government have not only sought to uphold its authority but have consistently urged upon other Governments the desirability of accepting its jurisdiction. We respectfully appeal their manifest desire to establish the rule of law in the relations between States and peoples.

But we would submit that even a backward people who have placed themselves under the protection of a great and friendly Power have their rights, and that when they believe that such protection does not give them their rights they should be permitted to have recourse to the only appropriate tribunal which can give them justice today.

The petition, which runs to 53 printed pages, contains the following passages:

Maintenance of Independence

In 1884 and 1885 the British Government concluded separate treaties with each of the five tribes. The treaties refer to the impending withdrawal of the troops of the Khedive of Egypt and make it quite clear that the tribes were mainly concerned in arriving at an arrangement with the British Government which would be effective in the maintenance of their independence and the preservation of order.

The tribes agreed not to cede, sell, mortgage or give for occupation, save to the British Government, any portion of the territories inhabited by them or under their control. The treaties did not make any provision whatsoever for the transfer of any tribal or other land to the British Government. Any such suggestion on the

part of the British Government would, it is safe to assume, have led to an immediate restoration of friendly relations.

Articles I and II, which necessarily adaptations, are common to all the treaties.

Article I of the British Government, in compliance with the wish of the undersigned elders of the Habr Awal, hereby undertakes to extend to them, and to the territories under their authority and jurisdiction, the graces, favour and protection of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Article II—The said elders promise to refrain from entering into any correspondence or treaty with any foreign prince or State without the sanction of the British Majesty's Government.

No Transfer of Land

The undersigned Somali elders, in accordance with the British Government's undertakings and protection, hereby promise that they did not in their individual treaties see any word which might reasonably be construed as a transfer of land, lands to the British Government.

In their submission, they cannot see how any suggestion of the transfer of a portion of the Somali territory to the British Government is in compliance with the wishes of the undersigned elders.

The British Government's action in the 1949 transfer of power over the territory was in all probability strengthened in 1922 by the Somaliland Order in Council (No. 149) which gave Her Majesty not only the right to cede or give any portion of the protected territory, but for additions thereto that might be made in the future.

This probable reinforcement of faith could not, however, have been based upon any real foundations for, unknown to the people concerned, the transfer of the territory now in dispute had already taken place when the Somaliland Order in Council of 1922 was issued.

The complete transfer of power to the British Government in 1933 when the British Government set up the British Somaliland Commission (the members of which were instructed to report to their respective Governments on grazing areas) brought to light in the papers voluminous correspondence that, in pursuance of the 1897 Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, the British Government had in 1922 concluded a treaty with Ethiopia on the basis of which a tract of Somali territory of approximately 25,000 square miles, affecting more than 400,000 people,

Violent Reaction

The reaction of the disaffected Somali tribes to violent and the ensuing disturbances, a number of the latter found an opportunity to be murdered. Some of the Somali tribes continued to remain in possession of the territories which they had occupied and owned for generations past and even, as it noted, after the conclusion of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897—for there never have been any large numbers of Ethiopians who lived in the area and who have ever seriously disputed the present boundaries excepted Somali tribes thereto.

It is noted though the protests were, it was not possible to regard the circumstances beyond Somali control, to draw any more general conclusions. The said circumstances were as follows:

- (1) In 1936 Italy declared war on and conquered Ethiopia which she occupied together with the areas now in dispute.
- (2) The Italian occupation of Ethiopia was regarded as a *facto et de jure* by the Protecting Power, and Italian claims manifestly unacceptable to the British Government. The Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897, which purported to transfer the disputed territory to Italy.
- (3) Matters became complicated still further when Italy notified of her conquest territory known as the *Beud* was in Corporation with the Italian Somaliland.
- (4) In 1942 the British and World War brought the dispute to a head, and the British Army in Ethiopia and the British disputed territory, which, in pursuance of the Anglo-Ethiopian agreements, had January 31, 1942, and on November 19, 1944, were administered and governed by the British Military Administration, which functioned until February 28, 1945, when, in pursuance of an Anglo-Ethiopian agreement, November 29, 1944, it was withdrawn and the territories dispute handed over to the Italian Government.
- (5) The agreement between the British Government and the eighty-four Ethiopians over the said territory in terms of the treaty of 1897, which was assumed to be in effect, was the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the *de facto* British recognition thereof by the British Government.
- (6) In the name of the whole of the population of the British Somaliland Protectorate the authorized Somali representatives

authority to act is ascertainable from the powers of attorneys granted to them) most solemnly protest against the unlawful transfer of Ethiopia of the disputed territory, which has always been, and they are confident will continue to remain, part of Somaliland.

The Somalians, elders and people of the Somaliland Protectorate have appealed to the Protecting Power to insist for a rectification of this injustice, which, if permitted to stand, may well have consequences dangerous to peace and law and order in the Protectorate and in neighbouring countries.

The Protecting Power has also been claimed a right such that the power took the exercise of a right of justice under the United Kingdom's laws, and that the United Kingdom's laws, in this connection, must be subject to any possible objection based on paragraph 7 of Article 6 of the United Nations Charter and designed to make discussion or adjudication impossible of a matter which is alleged to be essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a member State but which in fact is not judicially in the courts of that State.

anxious to regain lawfully the lands and territories, which are vital to the life of a law-abiding people and which have been unlawfully transferred by one member of the United Nations to another. On that basis, the Somalians have respectfully invited the General Assembly of the United Nations to apply to this dispute, in the spirit of Article 17 of the Charter, the principle of non-intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of States, and that the Government of the United Kingdom should be thoroughly investigated by the International Court of Justice, whose advisory opinion on the "Reservations" would, or should, be welcomed by all concerned, inasmuch as it may lead eventually to a just settlement of the points at issue.

Points at Issue

1) Where a Protectorate is established, the express intention of peoples desiring protection, and the Protecting Power, is to transfer any portion of the protected territory, whether in whole or in part, to another State, without consulting with the peoples protected and without their consent.

2) If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, can this right be transferred to a Provisional Government which, at the time of its establishment, has no title of sovereignty over the protected territory in the Protectorate Powers is made in the treaty under which the Protectorate is established.

3) If the answer to (1) and (2) are both in the affirmative, can such right to transfer be exercised if it exists where the Protecting Power has previously by another treaty guaranteed the independence of the people, it subsequently purports to protect?

4) Does the evidence available today establish conclusively that the territory now in dispute was Somali territory, which, on the basis of a boundary line with Ethiopia, was purportedly transferred to Ethiopia under the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897 and annexed thereto?

5) If the answer to (4) is in the affirmative, does the evidence establish conclusively that the transfer of territory took place without consultation with the protected peoples concerned and without their consent or approval?

6) If the answer to (4) and (5) are in the affirmative, what is the effect of (1) and (2) on the transfer?

7) If the answer to (1) and (2) are both in the affirmative, can any transfer of the land and territories which purports to have taken place under the authority of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897 as reaffirmed by the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954?

8) If any such transfer on the earlier treaties of 1894 and 1896, under which the Protecting Power guaranteed the independence of the Somali tribes concerned, and assisted their invitation to establish a Protectorate over their lands, in other words, does the Protecting Power's breach of treaty in any way derogate these earlier treaties, or is the treaty made to continue in the administration of the Trust?

9) Is the court of opinion that a just and equitable order can be made in respect of the unauthorized transfer to Ethiopia, and belonging to the Somali tribes concerned, then would the appointment of a United Nations Boundary Commission, on terms agreed to by both Great Britain and Ethiopia, to investigate and report on a permanent and just demarcation of a boundary line between the Protectorate and Ethiopia be an appropriate and proper step towards the speedy settlement of this dispute?

Mr. MARIANO told a Press conference in London that he had provided the richest grazing in all Somaliland, and that for much of the year about half the population of the British territory grazed their stock in the area. Moreover, though the district headquarters of the Borama district were in British Somaliland, practically the whole of the tribe lived over the border in the Reserved Area.

The new treaty with Ethiopia killed the promise of self-government within the Commonwealth, for how could that develop if about half the population lived in foreign territory for the greater part of the year? What the treaty promised was that the Somali might occasionally make use of their own house as guests, and they had no sense of security under an Ethiopian administration.

Intimidation

Immediately the new treaty came into effect Ethiopians attempted to force a low level of taxation on the population. That was followed by the entry of armed Ethiopian troops, poorly armed with British guns, and under the protection of fighter aircraft, they had complete control over the area and entrenched themselves.

All of the Ethiopians claimed they were welcomed, they had not come to force, but to help. The best comment on such claims was that 500 soldiers and chiefs from the area and the Ogaden were political refugees in Somaliland proper as a result of the treatment they had received.

Deeply hostile comment in British territories has been made about the Ethiopians, as a result of the fact that they had been allowed to have access to the territory. It is felt that they should have been denied that right last season, if that was the sovereign's duty, to those men who were officially representing Great Britain, what was likely to be the lot of ordinary businessmen?

Mr. MARIANO recalled that in 1960 the Somali had submitted a petition to the United Nations for the unification of British Somaliland and that this petition was adopted by Mr. Ernest Brown, then Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs. Later it was abandoned by Great Britain. A Somali Federation was necessary to create a self-sufficient unit. It was quite certain that in 1960 when Somalia, formerly the Colony of Italian Somaliland, was due to be established with self-government to ensure unity with the majority of the British Nations, no other Somali would be dissatisfied unless and until they became united.

The Emperor of Ethiopia had no more claim to the East than to the British area, which was put under the United Nations. If the Government had attached adequate importance to the claims and needs of British Somaliland the difficulties might have been solved, for there were times when British would actually have agreed to a solution.

Liberals and the Colonies Partnership A Noble Experiment

The Liberal Party's election manifesto, entitled "Crisis Unresolved," contains the following statement on Colonial development.

"There is general agreement, it may be hoped, on the necessity of training the inhabitants of all dependent territories to govern themselves. Liberals recognize that the conditions vary from Colony to Colony and that there is no master plan which can be uniformly applied; there must be flexibility.

The noble experiment of establishing the principle of partnership between races in the Colonies is imperilled, because the indigenous population has lost confidence in the motive. In order to restore this confidence there should be no departure from the principle that development must contribute directly and primarily to the prosperity of and to higher standards of life for the resident local multi-racial population.

However slow the rate of development, Liberals must set their faces firmly against all forms of racial discrimination in British territories.

Particular attention is drawn to the Liberal Party's suggestion for the institution of a Consultative Colonial Assembly, meeting periodically, in which representative delegates from Colonial territories, freely express their views thereon, and work out practical means for the fulfilment of their aspirations.

Extracts from the Conservative and Labour manifestoes appeared in our issue of May 3. Publication of the Liberal manifesto was delayed through the illness of the party leader, Mr. Clement Davies.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, stated in the House of Commons last week that arrangements had been made for all election broadcasts to be broadcast in full on overseas radio.

Kenya Developing Soundly Despite the Emergency

Mr. E. A. Yancy's Survey of the National Economy*

THE ECONOMY OF KENYA is becoming general industrial and commercial. The value of its services which it provides for other territories has been well established by its importance. Our economy depends in part on the economic activities of our neighbours and the economies of the other East African territories depend equally on the healthiness of our own.

In the last budget speech I said: "Our net geographical income for 1953 was a peak in a figure in the neighbourhood of £107m. Since then there has undoubtedly been a falling away in our national income although not as great as one might have expected or feared have feared. I was too pessimistic. I am now able to provide a fairly high figure for 1954 and a conservatively approximate figure for 1955."

The geographical income for 1953 was estimated at £109.4m. Thus there was no decline from 1952, as I had feared. The first estimate for 1954 is £123.3m. Since 1948 our geographical income has increased at a rate of some 1.7% per annum. Before the Emergency began it was increasing at the most pleasing rate of 19% per annum, but from 1952 to 1953 the increase was only £2.4m. or 2%. In 1954 the upward trend continued but the increase over 1953 was 12%. It is most encouraging to observe that the break which occurred in 1953 did not continue in 1954, and that we are now going ahead, though not quite so fast as in pre-Emergency days.

Crop Yields

Our non-Native agriculture showed a very nice contrast with figures for 1953. Wheat production in 1954 will be some 32,000 tons higher than in 1953. Our non-African maize production is also greater than last year—29,000 tons. Coffee production declined, mainly due to the vagaries of the weather, but tea production showed a most welcome expansion of 2,000 tons, and with the increase in price, there was an increase in total value of about £1.4m. The production of butter fat advanced both in volume and in value, while meat production was higher than in the previous year.

It will be said that some of this increase has been due to change in price, particularly of export crops and that is correct. But the extension in the volume of production has been satisfactory, considering the great dangers and difficulties under which many of the farming community have toiled since the beginning of the Emergency.

The sale of African cash crops during the year has been most encouraging. Maize production for sale almost doubled in quantity, the exports of cotton lint increased by some 50%, and wattle production by some 20%. The total value to the geographical income of African cash sales for 1954 is estimated at £26.6m., or an increase of 45% over 1953.

Commerce, though hampered in part by the piling up of the ports of Mombasa, appears to have had a successful year. The contribution of commerce to the geographical income is estimated at £19.4m. or 16% more than in 1953. This compares with a 14% increase in private imports.

Our manufacturing industries, which might well form one of the best means of rapid growth, expanded

by 13% in money terms and exceeded £14m. in national income terms. Industry now represents nearly 12% of the geographical income, compared with 9% in 1948.

Government contributions to the geographical income, including the activities of the Railways and the Public Works Department, have increased mainly due to Emergency spending. This year's total is £13.8m. compared with £9.3m. in 1953. The building and construction industry has got over the fall in experienced in 1953, and has a far better record in 1954, an indication that our capital development projects, both private and Government, are going ahead and that the long-term future has confidence in the future of our economy.

Wages, Salaries and Profits

I would now like to discuss the question of the proportion which goes to the wage and salary earners and the proportion which goes to profits and earnings of self-employed persons. The figures exclude those amounts paid for services in the public services as extra emoluments for 1954 as a result of the acceptance of the Libby Report recommendations. It is the view of my advisers that this money did not enter into the economy during 1954 and will be counted in 1955. I believe that the expectation did to a great extent enter into consumption expenditure during the year but it has been accepted that this amount should be left out of the figures.

Wages and salaries amounted to £25.6m. in 1954, compared with £25.4m. in 1953. Profits were at the figure of £12.5m. compared with £10.5m. in 1953. Profits have therefore been a 19% increase in the profits and earnings of self-employed persons, a 15% increase in wages and salaries, and a smaller figure of 6% increase in the profits and earnings of self-employed persons.

Kenya's external trade for 1954 was recorded as £21.4m. an increase of 11.7%. Net imports, however, were £12.5m. and Commonwealth imports rose to £4.9m. while Government imports increased by £3m. to £14.4m. Domestic imports were just 10% of £2.0m. or 27% more than the previous year.

The trade statistics seem to indicate that Kenya had a most unprofitable balance of trade and was behaving in an unattractive manner. This, I suggest, is not the case.

Thinking in Terms of East Africa

We must remember that many of the items included in Kenya's imports are brought in, not only for Kenya, but for a much wider market, including territories outside East Africa. Much of the material used in East Africa by High Commission organisations, particularly capital equipment for East African Railways and Harbours, is shipped to Kenya and rightly enters into our import statistics. Many of the many of the buildings and other projects which are built on an East African basis, whether they be schools, technical colleges, hospitals or hotels, enter into Kenya's statistics, although the money which finances them may have come from other parts of East Africa.

Undoubtedly a firm balance of payments statistics should not go too deeply into the balance of trade figures of individual territories but keep in mind that it is the East African balance which are of primary importance.

There is nothing surprising and nothing reasonable until nothing wrong in a developing territory possessing an adverse balance of trade. It has happened many times in history. It means in our case that Kenya is importing more than it exports and that someone else is paying for these imports. We pay for the excess by our invisible exports. The remainder is made up of capital inflow, partly as a result of money raised by the London market. Some of the important items which are being financed by H.M. Government from grants and loans which have been made to us, and capital equipment is being imported by firms and organisations with headquarters overseas, parties whose investments take this form.

£29.6m. has been raised overseas on behalf of the Government, Nairobi City Council, and the East African Paper and Printing Company since 1948. In the 1954 year the amount raised was £4.3m., while £2.5m. was raised for High Commission services.

Kenya's net imports, a large part of which is equipment and other material, and in 1954 these net imports formed about one-third of the total value of her net imports.

*Basis further points from the budget speech in the Legislative Council of the Minister for Finance and Development.

Capital equipment in all forms totalled just under one-third of the amount. Included in this are lorries, tractors, and machinery of all sorts, goods which are essential if our agricultural income is to be increased.

Consumer goods of all sorts still represent the highest percentage of all consumer goods and are equivalent to some 12s. per head of the African population. To give the right incentives to our African population, we must import goods which they need and desire, and which will inspire them to work harder and increase their productivity.

Main Exports

The agricultural exports comprising the bulk of the exports continue to remain in general export being valued in £5.7m., a fall of nearly 1m. due mainly to a reduction in the volume of coffee. Steel exports have been since 1948 either first or second in order of precedence; for the first year this export dropped to third place, being displaced by sisal. This situation was reversed in 1952 when steel was valued at £1.7m. The value of steel exports was less than one-third of the total of those in 1951 when prices were high and tinings was some 7,000 tons greater than last

Other agricultural exports made up of such different commodities were valued at £6.7m. The increase in maize exports helped to tip the balance and make the total value of exports higher than in the previous year. We exported over four times as much maize, and we received about three times as much in total value compared with the previous year. Agricultural items still represent over 75% of our total value of exports.

The main non-agricultural item is sodium carbonate, the exports of which were valued at over £1.7m. While the value of exports was higher in 1954 than in 1953, it was over £5m. lower than in 1952. Then we exported more coffee, more sisal, and more maize. We have a great need to increase our exports and to receive a higher income from overseas than our external trade.

We need larger production of goods in order to develop new export lines. One of our main interests must be to see an ever-increasing volume of exports flowing through Mombasa to overseas markets, with the concomitant increase in our income from those exports.

We must not forget the shipping of exports or the movement of goods produce among the East African territories, for we help each other by providing and supplying markets. Kenya provides a good deal to the other territories. We provide those essentials of the breakfast table—bread, butter, tea, and milk. To be in the protein diets we export meat. We export shoes and clothing, and the value of our local produce exported to Tanganyika and Uganda was valued last year at £5.8m. This form of export is just as valuable to us and East Africa in general as that which is carried away in ships to be abroad.

Higher Cost of Living

Last year the cost-of-living index in Nairobi rose by 4.4% and between February 1954 and February 1955 the increase was over 6%. The increase from December 1950 to 1953 was nearly 17%, while that between 1952 and 1953 was just over 1%. We cannot say, therefore, that the index of money from Emergency spending has had an economic inflationary effect as measured by the price level. The main increases have been in local commodities and in African domestic servants' wages. The index for foodstuffs moved during the year by 3%. The domestic servants' wages index rose by 15%. Changes in the other items were insignificant.

From December 1953 to December 1954 the retail price index rose by just over 3% in the U.K. and in South Africa by 4%. The Northern Rhodesian increase was around 3% less than 1%. Considering all the vicissitudes through which Kenya has passed, I think the comparison with other countries is a good credit.

The East African Currency Board at June 30, 1953, had currency in circulation in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar of some £44m. This had risen by June 30, 1954, to £47.5m., and by December of that year to £52.7m., an increase of over £7m. in six months. The figure for January is even higher, but that month is always a seasonal peak in Currency Board figures. Since June 1953 there has been an increase of over one-quarter in currency in circulation in East Africa.

The banking statistics of Kenya still show the same underlying trend. The total assets of our commercial bank increased by nearly £10m., and our loans and advances increased by more than that amount.

The sterling balances of East Africa as a whole now total over £200m., and they have been increasing gradually throughout the year. Total deposits in the territorial Savings Bank at the end of the year were £9.1m., shared among 193,000 accounts, of which 127,000 were African.

41,000 Asian, and 2,800 European. So far this year 7,000 new accounts have been opened and £270,000 has been invested.

There is an opinion in some quarters that industries are not growing in Kenya at present. But on the basis of information which has recently been collected by the East African Statistical Department there would seem to be little foundation for this opinion. Some 530 firms employing staff began business during 1954 compared with 507 in the previous year. The number of companies registered in the first three quarters of 1954 was 171 compared with 146 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of firms registered over the same period was 207.

Our heavy goods industries, including the production and consumption of electricity, in 1954 totalled £32m. The Warbington Iron Works, Ltd., of the Government, the cement is another indicator of constructive activity. For the first time large amounts of locally-produced cement have been sold abroad. Our total construction cost last year about 142,000 tons, or about the same as in the previous year.

Use of Kenya's Man-Power

We have had to call to Emergency services a large number of our young men, many of whom were engaged in their most activities and skilled in their professions. We must therefore ensure that we use our man-power to the best advantage, and that the use of Emergency services has been one of the fundamental aims of the Emergency in the economy. At any one time we have over 1,100 Europeans on security duties, many in the Kenya Regiment and the Kenya Police Reserve.

Most industries have suffered from this drain of their scarce man-power but not all have suffered in the same proportion. We are only too well aware that agriculture, the professions, and the scientific services have suffered possibly more in relation to the total numbers in those occupations than have others.

The public community has also produced its complement of recruits, totalling some 400. There has also been a considerable increase in the African male population engaged on security duties, whether as police or home guards.

The Government has been and is endeavouring to ameliorate this strain on our economy by recruiting intensively overseas for all posts which it is possible to fill from such source of recruitments. It has examples as from December 1, 1954, all new immigrants from outside for a period of two years from the date of entry into the Colony, and in addition has completely exempted as from that date all men with former military or national service. The Committee of the Council of Ministers is examining the whole question of man-power in relation to the Emergency and the economic situation.

Our tourist trade fell away largely due to Emergency conditions, but even here matters could have been a great deal worse. New types of tourists are being encouraged to come to Kenya, and many tourists or people who came on visitors' passes have wished to stay and been given permission to remain. Our income from the tourist industry could be much higher if the Emergency were at an end, but we have maintained the structure which will permit expansion when better times arrive.

It is estimated that the total number of employees in Kenya was of the order of 340,000 in November 1954. Of these 491,000 were African, 31,000 Asian, and 47,000 European.

The numbers employed in agriculture increased slightly. Those engaged in commerce and industry numbered 172,000, or 16% greater than reported in the previous year. In public service the increase was of the order of 44,000 persons.

How African Wages Have Risen

I have been able to obtain some estimates of African wages in Nairobi for November 1953 and the same date in 1954, in private industry: the average value of cash wages and rations rose from 93s. to 114s., or by 23%. The comparable figures for domestic servants were 78s. to 92s. and for those employed in public service 106s. to 120s. Since these are averages of all workers, the increase in adult men's wages was even higher.

One interesting development has been the extension in the number of women employees in Nairobi. They formed 1% of all African employees in 1953, and in 1954 the percentage had grown to 4%. In domestic service the percentage doubled from 5% to 10%.

Thus it can be fairly claimed that our economy has continued to develop on a sound basis and at a reasonable rate.

The freedom of Nairobi is to be confirmed on the 1st Battalion the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who are due to leave Kenya next month.

Where the Capricorn Africa Society Stands

Aim to Create a Strong Inter-Racial Africanism

THE CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY has just produced a handbook for the guidance of its speakers. The following questions and answers on matters of great public interest and importance are taken from that handbook.

What is the fundamental basis on which the Capricorn Africa Society brings together Europeans and non-Europeans?

The basic understanding between the white member and the coloured member of the society is this: the coloured consents to the protection of civilized and cultural standards, while the European consents to the removal of the colour bar and all types of racial discrimination.

This is not much more than a precarious balancing of the scales against another, but it does give us firstly the one practical basis on which it can construct a code of human relationships that will bind the two stones together firmly and for ever. This code of human relations is being prepared by the society's citizenship committees.

What does the society estimate would be the effect of the failure by the movement to achieve its objectives?

The society provides the only vehicle in Africa for the creation of common citizenship and an all-embracing nationalism. It has also been the subject of many nationalists and patriots of all races and welded them together in one common loyalty, and is thus providing a people unifying force throughout the territories in which it operates.

"Calamity for All"

The society's failure would be taken by many Africans as meaning the rejection by Europeans of the whole conception of common citizenship. Its failure would cause the leaders of Africa's coloured people to look with renewed bitterness for other outlets for their nationalistic aspirations, which in its turn would stimulate white nationalism. At the end of this road lies calamity for all.

What does the society mean by "Africanism"?

In America the individual of English, Italian, or Negro stock does not take as his criterion the British, Italian, or African way of life. His aim is to bring up his children in what he understands to be the American way of life.

The society seeks to establish an Africanism which would induce loyalties as strong in Africa as Americanism induces among all races in America. We believe that Africanism, our new patriotism, will flow from our Capricorn political philosophy, and that it will become the expression of our common citizenship.

We believe that Africanism will be the least exclusive nationalism in the world, because it will bind in one common loyalty and in one set of disciplines the three great race divisions of the world — the white man, the black man, and the brown man.

We believe that our nationalism will be the first effective steps towards what might be called "world nationalism" — the recognition in practical terms that all human beings belong to one human family.

We hold that the Europeans, Africans, and Asians, so far from resenting the loss of certain of their customs which derive from their particular and different environments, will be proud of that each will have contributed towards the new African way of life. The degree to which sacrifices will have been made to arrive at this new way of life will be the measure of their determination to conform to its rules.

Does the Society foresee the day when an African could represent a predominantly European constituency and vice versa, or the day when an African could aspire to the Premiership of one of the Capricorn territories?

Yes. When Africanism is fully established the division of public opinion will be determined by secular interests and not by considerations of colour. Our conviction that there will be no colour consciousness, that the European will ultimately regard it as natural to accept an African as Prime Minister or the woman as their sovereign Empress.

Book Learning and Cultural Status

The Federal Minister recently stated that the African, in spite of ability to gain book learning, would be left a genuine cultural status for many generations to come, and therefore that the most advanced Africans could not expect to mix with the Europeans as in social equals. What is the society's view?

The European politician presented the above statement correctly in the view of the society. It is a very real difference between the African and the European, even though it is derived from their different cultures. The Minister went on to say that the society team agrees with him that book learning was only a minor factor in raising the status of a coloured person, and the conclusion was that the African, until he achieved this status, should not be encouraged to mix with Europeans.

The society is vigorously opposed to this conclusion. We believe that the advanced African will attain all that the Minister maintains he lacks at the present if, and only if, he is allowed and encouraged to mix with the Europeans. It is surely outrageously unfair to deny this African access to the very circumstances which would best enable him to overcome the present shortcomings in social and cultural attainment.

Does the society believe that there should be separate black and white trade unions?

No. Separate trade unionism is contrary to the whole spirit of the new Africanism which the society seeks to establish. The society regards trade unionism as one of the chief of racial studies. It will not be possible to build a national outlook if workers are divided racially.

When the new citizenship comes into being the whole position will be altered by the fact that standards will be laid down which will have full application, irrespective of a worker's race. This will enable trade unions to be established on a non-racial basis. Their function will be to protect the workers and the trader's interests, and not the interests of workers of a particular race.

The society however, would welcome the establishment of African trade unions based on different industries (but not on a national and therefore political basis) as a temporary expedient before the new citizenship comes into being. This would enable Africans to become trained in the principles of trade unionism.

Question of Authority

Does the society envisage ultimately that an African could be in authority over Europeans?

Yes. After the passing of the Citizenship Bill, merit and not colour will be the criterion. For this reason an African sufficiently competent to hold a position of authority would, if necessary, be given this authority. This is in line with practice in the United States, where in many spheres, including the Army, Negroes are in positions of responsibility directly over white Americans.

Does the society believe that racial stability is a prerequisite for economic development?

The society is convinced that economic expansion on the scale necessary to improve living standards and to sustain on a sufficient scale the health, housing, and educational services increasingly needed by Africa's population, will not take place without racial stability. Without this stability the flow of capital into Capricorn Africa will inevitably diminish in spite of the area's undoubted natural resources.

The society holds that stability cannot be imposed by the force of law and order, unless the mass of the population support the Government, or at least the political system, which is responsible for the application of these laws.

In fact, the society regards the creation of common citizenship and Africanism, as the surest guarantee on a stage otherwise will get to attract large-scale capital investment. To develop a sub-continent needs the complete effort of most people in it, all pulling the same rope, and in the same direction. Racial harmony is not of itself a guarantee of prosperity. Only a judicious combination of capital, material, and labour

can do that. But racial harmony is indispensable to the success of the material effort.

"Behaviour and Manners Bar"

Does the society approve of the opening of all hotels and public places to all races?

To answer this question it will be best to divide public places into the following categories: (a) hotels and restaurants, (b) cinemas, (c) post offices, shops, etc., (d) swimming pools.

Hotels and Restaurants. — The society believes that these should be open to all races. It believes that the "Colours Bar" in all hotels should be replaced by a "behaviour and manners bar". Equipment in hotels has made extremely heavy investments in this instance and, therefore, of great encouragement to note that in Kenya, where a year ago most Europeans were disapproving in their approach to this problem, they have recently consented to the opening of all hotels in Nairobi and elsewhere to all races. Even the most vicious white supremacists have admitted that the standard of behaviour of the Africans and Asians now using these hotels has been at least as high as that of the Europeans.

Cinemas. — These should certainly be opened to all races. There should be adequate seating, a reasonable margin between the seats and a more attractive gait.

Post offices and Shops. — For administrative and linguistic convenience it is probable that different counters should be established for every race of Africans to save the trouble of a counter where the official or shop assistant concerned can speak to him in his own language, which, obviously, not all employees of the post offices and shops can be expected to do. As education improves the need for separate counters will disappear.

Swimming Pools. — We talk about a "behaviour and manners bar" in the hotels which will be fairly easy for the hotel management to administer. In the case of swimming pools it is a question of a "hygiene and health bar" and obviously this would be quite impossible to administer. Therefore, until the African has the necessary purchasing power to adopt the same habits of personal hygiene as prevail among most Europeans, such as a bath in his house for daily bathing, we believe that there should be separate swimming pools for both races. It is noteworthy, however, that whereas the European has the advantage of many municipal swimming pools the African has practically none. This should be remedied.

Liquor Laws

What is the society's attitude to the Southern Rhodesian liquor laws?

The repeal of the liquor laws in Southern Rhodesia is long overdue in the society's view. Nowhere else in Africa is the African totally prohibited from drinking European liquors.

The present restrictions are largely responsible for the manufacture of blackian and other concoctions which, besides leading to the worst form of drunkenness in the urban areas and mining locations, is having a most damaging effect on the health of Africans.

Liquor restrictions in America during prohibition days were responsible for lawlessness and crime, but while the restrictions in America applied to all, in Southern Rhodesia there is the additional bitterness of colour discrimination, combined with the physical presence of an almost unlimited supply of European liquor, inevitably finding its way on to an illicit market. This results in the African being exploited by European, Coloured and Indian racketeers, who can charge prices for this liquor much in excess of what the European has to pay.

In the society's opinion the worst aspect of the restrictions is that they wholly abuse, against the African's respect for the law, yet they make a criminal of him if he is caught by the police.

The restrictions, which were originally intended to protect the African, have now become a hindrance to law-breaking and an abridgement of human rights.

(Further extracts will be given next week)

Royal African Society

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Royal African Society Mr. J. A. Gray, Sir John Hall, Mr. J. K. Mibele, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Colonel Charles Ponsonby and Sir Stewart Symes were elected vice-presidents, and Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Dr. R. W. Wellesley Cole, Mr. W. A. Gibson Martin, Mr. Bernard Moore, Mrs. Patrick Nest, and Professor J. Schapera were elected to the council.

Mr. C. R. Hill was elected honorary collector, and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Guthrie & Co. were re-elected honorary auditors.

The annual report gives the membership at the end of last year as 935, of which 512 were resident members.

Broadcasting to Central Africa

Miss Hingley Recalls War Days

IN LAST FRIDAY'S "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. Miss Sylvia Hingley, who has been responsible for producing that feature for 12 years, was interviewed by Mr. Potter, who asked:

"Miss Hingley, you've conducted this weekly 'Calling Rhodesia' feature since about 1945, haven't you?"

"Yes, June 1943 was the first 'Calling Southern Rhodesia'. Till then Rhodesians were regarded as what was really a programme for South Africa. I think they didn't think that good enough, and the Rhodesian Government asked us to put on a weekly quarter hour, specially for Rhodesians. I was given the job and I have been doing it ever since, although the character and the title have since changed."

"I can know so much about Rhodesians over here during the war. Tell me a few of them."

"Well, I hardly know where to begin. We had many pilots and air crews from the two Rhodesian Squadrons here — 266 Fighter Squadron with Typhoons and 44 with Lancaster Bombers. Then there were many Rhodesians in other R.A.F. squadrons and in the Army and Navy. In fact, I don't think there was any kind of war service without a Rhodesian."

"If you want names, there was Johnny Flagg, one of the most famous of Rhodesian fighter pilots — D.S.O., D.F.C. and Bar; Johnny Deall of 266 Squadron; 'Happy' Taylor, of Transport Command; Hardywick Hollisters, of Coastal Command (he's a Rhodesian M.P. I believe); Tom Cunningham Thompson, who commanded 44 Squadron for a time."

D-Day Recording

"D-Day must have been a big occasion. You had a scout van at the coast, didn't you?"

"Yes, 266 Squadron was part of the Second Tactical Air Force which helped coordinate the first landings in Normandy. We had an R.A.F. van down at the coast recording stories of the Rhodesian pilots as they came back from operations. The discs were rushed to London and edited and got on the air just in time for the first 'Calling Southern Rhodesia' programme after D-Day."

"Isn't there a story about Ted Doane, who baled out?"

"Yes, he was a Rhodesian pilot and the first British airman to bale out behind the German lines. He had his plane hit by the British lines and his squadron. He had quite an adventurous time, because when he did contact the British he had no identification papers and they thought he must be a spy, because, according to his story, he had just walked through several minefields. However, he did convince them of his identity and he told his story in the D-Day programme."

"We heard, later that his brother in Bulawayo had been told that he was missing but not that he had returned. He switched on 'Calling Southern Rhodesia' in the hope of hearing some news of him; and the first thing she heard was her son's voice telling the story of his escape."

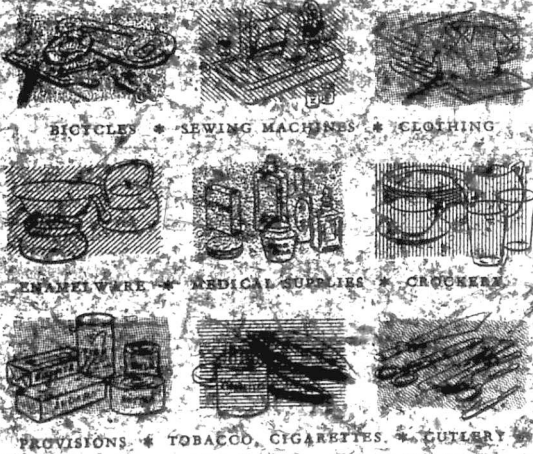
"And there's that dramatic story about a Rhodesian of Coastal Command who came down in the drink. Americans tried to rescue him and also got ditched. Tell us."

"That was really an extraordinary coincidence — one of those rare occurrences that do get themselves into broadcasting. This Rhodesian was in a British bomber which sank, a U-boat had been shot down. The crew took to their dinghy, and after a while an American Catalina came along the coast to rescue them, but it also crashed owing to the roughness of the sea, and the American crew also took to their dinghy. The two lots of airmen tried to keep together, but they got separated during the night, and after two days the British crew were picked up by another Catalina, and this Rhodesian came in and told his story, and said at the end, 'With me, you know what had happened to those who tried to rescue us'."

"This was broadcast in 'Calling Southern Rhodesia' at a time and on a wavelength suitable for Africa but not for the other parts of the world. But some weeks later we had a letter from a girl in Massachusetts who said she had heard this broadcast in Rhodesia, and we would be interested to know whether her brother was the sole survivor of the American air crew. They had been in their dinghy without food or water for seven days and all of them except her brother died before they were picked up. Her brother had been in hospital but he recovered. Eventually, I believe, he received the D.F.M. So we did hear the second half of the story after all."

Colonial Customer

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 of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines,
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 continent's principal traders. They are the
 wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers
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 by The United Africa Company. They
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 varieties of goods, and frankly
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 feature of town and country alike. They deal
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Creation of Central African Province

Dr. E. F. Page as Archbishop

THE NEW ANGLICAN PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA was inaugurated at a service in Salisbury Cathedral on Sunday morning. The same evening Dr. E. F. Page, Bishop of Mashonaland, was enthroned as the first Archbishop of the new province. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Cape Town led the service. Bishops from South Central, East, and West Africa also participated.

Included in the congregation of 350 which packed the cathedral were Lord Newell, Governor General of the Federation, Sir Percy William Fowler, Governor of South Rhodesia, and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A congregation of some 2,000 people in the cloisters and outside the cathedral heard the services relayed by radio.

The climax of the inauguration ceremony was the signing of the preamble and constitution of the new province and the release of the bishops of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the dioceses of Mashonaland and Matabeland, by the Archbishop of Cape Town from their respective jurisdictions, so that the four dioceses could form the new province.

Create a Union of Hearts

The sermon at the morning service was given by Dr. Geoffrey Clayton, Archbishop of Cape Town. Discussing racial relations, he said: "You are a multi-racial province. Christ came to break down barriers. In His name it is for you to create a union of hearts. The power is in the force of your proclamation. It is for you to show in fact that you are coming closer to our Lord; they inevitably come closer to each other."

Dr. Clayton pointed out that the boundaries of the new province were almost identical with the boundaries of the Federation, "in which the Church could be the conscience."

Afterwards the four bishops of the constituent dioceses of the new province met in secret to elect from among themselves the first Archbishop of Central Africa.

At the evening service Dr. Page, the new Archbishop, was presented by the Bishops of Canterbury and Cape Town, and enthroned by the Archbishop of Canterbury who led the principal cross.

Preaching from the title, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that if color race and in Rhodesia it would lead both to ruin. Only in the trust and confidence that each would give of its best could the produce be shared and the want satisfied.

Dr. Page said that he had discovered in Central Africa the grounds for hope and encouragement. "You may begin your federal life with a declaration of faith in partnership as your starting point, and in a fuller partnership as your distant goal. You are African and European, on the basis of mutual respect, friendship, and trust, and I have rejoiced to see many good evidences of its fruitful application in the fields of administration, education, and industry."

Dr. Page said that he did not believe that the real danger was the difference in race and colour between African and European. The real differences were the old and universal differences in wealth, social experience, religious, cultural, and background, knowledge, and the power to turn knowledge to practical ends. By patience and wisdom and by mutual kindness and Christian fellowship those differences could be overcome.

Earlier, Dr. Page had visited Peterhouse College, Mandelaysville, where he took the master's

East Africa Thinking Imaginatively

Mr. V. G. Matthews on his Recent Visit

WE ARE THINKING AHEAD, we are thinking imaginatively, and we are thinking big," declared Mr. V. G. Matthews, East African Commissioner in London, when he addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

Mr. Matthews, who has just returned from a 50-day tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, said that annual visits should be made to him abroad by the non-unionist commercial community and officials of the various countries. The vice-chairs officer, Mr. J. G. Matthews, said that he had been in the range, as he put it, from nylon to steel pipes, and debentures to segregated iron.

Compared to other regions, East Africa might still be on the ground floor, but the outline of the second was clearly discernible. Governments were earmarking millions of new money for development, and private enterprise was moving in to gap in the official plans.

How the territories were prospering in the case of East Africa was shown by the plentiful supply of such commodities as cement, electricity, and motor cars, and the introduction of Garret locomotives, the most powerful of their kind in the world. There was also a high standard of living, factories, a most magnificent standard of living, the British American Tobacco Company's new factory.

The healthy condition of mining was indicated by the discovery of radioactive minerals and pyrochlore, not to mention over £2m worth of diamonds, exports a year from Tanganyika.

Building activity in the East of Africa was being held in name which means, he said, that the new approach was "fitting into the scheme for Sir Elford Elford's No. 1 steel. The scheme of Sir Elford Elford, born of the ground, scheme had its God, God of Road and Club Road, though there was neither a country nor a club, except in the optimistic minds of the local community. Already there was a plan for attracting investment for the fishing and the edible salt industry.

Goods in Demand

East Africa had an insatiable demand, particularly for Africans, for consumer goods, from cooking gas to gas, medicines, from printers to sewing machines. The Commission thought that it would be able to travel through the South of Africa of the continent should make the most of the demand.

Mr. Matthews, chairman of the local chamber of commerce, Mr. Matthews said that the Lake Province of Tanganyika was the best hole to be filled with commodities. The £200,000 worth of fair in Malawi cotton, which had been sold over the counter, mostly in Africa. That showed that the money was being spent in the right place.

Mr. Matthews was one of East Africa's most important officials. Nationalism was being rapidly developed, but there was great need for good books. Thus the Commission thought was a golden opportunity for enterprising investment to make a new rich harvest.

Mr. Matthews said that the break-up of the old colonial system had been made to be not only by the hospitality of East Africans, officials, and officials.

Mr. E. F. Page said in proposing a toast to Mr. Matthews, "has made us all feel that we are doing something in the development of these territories."

Colonel C. E. Posenby, who recently returned from East Africa, spoke briefly of the work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, of the council of which he has represented the Chamber for the past 20 years. Africa cotton grows in Uganda, he said, were now averaging between £250 and £300 a year—income which provided "enormous possibilities for trade."

Commenting on the political future of the territories, Colonel Posenby said that much depended on the way in which we were getting gradually together, including friendship between the United Africans and Asians. "Race relations cannot be sent out from here to be dispatched," he added.

The chairman, Mr. E. F. Page, welcomed Mr. W. A. Matthews, the new head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, and related on a

meeting between the Shippers' Committee and Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, who had said by the end of 1956 they might see the beginning of the end of phasing at the port of Mombasa. One of their chief problems had been insufficient shed accommodation, but this matter was now being greatly improved.

Kenya's Dispensable Europeans
Mr. R. P. Alexander's Hunt Words

DRAGONS of which Kenya would be well advised to beware, Alexander Mayores Naimba in a recent speech included those few Europeans who are incapable of dealing with simple courtesy towards the other races, who persisted in their empty arrogance and who never really tried to understand the African.

Equally dispensable were those who through ignorance or selfish motives made for the African a dream-land or wishful thinking, inducing him to believe that he was ready for power and responsibility before he was in fact qualified. As a result, many opportunities were wasted from Africans, with the consequence that some had to exhibit their serious shortcomings publicly, and that other, sterner Africans were judged against the frequency of those of their race who had advanced too quickly under the stimulus of crazy romanticism.

Kenya would also be well advised to beware of busybodies and unbridled idealists who seek to sabotage the progress of Western civilization in the country.

There are also some who are making a fortune with the aid of the Government of Mr. Tom Mboya, a Greek or Italian who disappeared from the scene, but who is now back again. One theory is that a witch-doctor had bewitched the child.

Lukiko on Multi-Racial Government
Uganda a "Wholly African State"

By 77 VOTES TO EIGHT, with one abstention, the Lukiko of Buganda has accepted the report of its constitutional sub-committee, which proposed amendments to the Frankfort recommendations.

A resolution condemning multi-racial government in the Protectorate was also passed and a delegation of six members is to start to press for the early election of the Kabaka. A letter of 17 paragraphs addressed to the Colonial Secretary was read, insisting that the sole responsibility for the appointment of an Asian Minister in the Central Government for several reasons lay with the argument that Asians were people of a different type of civilization, whose population in Uganda have never chosen to follow the latter was loudly applauded.

The Chief Justice of Buganda, Mr. Justice Mwangi, said he had invited the European members of the Government to resign, but they had refused to do so. He said that he had come to the country for commercial reasons, and had no desire whatever to participate in the Government.

The only direct opposition to the recommendations came from Mr. Samwiri Bazemba, a former clerk who was deposed after the riots in 1946; he urged that no report should be considered until the Kabaka was restored. A mass but vociferous crowd on the benches in the Lukiko had cheered Mr. Bazemba, when the vote proved favourable to the report, the crowd dispersed.

A long resolution expressing anxiety about the introduction of a multi-racial Government, it fully stated that the Lukiko wished to see clearly understood that Uganda is wholly an African State.

[Commentary continues in Notes By The Way]



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PERSONALIA

MR. W. G. HENSHLEY has joined the board of Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has opened a women's teacher training college at Mombasa.

SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND has joined the board of South African Transport Services and Planning, Ltd., 23, Rhodesia Avenue, Johannesburg. Mr. F. W. E. MANN, Attorney-in-Chief, Johannesburg, has been appointed. SIR WILLIAM GORDON, 2, Africa, Governor of Uganda, and the Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, left for London on Friday.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., has returned from his visit to Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. R. M. MACDONALD, M.P., has been appointed additional judicial member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is due to leave London for his posting on his last day in Zanzibar.

MRS. E. P. ROBERTS, chairman of the Federal Independence Party of Kenya, has departed England shortly for two weeks' holiday.

SIR GEORGE LATHBURY, Permanent Under-Secretary of Commonwealth Relations, left for an official visit to Canada on Friday.

COMMANDER C. V. J. KER-LAMPSON left, retired into civilian life, for his new home, Sir Edward Menn, last night on arrival at Edinburgh.

FRONK I. T. COZZI, Vicar of St. Paul's Cathedral, who has been ill for some months, is to recuperate in Devonshire next week.

THE STRONGHOLD, London, held a reception in London last week on the occasion of the anniversary of the restoration of Rhodesia's independence.

MR. MERVYN COHEN has been appointed Director of European Man Power in Kenya. He is succeeded by G. KONIG, of Ross Agency.

MR. P. N. F. MESSLIE, one of the two Rhodesians in the South African cricket team now in England, was one of the first to arrive at the airport in Worcester on Monday. Mrs. MARY MESSLIE, a community development worker in London, has arrived in this country for five months' study in a Youth Centre.

THE REV. A. B. COOPER, lately a H.M. Chaplain, missionary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Vicar of St. Stephen's, White Plains, Spenston, Nottingham.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, is due in London in a few days for a visit of about a month.

MR. DAVID COLE, elder son of the late Sir C. E. Cole and Lady Eleanor Cole, of Gileil, Kenya, and Mrs. NANCY MACLENNAN were married in London on Saturday.

MR. C. G. DYCK, London manager of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa, sails today in the MODERN CASTLE for a visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

THE DUCHESS OF SURREY was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Overseas Chamber of Commerce last week to meet overseas buyers attending the British Industries Fair.

MR. H. DEE MANNING, a director of Centurion Insurance Co., Ltd., and Mr. H. J. B. COPE, its assistant general manager of the company, are visiting East and Central Africa.

The baronetcy and earldom conferred on LORD SWINTON have been passed by the names of GILES, and titles of Viscountess of Ellington in the County of York, and Earl of Swinton.

MR. WALTER ALEXANDER, Southern Rhodesian territorial M.P. for Eastern, has been made a Knight of St. Gregory by the Pope "in recognition of his distinguished services to the Church."

When VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was riding last week, his horse bolted. On medical advice he cancelled his immediate engagements.

MR. T. G. SCHEPPE, president of the Milk Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, and of the staff of Messrs. R. Schumann & Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, will shortly arrive in the Union Kingdom of Rhodesia.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.B., arrived in London on Saturday from Lusaka on Saturday. He was accompanied by his daughter who came to arrive yesterday. All are students of the British Societies' Conference in Harrogate.

MRS. E. E. LAYMON, SECRETARY, Victoria Hotel, Nairobi, has been elected mayor during the absence of MR. R. F. ALEXANDER. The VERY REV. EVAN HOPKINS, Bishop of Kenya, left England.

DAVID POOTOCK, of the Institute of Social Anthropology at Cornell University, who has been visiting Indian communities in East Africa, addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute in London on "The Movement of Castes."

MR. C. F. ATKINS, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province in Kenya, has laid the foundation stone of a new surgical cotton wool factory to be built at Mombasa at a cost of £24,000 by a company of which MR. SOMABHAI PATEL is chairman.

THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA left Brussels on Sunday to visit the Belgian Congo, where he will spend 22 days. His Majesty had intended to visit all the principal cities of the Congo and to end his tour with a visit to the Parc National Albert.

SIR FRIBERIO CHAVES, Deputy Governor of Kenya, has appointed new judicial officers: SIR KENNETH L. CLARKE, Chief Justice, and MR. JUSTICE G. A. HOGAN. Justices of the Supreme Court appointed to Swynn's took part in the ceremony.

MR. K. B. DUFFY, of Kampala, has been elected to the Senalanda Directorate, and MR. B. HILL, of Mombasa, to the Senalanda Directorate, representing Senalanda at the Royal Empire Society in the names of MR. A. G. M. SWIBES, MR. C. J. MARSH, and LIBERTY WHELAN, respectively.

MRS. J. E. BODDY, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and Sir JOHN HUGGINS, one of its colleagues on the board, have returned from a visit to the company's properties in Nyasaland. On the way back they visited Tanganyika and Kenya in their capacity as joint directors of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

MR. G. S. MORAY, a director of Gray, Davis and Co., Ltd., and MR. JOHN F. WISE, a director of Thos. & Jax Harrison, Ltd., who arrived in Nairobi by air on Monday in connection with their own businesses, have been invited by the Commissioners for Transport, Major-General W. D. K. Williams, to consult with the East African Railway & Harbours Administration on matters of joint interest arising from the shipping problems of the port of Mombasa.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

JORDANS SCHOOL, Ilminster, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East African natives in U.K.

ESTATES AGENTS

S.E. Sussex. — A favourably situated and well furnished property of 10 acres, close to the sea, has been put in the country by Messrs. C. S. Parker and Co., Ltd., Beach, Bournemouth.

C. B. BLANOWE has retired from Nairobi County Council and from Nairobi City Council, on which he had served as liaison member for the county council.

Mr. H. A. McARTHUR-DOWNS, Nyasaland's first Director of Harveys, has retired after 33 years in the Colonial Service. He is to become chief surveyor to the Irish Government.

Mr. Ambrose MANGOWA, who has been awarded the Royal Order of St. Eusebius of Pontifice, is the first African in the metropolitan to receive this honour. He was the last chairman of the Catholic Archdiocese of London.

Mr. L. G. METCAL, Assistant Commissioner of Police for the Nairobi area, has unveiled a memorial plaque to select members of the Kenya Police and Kenya Police Reserve who have been killed in the emergency.

Mr. R. J. RACK, who has had considerable experience with commercial fisheries in Canada, has been appointed manager of the Northern Rhodesian Fisheries Development Board. For the past three years he has been fisheries adviser to the Windward Islands.

Among recent arrivals in and from the Rhodesias are Mr. and Mrs. LAYTON STANER, Mrs. J. M. R. BURBELL, Mr. A. G. MITCHELL, Mr. J. M. POUNTNEY, Mr. J. MANN, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. WELLS, Mrs. T. C. FINN MAJOR & Mrs. L. F. SEYMOUR, Mrs. R. A. MILES, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. MILLER, Mrs. H. O. BILLIAT, Mr. DAVID ROSSIGNOL, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. GERRARD, Mr. J. A. O'NEILL, Mr. J. W. W. LOMAS, Mrs. HUBERT J. POSNER, Mr. W. J. QUINE, Mr. & Mrs. J. WILLIAMS, and Mr. ANTHONY JENNINGS.

Kenya's New Attorney-General

Mr. ERIC NEWTON GRIMTH-JONES, C.C., who has been appointed Attorney-General of Kenya in place of Mr. J. Wraynt, has been born in 1918, educated at Cheltenham College, and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1934. After practising privately in Malaya, he joined the Colonial Service in the Straits Settlements, and was assigned to the Malaya Territorial Forces in 1942, where he was taken prisoner and worked on the notorious "death marches" in Repulse. In 1946 he returned to Malaya after some months of captivity, and was appointed senior federal counsel, when the Federation of Malaya was inaugurated in 1948. He also served as legal adviser to the State of Selangor and later to the State of Perak. In 1951 he acted as Solicitor-General for several months, and as Attorney-General for a short time. In the following year he became Solicitor-General in Kenya, taking sick two years later. Mr. Grimth-Jones is married and has three children.

Captain Morten and Major Spearing

Mr. J. S. ROSS, Acting High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, held a reception on Tuesday evening for Captain L. H. Morten (Ret.) (Ret.), who is retiring from the post of agricultural adviser on the staff of the High Commissioner, and Major H. E. P. Spearing, who has arrived from Rhodesia as his successor.

Among those present were: Sir Alexander Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Cunningham, H. Hawthorn, Betty Colwell, Mrs. A. G. Alabbay, Mrs. R. Barcou, Mrs. E. C. O'Brien, R. C. Cox, Mr. G. O'Connell, W. D. ... (names are partially obscured and difficult to read).

Obituary

The Earl of Gowrie

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF GOWRIE, V.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 82, saw active service for the first time in 1898 when, as a captain attached to the Egyptian Army in the Sudan, he commanded the Camel Corps detachment. He was first military officer to win the Victoria Cross — for saving a wounded Egyptian officer from the advancing Dervishes. He was mentioned in dispatches during the Nile operations in 1899, was of special service in South Africa in 1901, and served throughout the 1914-18 war, being severely wounded at Gallipoli, and was made C.B., C.M.G., and D.S.O. (with Bar).

Then he was a highly successful Governor, first of Queensland, Australia, and then of New South Wales, and then Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. In recent years he had been a member of the Legislative Council.

THE MR. RUFUS BACKER, son of a banker of the Yorkshire Post and of the Westminster Bank, who died in London on Monday at the age of 89, was the father of the second wife of the late Lord Gowrie. He had visited Kenya and thereafter taken an interest in East African affairs.

Passengers for East Africa

ROYAL PASSENGERS for East Africa in the **ROYAL CASTLE**, which sailed from London last Thursday, are:

Mombasa: — Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Aslett, J. C. & Mrs. W. F. Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. M. O. Ball, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Benton, Mr. & Mrs. H. Ebdon, the Rev. R. Gibson, Mr. M. C. Bowden, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Bower, Mr. T. L. Boyles, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Bisset, Mr. R. H. Clarke, Lt. Col. & Mrs. G. Colman, Mr. & Mrs. W. Coley, Mrs. P. A. Duffin, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Cloughlin, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Doust, Mr. E. A. J. Sampson, Col. & Mrs. W. G. B. Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. C. Reine, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Peman, Baron & Baroness Burns, Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Gansoll, Capt. & Mrs. E. A. Gibbs, Mr. J. W. B. Jones.

Dar es Salaam: — Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Beaman, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. L. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. King, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. D. Kirk, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Kitchin, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. J. Little, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Long, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. London, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Long, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Maclean, Mr. & Mrs. W. Mackay, Mr. G. C. Montgomery, Mr. & Mrs. H. Moon, Dr. & Mrs. R. E. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. A. Munro, Mr. D. M. Newson, Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Oram.

Mr. J. R. Paton, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Pearson, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Phillips, the Rev. J. F. Poulton, Mr. S. D. Pymon, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Quirk, Mr. A. R. Rhodes, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Robson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Rothwell, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Sheldon, Mr. A. D. Shuff, Mr. H. H. J. Smith, Mr. S. N. Stacey, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. S. Stapleton, Mr. & Mrs. P. Stein, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Steins, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. H. Thompson, Mr. A. H. Tomlin, Mr. & Mrs. R. Troncliffe, Dr. & Mrs. J. W. Ware, Mr. D. A. A. Weston, Mr. D. T. Whobby, Mr. C. S. Wood, and Mr. A. Mrs. M. S. Wootley.

Tanga: — Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Barnard, Mr. G. L. Tait, and Mr. Neville Walker-Ramus.

Zanzibar: — Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Rimmer, and Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Squire.

Dar es Salaam: — Mr. & Mrs. J. Carrott, Mr. & Mrs. ... (names are partially obscured and difficult to read).

Parliament

Executive Council of N. Rhodesia
Time Not Ripe For African Members

MR. A. J. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons just before the dissolution last week that it was not proposed to appoint one or more Africans to the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia, since the time had not yet come when such an appointment could be made with confidence.

MR. H. HYNE (Lab.), saying that two Africans had been appointed to the Executive Council in Tanganyika, suggested that the time was ripe for a similar extension in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It would be a very great mistake to assume that the pattern of development in one country necessarily be followed in another. The situation here has been proceeding along the lines that all the members of the Executive Council have pointed out. I cannot remember a time when considering the possibility of an Executive Council."

MR. J. DOWDALL (Lab.): "Does the Minister think it really necessary that all the members should have portfolios? If it is thought desirable that there should be an African on a portfolio, could at this point be considered if there is some difficulty about giving portfolios?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "We are working under the arrangements agreed at my predecessor, Lord Chalfont, which are developing very well. So long as these arrangements continue, membership of the Executive Council necessarily comes with it a portfolio. There is no necessity, necessarily, to change that but that is the way the working goes."

Constitutional Changes In Uganda

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have just received information from the Uganda National Council of 19th day, and if the Council should receive a delegation from the Uganda National Congress in the next few months, it is a constitutional change in the Protectorate."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Acting Governor has recently stated that my approval of the new constitution of the Legislative Council is the present intention to introduce in the beginning of the new financial year in Uganda on July 1st changes in both Executive and Legislative Councils of the Protectorate which were proposed by the Governor last September and approved by His Government on 22 November. Some but of course only some of the changes proposed in Legislative Council are, however, contingent on His Majesty's agreement to participate."

"It is necessary in connection with the estimates presented to the Legislative Council by the Acting Governor to make clear to you that these arrangements could be introduced on July 1st with the full participation of the Council, but I should like to make clear that there is no date in any way to prejudice the attitude of Buganda in advance of the forthcoming meeting of the Lukiko."

"I have been asked by the Uganda National Congress to receive a delegation to discuss self-government for Uganda within the Commonwealth as a matter of urgency. I have replied that the arrangements for constitutional advances in the Protectorate are in my view a satisfactory basis for the next stage in the progress of Uganda towards self-government as a primarily African State, and that in the circumstances I am not prepared to receive a delegation for the purpose it has indicated."

MR. BROCKWAY: "While expressing appreciation of that very full reply, might I ask two questions? The first, whether the Uganda National Congress does not interfere these arrangements as being repudiation of the view that Uganda should become primarily an African State? Secondly, I would like to know whether in view of the fact that its representatives were repatriated after a first refusal to receive a similar delegation from Malaya, the Hon. gentleman will reconsider his refusal to meet a delegation from the Uganda National Congress?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If the Uganda National Congress has that particular view, then it is wholly misinformed. I think that it will realize that after studying with care the documents

in the case. As to receiving a delegation, I do not recognize any claim of this body to come to see me. I am not prepared to discuss the internal affairs of Buganda save with representatives of the Buganda Government of the Lukiko."

MR. HYNE: "I thank the Hon. gentleman under the impression that Buganda is the whole of Uganda."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly not. I thought that reference was made in particular to Buganda. I am prepared at all times to meet delegations from the Governments of the territories concerned, and I am not prepared in this case to receive this delegation."

MR. GEORGE CHADDOCK asked what extent, owing to fluctuations in price, it had been necessary for the Uganda Government to draw on the price stabilization fund set up for the purpose of covering the Government's share of the price assistance fund. The Minister estimated that between 1951 and 1954, with the exception of the price assistance fund under the current season, it had at times, at the beginning of the current season and the cotton price in 1954, drawn £2,000,000, which was used for working capital to the Kenyan Marketing Board.

Wages in Kenya

MR. GEORGE CHADDOCK asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had received any resolutions from the Federation of Registered Trade Unions calling for measures to help to meet the general problem in the country of tea, coffee and sugar.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have not received any resolutions. The price of tea has fallen by 6d. a lb. since the resolution was passed. The general rise in the cost of living was taken into account in calculating a minimum urban wages, and wage increases varying from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a month came into force on May 1st."

MR. HYNE asked if the Minister had considered the resolution of the general council of the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions asking that shops in the African locations should be allowed to remain open after 7 p.m. and at week ends to meet the needs of workers who could shop during these times, and if he would indicate the steps to be arranged in consultation with Nairobi City Council for this to be done.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Nairobi City Council recently announced its intention to permit shops in African locations to remain open until 9 p.m. on weekdays. I am informed that the Council also intended to ask the Kenya Government to permit Sunday opening from 2 a.m. to 4 p.m."

MR. CHADDOCK asked if the Minister had received a resolution protesting against the raising of rents in Nairobi by 100% in 1955, and if so, what steps he had taken.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have not received any resolution. Most African housing in Nairobi is owned by the Government. They now share with the private firms, and there has been a sharp increase in building costs. The result is that the housing has risen by 20% to 30%. The minimum wage is now the same as the rent charged by the council for a bed-space. The Government of Kenya is considering, in consultation with the city council, a scheme to provide modern but cheaper housing in Nairobi at lower rents for 20,000 Africans."

Northern Rhodesian Students

MR. J. JOHNSON said that many students from Northern Rhodesia were taking courses in the U.K.

MR. HENRY HORSKINSON: "Seventy; they are following university degree and diploma courses in scientific and other subjects also nursing, teaching, training and secretarial courses."

MR. JOHNSON: "In view of the need for many more to take higher education, both here and at the new university in Salisbury, can the Minister assist the House that he is pushing on with secondary education, particularly for girls, and with sixth form work to equip them for higher education later?"

MR. HORSKINSON: "Yes, sir. It is our hope that in view of the plans for improved and increased secondary education for more African students will go to universities, both to the university in Salisbury and in this country."

MR. E. L. MALLIER (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations when he proposed to set up a legislative council in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

MRS. FENNER BROCKWAY asked if in view of the indefinite adjournment of the Bechuanaland National Council because of its opposition to the proposals made by the Government in Bechuanaland the Minister would stabilize the Council in the form of a High Commission or a Council."

MR. DOWDALL: "I have a few of these before me, and in this regard I am in accord with the views expressed by the former Labour Government. We must need in all three High Commission Territories, in the development of local government institutions, until further experience has been gained in the district and village level, it is our view to con-

side what advance at the centre will be practicable. There are advisory councils in all three territories which are consulted on all matters of importance affecting them."

MR. MALLALIBU: "Have not the Government considered the views of Tsebedi Khama on this matter, and would they not agree that his views are worth much to be taken into consideration on any matters concerning Bechuanaland? Are the Bechuana peoples really to be added to the long and dreary list of peoples whose natural aspirations have been frustrated by the Tory Party?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "As I say, the views which this Government take on the matters are in accord with those of our constituents, and we take into account the views of all the responsible authorities in the territories."

MR. BROCKWAY: "I do not think you can realize the tempo of progress has increased greatly among African peoples during the last three years, and that what may have been satisfactory three years ago is absolutely inadequate today."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Yes, and the building up of his basis for the development of his territories, particularly in the social and economic developments, has developed in the last three and a half years of Conservative Government more than the previous Labour Government."

MR. JENNINGS BAKER: "I would ask if, in view of the termination of the original period of 10 years for the division of territory between Bechuanaland and the Government of the Bechuanaland, had the Government made any arrangements to consider the desirability that Bechuanaland must be re-annexed."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "I have nothing to add to my reply on December 16, 1954."

MR. BROCKWAY: "How long is the scandal to continue? Does the Minister not realize that the exclusion of Seretse Khama from Bechuanaland only on the ground that he married a white woman is an outrage to the moral conscience of this country?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "The hon. gentleman should direct his criticisms to his hon. and hon. friends who undertake this policy."

MR. S. A. AWAY (Lab.): "But is not the present Government in a position to put the matter right and allow Seretse Khama to return to his tribe?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "We have supported this decision, and we have agreed that this decision is final."

Tanganyika Visiting Mission

MR. HENNING CRADDOCK asked how far the terms of the decision which recently failed Tanganyika had been accepted by the Tanganyika Council of the United Nations.

MR. BROCKWAY: "I am afraid that in the absence of the report of the report made by the Trusteeship Council following its discussion on 25 April, the Council did not discuss the matter. Details of the composition of the Visiting Mission, in particular, are not available at this time, but I will endeavour to put the matter in a position to give a definite answer."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Can the minutes of the meeting of the Council of this document will be published? Some copies of the minutes, if copies have been available, and in what language will they be published?"

MR. LENOX BAKER: "I do not say responsibility, but I will do what I can in my own constitutional position to disseminate publicity on this."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary if he had considered a copy of the policy statement of the Kenyan Indian Congress which envisaged self-government within 25 months, a complete electoral roll, no discrimination on grounds of race or religion, and use of undeveloped land in the White Highlands by competent farmers of all races.

MR. HODKINSON: "My hon. friend has not yet received a copy of this statement."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the hon. gentlemen make some enquiry into the possible communications between Nairobi and London if this document has not been received? When he does receive it, will he pay very serious attention to this recommendation in view of the fact that the Indian population in Kenya is the second largest of the races there?"

MR. HODKINSON: "If my hon. friend receives the document, and if he is asked to comment, he will do so."

MR. HENNING CRADDOCK: "Is it a fact that there is very little undeveloped land in the White Highlands of Kenya?"

MR. MALLALIBU: "The Minister when disturbances occurred during the course of bona fide worship of religious beliefs, he what circumstances it was his policy to take proceedings against those persons causing the disturbances as well as against the persons breaking the peace."

MR. LENOX BAKER: "Responsibility for taking proceedings in cases of disturbances of the peace in Colonial territories rests with Colonial Governments. Against whom proceedings would be taken depends on the circumstances of each case, and no generalization is appropriate."

Archbishop of Central Africa

THE RT. REV. EDWARD FRANCIS PAGET, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., D.D., who has been enthroned as the first Archbishop of the new Anglican Province of Central Africa was born in Oxford in 1886, the son of the Rt. Rev. Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford.

Dr. Paget was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford. Ordained in 1911, he became curate at the Christ Church (Oxford) Mission in Poplar in the East End of London. In 1914 he went to the Transvaal as curate of a mission, and during the 1914-18 war he served in Japan in the rank of captain in the M.I.

From 1923 to 1928 he was bishop of Southern Rhodesia and Chaplain-General to the Southern Rhodesian Forces. When in 1952 the diocese was divided into two, he chose the diocese of Bechuanaland.

In addition to his work for racial harmony, he has been president of the Christian Council of Southern Rhodesia since 1950 and made C.B.E. in 1956.

Mr. W. A. Matheson

MR. W. A. MATHESON, the Director of the African Department of the Colonial Office, will visit East Africa for the first time later this year. Born in Scone in 1916, he was educated at Dundee High School, Edinburgh University and King's College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Office in 1939, but left to serve with the Royal Artillery from 1940-45, seeing service in France and Germany, attaining the rank of Major and being awarded the M.B.E. (two) and a mention in despatches. In the Colonial Office, in the African Department, he was subsequently private secretary to the Minister of State, Head of the International Relations Department, and from 1951 until February last, Counsellor (Colonial Affairs) at New York to the U.N. Delegation to the United Nations.



Service for Visitors

The East African Tourist Travel Association has published a leaflet, generously supported by local business enterprises, transportation companies and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association offers to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains a Visitors' Information Bureau in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

- DAR ES SALAAM**
Main Street (opposite the harbour)
- MOMBASA**
Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)
- NAIROBI**
Hurlingham (opposite bus terminus)
- KAMPALA**
Chinchorro (opposite Imperial Hotel)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.
P.O. Box 2073, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA, enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Embassy House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 217 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Sudan National Unionist Party Points from Statement of Policy

THE NATIONAL UNIONIST PARTY, which (in its own words) led the struggle against colonialism in the Sudan and adopted "democratic socialist principles" has issued a statement of policy which has received exceptionally wide publicity. It is likely to have been published in every newspaper in the country and it appears to have been the organ of the Sudan National Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Members of the party are asked to study and discuss the statement which says (*inter alia*):

"The Sudan shall be an independent and fully sovereign State."

"Defence and technical advisory council to be formed from equal numbers of representatives from the two countries to exchange views on defence matters."

"Foreign Policy. Our policy aims at friendly relations and co-operation with the Arab League, countries or other countries in co-operation with which we have links in particular interests, provided the chief should always be the Sudan's interest, and without permanent commitment to an external policy which does not accord with our interest."

"Economic Policy. To promote progress between the Sudan and Egypt has much in common, and it is necessary that there should be understanding on them; but, owing to the diverse nature of these interests, it is better to leave it to the Egyptian Government to handle through its experts the land and the economic relations between the two countries."

"Water Rights. The water is the source of life for the two countries, the problems relating to the Nile water should be solved through co-ordination of interests and through treaty between the two Governments."

"The Sudan shall be governed in the way that ensures social, economic and political progress for all without racial discrimination. It shall ensure the free expression of thought, expression of faith and worship, and equal opportunities in work and

aims at encouraging the spirit of brotherhood and equality between citizens with the object of ensuring the prestige of the individual and the unity of the nation.

"For its internal policy the State shall adopt democratic socialism, with the object of realizing the interests of the nation."

"Citizens, both men and women, shall be afforded equal opportunities for honest living."

"The State shall prohibit for individuals or groups, slavery, subjugation, or the exploitation of children, forced labour, child labour and slave trade."

"The State shall earnestly promote the under-developed areas, which shall be given special care with regard to social economy and education, health, housing, and training, mass and social movements."

"Economic Principles. — Exploitation of the country's resources for the greatest possible benefit and for the benefit of the whole nation."

"To work for industrialization on studied plans to increase the power for industry and to train skilled labourers with the aim of reaching self-sufficiency."

"To exploit the mineral wealth to consolidate the country's economy and increase the individual income."

"To connect the country by means of railways, air and water communication."

"Social Principles. — Compulsory education for all children, free education for all children, medical services for all, and to ensure the treatment of the poor."

"To devise a social security system to protect the old, disabled children, and mothers, and to ensure medical care for labour and the peasant classes."

"Financial Principles. — To draw up a sound financial policy with the aim of protecting the country's currency, consolidating its circulation and credit system, restricting social and financial foreign capital, bringing funds to the country's sovereignty, and ensuring the development of the country's economy."

"In co-operation with the countries that have the same interests, and with all countries in handling problems with peaceful means."

"To co-operate with international organizations that do not aim at particular alliances."

"To establish a firm friendship and peace relations between the Sudan and neighbouring countries."

"(4) Consolidation of the country's independence and preservation of its sovereignty by all means possible within international life, including the consolidation of armed forces and its increase and equipment within the limits of the country's resources."

Only five of the 60 members of the executive of the party expressed any disagreement with the main thrust of the statement, and the Sudanese National Assembly was declared a sovereign republic.

Sayed Mohamed Zayid, leader of the House of Representatives, has suggested in Parliament that all Sudanese parties should now unite to support, so as to avoid the necessity for the present, lay down for self-determination.

The pro-independence press has argued that the right way to achieve independence and sovereignty is to secure political stability through a national charter by all political parties pledging themselves to work unhesitatingly for the independence of the Sudan.

The executive committee of the Federation of Workers Trade Unions has resolved to support proposals to continue independence and for a national charter to be signed by all Sudanese political parties.

Educational Loans

CONDITIONS under which applications for loans may be considered by the Board of Management for Educational Loans in Kenya include: (a) the parent or guardian shall be a permanent resident in the Colony (b) the student shall have obtained admission or promise of admission to the institution of higher education, (c) the parent or guardian shall make a written declaration of his financial inability to meet the whole or part of the costs of the education, (d) the candidate shall not be less than 17 years of age; (e) the student shall be given reasonable security; (f) payments shall be made in instalments bearing interest at 4 1/2%; (g) repayment shall be made within not more than five years.

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Mr. Col. LAURENCE FOLBECH, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

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

Telephone: W.1 2150. Telegrams: CHELTLIKE, LONDON.

Federation Joins Migration Committee I.C.E.M. Opens Salisbury Office

THE FEDERATION of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has joined the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. The committee, now in semi-annual conference in Geneva, has a membership of 26, including the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the South American republics and most European countries, except the United Kingdom.

The Federal delegates to the conference, Mr. T. W. Willard, chairman of the British Immigrants Selection Board in Parliament House, London, told the committee that Rhodesia "extended a very warm invitation to those skilled Europeans who wished to migrate to Central Africa."

The Federation's Europeans were the ready partners, for the reason of a sound concern which offers good prospects both for the employer and junior partners," he said. "It is not only the employer, but also being 'honest' in terms of handling a broad official attitude, the Federal Home Department of African Immigrants. We intend to continue to co-operate with the Government to help to solve the problem with the immigration of the continent."

The Federal announced that I.C.E.M. had just opened an office in Salisbury in order to assist the country's immigration programme. The committee's representative, Mr. W. K. Lamb, a 27-year-old Australian, had already arrived in the Federal capital.

Mr. Lamb further first came in contact with the Bureau of Migration problem in 1947, when he joined the International Refugee Organization. Later he served as the chief of mission in Salisbury, where he was later appointed I.C.E.M. chief mission. During the past year he has been engaged in a special mission to the committee's chief of operations, Sir J. G. Lamb, who will be joined in Salisbury by Mr. J. G. Lamb.

The Greek delegate, Mr. N. P. Lamb, also arrived in Salisbury in order to assist the country's immigration programme.

The new programme for 1955 aims at the largest number of immigrants, with a total of 100,000. The Government has a total of 165,000 people at present.

Three "Mad" Mau "Generals" Aided Surrender Terms Not Suggested from London

THREE self-styled MAU "generals" have been killed in recent clashes against British forces in Kenya. One of them, who once led a gang of some 300 men, is believed to have been responsible for more than 100 murders, most of them in the Fort Hill area. Kimani Njiru, the "Mad" Mau general, was killed in January. Another Mau general, killed in the Mau Mau rebellion, is believed to have been killed in the Mau Mau rebellion. A third Mau general, killed in the Mau Mau rebellion, is believed to have been killed in the Mau Mau rebellion.

An spokesman for the Kenyan Government has denied reports that the surrender terms had been agreed under pressure from England and that the Government had told settlers that that was the case. The spokesman, the official declared, had refused to discuss the Government of the Colony, as the Government had to consult African opinion had, of course, and the intention to consult African opinion had, of course, and the intention to consult African opinion had, of course.

Arrangements have been made for Masai warriors armed with Maury weapons to accompany patrols of the Kenya Regiment in the Narok area.

Before he left Kenya, Uganda, Sir George Erskine, the first British Governor of the excellent co-operation between the military and the police in emergency operations. He was guest of honor at a dinner of the police officers' mess. When asked to give a dinner of the police officers' mess. When asked to give a dinner of the police officers' mess. When asked to give a dinner of the police officers' mess.

Matiya Kibuka Kiganira, the self-styled Muganda prophet, Bernardo Walusansa, and Ndagide Kuratwisa, have been committed for trial on charges of murder of a Muganda policeman near Kampala in February.

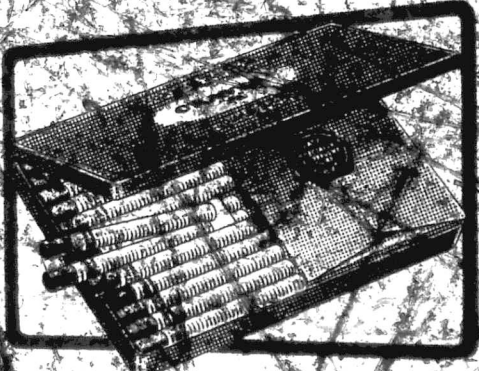
Desert Locust Inquiry

SIR FRANCIS MUDGE is to be the chairman of a commission appointed by the East Africa High Commission to review the present operations of the Desert Locust Control Organization with particular reference to the feasibility or necessity of the present level and geographical spread of expenditure on locust control work, and to make recommendations for the future; to review the arrangements for financial control and accounting methods of the organization, and to make recommendations. The other members will be Dr. B. P. Durrant, Director of Desert Locust Research Centre in London, and Mr. C. B. Orington, head of one of the branches of the organization and, in addition, Mr. J. A. Fairclough, of the Colonial Office as Secretary. The commission, which will be away for a month, will leave for East Africa on May 22.

Social Security Talks

W. N. DORTON, Secretary for Works, and chairman of the committee appointed by the Government of Kenya last year to inquire into the need for social security legislation in the Colony and Mauritius, will be in the country for talks with officials of the British Ministries of Health and Pensions and the Colonial Office. They were asked to determine whether there was a need to provide legislation for the social security of employees in their old age, among what types and levels of employment, such provision, if any, should be made, in what proportions the employer and employee should bear the costs, and whether and to what extent voluntary schemes for employees should be encouraged in satisfaction of the provisions required by law. The committee consists of seven Europeans, three Africans and two Asians.

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UPDATED FROM LONDON ENGLAND
CARRERAS LONDON 20 YEARS' REPLICATION FOR QUALITY

Dr. Muwazi on Multi-Racialism Congress Demands Kabaka's Return

DR. ERI MUKASA MUWAZI, secretary-general of the Uganda National Congress, told journalists soon after his arrival in London that he had come to make preliminary arrangements for a Congress delegation to visit the United Kingdom, although the Secretary of State for the Colonies had refused to receive a representative of members.

Dr. Muwazi is anxious to secure the Congress' position, particularly in view of threats which we observe that the British Government is departing from the conception that Uganda should be developed as an African State," said Dr. Muwazi. "The present constitutional proposals are based on the idea of multi-racial government, and we cannot avoid the fear that the increasing influx of foreign capital for the industrial development of Uganda's natural resources, together with unrestricted European and Asian immigration, will encourage foreign political ambitions.

Despite the attitude which Mr. Lomax has adopted in our recent proposal, it is our intention to send a delegation to London as soon as the new Parliament assembles after the general election, when we hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that the Colonial Secretary will agree to discuss these urgent problems.

Representatives of the Press had been invited by Mr. Fomer Brockway, M.P., to meet Dr. Muwazi at the House of Commons. The Congress spokesman said:

"We demand the immediate and unconditional return of the Kabaka and negotiations for self-government now."

Results of Questionnaire

Congress recently distributed about 250,000 copies of a questionnaire which asked whether the recipient was in favour of self-government for Uganda now, whether he wanted any constitutional changes before the Kabaka had returned, whether he supported the idea of federation between Uganda and the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Tanganyika, and whether he was satisfied with the arrangements for a multi-racial Government for the Protectorate.

When I left about 125,000 of the forms had been returned, and all but two of them agreed. One chief was in favour of a multi-racial Government, and only one other person was in favour of federation. So, it is fair to say that Africans in Uganda are virtually unanimous in demanding the immediate and unconditional return of the Kabaka and immediate steps for self-government, and against any form of multi-racial government or federation in East Africa.

In reply to questions put by the representative of East Africa and Rhodesia, Dr. Muwazi said that the forms had been distributed to local Congress leaders, through trading centres, villages, and individuals, and that those who had distributed them had been responsible for their collection when completed. He admitted that, with the exception of some which had been sent by post, the completed forms had been received without covers, and that there was consequently no secrecy, and that local leaders or members of Congress were in a position to learn the answers given.

Asked if he could account for the non-return of half the forms, Dr. Muwazi said that in the Mubende district at any rate pressure had been exerted on the people by the police, who had also suppressed Congress meetings.

All Africans in Uganda, not merely the Baganda, wanted the immediate return of the Kabaka. It was a demand which took precedence over everything, he declared emphatically.

The proposed reconstitution of the Legislative Council, with three African ministers, two African under-secretaries, and two other non-African ministers (probably one European and one Asian), was unacceptable to Congress because it conflicted with the official declaration that Uganda was to be developed as an African State.

In the new Legislative Council of 60 members there would be 30 Africans, 12 of whom would be nominated to sit in the Government side of the House. There would also be 12 non-African representative members. Congress objected in principle to the other races being represented on a common

basis, though it accepted the idea of safeguards for the interests of minorities. But there were many ways of achieving that end without giving direct communal representation.

In the Sudan, for instance, which had now Sudanese ministers only, a Ministry for Social Affairs had been created, and under it the three main groups of non-Sudanese were represented, the British, the French, and the Italians, having all formed their own associations, each of which had nominated one member to the Ministry. Their interests were thus safeguarded, though only the Minister could speak on their behalf in Parliament and in the Council of Ministers.

When the Congress spokesman was asked if he suggested that the interests of the British and Asians in Uganda could be safeguarded by a similar system, he replied that there might be other ways of doing so, and that it could be made their study to be put forward.

Mr. Brockway informed that the Uganda Government a common electoral roll.

Foreign Capital

Africans were not opposed in principle to the introduction of outside capital for the development of Uganda's resources, Dr. Muwazi continued, but they did not want foreign capital to pour into the country and control its economic life, to train foreign immigrants anxious to establish their own political control. That would not be in the best interests of Uganda. Governmental control of foreign capital and its controls by Africans, they would insist, were a prerequisite of interest in any large development.

That, however, had not been the practice in Uganda. In the case of the Ekembe copper mine, for instance, between £4m. and £6m. had come from Canada and the United States, though Uganda had about £28m. available for investment in her cotton, coffee, and maize farms.

Mr. Brockway intervened to say that when he was in Uganda three years ago he had found very few people in the minds of Africans on this matter; they were very afraid that the conditions of Northern Rhodesia might be repeated, and that criticism of the 99-year lease for diamonds.

When foreign capital was introduced it should be for a limited term of years, with provision for repayment at the end of that period. That principle was particularly important in regard to natural resources.

The Africans opposed to the Uganda Development Corporation said Dr. Muwazi did not enjoy the confidence of the people, for they were men nominated by the Government because they were not likely to oppose anything.

Repeated invitations to state the membership of the Uganda National Congress were rejected. The speaker would say only that it was the largest African body in the whole country.

Oxford University E.A. Association

THIS MONTHLY meetings of the Oxford University Eastern Africa Association will consider questions concerning Kenya and Uganda. Mrs. Rebecca Eric last week outlined the policy of the United Country Party of Kenya. Sir Armgil Wade spoke on Monday on "Kenya Reflections"; Miss Margery Perham is to do so next week with "The Situation in Uganda"; on May 20 Mr. Ian MacLennan, a provincial labour officer in Uganda, will talk on "Industrial Relations"; and on May 30 Major B. P. Roberts, chairman of the Federal Independence Party of Kenya, will describe its aims. Mr. Robert Dewar is president this term, Mr. Peter Herbert secretary, and Mr. Marius Ghikas treasurer. The other four members of the committee are Messrs. Peter Napier Bax (Exeter), Ian Rodger (Bristol), Tim Tawney (Bristol), and John Richardson (Chichester).

Nyasaland Agricultural Ordinance

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Nyasaland Legislative Council have strongly contended the new Agricultural Production and Marketing Ordinance, which was passed by the Legislative Council on Monday after the Government had refused to defer the measure, as European public bodies had urged. Mr. J. C. Collins asked that the Bill should stand over until the next meeting of Council, but Mr. C. W. F. Woodman, the Acting Governor, would allow deferment for one day only. The financial secretary said that the Government had taken no steps to place more African agriculture under official control.

Sudan and Ethiopia at Bandung Nasser Agrees to Full Independence

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Sudanese Prime Minister, who led the Sudan delegation to the Bandung conference, was loudly applauded when he said that the Sudan would within the next few months reach complete freedom and independence.

This is the first time that the Sudan participates in an international political conference, and it is a prelude to the Sudan's freedom, sovereignty and complete independence. He declared that it is also a prelude to other participations in international affairs.

The modern Sudan, in participating in this conference, stretches its hand to all freedom-loving countries to lend a helping hand until it becomes sufficiently strong to stand, as a free and independent country, on the side of peace-loving countries.

Participation in that conference did not mean that the Sudan supported a third bloc. It welcomed co-operation with all countries, and he was glad that the aim of the conference was not alliance but co-operation, the study of common interests, the eradication of superstitions and prejudices, and the attainment of peace.

Freedom and full sovereignty were the aspirations of the Sudan, for which a brilliant future was assured by her natural resources and great developmental possibilities.

After Mr. Azhari had conferred with Colonel Jamal Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt, who led the Egyptian delegation, Colonel Nasser—according to a statement issued by the National Guidance Office of the Sudan Affairs Ministry of the Sudan—promised to respect the will of the Sudanese people regarding the future of the country, and to abstain from any step which would oppose its full independence for the Sudan.

On their way to Indonesia the Sudanese delegation spent four days in Ethiopia. On their way back they spent 10 days in India and 10 days in Pakistan.

invitation of the Governments. Sayed Ismail El Azhari is due back in Khartoum on May 15.

The Ethiopian delegation to the Asian-African Conference consisted of Ato AKILLOU Habtewold, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Blaha Dawit Ogbayzy, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ato ZADIE Gabre-Heywot, Permanent Ethiopian Delegate to the United Nations, Lt. Enda Katchew, Chief of Protocol and Director-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lt. Makset Imru, Director-General of the Civil Aviation Department, and Ato KAREMA Yess, Director-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund

A CIRCULAR DISPATCH from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to all Colonial Governments was printed last week as a White Paper (Cmd. 9462, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.).

Mr. Lennox-Boyd points out that the life of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts has been extended until March 31, 1960, and an additional £80m. has been provided by Parliament, and that the expenditure will be nearly £120m. The total expenditure in the next five years. The average expenditure in that period will be £24m. a year, whereas the current rate is about £18m.

The dispatch says: "In his circular dispatch of July 1, 1954, my predecessor emphasised the need for a proper balance in economic development in the following words: 'It is not undervaluing the importance of basic social improvement in Colonial territories that the Colonial Governments without that may saddle themselves with a crippling burden of increasing charges on capital which does not warrant a return. The only certain way of speeding up these development charges is to see that a proper balance is given in development plans to those basic services which make a more direct contribution to the expansion of the territories' results."

Generally speaking, this has been the approach of Colonial Governments to the planning of development, but it is of such fundamental importance for the future economic and social well-being of the Colonial territories that I feel that the principle cannot be too often restated. I am confident that both this consideration and the equally important criterion of the balance of payments, emphasised by successive Commonwealth Economic Conferences, will guide all Colonial Governments in the formulation of the content of their programmes for the next five years.

Assistance in Raising Loans

Since the end of the war Colonial territories have provided rather more than half the total finance required for development, and they are asked to continue to look first to their own financial resources, including the greatest possible use of their sterling assets held in London. Mr. Lennox-Boyd also considers it right that they should make the maximum use during the next five years of all external sources of loan finance. He gives an assurance that H.M. Government will be glad, subject to the limit of the capacity of the London market, to give Colonial Governments all possible assistance in raising external loans.

The dispatch shows how the funds are to be allocated. Colonial territories will receive rather more than £79m., central allocations will somewhat exceed £27m., and the general reserve will be rather more than £12m.

Of the central allocations, research is to take £7,976,000, higher education £8,073,000, geodesic and topographical surveys £1,556,000, geological surveys £1,915,000, post-selection training for the Overseas Civil Service £229,000, broadcasting £928,000, aeronautical wireless communications £400,000, pre-selection training for the Overseas Civil Service £274,000, meteorological services £268,000, and other central schemes £2,626,000.

In the Colonial allocations, West Africa comes first with a total of just over £22m., followed by the Caribbean area £16.5m., East Africa £14.1m., the Far East £10.1m., the South African High Commission territories £3.1m., Central Africa £2m., the Mediterranean £2.1m., Atlantic and Indian Ocean islands £2.1m., and the Western Pacific just under £2m.

Kenya is to receive £5,215,000, Tanganyika £4,805,000, Zanzibar £361,000, and East Africa (general) £791,000. Nyasaland's share will be £1,992,000, and that of Northern Rhodesia just over £1m.

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Colonial Development Corporation

Points from Report for 1954

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1954 gives succinct information about the various projects in which it is interested.

For projects in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika the total capital sanctioned at the end of last year was just under £21m., of which slightly less than £10m. was spent. Eight of the 11 projects are concerned with investigation and development of mineral resources. A brief regional summary states:

Kilimanjaro mines with accompanying railway extension should materially assist development of Western Province of Uganda and the building of a smelter at Jinja will improve the prospects of the Maseko mine; similar results could follow in Southern Province of Tanganyika and when a railway link is provided to coal and iron deposits proved by C.D.C.

Development projects of East Africa Industries Ltd. under Unilever management is bringing new industries to Kenya, Tanganyika, and the States will not only establish an important industry in a hitherto developed area but the Native authority wattle-growing scheme alongside C.D.C.'s project may set a pattern for similar co-operative development elsewhere.

East African Interest

East Africa Industries, Ltd.—Unilever Ltd. holds 50% of the shares, the C.D.C. 33%, and the Industrial Management Corporation (Kenya Government) the balance. The C.D.C. holds £274,000 in shares and has lent £25,000. A margin of 10% is charged on the loan. In the year ended 31st December 1953 the company decided to establish a soap and glycerine plant. Last year's net profit before tax was about £43,000 (£31,000 in 1952) from sales of £328,000. No dividend has yet been declared.

Kilimanjaro Mines, Ltd.—The ordinary capital is to be increased to £100,000, of which the C.D.C. will hold 65.7% and Kilimanjaro Mines, Ltd. 28.5%. The C.D.C. will lend any further finance required to bring the mine to production (estimated at £1.4m.) at the end of last year the loan amounted to £234,701.

The mine is expected to be in production next year at the rate of 10,000 tons of ore monthly and to employ the roast-leach method for the recovery of copper, gold and silver. Final treatment will be in the new Kilimanjaro smelter at Jinja. Progress is described as satisfactory. A small hydro-electric station is to be built on the Kaji River, but, in the dry season a diesel boost will be needed.

Tanganyika Wattle Estates.—Expenditure to the end of 1954 totalled £570,967. By the end of the 1953-54 planting season 22,500 acres of wattle had been established and another 4,000 acres were down last December. Growth is reported to be satisfactory. Production of extract is expected in 1955. Negotiations are in train for financial participation and management by a private enterprise associate, and the Tanganyika Government has been invited to participate on behalf of the Native authority.

In the same locality the Tanganyika Government has financed the so-called Bena wattle scheme under which the C.D.C. will assist Africans to establish some 20,000 acres of wattle over a period of years, the bark being processed in the C.D.C. factory.

Tanganyika Coalfields, Ltd.—In this investigation, undertaken at the request of the Tanganyika Government, 256m. tons of coal were proved and indicated by the end of 1952 in fields east of Lake Nyasa. The investigation team was withdrawn in the following year, and most of the buildings, plant and equipment have been sold. Development of the fields must await the building of a railway. Meantime the property held on mining leases is on a care and maintenance basis.

The company has an authorized capital of £100,000, and the C.D.C. interest is £35,500. The other shareholders are the Government of Tanganyika, Probitzer, Ltd. of Canada, and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. Total expenditure to the end of last year was £438,921, of which £122,700 had been contributed by the C.D.C.'s associates.

Early investigation and development of a coalfield in the north-west of Lake Nyasa may be justified by possible demand from the Mozambique and KwaZulu ports.

Maganga Iron, Ltd.—The Anglo American Corporation and Probitzer, Ltd. formed a syndicate with the C.D.C. in 1952 to investigate the Maganga iron ore deposit, some 50

miles north of coalfields in south-west Tanganyika. The report says: "Reconnaissance geological survey concluded results disappointing, but deposits might become worth working should other development take place in area. Company has been registered in Tanganyika by syndicate with Tanganyika Government; authorized capital, £30,000; C.D.C. will hold 32.5%." Expenditure to the end of last year was £18,030.

Mt. Kenya Exploration Co., Ltd.—The C.D.C. has agreed with the British Mashaiap to investigate prochlorite (titanium ore) deposits near Abernethy and the Mt. Kenya Exploration Company is to be registered with a nominal capital of £100. The C.D.C. will contribute 10% of the capital and finance will be provided by the other shareholders in proportion to their interest, which will be the same as the proportion of the verification of the Mashaiap's claims. The investigation will be undertaken if the results are satisfactory development and production will follow.

Mutongwe Mines Investigation.—The investigation at Mutongwe, undertaken at the request of the Tanganyika Government, and plans for further development and the erection of a plant will be stopped in 1953 when the price of tin has fallen below the estimated pay limit. There was some small realization of ore last year, 10 tons of tin concentrate producing £5,477 towards the cost of maintenance. Some reef development started again in October when the price of tin had improved. Expenditure to the end of last year was £10,000.

Maganga Mining Co., Ltd.—In this exploration and development for iron ore continued, 22 diamond drill holes being completed. An inclined shaft, 100 ft. long, and 10 ft. of underground developments were completed. The consulting engineers, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., who own half the capital, will soon be able to recommend whether to proceed to production.

Kilimanjaro Mines, Ltd.—Of an authorized capital of £5,000,000, just over £3m. has been issued at the end of last year, the C.D.C. having subscribed £574,870 out of £1m. promised. Additional loan capital of £200,000 will be required to bring the mine to production, and the C.D.C. will subscribe £750,000 on acceptance. The other parties interested are Probitzer, Ltd. and the Kenya Development Corporation.

Production is planned at the rate of 90,000 tons a month, estimated to produce about 5,000 tons of blister copper and 400 tons of high grade cobalt oxide annually. There are nearly 5m. short tons of ore on hand containing 2,423 tonnes and 44.7% copper, 0.11% cobalt, and 0.01% molybdenum. The mine is expected to be in production in 1955.

The railway authority is now negotiating the rail link from Kampala to Kaseso, near the mine, to be completed until January next, six months behind schedule. It is likely that this will involve the mine in the construction of a road to transport heavy plants. Negotiations with the Government of Uganda for the site of a smelter at Jinja have been completed.

(To be continued)

Mr. J. Griffiths's Broadcast

Mrs. JAMES GRIFFITHS, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a party political broadcast on Monday evening:—

"A United Nations mission wrote the other day: 'Millions of the people of the underdeveloped countries are dressed in rags. They literally sleep on the ground—hauling their daily water in heavy clay pots, and tilling and harvesting their crops with hoe and sickle.'"

"We had all benefited from cheap food and raw materials produced by the sweat labour of coloured people. Perhaps in the long run we should benefit again when the peoples of the Colonies, better fed, better housed, and better clothed, were able to buy more of the goods we produced."

"We must help the new nations that are coming to the front of the world's stage in Asia and are beginning to emerge in Africa. Ten years ago there were more than 300m. people living under Colonial rule. Now there are fewer than 200m., and it is a matter of pride to us that this great change began within our Commonwealth."

"Labour took the bold, imaginative step of freeing great nations like India and Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. How fortunate for the world that we took that step! What we did for the Asian nations of the Commonwealth was done in Africa, in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. There for the first time Africans are learning to govern themselves."

"When the cold war is over and the rotten division of the human race into black, white, and yellow will still be there, it is here and now that we decide whether differences of colour shall be allowed to make men enemies."

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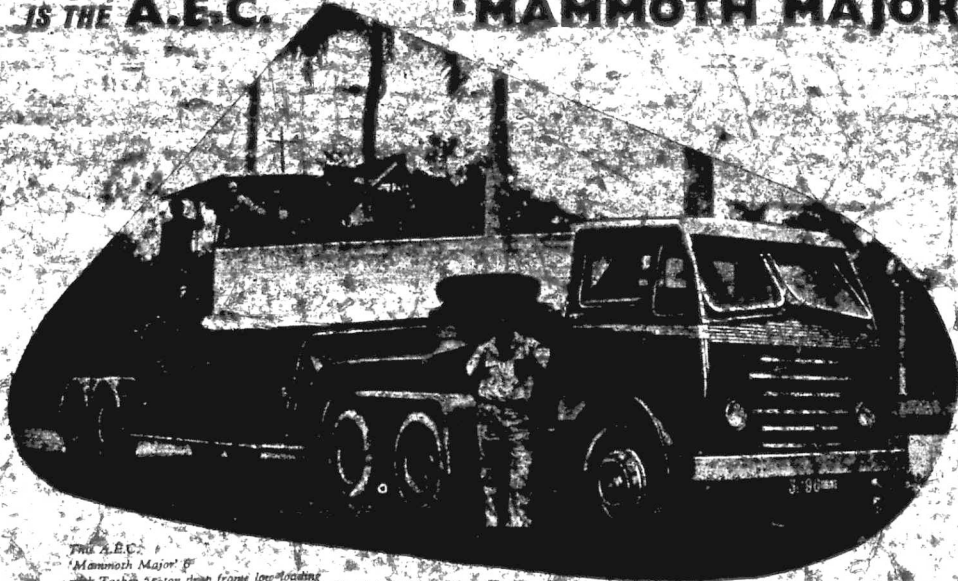
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Uganda Development Corporation

Net Profits More Than Doubled

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., made a substantially increased trading profit in the calendar year 1954, the surplus for the group being £268,797, against £199,750 in the previous year, and the net profit £114,246, compared with £51,464. After placing £53,838 in reserve, and appropriating £20,000 to the establishment of a staff pension fund, and writing off £500 of the initial research and development expenditure of the Cement Company, £92,299 can be carried forward.

On other pages will be found the text of the addresses of Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the corporation, and of the chairman of the executive committee.

The parent corporation has an authorized and issued capital of £5m. Its shareholding at cost in Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., is £1,200,000, in Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., £165,840, in Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., £155,000, and in the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., £60,000. There is a loan of £147,500 to Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd.

In companies which are not subsidiaries there is an interest of £4,737 in Kerebe Mines, Ltd., of £19,800 in Nyanza Perite Insurance, Ltd., of £63,098 in Tororo Exploration Co., Ltd., and of £37,500 in Concrete Constructions (Uganda), Ltd.

Net Assets £23m.

The consolidated balance sheet for the group is explained by a simple statement of what is owned and of what is owed. Fixed assets consist of hotels, a cement factory, a fish processing factory, dwelling houses, vehicles, lake craft, factory plant, tools, furniture and equipment, trade investments and goodwill, together totalling £2,471,300, compared with £1,670,000 a year earlier. Current assets consist of £2m lent to the Government and to the Uganda Electricity Board, loans of cement, fuel, machinery, stores, and work in progress valued at £483,000, cash at £130,000, and debts owing of £128,000. Amounts due on buildings, plant, machinery, merchandise, etc. total £1,040,000; there is £250,000 due for technical development and an income tax liability of £31,000. Thus the net assets employed in the investment are £3,227,000 (less £80,000 since set aside for a pension fund and £17,000 due to outside shareholders in subsidiary companies).

Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £144,000, bought during the year all the shares of White Horse Inn (Kabale), Ltd. The net profit of the two establishments was £2,483, compared with £2,318 from the Entebbe hotel alone in 1953, these less favourable results being largely due to a sharp reduction in the passenger and the fact that the Uganda Government no longer needs to accommodate its employees in the hotel. Fixed assets appear at £131,372, current assets at £77,779, and liabilities at £19,392.

Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd., paid 7½% on the issued capital of £107,187. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £93,098, current assets at £98,744, and liabilities of £25,411. Sales, which totalled £124,464 in 1952 and £130,405 in 1953, were up to £146,758, the respective net profits being £170, £11,522, and £24,458 respectively.

Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., increased its trading profit from £103,778, to £166,020 and the net profit from £2,510 to £55,490, from which £35,000 was transferred to the general reserve. The company acquired a one-third interest in a new company, Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa), Ltd. Fixed assets costing £1,243,558 appear at £1,032,854,

current assets total £262,440, and current liabilities aggregate £67,944.

Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £160,000, increased its activities considerably. Its fixed assets rising from £168,986, to £331,477. The trading profit was up from £7,131 to £18,329 and the net profit from £2,240 to £10,883.

The annual report of the U.D.C. is splendidly illustrated and attractively presented.

Unilever, Ltd. and Unilever N.V. Report

UNILEVER, LTD., and UNILEVER N.V. reported a trading profit of £1,216,006 for the year 1954, compared with £1,043,000 in the calendar year 1954, compared with £1,716,000 in the previous year. Unilever's trading profit was £1,854,000 (£25,195,000), and the profit, after deducting a deferred capital £2,375,000 (£22,520,000), £1,479,000 (£15,820,000) for Unilever, Ltd., and £147,000 (£1,470,000) for Unilever N.V. The tax liability was £22,439,000 against £18,005,000 brought in.

The capital employed in the two companies respectively is £22,724,500 and £152,511,000, of which £129,863,000 and £84,000,000 represent primary shareholdings of £100 and £10,000,000 respectively. Fixed assets, including goodwill, are £22,000,000 and £100,000,000, and current assets are £17,000,000 and £67,500,000, including £26,500,000 and £20,000,000 respectively.

Though trading conditions in East Africa were difficult, the subsidiary, Girdley and Roberts, Ltd., increased its sales of agricultural and engineering equipment by 6% over the previous year.

The directors of Unilever, Ltd., are Sir Geoffrey Heyworth (chairman), Sir Herbert Davis and Mr. P. J. Tempel (vice-chairman), and Messrs. M. G. de Baat, J. P. Van Den Bergh, S. J. Van Den Bergh, A. D. Bonhag-Casler, G. V. Cole, I. A. Coipel, W. A. Faure, J. H. Hansard, J. Harton, J. F. Heyworth, R. H. Hudson, R. G. Johnson, A. M. Knox, J. F. L. Maxwell, E. W. Koenig, A. J. Larroche Thomas and J. H. South. Messrs. H. Bellamy, Luke V. Fildes, the Managers of Carisbrooke and Viscount Laverhulme are advisory directors and Mr. Hugh Saunders is secretary.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 26.

McConquodale & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED that 51% of the shares of McConquodale & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., namely 102,000 shares of £1 each, are to be bought by the Government of the Sudan for £97,500. The Government has also obtained an option to buy the remaining shares at any time up to June 1956. During the option period dividends are to be limited to 6%. Three one of the five directors of the company will be appointed by the Government. Unless it exercises its option within the next five years the partnership will continue indefinitely.

To Publicize Coffee

THE COFFEE PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION has been formed in the United Kingdom as a company limited by guarantee. The first members are the Coffee Board of Kenya, Brazilian Commodities Trading Co., Ltd., James Cook & Co., Landsberg & Co., Layton & Son, David Lloyd Pigott & Co., Naumann Asser & Co., Alan J. Ridge & Co., Sanderson & Co., Joseph Travers & Sons, and R. Twining & Co.

Seeking Sudan Trade

AN EAST GERMAN TRADE MISSION of 10 members has been visiting the Sudan for the purpose of negotiating sales of East German goods in exchange for Sudan cotton and other primary products. The appointment of an East German liaison officer resident in Khartoum was mooted. A Hungarian commercial mission has lately spent five days in Khartoum.

An aircraft on its way from Salisbury to London with 27 passengers and five crew stalled for 300 yards along the runway of Entebbe airport last week after its undercarriage had failed when landing. No one was hurt.

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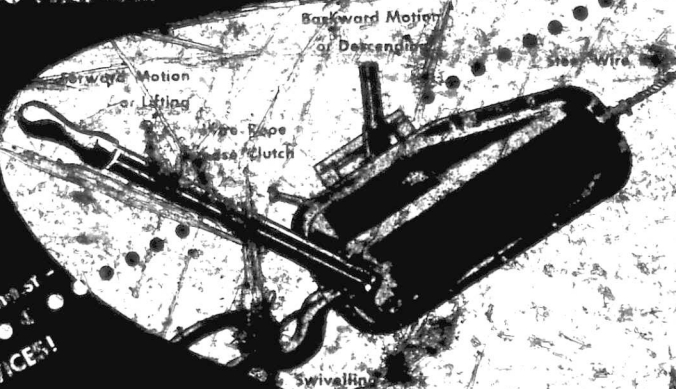


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Of Commercial Concern

In the first eight weeks of the selling season, ended on May 5, 34,796,588 lb. of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury for £6,101,174, an average of 42.08d. per lb. Some 100 lb. are still to come forward. In the first three weeks ended on May 5, of the Nyasaland auctions 993,312 lb. were sold for £150,567, an average of 42s. 10d. per lb.

Lord Luke, president of the London Chamber of Commerce for the past three years, suggested at the annual meeting that panels of business experts in every industry might be established to advise the Colonial Office on the suitability of enterprise or establishing particular industries in particular Colonies.

Tobacco Prices Fall

A two-week auction in London in 1950, however, of African tams was 20 per cent. lower in price at 3s. 6d. per lb. compared with 27/7d. per lb. averaging 31/4/9d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 3d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

The Tanganyika Board of Nyasaland estimates the season's crop at about 1,000 tons, some of which has been sold forward at £150 per ton, compared with the price of about 125 which ruled last year.

A new bus station is to be built for the African Transport Co. Ltd. and ultimately hold 210 vehicles. The first bus company in East Africa, passengers for the island and throughout the continent.

The Uganda Board estimates that tea production in the Protectorate has increased at a rate of 10 per cent. compared with over 600 lb. Export realized nearly £1m.

The first fashion display of dresses for African women in Uganda has been held in the Mengo Social Centre. Mannequins showed dresses designed by Mr. Ben Edebe, who has studied dressmaking and design in the United Kingdom.

Revenues of East African Harbours for February amounted to £23,000, nearly £27,000 more than for the same month last year. There was a rise in both exports and imports.

Dividends

James Enslin and Co. Ltd.—Second ordinary dividend 10% on £100,000. Profit and loss account recommends a further dividend for 1953. Profit from sale of other interests, £256,342. £111,283. Total dividend of £310,000 and 16,000.

Tozer, Mansley and Melbourne (Holdings) Ltd.—Final dividend 15% plus bonus of 5% making 20% (20%) for 1953. Gross profit £1,330,000. Profit after tax of £281,449 (£301,000).

Kenya Plantations Ltd.—Final dividend for 1953 of £17,000,000 (£17,000,000) (£22,117).

State Outputs for April

Central Line Sisal Estates—190 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingolya estates, making 2,340 tons for 10 months against 2,135 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Dwa Plantations Ltd.—129 tons making 517 tons for 10 months against 500 tons for the corresponding period of 1954.

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.—120 tons of fibre against 1190 tons for April, 1954.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd.—50 tons of fibre.



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Company Reports**Uganda Development Corporation, Limited****Group Net Profit Increased from £54,164 to £114,246****Scope of Corporation's Interests Widened****STATEMENTS OF MR. J. T. SIMPSON AND CHAIRMEN OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

THE ANNUAL REPORTS and the united accounts of Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiary companies contain statements by the chairman of each enterprise.

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, M.L.C., Chairman of Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, in presenting the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, the second full year of operation,

The trading profit of the group was £268,777, against an equivalent figure of £199,750 of the previous year. After providing for depreciation of £133,537, £112,934 income tax (£57,005 (£15,171)) and other smaller items and deducting profits due to minority shareholders of £2,401, we are left with a net profit in the group of £114,246, compared with the 1953 figure of £54,166.

Starts New Undertaking

Adding the £114,246 net figure to the £107,432 unappropriated profit brought forward from 1953, we have for disposal £219,678. Your directors' support, with an £19,541 being the initial research and development expenditure capitalized by the Cement Company and for appropriating £20,000 to establish a staff pension fund and placing to reserves £53,338, leaving £92,299 to be carried forward as unappropriated profit to the next account.

Our profit, expressed as a percentage of our capital, is small. It is, of course, derived mainly from our subsidiary companies. Three of these—Cement, Tufmac, and the Lake Victoria Hotel—were purchased on our inception from Government, and I think it reasonable to infer that had there been promise of early substantial profits then these concerns would not have been in the hands of Government when the corporation was formed to take them over. It is, however, we can continue to build up these subsidiaries, and I am anxious meet our operating expenses and set aside a reasonable reserve, have a reasonable carry forward, and at the same time participate with private enterprise by investing and assisting in its establishment, then we should look forward to a sound future.

Cement Production To Be Trebled

I do not propose to comment in detail on our subsidiaries, as we are continuing to adopt the more informative procedure of supporting our accounts with those of all our subsidiaries, together with the respective directors' reports and chairman's statements. I would, however, add that decisions have now been taken to treble the capacity of the Cement Company's works at Tororo, and the financing of this has been arranged. Also I would again draw attention to the fact that, while the profits earned by Tufmac are good, the position of our corporation as majority shareholders therein is handicapped. This is again dealt with in the Tufmac chairman's statement.

Turning to our investments during the year and reviewing your corporation's concluded arrangements to participate in the financing of Concrete Construction (Uganda) Limited, and this concern is now operating. We also conclude arrangements to assist in the financing of The Uganda Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa) Limited, and its Tororo works should be operating by October, 1955. The corporation's share in the equity capital will be held by our Cement Company.

Textiles and Copper

Substantial contributions were made during the year to the capital of Nyamza Textile Industries Limited, and Kilelesh Mines Limited. The textile factory at Kampala should be operating by January, 1956, and it is estimated that Kilelesh will be producing copper by September, 1956, with the cobalt section of the plant following six to nine months later.

In my statement to the shareholders last year I anticipated that we would have been able, with our permission, to take decisions in 1954 respecting the development of the proven and excellent Tororo phosphate and molten deposits. This has not proved correct. The technical and pre-dressing work, particularly of the minimum, to establish that we could produce a concentrate of any grade required by the possible market, part of this has gone well. It now remains for decisions to be taken as to the best way economically to develop the proven deposits we have at Tororo.

Encouraging Results of Deep Water Fishing

The corporation has continued to act as managing agents of the Busoga Deep Water Fishing Company Limited—formed by the Protectorate Government and the Busoga African Local Government—to establish whether fishing in deep waters of Lake Victoria can be established as a commercial proposition. Results now being obtained are encouraging, and it should be possible by the end of 1955 to arrive at conclusions and to recommend on future operations. The accounts of this company will be included with, but not appended to, the corporation's own accounts.

Although beyond the scope of a review of our activities during 1954, I would nevertheless like to record that decisions have been taken for the corporation to enter the field of agricultural enterprises, primarily to investigate establishing on behalf of, and with the people of the county, plantations and major crops schemes. That there is scope for this is clear from the report of the Productivity Commission of the Uganda Government's Development Council. There is much groundwork to be done in investigation and/or pilot schemes is equally clear. The results will not be spectacular, and in any event, will be long term. As a nucleus on which to establish this activity, the corporation has acquired the Salama Estate Group, to be developed by an issue of shares.

"Again I must pay high tribute to the continued hard work and conscientiousness of the staff of the corporation and its associates, whose much of the work done proves unproductive, if it is not always easy to sustain the high degree of enthusiasm that is necessary in a developing company. If, however, the existing application to the task on hand and ahead can be maintained, I am confident of our future."

Cement and Cement Industry

Mr. C. W. Gonsky, M.B.E., M.C., chairman of Uganda Cement Industries, Limited, said when addressing the second annual general meeting of that company on April 29.

The second year of the life of the company has been one of steady and satisfactory progress, both on the manufacturing and trading sides of its activities. The serious troubles to which reference was made in the chairman's statement last year have been almost completely overcome and to the few remaining problem situations are being sought with reasonable hopes of a successful outcome.

The production of clinker rose to 39,039 tons, an increase of 51% over that for the previous year, with an increase of 28% to 51,919 tons in the sales of cement over the same period. This large increase in sales in 1954 was partly attributable to the company being able to extend and sell the stocks of clinker which had accumulated by December 31, 1953.

An interesting comparison is that between the production of clinker in the first and second halves of the year, when the latter increased by 72%, thus indicating the effects of steady and continuous production.

This increase in efficiency and the ability of the company to dispose of its production at a competitive price is reflected on the results of the year's trading.

These results depended also on the ability of the company to maintain a steady and reasonable selling price during the year. At the end of April this was reduced to 285s. per ton ex works, with orders for large orders. By the end of August most of the company's production for the commercial market was in fact being purchased in bulk quantities, with a corresponding reduction in the general retail price of East African cement. It is pleasing to record that this price structure has been maintained in a year when inward adjustments to salaries and wages were necessary.

Reduced Working Costs

Not only have costs of production decreased during the year under review, but the greater efficiency achieved in the mechanical and chemical operations in the works has given the management the time to investigate expenditure not directly attributable to the manufacture of cement. This has resulted in considerable savings being made, most particularly by the substitution of shaft coal purchased from contractors for that made by the company itself. Various other items of unremunerative expenditure have also been severely cut. Your directors will continue to work with the management in its efforts to bring this industry to a high state of efficiency.

On the general question of depreciation, your directors intend to continue the policy of depreciating the fixed assets at a rate adequate to maintain and eventually replace the plant out of revenue. The experience gained to date indicates that the rates adopted are adequate but not excessive, though further experience may show that revision is justified.

Reference has been made in the past to the difficulties inherent in using the raw materials available, and it is a matter of some pride to the staff that the company has continued to maintain throughout the year a product complying fully with the British Standard Specification No. 12 of 1947 (as amended in 1952).

Your directors are very conscious that almost continuous research is necessary in any industry to ensure that not only are the quality and quantity of its products maintained, but improved and increased. With this objective your directors have, with the ready cooperation of the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, and the British Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, made arrangements for the appointment of a research fellow to the latter's Building Research Station at Watford. The fellow so appointed will work in close co-operation with the company's own chemical staff on problems connected with the use of new materials.

An examination of the accounts will show that your directors have appropriated £17,541 from profits to what is the amount spent in research and development in the early months of the company's operations in 1953. The directors consider that the time has come for this intangible asset to disappear from the balance sheet.

Summary Financial Position

The cash position of the company is a good one, stronger than a year ago. The advances from the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, amounting £22,000 have all been repaid, and this fact, with the increased sum held by way of cash at banks and in hand, is a reflection of the improvement that has taken place.

After writing off the development expenditure and charging all depreciations, interest, directors' fees, and auditors' remuneration and expenses, the net profit for the year amounted to £35,000.

The directors have transferred £35,000 to general reserves and are recommending the payment of the dividend on the 5% preference shares, but do not recommend the payment of any dividend on the ordinary shares. The undistributed profit carried forward amounts to £5,000.

Your directors consider it essential for the company to build up adequate reserves, and in addition, to plough back most of the profits over the next few years into the business.

Part of these profits will be used in subscribing the company's one-third share of the equity capital of The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa), Limited, which has been incorporated for the manufacture of cement-asbestos products at Toro and which will come into operation in the third quarter of 1955.

There is also the probability that extensions to the works will require all the finance available. With only one cement-plant available, the industry is very vulnerable, as any mechanical breakdown in that plant would result in an interruption to the production of clinker. Moreover, your directors are satisfied that increased productive capacity is required if the company is to meet the ever-increasing local demands for cement. The present capacity of the works can satisfy only 50% of the needs of the Protectorate. There is also an unsatisfied market in the neighbouring countries. With the spread of overheads and fixed charges over increased production and sales, the costs per ton should be materially reduced.

Reserves of Raw Material

Satisfactory surveys have already been completed of the reserves of raw materials available in the area. The basis for the provision made in the accounts for the present operation of an additional shaft and ancillary capacity of tripling the output of the works. Should this estimate prove reasonable, it is the intention of your directors to place the necessary contract. This contract will provide for the adoption of a scheme employing a kiln and grate similar to that already installed. This is

considered essential both for the operation and to reduce the number of spares carried.

With the addition to the works the maximum annual production would be about 120,000 tons. The present market potential in the Protectorate is about 90,000 tons, but this is steadily rising, and with the present markets available, the total potential will approach that of the production capacity of the enlarged works.

Mr. Simpson resigned from the position of chairman during the year, although the Board recognizes that as many other circumstances compelled him to take this step, they have accepted it as a sign that the company was through the worst of its troubles, and in the knowledge that as a director he will continue to take a very deep personal interest in the management of its affairs.

Last, but by no means least, your board wishes to pay a very high tribute to the loyal efforts of all the staff, without which the present satisfactory position could not have been reached. The Board has had the satisfaction of complementing this tribute by a financial award by way of a bonus paid in December, 1954.

Uganda Consolidated Properties

Mr. Gimson, who is also chairman of Uganda Consolidated Properties, Limited, said at the second annual general meeting of that company on April 19.

The activities of the company have expanded considerably during the year under review, when the value of the fixed assets has risen from £16,986 in 1953 to £31,477 in 1954.

The increase is exemplified by the completion of 10 houses and by work on the construction of a further 13 houses and four blocks of flats, the latter containing 20 units in all. With the exception of one house, which was held for sale, all the completed properties, and one which was purchased, have been let to satisfactory tenants on long-term leases. By the end of the year work was nearly completed on the new printing works, warehouse, and office of the *Uganda Argus*, a newspaper and printing company. The residential requirements of this company for its senior and junior staff are included in the houses already under construction.

Very satisfactory progress was made with the rehabilitation of the houses leased to the Uganda Cement Industry, Limited, at Tororo, where 23 out of the 31 dwellings have now been completed to the satisfaction of that company. This work at Tororo has so far been confined to the senior type houses.

Building Plans Well Advanced

The resident architect, with his limited staff, kept well abreast of this complicated programme, and in addition plans are well advanced, in some cases being completed, for some of the new work to be undertaken in 1955. This includes the construction of 34 houses for Kakumbe Mines, Limited, at Jinja and one residential quarter for which a lease has been purchased on Mt. Maza Hill, Kampala. The Board wishes me to congratulate the resident architect and his staff on the enthusiastic and loyal services which they have rendered to the company and on the success which is attending their labours.

With the order in hand and from inquiries received it is obvious that the company is fulfilling a very necessary service in providing, in accordance with its declared policy, buildings for leasing to industrial concerns and employing capital in the development of industries rather than in the provision of homes for their staff.

No additions have been made to the paid-up capital of the company, the necessary additional working capital has been provided temporarily by the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited.

The aim of your board is to build up a financial

structure where the equity and loan capital represent approximately one-third and two-thirds respectively of the total capital employed. Such a structure will eventually facilitate the replacement of the loan capital by a debenture taken up by outside interests.

Turning now to the accounts, shareholders will see that the company closed the year with a trading profit of £10,883 after providing £3,800 for income tax and the usual provisions for depreciation, amortization of leasehold property, maintenance of property, and all other fees and remunerations.

Your directors are recommending that no dividend should be paid but that the sum of £5,000 should be transferred to general reserve and the balance of £6,961 should be carried forward.

I cannot close this statement without recording the regret with which your directors received the resignation of Mr. J. T. Simpson from the chairmanship of the company, although he has retained his seat on the board.

Lake Victoria Hotel

Mr. F. E. Pringle, I.S., chairman of Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited, who was presenting the directors' report and accounts of the sixth annual meeting.

Your company acquired the business of White Horse Inn (Kabale) Limited, on April 1, 1954, and this popular hotel, with its delightful scenery and climate, continues to prosper under its able management.

The company has received a dividend of 6.5% from this new source, the results of the company's activities during 1954, amounting to a net profit of £2,483 (before charging income tax) having been made as compared with £8,035 in 1953 and £8,632 in 1952.

Last year your chairman made reference to the need for a more stable business than that provided by the air traffic of Entebbe Airport. Unfortunately, efforts in this direction have not been entirely successful and the falling off of night-stop air traffic has continued. The loss of the Comet air-crews and the fact that Government no longer seeks a accommodation in the hotel for its employees contributed to the reduction in turnover, and whilst the hotel continues consistently with its excellent maintenance, the hotel to a high standard have been and are still being engaged, your directors are giving particular attention to the problem of encouraging new business.

Expansion of the company's interest outside Entebbe, referred to by your chairman last year, has been slow, and most projects which came under examination were ultimately rejected. The services of the managing director were terminated by mutual consent in September last, but your board actively continues his work of investigation and development of the industry within the Protectorate.

During the year, Mr. C. E. Spencer was obliged on account of his many other duties to resign as chairman, but continues to serve you on the board.

With the coming and going of air passengers at all hours, the Lake Victoria is not the easiest of hotels to run, and it is my pleasure to say tribute to the staff of all races for their part in maintaining a standard of service which may be fitted with justifiable pride by all concerned.

Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation

MR. A. G. JONES, A.C.W.A., chairman of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Limited, said when addressing the shareholders on April 12, 1955, at the sixth annual general meeting.

The year under review has been a significant one in the history of your company, the completion of the new blast-freezing and cold-storage facilities at Kasooli in

April completely changing the scope of your company's activities. It has now become possible to concentrate largely on the production and marketing of fresh and quick-frozen fish, and the initial reception of these products throughout the East African territories has been good. Quick-frozen fish from Lake George is now on sale regularly in all the principal towns in Uganda and elsewhere in East Africa.

The salient facts emerge from the change of activity in 1954: the sale of 115 tons of fish, sales to export markets show a marked improvement. Whereas in 1953 only 19% only 15% of our sales reached local markets and 8% was exported, mainly to the Belgian Congo, during the year under review 50% of our sales were in East African territories.

Secondly, although the quantity of fish purchased fell far short of what was anticipated, the more profitable and economical utilization of the raw materials resulted in an increase of 11% in sales turnover from less material without any increase in selling price.

Marketing Problems

Work on the development of by-products and the utilization of waste materials is progressing favourably, and it is hoped that a small-scale plant will be in operation during the current year.

Although the quantity of fish offered for sale to the company fell short of what had been expected, the sum of £11,000 paid to the fishermen for 7,366,220 lbs. of fish purchased was relatively more than in the preceding year when they received £12,945 for 8,567,806 lb. of fish.

At year-end chairman Mr. J. T. Simpson drew attention to the need for maintaining a suitable balance between the interests of the men who catch the fish and those who provide the capital and bear the risks of production and marketing. In addition to this, your directors and management are very conscious of the interests of that important and paying customer, whose costs of living increase so constantly.

They feel entitled to regard with some satisfaction that the main product is one of the very few commodities whose cost to the consumer has not been increased during the past three years. It is, however, constantly increasing cost of production. It is, without increase, since the price paid to the fishermen is currently under consideration, so that an increase of one cent of a shilling per pound of fish purchased will surely tend to cause the individual fisherman much gratification and a small per centum to the company's costs of production.

Developing New Products and Markets

In spite of economies which have been and will continue to be effected, further increases in costs must be expected, and the equitable balance between the interests of fishermen, shareholders and consumers can be preserved only by further increasing output and sales. The main task facing the management of your company therefore is the development of new products, new markets, and additional sources of raw materials.

In his statement a year ago your chairman drew attention to the difficulties which result from the conditions governing the company's access to raw materials. The quantity of fish which can safely be taken from Lake George remains uncertain, and the quantity which will in fact be taken is unpredictable.

Factors, which vitally affect the economic life of your company, have been exercising the directors continually, and it is hoped that during the coming year a solution will be found which will provide a more flexible buffer between the quantity of fish available and the market demand for fish products.

The satisfactory trading results for the year under review have been achieved in spite of much inconvenience and disruption caused by the rapid and unexpected deterioration of the staff houses at Kasenyi, and I wish to pay a special tribute to the very high morale, particularly of those members of the staff who have been forced to live for some time under field conditions.

The Team Spirit

Arrangements have been made to provide temporary accommodation, but the long-term problem remains to be solved. Great praise is also due to our general manager, Mr. P. Van der Vliet, for the team spirit which is so evident at Kasenyi, and for the enthusiasm with which his staff have tackled and overcome many problems.

Turning to the accounts, the directors have very much in mind the need for consolidation of your company's position and also for the future development of its business. We cannot afford to relax our efforts, and only by a vigorous policy of expansion and consolidation can we meet the problems of rising costs and increasing market competition.

Decent housing must be provided for the staff, particularly in view of the un congenial surroundings in which they are obliged to live and work; new plant is required for new processes and the possibility of developing in other localities has also to be considered. Against this background of future commitments, your directors also recognize the claims of shareholders who have received small returns for their risk over a period of years.

They therefore recommend firstly that the sum of £11,000 should be transferred to a general reserve, secondly, that a dividend for the year of 7½% should be paid, which, less tax, will absorb a further £6,431, and finally, that the balance of £4,574 should be carried forward to the next account.

Bunga Deep Water Fishing

MR. JONES, chairman of Bunga Deep Water Fishing Company, Limited, made the following statement to the shareholders at the second annual general meeting of that company:

"There have been unavoidable delays, due to the difficulties in obtaining delivery of essential equipment from the United Kingdom, in carrying out the programme outlined by your chairman in his statement to the shareholders last year, and it was not until November that a serious start could be made on experimental fishing and processing.

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Work on the pilot factory is virtually completed, and the plant and equipment are installed and working satisfactorily, much credit is due to the manager, Mr. S. H. Deaton, for the great amount of work which has been carried out with a very small staff, and at a cost slightly less than was originally estimated.

The total net expenditure to the end of 1954 was £29,884, which is slightly less than was forecast a year ago of this sum. £18,740 represents the cost of fixed assets, while the balance of £11,140 has been written off against the development grant. For the next phase of the company's activities, covering a 12 months' programme of fishing, processing and marketing, the directors have authorized an expenditure amounting to a further £13,000. Proposals for further speeding up the tempo of our programme are at present under consideration.



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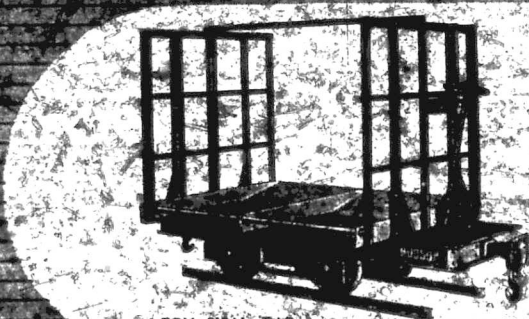
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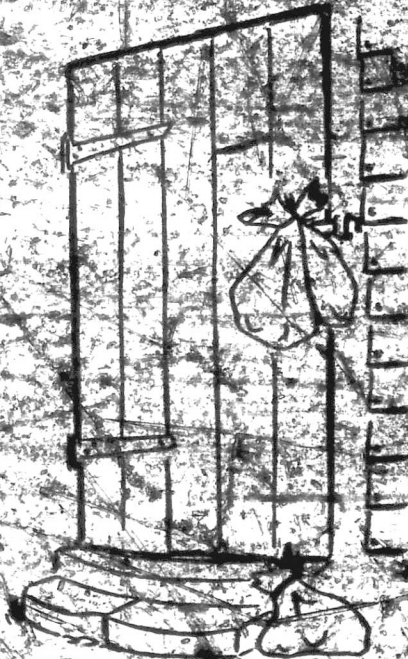
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Founder and Editor

Dr. J. G. ...

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1955

Vol. 3

No. 1597

30s. (weekly price)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EXTRACTS which we have been able to publish from the handbook prepared for its speakers by the Capricorn Africa Society afford proof of the thoughtful, liberal, long-range and Equality of Opportunity, courageous leadership on matters of fundamental importance which that body is now providing for East and Central Africa. The society wisely insists that inter-racial partnership can be safely based only on the maintenance of the highest standards. It stands unequivocally for equality of opportunity for men of character and competence without regard to the colour of their skin. Though that principle is implicit in the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it would be absurd to suppose that the whole European public of that new State, or even the whole membership of its liberal-minded Federal Party, yet shares the conviction of the creators of the Federation that there is need for swift progress in that matter. Indeed, many votes were cast for the Conservative candidates who wanted nothing of the kind. In such circumstances it is especially useful to have a non-party, inter-racial, and inter-territorial society, boldly committed to active advocacy of the genuine practice in daily life of those precepts which the great majority of Europeans in Central and East Africa accept as fair and reasonable.

The Rhodesians have never lacked determined leadership, and spirited controversy is part of their tradition. East Africa, though its record of controversy must match that of any part of the English-speaking world, has, unhappily, lacked good leadership for long periods, and in the present period of dire distress Kenya, which desperately needs a political

leader who will also be recognized as captain of the crew of fourteen elected members of the Legislative Council, has a poor crew and no captain. Many who were prepared, with varying degrees of misgiving, to accept the leadership of Mr. Blunden a year or so ago have meantime been driven to the conclusion, often reluctantly, that he has made such poor use of his opportunities that he has probably forfeited his chance of re-establishing himself and rallying the country to a policy which, by uniting Kenya and transferring faith from Uganda and Tanganyika, would give East Africa that sense of cohesion, co-operation, and unity which the territories so badly need, and in the absence of which none of them can achieve its true destiny.

Responsible and experienced men in Kenya, anxious at the continuing failure of local leadership, are looking hopefully to the Capricorn Africa Society. It has already attracted the good will, though not necessarily the membership, of many thoughtful settlers, business men, missionaries, and officials. Because many of them are the men who tend to form opinion in their districts, they have a joint influence out of all proportion to their numbers. Such people are likely to welcome the forthrightness with which the Capricorn Society has decided to deal with the most difficult questions with which it is faced—those concerning race relations, the franchise, and land. Its attitude to these matters is outlined in its own words in other columns of this issue. The replies to the questions which crop up so often are necessarily brief, but, with one exception perhaps, succinctness has not obscured clarity. Brevity, however, involves the self-evident and inevitable risk that anyone intent on mischief may tear a statement out of its context and use it unfairly.

and irresponsibly. Because that will almost certainly be done by any reader who may be asked to judge the society on one or two short quotations, should suspend judgment until he has read all its relevant literature.

It is the answer about land reforms which appears to be vulnerable, not because the society's intentions are not set forth with candour, but because the quest for brevity has left little scope for explanation. Political dynamism. This item is political dynamism. We consider, a more elaborate and persuasive statement. Indeed, there would seem to be a strong case for prompt publication of a special Capricorn pamphlet on land matters. Tanganyika's initiative in establishing a Land Utilization Board may well be followed by the other territories which could advantageously entrust such a body with the responsibility of ensuring the best possible use of all land in the general public interest. In some districts — including Kikuyuland — many Africans already hold land in individual tenure, and a development of that tendency is inevitable and desirable if African agricultural enterprise is to be encouraged. Freehold title need of course, not be given. Modern practice in most countries favours long leaseholds as better from the public standpoint while still protecting the farmer. In consequence of established administrative practice and the many pronouncements on the subject by spokesmen for H.M. Government and the Government of Kenya, the White Highlands of that Colony present a special case, one on which Kenya opinion is supremely susceptible, not to say inelastic. The society nevertheless says bluntly that it does not consider that all the land within the White Highlands can remain permanently in exclusive European ownership.

Before any Kenya reader bristles at that verdict, let him reflect that the Legislative Council of the Colony has in recent years made several transfers of land in the Highlands to African occupation. It has done so in order to meet special cases of pressure of African population. The principle to which the Capricorn Society has pledged itself has thus been accepted already by Kenya's own multi-racial Legislature. Moreover, it has been adopted in practice much earlier by the establishment and expansion of the tenant system, under which with the ready consent of their European employers, thousands of African farm labourers cultivated and grazed land in the Highlands for

their own needs and profit, sometimes their very substantial profit. If these facts were more generally realized, suggestions for the admission of some qualified African farmers to some Highland areas would arouse less emotion than they do. European political leaders who concede in private that this policy is right in principle have unfortunately lacked the courage to make similar statements in public — and to keep on making them until reputation had been made. Their excuse for neglect has been the claim that any one who undertakes such a campaign would be driven from his seat in the legislature. Their fear may well have been exaggerated, for it is quite possible that the majority of the electorate in some constituencies at any rate is more interested and enlightened in this matter than those who have purported to be so. It is not too optimistic an assumption, why should a few stalwart Kenyans have refused to go into political eclipse for a period in the service of unpopular truth? Cynics might say that most of the elected members are in eclipse already. Be that as it may, the way to real influence with a British electorate of high quality is not by timidity.

Whether they like it or not, the European elected members will be forced next month on publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa to declare themselves. Leaders Who Decline to Lead. matter of the White Highlands. Not long ago all fourteen of them undertook to resign if there was any infringement of the "sanctity" of the White Highlands. For their one and only demonstration of unanimity they chose a precarious platform, for, as we have noted, the alleged "sanctity" is non-existent. Such is their leadership. The elected members must know as well as many other Kenyans that there are some areas in the White Highlands which are marginal, uneconomic, or otherwise unattractive from the European standpoint which could nevertheless be put to good use by carefully selected Africans. They also know that there are already some Africans of proven agricultural capacity, they would have been better advised to support the admission as leaseholders under the strict control of a Land Utilization Board of suitable Africans to some of the areas which are not utilized or utilizable by Europeans. The principle of which the moral rightness is widely admitted in private, must of course be proved to be economically justifiable also, and that demands cautious development of the experiment.

If it is to succeed the European community must be assured of the preservation of high standards, not merely by words but by deeds. That means that the first Africans admitted to the High Demonstration of land areas under the Sincerity Needed conditions postulated must be able to demonstrate not merely their good will and intentions but their skill as farmers. So there must be patience on both sides. We do not believe that it would be withheld by wise African leaders if they were convinced of European sincerity in the matter; and that sincerity can be shown at this stage only by

the admission of a few Africans on what might be called a pilot scheme basis. Something on these lines is, we assume, in the mind of the Capricorn Society; and we shall be very surprised if the Royal Commission's recommendations are less specific. If for that reason only, these most timely statements by the Capricorn Society, a body domiciled in Africa and in close touch with all communities in Central and East Africa, are to be welcomed. They offer the opportunity of starting serious discussion of this major issue before that course is thrust upon the country from outside.

Notes By The Way

Polling the Gullible

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS, according to its secretary-general, Dr. E. K. Muwazi, employed a very strange method to prove that an overwhelming proportion of the Africans in the Protectorate want self-government now. About a quarter of a million forms asking four questions are stated to have been distributed through individuals and organizations selected by the congress. Those who answered the questions had then to return the forms, not under cover, to the people from whom they had received them. So there was not even a pretence of secrecy. The organizers would naturally select known enthusiasts as distributors; their opinions would quite certainly be known in their own areas; and anyone who gave answers which would outrage such men would run obvious risks. Perhaps that is why, as Dr. Muwazi admits, not the replies he did not complete the questionnaire. Congress opponents might therefore say that half of the Africans whom the congress itself approached do not want self-government now; and most of those who are said to want it cannot know what the term would imply in practice.

How Not To Get Capital

THE CONGRESS wants more overseas capital for the development of Uganda, but on condition that control should be reposed in Africans. It is surprisingly naive if it imagines that money can be found on such terms. The demand for capital for development far exceeds the supply and political stability is one of the most important factors to be considered by those who decide such matters. No responsible financial group in Europe, America, or anywhere else would at this stage of Uganda's progress invest in any enterprise in that country unless it could be assured of political stability and of control of its own money. There are already local enterprises with African directors and African shareholders, and that tendency will inevitably develop; but there is no prospect whatever of substantial sums being provided in the foreseeable future, unless such money is to be under non-African control. Sensible Africans freely admit that practically none of their race in Uganda have yet acquired enough experience to be made the trustees of large amounts of money belonging to other peoples, and a very few can get justly appointed to the board of a public company, and then largely to learn, for the direction of big business is an art not easily or quickly acquired.

Jobbing Backwards

ITS SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS presumably speaking for the congress when he complained that foreign money should not have been allowed to develop the coffee, cotton, and cashew industries, as he repeats in the cotton, coffee and maize funds of the Government of Uganda joint possession about £2m. He did not mention that those funds were accumulated for the specific purpose of subsidizing growers when prices fall; that the coffee fund is likely for that reason to be reduced by 50% this season; and that there would have been howls of indignation from the African growers if the Government had suggested using any of the funds for their funds; they would have insisted for prospecting, mining, or some other project entirely unrelated to the agricultural communities from which the money has been provided. These funds moreover have been accumulated only in the recent years of exceptionally high prices for primary produce.

Covetous and Ignorant

THEY HAD NOT EVEN been contemplated when prospecting began many years ago in the Kileleshwa Range. Very experienced English mining engineers persisted in that work for years, lost large sums of money, and abandoned the work. After an interval the search began again under powerful Canadian auspices, but special encouragement by the Government of Uganda and financial participation by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Uganda Development Corporation have been needed to bring the property within sight of production. So much for the idea that all was plain sailing and that Africans have been deprived of a chance to pick up easy money. Even now the future of the mine is not assured: it must depend upon the world price of copper which could drop to a level which would cause a temporary cessation of operations. These essential facts are badly ignored by the congress, which has still to learn the A.B.C. of finance.

Mau Mau Film

AN EXCELLENT SHORT FILM entitled "Mau Mau," made by African Film Productions, Ltd., of Johannesburg, has just been shown at a London news theatre. I hope that it may get into many cinema programmes in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, for, in about 20 minutes it gives in the right setting a fair picture of the

origin, beastliness, and danger of the Kikuyu rebellion. The great benefits derived by the Kikuyu from British administration, the general fertility of their land, and the way in which revolutionary leaders exploited the credulity, suspicion, and envy of elements of the tribe, primarily through the Kikuyu Central Association and the Kenya African Union, are well brought out in the commentary.

Film Not Fanciful

Some LEFT-WING members in Britain have tried to spread the notion that Mau Mau is just a nationalist movement which has become rather extreme under grave and continued provocation. This picture, being realistic in its approach to such a treasonable Mau Mau, does not accept the suggestion that land hunger was at the root of the trouble. The emphasis is on the many-sided oppression which was deliberately utilized by the colonialists—the corruption of native force and intimidation, of senseless anti-European propaganda, of subversive indoctrination in the schools set up and conducted by resident Kikuyu, of agitation against the better agricultural practices recommended by devoted agricultural and administrative officers. In short, the subject could scarcely have been better covered in the film. This film prefers facts to fancies.

Sir James Robertson

THE APPOINTMENT of Sir James Robertson as Governor-General of Nigeria has come as a great surprise, not least I imagine in London. Even the Colonial Office must have shared that sentiment, for it had asked him to go to the West Indies to advise on Civil Service matters, and it was only a few days before he was due

to fly to Barbados that he was invited to take up the Nigerian post instead. A few weeks previously he had returned from his first visit to Uganda, undertaken in consequence of his election to the board of the Uganda Company, Ltd. That old-established, progressive, and prosperous concern will regret the loss of his counsel, but East African deprivation will certainly be to the advantage of Nigeria, for it would be difficult to think of a better choice for a very difficult task.

Excellent Choice

AS CIVIL SECRETARY in the Sudan during early years of rapidly developing political tension, Sir James proved himself a man of character and capacity, friendly and forthright, steady and firm in principle, liberal in his attitude to Sudanese aspirations, but also shrewd and resolute in dealing with unpalatable aims and claims. Nigeria must be accounted fortunate to have him as the Queen's representative. By selecting for that responsibility a man whose whole adult life has been spent in the Sudan, Mr. Lennor Boyd has shown his wisdom, when seeking someone for a key appointment in regard to the routine promotion list of civil servants, as it would assuredly be safe to wager that Sir James Robertson's name was not among those first submitted to the Secretary of State by his permanent officials.

Faute de Mieux

BEING CHARITABLY MINDFUL, I refrain from mentioning the Legislative Assembly in which, according to its official account, a much respected member is recorded to have begun a recent speech with the words: "Well, sir, Faute de Mieux, I will say something." Spelling and capital letters are as used in the *Herald*.

Candidates with East and Central African Interests

Nominations Closed for Next Week's General Election

POLLING IN THE GENERAL ELECTION will take place next Thursday, and the new Parliament will assemble on June 7.

There are 1,409 candidates for 630 seats, there being no unopposed return (for the first time since 1832). Conservatives and their allies have 624 candidates, Labour 620, the Liberals 110, Communists 17, Nationalists 13, and Independents and others 25.

Mr. A. J. Lennor-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is again fighting Mid-Bedfordshire, which he has represented since 1931 (with a majority of less than 2,000 on the last occasion). The majority in Farnham of Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was under 1,000. So was that in Banbury of Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

Almost all members of the old House who were interested in East and Central Africa are standing again.

At Rugby and Oldham West both candidates have keen Colonial interests—Mr. James Johnson (Lab.) and Mr. Harold Sorel (Cons.) in the first case, and the Hon. John Grigg (Cons.) and Mr. Leslie Hale (Lab.) in the second.

In the following biographical notes on candidates with East and Central African connexions the name of the constituency and the 1951 majority behind a name indicate that if it that of a member of the last Parliament with a contested his old seat. Unless otherwise noted, straight fights are involved.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES

ALBERT C. J. B. Colchester (maj. 3,846), is the chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board and a frequent speaker in Parliament on these matters.

ARMY, JULIAN (Preston North, maj. 1,106), has on several occasions visited Central Africa. A director of the British South Africa Company, and son of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.

ARMSTRONG, LIEUT. COLONEL C. W. (Armagh, Unionist, unopposed), has farmed for several years in Kenya, on which he spoke in his recent maiden speech in the House. Formerly general manager of the Burma Oil Co., and at one time a member of the Burma Legislative Council.

BACDWIN, ARCHER (Leominster, maj. 10,013), has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions. A former chairman of the joint East and Central African Board.

BARLOW, SIR JOHN (Maddingley and Frestwich, maj. 9,750), has visited East Africa and is interested in tea companies in Nyasaland.

Nephew of Former Rhodesia M.P.

BEAMISH, T. V. H. (Lewes, maj. 17,263), a nephew of the late H. H. Beamish, is at one time an M.P. in Southern Rhodesia.

BENNETT, F. M. (Reading, maj. 302), was for a short period an advocate in Southern Rhodesia. He was until recently vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

BENNETT, DR. R. F. B. (Gosport and Fareham, maj. 10,664), served during the war as a medical officer in Ceylon and Tanganyika. Was P.P.S. to the Home Secretary from 1951 to the dissolution.

CAMPBELL, SIR DAVID (Ulster Unionist) (South Belfast, maj. 15,412), served in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika and Uganda, 1919-42; Lieut. Governor, Malta, 1943-52. Is opposed by Labour and Sinn Féin candidates.

CHURCHILL, SIR HENRY, SIR WILSON (Woodford, maj. 18,579), Prime Minister, 1940-41, and 1951-53. Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1906-08. Secretary for the Colonies, 1912-13.

CRADDOCK, G. B. (Spelthorne, maj. 1,123), a frequent speaker in Colonial debates, was at one time managing director of Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

DARRELL, SIR WILLIAM (Edinburgh South, maj. 16,518), has spoken and written widely on Imperial affairs.

DISBY, S. W. (West Dorset, maj. 7,431), visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948.

DODDS-PARKER, A. D. (Banbury), Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for the last year. Sudan Political Service, 1930-38. A past chairman, Joint East and Central African Board. His Labour opponent, Mr. N. F. Stogdon, is a barrister, who served in East Africa during the last war.

DUODALE, THE RT. HON. SIR THOMAS (Richmond North Riding; maj. 15,316), was P.P.S. to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister when he was Colonial Secretary in 1933-35.

ECCLERS, THE RT. HON. SIR DAVID (Chislehampton; maj. 4,878), now Minister of Works during Occupation Year, and now Minister of Education. Before the war he was a director of the Central African Corporation, Ltd.

Prime Ministers

EDEN, THE RT. HON. SIR ANTHONY (Warwick and Leamington; maj. 2,003), Prime Minister, Dominions Secretary, September, 1939 to May, 1940, Foreign Secretary, 1935-38, 1940-45, and 1951-55.

ELLIS, THE RT. HON. RICHARD (Kettering; maj. 1,431). Has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions. Led Parliamentary delegation that year to present case to new Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

EMBLE, F. J. (Ayr; maj. 15,522). After visiting African Colonies, visited in East Africa, African Kesteven survey, 1932-36. Director of a number of companies.

FOSTER, JOHN G. (Northwich; maj. 7,075). Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1951-54, when gave great help to the cause of Central African Federation. A barrister and formerly Recorder of Oxford.

GARDINER, T. D. (Horsey; maj. 10,774). Frequent speaker in Commonwealth discussions in the Colonial Service in Malaya, 1924-34; Assistant P.M.G., 1951-55.

GRIGG, THE HON. JOHN, who is contesting Oldham West, held for Labour in the last election by Mr. Leslie Hale (q.v.), is the son of Lord Altrincham, a former Governor of Kenya. Lord Altrincham was for Oldham as a National Liberal, 1922-7.

GRIMSTON, J. S. (Albion; maj. 4,691). Spent two years tobacco farming in Rhodesia, when he has since revisited on several occasions. Director and general manager of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., largely consumers of Rhodesian copper.

HAME, THE HON. JOHN (Sudbury and Woodbridge; maj. 5,952). Member of Lord Listowel, former Socialist Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

HARRIS, F. W. (Croydon North West), managing director of Marshall Food Products, Ltd., and a director of a number of companies in East Africa. Owns a farm in Kenya and frequently visits the Colony. Sat for Croydon North until dissolution.

HARVEY-WATT, BRIGADIER SIR GEORGE (Richmond, Surrey; maj. 10,036), P.P.S. to Sir Winston Churchill, 1941-45. A director of Rhodesia and East African mining companies.

HITCHINGBROOK, VISCOUNT (South Dorset; maj. 3,435), member of British delegation to Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945. Keenly interested in imperial affairs.

HOLLAND-MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER TR. (Ludlow; maj. 7,477). Was at one time private Secretary to Governor of Kenya. A former chairman of the Uganda C. Co., Ltd. Director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and Central African Railways, Ltd.

HOOKER, DR. M. A., who is contesting Coventry East, where the Socialist majority in the last election was 12,574, is hon. secretary of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

Minister of State

HOPKINSON, H. L. (B. A. Taunton; maj. 3,911), Minister of State for Colonial Affairs since 1952. Was in the Diplomatic Service, 1924-46, when he resigned to enter politics. Has visited East and Central Africa.

HUGHES, LADY, who is contesting West Dorset, held by Labour with a 2,507 majority, is the wife of Sir John Hughes, head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington, 1942-43, and lately Governor of Jamaica. Sir John is a director of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and has recently visited Central and East Africa.

HUNT, A. B. (Newbury; maj. 6,595) is agricultural correspondent of the Times. Visited Tanganyika in connexion with the groundnut scheme.

LENNON-BOYD, THE RT. HON. ALAN (Mid Bedfordshire; maj. 1,881), Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1954. Has visited East and Central Africa. Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1951-52; Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation, 1952-54.

LLOYD, THE RT. HON. OWEN (Wirral; maj. 15,239), the Minister of Supply visited the Sudan when Minister of State (1951-54).

LUCAS, SIR JOCELYN (Bournemouth South; maj. 13,198), a vice-Chairman of the Overseas League.

MALDENBARD, SIR PETER (Isle of Wight; 12,789), founded Conservative Parliamentary Imperial Affairs Committee, and was a participant in Colonial debates.

ORMSBY-GORE, W. D. (Oswestry; maj. 9,372), heir of Lord Harlech, a former Colonial Secretary.

ORR-EWING, SIR IAN (Watson-super-Mare; maj. 14,543), member of Royal Commission to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1939. Has been P.P.S. to five Ministers, Knighted, 1953.

PICKTHORNE, KENNETH (Carlton; Notts; maj. 4,744), was for some years a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. He is a lecturer in history, and author of a number of books.

PITMAN, I. J. (Bath; 5,296), has visited East Africa without Parliamentary delegation. Chairman and managing director, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.

PINCH PALMER, BRIGADIER G. I. (Worthing; maj. 21,324), visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation. Commanded armoured brigade in 1942.

RUSSELL, R. S. (Wembley South; maj. 4,824), is editor of the Empire and Commonwealth Year Book, and honorary research secretary of the Empire Economic Union.

SANDYS, THE RT. HON. DENCAN (Wardourship, Stratham; maj. 14,280), was Minister of Housing and Local Government, M.P. since 1935-45 and since 1950. Prominent in post-war conservative circles in resisting German demands for the return of former Colonies.

SOREN, HANSEN, contests Rugby, where the Labour candidate was defeated in the 1951 election, with a majority of 109. In business in Rhodesia before the war, Mr. Soren visited the Woodlands Arts Club while serving in East Africa during the war. His opponent is Mr. James Johnson, U.K.

Former P.P.S. to Colonial Secretary

THOMAS, J. P. L. (Hereford; maj. 7,808), P.P.S. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies between 1932 and 1936, and to Sir Anthony Eden when he was Dominions Secretary, 1939-40. He has two opponents, Mrs. E. L. P. Sears, for Labour, and Mr. Frank Owen, the author and journalist, who has visited East and Central Africa. Mr. Owen was Liberal M.P. for Hereford, 1929-31.

TERRY, J. D. (Waverley; maj. 3,477), especially interested in African affairs, is a councillor of the Royal Empire Society, and chairman of its Liverpool Branch. P.P.S. to the Secretary for War from 1951 until dissolution.

TRINDHAM, LADY (London South; maj. 8,622), wife of Lord Liverpool, who was for a time in the Colonial Service in Uganda and was for two years since the last year chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board. Lady Trindham is a director of a firm of public relations consultants.

WAKEFIELD, SIR WAVERLEY (St. Marylebone; maj. 14,819), was M.P.S. Dominions Under-Secretary, 1936-38, and visited East Africa and the Rhodesias during that period. P.P.S. to the Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1939. Member of Parliamentary mission to Africa, 1944. Member of Church of England Advisory Council on Empire Settlement.

LABOUR CANDIDATES

ATLEE, THE RT. HON. CLEMENT (West Walthamstow; maj. 11,574), Prime Minister, 1945-51. His numerous ministerial posts include that of Dominions Secretary, 1942-43 and Deputy Prime Minister in Sir Winston Churchill's "Caretaker" Government.

BING, GEOFFREY (Hornchurch; maj. 10,134), chairman of the Home of Commons branch of the British Legion, 1947-49. Often speaks in Colonial debates.

BENTLEY, THE RT. HON. ARTHUR (Rochester and Chatham; maj. 847), Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1947-51. Under-Secretary for Dominions, 1946-47. Then visited Southern Rhodesia, member of several Parliamentary delegations and Government missions to the Dominions and Colonies.

BROCKWAY, FENNER (Eton and Slough; maj. 4,084), perhaps the most persistent Labour questioner and speaker nowadays in the House on Colonial topics. Chairman of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism and of the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

Co-operative Chairman

COLDRICK, WILLIAM (Boston North East; maj. 2,500), chairman of the Co-operative Party, visited the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation in 1952.

DE FREITAS, G. (Lincoln; maj. 2,500), Under-Secretary for the Home Office and for Air in the Labour Government. Has visited the Rhodesias.

DOUGLASS, THE RT. HON. JOHN (West Bromwich; 1,659), Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1950-51. Private Secretary to Mr. Atlee, 1931-39. Frequently speaks in Colonial debates. Has visited East Africa.

DUNN, STANLEY N. (Worcester; maj. 14,225), was Commonwealth Parliamentary Association group to East and Central Africa, and was the most outspoken Socialist advocate of Central African Federation.

FORSYTH, A. D. (Barnstaple; maj. 2,390), a former editor of the London Evening News, has written and spoken on Colonial matters.

GORDON WALKER, THE RT. HON. PATRICK (Smethwick; maj. 5777), Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947 and Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1950-51. Attended Victoria Falls conference on close union in Central Africa.

GRIFFITHS, THE RT. HON. (Llanelli; maj. 28,416), Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1950-51. Chairman of the Labour Party, 1948-49. Has visited East and Central Africa, and attended the Victoria Falls conference.

Trade Union Adviser

HALE LESLIE (Gleham West; maj. 4,195), has spoken frequently in Colonial debates. A solicitor, a legal adviser to the Government.

HARRIS, THE RT. HON. OLIVER (Glen Valley; maj. 11,932), visited the Rhodesia in 1945 with a Parliamentary delegation. Chairman, Parliamentary Labour Party, 1950 and 1951.

HARRISON, THE RT. HON. (Barking; maj. 19,146), a retired consulting engineer who frequently takes part in Colonial debates.

HENDERSON, THE RT. HON. ARTHUR (Rowley Regis and Ipswich; maj. 3,100), Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947. In C.C.F. the son of the late Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary in the 1929-31 Labour Government.

HUGHES, JOHN B. (Athercliffe, Sheffield; maj. 17,797), has been Secretary of the Dudley Constituency and Minister of Parliamentary and Parliamentary delegation to East Africa in 1948. Frequently speaks in Colonial debates.

JEFFREYS, THE RT. HON. GEORGE (Southwark; maj. 22,334), served as Colonial Secretary in 1924 and from 1929-31 to the Dominions Secretary.

JONES, MRS. L. (Holborn and St. Pancras South; maj. 19,765), recently visited Uganda before entering Parliament in 1950. Was on the London staff of the *Manchester Guardian*. Has often spoken in Colonial debates.

JONES, B. H. (Stechford, Birmingham; maj. 10,791), P.P.S. in the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1949-50.

JONES, JAMES (Rugby; maj. 195), frequently speaks on Colonial topics. Member, Fabian Colonial Bureau Advisory Committee. Recently visited Central Africa with Parliamentary delegation. His Conservative opponent is Mr. H. B. Sorell (P.P.).

Former Colonial Secretary

JONES, THE RT. HON. ARTHUR (Gower, Walsfield; 6,148), Colonial Secretary, 1946-47, when he lost the seat at Shipley. Formerly chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and of Labour Party Imperial Advisory Committee; member, T.U.C. Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, 1931-42. A vice-president of the Royal Empire Society, and member of the council of the Royal African Society, from Wakefield in a by-election last year. Has visited East and Central Africa.

MADGWIG, W. (Rhondda East; maj. 14,436), was a member of the Royal Commission on Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is opposed by Mr. H. R. Rowlands, a Conservative farmer, Mansfield. THE RT. HON. HILARY (East, Middlesbrough; 15,328), Secretary of Overseas Trade, 1942-47. Has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

MCKINNON, JOHN, candidate for the new constituency of Harford, is a brother of Mr. Stanley McKnight, the well-known East-African businessman.

MCNEIL, THE RT. HON. BUCKRA (Greenock; maj. 5,857), Secretary of State for Scotland, 1950-51; Parliamentary Secretary, Foreign Office, 1945-46. A former journalist, he visited East Africa and the Rhodesia with a Parliamentary delegation in 1945.

NOEL-BAKER, THE RT. HON. PHILIP (Dorset, South; maj. 10,931), Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947-50; Air Minister, 1940-47; Minister of State, 1945-47.

ROBERTS, JOHN (Dagenham; maj. 12,796), is a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Groundnuts Chief

RAINGER, SIR LESLIE (Dedford; maj. 13,447), chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, 1947-50, when engaged in groundnut operations in Tanganyika. Born in Essex.

PROCTOR, W. T. (Eggesley; maj. 2,611), P.P.S. to Mr. Creech Jones when the latter was Colonial Secretary, and with whom he visited East Africa.

RICHES, H. (Aston-under-Lyne; maj. 10,847), visited East and Central Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948, and is particularly interested in the Sudan.

SNOW, T. W. (Lichfield and Tamworth; maj. 2,585), was employed by the Dunlop Rubber Co. in India and East Africa. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1942-49.

SORENSEN, THE REV. R. W. (Eggleston; maj. 10,165), frequently speaks on Colonial and Commonwealth subjects. Vice-chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and a member of the Colonial Office Welfare Committee.

STODDON, N. F., a politician, who served in East Africa and the Middle East during the last war is opposing Mr. Denis Parker in Basbury.

STOKES, THE HON. RICHARD RAPIER (Ipswich; maj. 4,136), chairman and managing director of Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., a company with extensive African interests. Has visited East Africa; was Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Works in the Labour Government.

STRACHEY, THE RT. HON. JOHN (Dunstable West; maj. 3,306), as Minister of Food (1946-50) was responsible for the Tanganyika groundnut scheme and for the appointment of Sir Leslie Plummet as chairman. A former Minister of War and Under-Secretary for Air.

Food Minister

SWEBB, THE RT. HON. MAURICE (Bradford North) held Bradford Central with a majority of 8,872 in the last election. Minister of Food, 1950, taking over from Mr. Strachey responsibility for the groundnut scheme until this was transferred to the Colonial Office.

WENDELL, THE RT. HON. ANTHONY (Bristol S.E.; maj. 14,256), treasurer of the Movement for Colonial Progress. Frequently speaks in Colonial debates. Chair of Viscount Stans.

WILKE, MRS. EILEEN LYONS (East Ham; maj. 3,280) regularly speaks in Colonial discussions. Recently visited East Africa. Parliamentary correspondent, *Manchester Evening News*, 1945-49.

WILLIAMS, W. W. (Wigan; maj. 17,442), legal adviser to the (Northern) International Federation in that capacity he twice visited Northern Rhodesia lately to advise the African mine-workers Union in the recent Copperbelt strike. Admitted to the Northern Rhodesian Bar, 1951. Was a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation in 1950. Specially interested in Colonial labour relations.

WINTERBOTTOM, A. (Nottingham Central; maj. 139), a member of the Overseas Migration Board.

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

ABRAHAM, LADY (Rush), contesting Wembley North, is the wife of Sir Sidney Abraham, who was Attorney-General in Zanzibar, 1922-25, in Uganda, 1933-28, Chief Justice of Uganda, 1933-34, of Tanganyika, 1934-36, and is now a legal adviser to the C.C.F. and C.C.F.S. In the last general election, Lady Abraham stood for Ovington. She has Conservative and Labour opponents.

DAVIES, THE RT. HON. CLEMENS (Montgomery; maj. 9,221), leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party. A former director of Lever Bros. and Unilever, Ltd. He has Conservative and Labour opponents.

MORRIS, SIR HAYS HOPKIN (Carmarthen; maj. 467), visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1928 and 1948. Has often participated in Colonial debates. Member, consultative committee for the Welfare of Colonial Students in the U.K., 1951. Knighted, 1954.

OWEN, FRANK, who is standing for Hereford, represented the city as a Liberal from 1929-31. A journalist and author, he was editor of the *Daily Express* from 1931-37, of the *Evening Standard*, 1938-40, and of the *Daily Mail*, 1947-50. Served in South-East Asia during the last war. Has visited East and Central Africa.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

ACLAND, SIR RICHARD, who held Gravesend for Labour in the last Parliament with a majority of 3,755, resigned in March in opposition to Labour's policy on the hydrogen bomb. He is contesting the seat on this issue. Has wide Colonial interests.

Among the forty members of the last Parliament who are not seeking re-election are the following:

CONSERVATIVE

DE LA BEHE, SIR ROBERT, who raised his majority in South Worcestershire from 4,515 to 12,795, was Lord Mayor of London in Corporation year. Managing director of Hays Wharf, Ltd., and a director of North Charterland and General, Ltd., Fanti Consolidated, Ltd., and many other companies.

BONNER, SIR PATRICK, M.P. for Basingstoke with a 4,894 majority. Son of the first Finnish Minister to Great Britain, he was P.P.S. to Colonel Oliver Stanley, Colonial Secretary, 1944. A member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, 1939-41, and of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board for many years. Sat for West Hampton, 1927-35, and for Basingstoke from 1935 to the dissolution.

ELEWHER, SIR WILLIAM, who held Barry and Radcliff by 780 votes in the last election, is chairman of a large City firm of Colonial produce merchants. Was in business in East Africa, 1918-24, and served there during the first world war. Awarded the C.B.E. for special services in the Far East, 1946; knighted, 1950. Has exhibited pictures in the Royal Academy.

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Economic Development Must Precede Political Advancement

Edward Twining's Address to the Legislative Council

THERE is no room in Tanganyika for the beastly 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. Our goal is nationhood, which must be based firmly on strong local loyalties and civic pride, which are associated with Native authorities of district, or even county, councils.

Rising above this local patriotism must be the ideal of making Tanganyika into one country and one nation, the inhabitants regarding themselves as Tanganyikans and proud of it. We have in this Territory an opportunity of giving a lead which may well be followed in other African territories where the present is troubled and the future obscure, but our success will depend on a sane and realistic approach with a determination to consolidate each stage before we move forward to the next one.

The art of good administration is to keep the political, economic, and social progress of the people in step. Undoubtedly it is economic development that is the most important, for without that the standards of living of the people cannot be raised, nor can the social services they desire be supplied, and it is only when such social services as education have not only been provided but have improved the general educational level of the people that there can be universal political advance.

Government on Economic Progress

I sincerely hope that all people in Tanganyika who have the interests of the Territory and its population at heart will concentrate during the next period on economic progress. If they do that, political progress will follow naturally. If they do not, and particularly if they start dealing with the arbitrary introduction of alien political systems into unsuitable local conditions, the result will be chaos, disaster, and misery to the people, and a heavy responsibility for this state of affairs will fall upon the shoulders of those who bring it about.

Probably the greatest material asset which we possess in Tanganyika is the land, and it is also the most sensitive subject among the inhabitants of the Territory today. We shortly will have the report of the Royal Commission on Land, Population and Related Subjects. It will need the most careful study by Government and by honourable members, and it may well mean that we will have to revise some of our policies and perhaps formulate new ones. It will almost certainly necessitate a complete revision of our existing Land Ordinance, and probably a recasting of our land policy. I recognize the importance of consultation with all those who are likely to be affected.

It is important, of course, that as far as possible we should keep in step with our neighbours, provided that it is in the interests of Tanganyika to do so. We must not overlook the fact that the introduction of modern methods and techniques in agriculture is bound to lead to changes in the traditional forms of land tenure, which already vary greatly. The establishment of permanent crops such as coffee, wattle, and cashew nuts, and the use of mechanical appliances and irrigation in a great many cases make the traditional tribal forms of land tenure out of date, and it is interesting to note that in several places where these new forms of agriculture are being established the people themselves are readily accepting changes which they see as inevitable.

Many critics of Government land policy seem to consider that "alienation" is a grant of land by Govern-

ment to a lot of greedy, covetous-eyed, under-capitalized, ignorant non-Africans, particularly Europeans. Of course it is nothing of the sort. It means that land is given out on a right of occupancy for a certain period, and this title to the land not only confers rights on the holder but also imposes covenants which set out his responsibilities.

Africans Reserving Rights of Occupancy

A right of occupancy can be taken out by anybody of any race, provided he satisfies the authorities that he is a suitable person and has the means of making the best of the land. Some Africans have already taken out rights of occupancy, and we very much hope that more will do so. Government should ensure that the covenants are strictly enforced, and have no hesitation in cancelling rights of occupancy if the holders do not fulfil their covenant after reasonable warning.

It is often forgotten, too, that there is a growing demand for agriculture by the Asian members of the community, and, apart from some of the larger plantations being in Asian ownership, a group of farms at Wami in the Morogoro district are being successfully developed, and are undoubtedly an asset to the Territory.

If the Government's intention that when it is possible to the Territory more land shall be alienated to people of any race, but the number of individual farms of large extent which are likely to become available will not be very great.

Contrary to the belief that the African population of the Territory is unanimously against alienation of more land to non-Natives, I have had requests from the African population in four districts for land to be alienated for European and Asiatic culture.

Of course, it is necessary for us to maintain the present system whereby the position of the African population is safeguarded. When an application for a right of occupancy to a piece of land outside an urban area is received, the land is visited by an administrative officer, and the provincial commissioner, having regard for the district commissioner's views, then decides whether to recommend the alienation or not. If he considers it in the interests of the Territory that the land should be alienated, the local Native authorities and any occupants there may be then interviewed and a detailed inspection report compiled.

From 33 to 99-Year Leases

If the occupants do not agree to move or if the Native authority opposes the alienation, the matter is usually dropped. If they do agree to move, the matter of compensation has to be settled by the district commissioner. The matter then goes to the Land Officer, and afterwards to the Member for Lands and Mines, who makes a recommendation to me, and I decide whether or not the land should be alienated. If I agree, the lands advertised and the future occupants selected. It is therefore clear that great precautions are taken to safeguard African interests.

In a few cases the alienation of land is of such importance that the wishes of the local people may have to be overridden. During the last five years there have only been three instances.

At one time immediately after the war land was leased only on a 33-year basis. This, of course, was most unsatisfactory, as no good farmer is going to invest his money and his skill in land for so short a period, and it merely led to a temptation to landholders to mine the land and leave it in a worse condition than it was before. It was for this reason that, with the Secretary of State's approval, the practice was reverted to giving 99-year leases in normal cases. This is the practice now, and it is intended to give 99-year leases unless there is some special reason for not so doing.

Let no one believe the great benefit that has been brought to the Territory by the agricultural enterprise of non-Natives, particularly Europeans. Had it not been for this the country would still be backward and impoverished; the annual revenue of the Territory, instead

* First extracts have appeared in earlier issues.

of being about £11m. would probably have been only £4m or £5m, and the amount available for recurrent social services instead of being a miserly annuum would probably have been under £1m. The whole tempo of progress, in fact, would have been slowed down.

We should look with gratitude on the effort of these enterprising and enterprising people and do nothing to shake their confidence in their security of tenure. The title deeds must not be taken as a piece of land in a document which at all times must be honoured. It is not necessary that every transaction will be made in a way that there will be sufficient land available to meet the needs of the African population and their descendants and that the rights of the non-Native land holders will be safeguarded.

Meru Land Question

Meru land questions are still being misrepresented in a wrong way by certain people. I have recently informed the Government that the Government has no intention of giving Meru land to the Meru and I have also found a more sensible attitude among the Meru and that the new expansion areas should be taken up. There is still much money which should be used for the compensation of those who were displaced from the people to whom this money is due. It is not claiming it, for they are doing themselves and nobody else a good deal of damage.

Recently some farms in the Senya corridor have become available for distribution and I am appointing a committee, of which there will be African representation, to advise Government as to how this land should be best utilized. If it is to remain as alienated land the Meru, of course, would not be given any opportunities and nobody else to make application for the land of occupation. If it is recommended, and Government agrees, that it should revert to tribal land, there are some points that those of us familiar to the land which will have to be decided and if it is on those points that the committee's advice will be of particular value.

While it is true that we have a reserve of 70m, unoccupied acres in Tanganyika it will be a long process and at a heavy cost to bring this land into occupation and production, but when the catalogue, which is being done, it is surprising what a formidable total it comes to.

I was much impressed recently by the splendid work which has been and is being done in the Mbulu District, where the people have not only accepted the necessity for voluntary culling in order to keep the proper relation of the number of cattle to their available grazing and water, but have with voluntary labour pushed back the tsetse fly over wide areas and built dams and hafirs which have already given the country a new appearance.

Tenant Farming Schemes

There are important schemes for opening up expansion areas for the Arusa, the Meru, the Chaga, the Pare, the Gambia, the Uluogru, the Irangi, the Sukuma, the Haya, and a number of other tribes. In the areas occupied by these notable advances are being made year by year. I suggest that honourable members should be given an opportunity of visiting some of these areas to see for themselves the magnitude of the task and the progress that is being made.

The experiment in the establishment of tenant farming on the so-called crown lands in Urumbo and Nachingwea are showing promise, and if they prove a success which we hope they will, we see an agricultural revolution for African peasants. The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation is fortunate in inheriting experience that show such promise.

I hope that under the able chairmanship of Mr. Gillespie and with the board, on which not only are the three races represented but on which we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of so distinguished a peasant as Mr. Abbas Gattokell, who for so long was the driving force in the Gezira Cotton Scheme in the Sudan, the corporation will be enabled to continue this most valuable work and extend it to other suitable schemes.

The survey of the Rufiji Basin is another earnest of Government intention to go forward as far as possible with the opening up of more land for African agriculture, which can be regarded as great advances in the knowledge and aid of modern agriculture. Although in the course of time it is to be hoped that the African peasant can be enabled to cultivate by these modern means a very much larger area per family than he can in present circumstances, this will take a long time. In any case there will still be a demand for more and in the highland areas that is a demand for more and more.

It is imperative that the African peasant should conserve his soil and improve his methods of agriculture. Only thus can

he hope to achieve a higher standard of living, and if he neglects his land he will hand down to his descendants an unfruitful soil. One only has to travel through the country to see miles and miles of country which has been rendered worthless by the wasteful methods of shifting cultivation in the past. Everyone who has any dealings with the African peasant on agricultural matters should never tire of teaching them this lesson.

In the past the economic development of the Territory has been largely dependent on the migrant races, and while their enterprises will, I hope, continue to prosper and expand, we have reached the stage when the value of the output of African agriculture is becoming of greater importance.

In 1948 this territory exported 11,200 tons of sisal worth £2,300,000. Last year 76,000 tons worth £10,800,000, and despite drought conditions there is no reason to suppose that this year's crop will be any different. Coffee exports in 1948 were 11,200 tons valued at £897,000; in 1954 the figure was 19,300 tons valued at £10m. The record export of 1954 amounted to 18,300 tons valued at £11,500,000 compared with 9,600 tons valued at £2,300,000 in 1948. In 1946 460 tons of sisal valued at £60,000 were exported; last year 1,500 tons worth more than £500,000 left the Territory.

We are fortunate in having a very varied economy, and a large market for our exports. The Government has to share the increasing production of African agriculture, and this is particularly when we are in receipt of export prices which they have not received in previous years. It is likely to be stabilized at a level which, I hope, will continue to be profitable to the producer. In nearly all cases there is plenty of room for expansion, and I hope that by increased production the growers will be able to maintain their incomes when prices fall.

Seeking New Crops

There is an exacting program of requirements of soil, rainfall and altitude, and it is possible that suitable areas for further expansion can be found, and investigation is in progress. The Agricultural Department is being actively engaged in trying to find cash crops which are suitable to local conditions and which offer a sufficiently attractive return for the local agriculturists to grow them. One of the most promising for the future, perhaps, is tobacco, particularly in the Western Province, where, with the assistance and co-operation of a well-known tobacco company, its cultivation is being fostered and may indeed become a very important industry. Conditions under which tobacco thrives are rarely found in Tanganyika, but cocoa production has been suggested on an island at the foot of the Eastern Usambaras where conditions are thought to be suitable.

The first irrigation scheme to be constructed by the Water Development Department was put into commission at Mlali in February this year. At present only 100 acres on the right bank are being irrigated, rather more than half of this being under rice. The Water Development Department is now engaged on surveys for irrigation development on the Lower Usua area in the Moshi district, on the Mvula River in the Morogoto district, and at Mfanga/Mungaa near Singida. Preliminary steps have been taken to initiate similar work on the Butu River in the Central Province. Attention is also being focused on the possibility of storing surplus run-off from the more arid areas of the Central Province by the construction of dams.

Hydrological studies have been proceeding on the Rufiji and Pangani Rivers, and Government is giving renewed consideration to the possibility of large-scale storage works which would secure an adequate flow of water for all seasons of the year as the basis for increased production of hydro-electric power at Papanji. In addition, the potentialities of the Rufiji River have been recognized for some time and a survey is in progress to ascertain whether it would be practicable to construct a multi-purpose dam to provide hydro-electric power, and by regulation of the flow to open up many square miles for production development under irrigation.

A new feature of agriculture in the Sudan is the extent to which the Government has been associated with the commercial operation of successful agricultural schemes. The active partnership of Government, private enterprise, and the individual cultivator in the Gezira, and of Government and individual cultivator in the White Nile schemes, the Cash Tokar, Naba, and Nantams and Zande schemes has been held up as a model to the world. From "Some Aspects of Agricultural Development in the Sudan," a memoir by Mr. H. R. G. Mon, published by the Agricultural Publications Committee, Khartoum.

Capricorn Africa Society's Views on Land and Citizenship

Did Statements about the White Highlands of Kenya

Does the society believe in the permanent sanctity of the White Highlands in Kenya and of the European areas in Central Africa?

The society maintains that land cannot be held in perpetuity on a racial basis. It believes that ultimately all land in a Capricorn territory should become an area of equal opportunity for all citizens of that territory.

Does the society favour immediate land reforms abolishing segregation?

No. The society believes that fundamental change can be made until the new Capricorn political faith and patriotism, together with common economic and other interests, have become strong enough to supersede purely racialist attitudes. Until this has been achieved, the society regards it as unreasonable to expect that any individual should forsake existing forms of land tenure.

What land reforms does the society envisage, and how does it envisage those reforms being carried out?

The society is convinced that it will remain impossible to effect extensive land reforms which carry the consent of all races until the main objectives of the society have been achieved.

After the passage into law in any territory of the Capricorn Citizenship Bill the reconstituted Legislature would be in a position to set up a Land Utilization Board with the appropriate machinery and authority to control all land transfers and allocations and to lay down conditions governing mortgages and other financial relations relating to the ownership and leasehold of land. The board would exercise its powers to ensure proper planning and proper land use and to prevent unhealthy speculation in land.

Does Not the Criterion

Subject to the control of the Land Utilization Board, land should be made available in the open areas of Central Africa and in the White Highlands of Kenya ultimately available to all races on the basis of "willing buyer, willing seller" and in the case of land released from communal holdings in the Native reserves, from African trust lands, and other Native lands, to Native purchase or leasehold areas in the first instance, and to purchase or lease by individual Natives, and thereafter being opened to transfer and tenure by persons of any race.

The re-designation of "European areas" as "open areas" could be relatively easily implemented, but the re-designation of the various "Native lands" as "open areas" could only be carried out by slow stages as more Africans were settled in Native purchase and leasehold areas or were absorbed into the existing "open areas," thus reducing the number of Africans requiring the protection provided them in the exclusively Native lands.

Has the society found the fact that its policy implies the abolition of the vote and the withdrawal of solemn pledges and assurances given to various communities in British East and Central Africa?

Yes. The society holds that land is an asset belonging to the community as a whole and that the best possible use must be made of it in the interests of the citizenship as a whole.

The society believes that only when all communities

These two questions and answers are taken from the handbook of its speakers prepared by the Capricorn Africa Society.

are united in a common citizenship will they realize that it is in their own interests to treat their country as one economic entity, and only then will they readily give their assent to the revision of those existing land laws and treaties which were designed to protect racial and tribal interests.

Does the society believe that large-scale immigration is an absolute necessity to help redress the balance of population between the two continents of the continent? Recently a Minister of the Southern Rhodesian Government urged in a public statement the largest possible European immigration as a means of securing the European position by re-establishing a balance in numbers between black and white. The society regards such a statement as an open declaration of racial warfare.

It is obvious that the admission of all the races in Capricorn Africa and in any other territory to the full citizenship of the continent would be a step towards the attainment of the main objective of the society, and that it will provide for African advancement in education and other spheres on the same scale as the white.

Immigration

The economic development will clearly limit the immigration of any race if it is the facilities of modern technology and of skilled and fully-trained African and European workers are sufficient to meet all the requirements.

Immigration by Africans are assured that racial discrimination no longer exists, and that their own training, intellectual and managerial posts is being pushed forward rapidly as their qualifications permit, their scope of immigration may be expected to diminish, since it will be expected to contribute to the welfare and progress of the territory.

The racial element of immigration will have been reduced to a minimum as determined by those to whom the Government in the territory is prepared to grant citizenship in accordance with the wishes of the majority expressed through a universal franchise.

The Rhodesian political system enables all qualified persons of colour to attain the vote on the same conditions. Therefore, it cannot be truly said that Southern Rhodesia has already adopted the Capricorn system of common citizenship based on a franchise on a colour roll.

Not Certainly Southern Rhodesia is the only territory in Capricorn Africa in which the franchise roll is practised, but the qualification for the vote is such to include nearly all the population of the territory.

Firstly, the existing qualifications for the vote might appear to be fair, but they are no longer fair when the facts related to the fact that the African subject both in the colour bar in industry and differentiation in salaries for few professions open to him.

For example, how can the African hope to earn an income equivalent to that of the average European when he is unable to qualify through trade apprenticeship to a standard of earning equality?

Equal Opportunity

To take another example, there are few African schoolmasters with qualifications exactly comparable to those of a European schoolmaster in the lower grades of that profession. The African gets less than a third of the latter's pay, but he is not able to qualify for the vote on a basis of one-third of the property qualification required by the European.

The society maintains that any Government which denies the individual the right of equal opportunity denies the basic principle of democracy. The shortcoming of the Rhodesian system is that, however much it may superficially present a liberal appearance, it is in practice discriminatory against the Africans who form the majority of the community.

The Rhodesian system identifies colour and civilization, so that if everyone who is white is civilized, and everyone who is black is uncivilized, "who can say with any real sincerity that the attainment by an African of the vote by means of the Rhodesian common roll results in that African really attaining the privileges, rights, or responsibilities of a common citizen?"

Does the society regard the Asian as being entitled to the same rights of citizenship as the European and African?

Yes. The loyalty of many Asians in Africa today still attaches mainly to India, it is because there has not yet been established in Africa a citizenship in which the Asian has been invited to play a really full part.

The society urges all those in sympathy with its aims to

avoid generalizing about the menace of Indian nationalism in Africa. It is the policy laid down in the Society's constitution that any Asian who accepts and is prepared to abide by the Capricorn citizenship loyalty code should be as warmly welcomed as a candidate for election as a European African.

M.H. the Aga Khan has called on all Asians to become loyal citizens of the territories in which they live and many Asians, not necessarily members of the Society, have endorsed his views.

The citizenship loyalty code and oath of allegiance will provide the criterion by which the criteria in Capricorn will be applied. The Society's history has shown that the Sikh and Hindu are possible candidates for citizenship who are loyal to the East and the Beilman who remains loyal to the East and the way of life are well-unworthy citizens. Those who live by the citizenship oath of allegiance, regardless of their colour, will provide the basis of Africa's future.

THE CITIZENSHIP LOYALTY CODE
It is the policy of the Society to welcome all persons who are prepared to accept the Capricorn citizenship loyalty code and to abide by the oath of allegiance in the territories.

(a) It is first and foremost an agricultural community. The African is not at all in Africa an agriculturalist. The majority of the population are certainly engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. There would be an immense increase in certain commodities in the Nairobi and Mombasa areas, but similar to in the other country constituencies and townships.

(b) In Great Britain and America the great importance of agriculture is recognized in the number of voters per constituency in rural areas compared with the urban constituencies. On this basis we could not estimate the value in the event of Kenya being divided into constituencies which were delineated in a way favourable to the importance of the agricultural districts. There are 107, 12 seats in the constituencies in five of the 10 constituencies in the rural areas.

(c) The passage into law of the Capricorn citizenship loyalty code, however, the domination in voting power of the rural areas by Asians will not necessarily mean that the majority of voters would be of Indian origin if the candidate compiled adequate support on the basis of a racial basis for the rural areas. The Muslim and Hindu have great differences of dialect and membership of a common religion which would be more responsive to the rural areas of the East which appears all forms of conditions than they would be in an Asian voting area principle. (If an Asian candidate who overt in the rural areas would, of course, be ineligible as a candidate.)

(d) The Asian and European would oppose any Asian trying to establish a racial front.

(e) The African and European would oppose any Asian trying to establish a racial front.

The Society is therefore not in favour of Asian domination and in fact is confident that the majority of Asians would vote against their racialist friends when they have a real opportunity of transferring their loyalties from India to Kenya.

Inter-Racial Education

Does the society approve of inter-racial education? The full implications of the principle cannot be possible until the standards of education which the society seeks to maintain and maintain are reached by all sections of the community and until the members of all races have attained comparable qualifications in their professional and occupational spheres. Completion should take place, and is now already taking place, at the university level of education. In the primary and secondary schools considerations such as different languages, culture, religion, different habits of mind, and the differences at which each race reaches physical maturity make inter-racial education impossible at present, but when common citizenship is established it will become easier to overcome these difficulties.

After the passage of the Capricorn citizenship loyalty code it will be essential for all teachers to be knowledgeable in and wholly ready to accept the Capricorn citizenship loyalty code.

[Editorial Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Commonwealth Artists

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS by artists normally domiciled overseas but at present living in the United Kingdom will be on view in the Imperial Institute, London, from May 31 to June 9. Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Kenya will be among the countries represented. The exhibition will be open from 10 am to 4.30 p.m. on weekdays and from 2.30 to 6 p.m. on Sundays.

Courage To Do The Right Thing

Royal Empire Society's Empire Day Message

THE FOLLOWING EMPIRE DAY MESSAGE has been issued to the members of the Royal Empire Society by the chairman, Colonel C. E. Ponsford and his colleagues of the Council:

For the last three years, this message has directed the thoughts of all who read it to the Sovereign Head of the British Commonwealth. In 1952 we remembered the 25th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration and the 50th anniversary of the 1857 Mutiny. In 1953 we shared in the jubilation of the Coronation of our Queen Elizabeth II, and the 100th anniversary of the death of our Queen Victoria, the first of a new Elizabethan Age.

In 1954 we celebrated in spirit the 25th anniversary of the death of our Queen Elizabeth I, and the 100th anniversary of the historic Royal Charter of 1554 which granted to our people, in so many ways, whether they shared in it or not, the benefits of a new era. It was a time when the British people were united in their loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and when they were first to see the dawn of a new era of peace and harmony of our young Sovereign herself.

It is the duty of all of us to remember the past and to look to the future.

Indeed, an Empire Day observance was first put out to the Crown and the Commonwealth by our great Family at Nelson's. This is the historical and spiritual year when we are able to mark our 250th anniversary for the Queen given by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in her birthday honours to Canada, the United States, and by Her Majesty the Queen's sister, the Royal Highness Princess Margaret, during her recent visit to the West Indies when she won the hearts of all the people inhabiting those ancient Churches.

It is our duty to remember the distress and anxieties that beset our fearful world as we advance science offers to man the power of self-annihilation. We should choose that path so much so that the terrifying alternative may prove the revelation that will rescue mankind from a future destruction. We should be thankful and proud that it is the British Commonwealth of Nations, more than any other, that under God, is given the chance to show the world by its example and lead the way to the new era of peace and lasting peace.

That, however, can only be if we remain united with a spirit of mutual understanding one with another, and if our hearts are filled with determination and courage to follow together inflexibly along the course we know to be right.

Education in British Dependencies

"EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DEPENDENCIES" is the title of a booklet published by the Central Office for Information (price not stated) which gives a comprehensive review of the subject. The numbers of students in the United Kingdom and Irish Republic for the academic year 1953-54 are given for 500 British schools. The total number of students respectively at: Somalia 2 and 4; Kenya, 122 and 860; North Rhodesia, 12 and 37; Nyasaland, 6 and 15; Tanganyika, 115; Uganda, 43 and 128; Zanzibar, 16 and 20; East and Central Africa students were at London University, 32 at Oxford, 3 at Cambridge, 11 at provincial universities in Ireland, 3 in Scotland, and 17 in Wales. Of those at non-university colleges, 2 were at the Inns of Court, 1 in London, 1 in the provinces, one in Ireland, and 1 in Scotland, and 1 in Wales.



III

PORT OF SPAIN

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IV



BARCLAY'S BANK D.C.O.



Primate Consecrates African Bishops

Friendly Address to Archbishop of Canterbury

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who has named four Africans as assistant bishops in the new Cathedral, Namirembe, Kampala, last Sunday, gave other bishops assisted Dr. Fisher in the laying of the foundation stone.

Dr. Fisher, newly appointed assistant bishops in Uganda, who was the first to be consecrated in the Fort Hall district of Kenya, and the Rev. Fr. O'Connell, also a former schoolmaster, and for the past two years rural dean of Central Nyanza, were among the guests.

The archbishop, the Rev. J. Ohana Omari, who has lately been appointed bishop of Dodoma Cathedral, is expected to be in the diocese of Central Tanganyika for the first time. Rev. D. M. Atong, who is expected to be ordained in 1956, is the first African to be ordained in the diocese of the Sudan. The Rev. Fr. O'Connell, who has been in the diocese of the Sudan since 1954, is the first African to be ordained in the Sudan.

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missionaries. He thanked his Grace for the encouragement he had given the Baganda in their recent troubles.

Dr. and Mrs. Fisher later flew to Kenya for the last part of their African tour. They were met at Nairobi airport by the Archbishop's niece, Miss Annie Fisher, headmistress of Limuru Girls' School. Dr. and Mrs. Fisher will stay with her for part of their visit. The Governor Sir Evelyn Baring was also at the airport. Dr. Fisher went to Government House

to pay a visit to the East Africa to lay the foundation stone of a church in memory of Christian Kinyua, who had been taken in the fight against Mau Mau.

Local Order and Let Freedom Grow

Archbishop Condemns A Press Conference

CANTERBURY, in a news conference last Sunday, stressed patience and order in Africa with any differences which may arise between the British Government and the African States.

When an African came to a howl over the possibility of the Kabaki could be bridged, Dr. Fisher replied that it was important to realize that the world was in a state of flux, and that that was not the only trouble which existed between an administration and local people.

He referred to the Grifsel Down case in England, in which the Government appeared to be over-running the rights of the people in certain areas. "There was a very strong feeling of indignation, but good will and commonsense, but and it was always liable to happen, and you cannot be sure that it happens where you have a problem relating to a different cultural background."

Order At Bottom Gear

Dr. Fisher said that 20 years of development and modernization in Africa had also a long history in ways of order. That had been of immense benefit to the African States, which had adopted British methods of order.

That was a cultural background. In Africa, the cultural background was totally different. It was not geared into modern civilisations. Likening Africa to a man diving, he said, "You are bound to have a certain amount of trouble. You can get Africa—Uganda—travelling in a boat that is not comfortable and easy. You have always to start with a new gear. To fit two different cultural systems into a system of administration and government would never be an easy process."

In Uganda and some other parts of Africa people ought to thank God that things had not gone so badly. They should be taking their troubles in their stride, with patience and good will.

His remarks, he said, were based on the assumption that the people, whether of the British side or the African side, wanted to build a new world with a really developing society combining good order, social welfare, and full freedom. When the British had come to Uganda they had put order in their order of freedom, so did every sensible person. The aim should be to keep order and let the freedom grow with it.

Not Taking Upsets To Heart

Referring to the sort of troubles which concerned the Baganda today, the Archbishop went on to say, "I do not think we ought to take these upsets too much to heart. I have seen many troubles start from people getting too excited about things instead of making things quietly and saying, 'How do we get round this?'"

He told an African questioner, to meet impatience with patience, for if impatience were met with impatience the result was bound to be bad.

Asked for his impressions of race relations in Uganda, Dr. Fisher said that he had so far seen only Mau Mau and that the question of race relations did not exist at all because everyone they everyone tells, "They are a very happy community and relations between the Africans and the very few Europeans are about what you would expect and really nothing to be."

Asked if that was a pleasant change from other places he had visited, the Archbishop replied: "Certainly not, in

Rhodesia I found the problem of race relations, with presenting obvious difficulties, being met by both races with extreme common sense and goodwill. That was my impression of the Rhodesias. The problem there is how to create a multi-racial society and while the problem here is how to develop an African State as such.

One newspaperman interposed at this stage: "You mean a primarily African State?"

Amid laughter, the Archbishop retorted: "We never meet in adverse cases, generally, complicate things. I said African State, because primarily not purely African."

Another African newspaperman interposed, suggesting that the coming of the missionary with the Gospel was a means of preparing the way for imperialist power.

Dr. Fisher did not agree. "The British people were not so logical as that. People in Great Britain did not look ahead; they did what came to them without thinking the things out. All missionary came to Uganda purely to preach the Gospel, and they didn't care two hoots about anything else."

Drift From the Church

When it was suggested that there had been a drift from the Church because of the British Government's action in connection with the Kabaka, Dr. Fisher said that, if there had been such a drift, he was very sorry, because he could not conceive any reason for it. The Church had played no part in the happenings, other than to urge patients in the assurance that things would solve themselves. If there were the reason for people leaving the Church, he was very surprised.

In Uganda's political situation there was no fundamental Christian principle at stake, because on both sides the desire was to get to a properly arranged African State with the fullest freedom for it.

Before leaving Rhodesia the Archbishop had presented the Graf (the Graf) to the Governor at Government House, Salisbury, to be known as Bishop's Grove as a contribution to the maintenance of the Anglican province of Central Africa. There were also presented to the Archbishop of Cape Town, the new Archbishop of Central Africa, the Bishops of Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Malawi Island, and the Rt. Rev. E. J. Hamilton, Dean of Windsor.

Mr. M. MacDonald's New Post U.K. High Commissioner in India

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, is to become High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India on succession to Sir Alexander Clutterbuck. He will take up this new post early in September.

Mr. MacDonald, who is now 64 years of age, entered Parliament in 1929 as Labour Member for Bassettlaw, and acted as Secretary to his father, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at the Naval Conference of 1930. He was Secretary of the following year, Secretary of the British Empire Conference of the following year, Secretary of the British Empire Conference of the following year, Secretary of State at the Dominion Office, and in that capacity attended the Ottawa Conference of 1932.

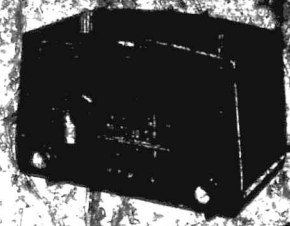
Three years later he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies, but soon afterwards was transferred to the Dominion Office. He returned to the Colonial Office as Secretary of State in 1936. Two years later he was in the National Government, he became Minister of Health, but in the following year went to Canada as U.K. High Commissioner. For the next five years in Ottawa in that capacity and then became the first British Ambassador to the Canadian Union.

In 1948 he was made Special Commissioner for the Middle East and Commonwealth General for the U.K. in that area.

The Elephant Never Forgets

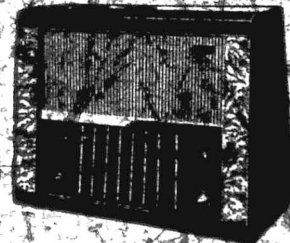
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY will certainly think of the elephant when he recalls his visit to the Diocese of Nyasaland, for at Likoma he was presented with a fine pair of tusks, and a carved ivory elephant was given him at Mponda's mission station with the words: "As the elephant is the largest of animals, so Your Grace is the biggest of our leaders in the Church, and we present this gift which in former times was always presented to the chief." Dr. Fisher said in his reply that as an elephant never forgets, so he would never forget his warm and grateful welcome in Central Africa.

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PERSONALIA

SIR ELIRED HITCHCOCK, C.B., has arrived in London from Tanganyika.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, M'kuyu, has left England for Kenya.

VISCOUNT CHAMBERS has been elected president of the British Electrical Development Association.

THE HON. RUPERT BECKETT, whose death was recently reported, left £1,202 3s (duty paid £938 8s 8d).

EDWARD BARNES has accepted the post of assistant director of Rhodesian branch of the Fuel Order Commission.

MRS. GENERAL SIR PETER BEDFORD has joined the board of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

MAWAB SIDDIQI ALI KHAN, Commissioner for Pakistan in East Africa, has left Nairobi in the expiry of his term of duty.

MR. G. DURMAN, of the Office of African Affairs of the State Department in Washington, is due in Nairobi at the end of this month.

MRS. G. MARTIN LEWIS, general manager of the Great Society for Christian Literature, is visiting in bookshops in Northern Rhodesia.

SENIOR ANTONIO LEITZ CRUZ has been appointed Consul-General for Portugal in Salisbury, with jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LORD DE LA WARR has recently addressed the two Houses of the Delaware State Legislature in the United States at a joint session convened in his honour.

MR. ROY WERENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will visit Nyasaland next week for two days. He will stay at Government House, Zomba.

LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. J. CWO LITTELHALER, who have been on leave in Sussex for the past couple of months, left for Austria last week on their way back to Kenya.

CAROL J. M. P. WALKER, the Black Witch, youngest daughter of Major E. Walker, of Widdial, Old Crook, Kenya, and MISS DIANA NICHOLSON were married in London last week.

THE ARRIVAL of MR. CHAMING PEARCE to sail his ketch KARNER single-handed from Mombasa to England has sailed the east-having been swept ashore near Mogadishu, Somalia.

DR. W. LUDWIG and MR. J. ELLICE, of the Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, are carrying out a yellow fever survey. After spending six weeks in Barotseland, they will visit Nyasaland.

MR. J. A. JENSEN, Commissioner in East Africa for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in England on his way to Scandinavia to attend the first part of long-overdue leave.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, independent Member for Lusaka in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is paying his first visit to England for 17 years, will fly back on June 9.

MR. M. A. PRUNGER, research and development engineer of the Gezira Board, who is on final leave, is to settle in Kenya with his wife and family. He has been in the Sudan for 20 years.

SECRETARY WANTED

THE EAST AFRICA TRAVEL TRAVEL ASSOCIATION is shortly opening an office in the East African Office, Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, and invites applications for the post of secretary to the branch manager at a salary of £400-£500 per annum according to experience and qualifications. Applicants must be qualified stenographers, and preference will be given to those acquainted with East Africa. Applications should be sent with full particulars to the branch manager at the above address.

MR. E. V. BUNTING, district traffic superintendent in Nairobi for East African Railways, is retiring after 23 years' service. Mr. and Mrs. Bunting intend to settle in Kenya after a year in the United Kingdom.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. S. CHAPMAN, who toured Central and East Africa with his family in a caravan some 18 months ago, has been appointed headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

SIR ALEXANDER HELM, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, accompanied by LADY HELM and their daughter, are touring the three southern provinces. The visit, which began on May 5, will end on May 30.

THE RT. REV. G. C. ANTHONY, Bishop in the Sudan, has paid a short visit to the Sudanese Government, where he was the guest of His Excellency the Governor-General, and Mr. P. K. in Government House, Harare.

MR. R. J. HARLAND has been appointed chairman of the E. TAYLOR TRUST, which is the Tobacco Research Board. MRS. I. MURRAY and MR. R. B. HARLAND have been gazetted additional members.

By a clerical error, Mr. C. J. BULL was stated in our last issue to have been honored as one of the Royal Society's Honorary Members. He is, in fact, a treasurer of the SOCIETY OF MATHEMATICS.

SIR EDWARD CHAPMAN was received by the Queen last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. The Queen also received LADY BETHAM, Sir Edward was in the Colonial Service in Kenya from 1928 to 1938.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika have unanimously requested the Imperial Government to extend the term of office as Governor of Tanganyika to LADY TWING, and her husband, Sir Samam last week for three months leave at home.

MISS ANNE PRICE, B.U.A.C. air hostess of the London-East Africa route, has won the title of Queen of the Air in a Johannesburg contest which there were more than a dozen competitors from many air operating companies. The prize was a diamond ring worth £2,000.

KING BAUDOIN left Brussels on May 1 at the beginning of this week for his first official visit to the Belgian Congo, in which he will spend almost a month. M. Buisseret, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, had previously flown to Leopoldville to meet with the Governor-General, M. Petitfon, to greet the King.

MR. COLVILLE M. DEVERELL was received in audience by the Queen last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. The Queen invested him with the insignia of the C.M.G., and returned Mrs. Deverell. Mr. Deverell served in the Colonial Service in East Africa for many years.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

JORDANS SCHOOL, Ilminster, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave in U.K.

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MIRALAN OSMAN ABU AKAR, M.O. of the Sudan Defence Force, is in this country for two months' training with Her Majesty's forces.

Mr. W. H. CASHMORE, director of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, and Mr. F. C. D. MANN, of the tractor-testing section of the institute, are visiting East Africa.

Mr. J. LEATHERS and Mr. W. R. MERTON have been appointed to the board of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., in succession to Mr. J. B. SULLIVAN and Mr. C. D. HELY-ROBINSON, who have resigned.

ALFRED CHAPPELL, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting Nyasaland from May 16 to 31. Tomorrow he is to board the m.v. ILALA at Monkey Bay for a tour of Lake Nyasa. The last two days of the visit will be spent at Government House, Zomba.

Mr. R. H. ROBERTS, Director of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia, is to attend an executive council meeting of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage in Mombasa on May 20, and Southern Rhodesia will be proposed for election as full member of the Commission, and the International Congress on Large Dams in Paris from May 27 to June 4.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, the chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, has been appointed a director of Metal Industries, Ltd. The board of that company has also been joined by Mr. J. C. G. OWENS, chairman and joint managing director of Broseley Switchgear, Ltd., and Mr. J. T. RYMER, managing director of Schuffelin (Shrewsbury), Ltd. The chairman is Mr. J. S. THORNTON.

Mr. C. H. SMITH, general manager of the Southern Rhodesia Board, is on annual leave after 26 years in the service. An official *communiqué*, issued at the time of his departure, said that he had "contributed tremendously towards the success of this vast plantation scheme. Tenants and labour people will often ever associate the name of this physical and mental giant of the industry with the success of the undertaking."

Rhodesia's New Chief Justice

SIR ROSE BELL, O.C., Chief Justice of British Guiana and formerly a puisne judge in Tanganyika, has been appointed Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia since 1952. Before that, he was educated at Antigua Grammar Schools, studied law in London, and then entered the legal profession in public service in 1920. Called to the Bar in 1924, he was appointed a magistrate in St. Kitts, and in the following year promoted Attorney-General in St. Lucia. Transferred to Barbados in 1936 as Crown Counsel, he later became Legal Secretary in Malta and Solicitor-General in the Maldives. In 1949 he went to Tanganyika as a puisne judge, and was transferred to British Guiana three years later as Chief Justice. He was knighted last year.

Captain O. P. Jones

CAPTAIN O. P. JONES, senior pilot of British Overseas Airways Corporation, who has decided to retire from active flying of the company's aircraft, has been flying for 33 years with the corporation and its predecessor, Imperial Airways. In their service he has crossed the English Channel about 6,000 times and the Atlantic more than 300 times, and about 140,000 passengers have flown in aircraft piloted by him. Before trans-Atlantic flying was introduced commercially, Captain Jones was well known on the trans-Africa route. Last week Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., presented him with an illuminated certificate of commendation and said that Captain Jones would continue with the company as lecturer, guide, pilot, officer and friend.

Obituary

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Stockley

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES HUGH STOCKLEY, D.O., O.B.E., M.C., whose death in Mombasa at the age of 73 is announced, settled in Kenya in 1934, having retired from the Army after a distinguished career two years earlier. Most of his service had been spent in India, where he travelled extensively and became well known as a big game hunter and writer. In Kenya he devoted himself mainly to natural history, latterly substituting camera for gun. Colonel Stockley wrote several books, including African Camera Trips, and many articles on game subjects. Early in his career as a soldier, he had served with the King's African Rifles.

Mr. B. T. W. WELLS, O.B.E., who has lived in Kisumu, Kenya, at the age of 71, was born in Northamptonshire and educated at Wellington and St. John's College, Cambridge. He joined the Government Survey Department of Egypt in 1907, and three years later went to Mesopotamia to undertake irrigation surveys for the British Government. In 1912 he went to the Sudan in connexion with the engineering projects, but was soon appointed assistant director of surveys in Cyprus, where he remained until 1923, for the last nine years as director. Then he was appointed director of surveys, land officer, and commissioner for mines in Uganda, holding those appointments from 1930 until his retirement from the Colonial Service in 1948.

Mr. ROBERT ALEXANDER STORGEON, who has lived at Mirewa, Southern Rhodesia, aged 73, was one of the best research engineers of the British Army, and with bihels, was responsible during the 1914-18 war for the invention of the depth charge. During the war he was recalled, and carried out valuable research work on mines. One of Rhodesia's leading chess players, he was former holder of the Salisbury Chess Championship and president of Salisbury Chess Club.

Mrs. ANNEIS WILLIAM KEEL, who has lived in Louis Trichardt, South Africa, during a visit to the Union with Mrs. Keel to see their daughter-in-law, Transvaal, was for many years manager of the Cap & King's Branch of Lloyds Bank, Wall Mall, London. S.W.1. Rhodesia, Mr. J. B. Keel, a financial and agricultural officer in Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. "TIA" FLECKER, widow of the pioneer who surveyed the first Shalwayo Township after Lobengula had fled, has died on her farm near Bemba, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 80. She first reached Rhodesia by coach in 1897 and married Mr. Fletcher in the following year. A daughter and three sons survive her. Dr. JOHN LOVE, O.B.E., M.C., M.P., F.R.C.S., who has died in London, was a well-known specialist in tropical diseases.

The death is announced of Mr. ROBERT O'SULLIVAN, lately of Tanganyika Territory. Mrs. LILLIAN FRANCIS O'SULLIVAN, wife of Colonel A. C. Amy, of Ngong, Kenya, has died in Nairobi.

Rhodesian Art Director

MR. FRANK McCOWN, who has been appointed director of the Rhodes Centenary Art Gallery, which is planned for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, joined the British Council about 14 years ago and has been for almost the whole of that period its fine arts officer in Paris, where he staged several important exhibitions and whence he organizes the exhibitions of French land art in the Royal Academy, London. He will travel to Rhodesia in his private aeroplane, which, months in advance, will be based in Paris. With a crew of three, it will visit the shores, Rio de Janeiro, and Tristan da Cunha, which he has visited Rhodesia.

Warning Against Political Prevaricators Fabians Thinking about the Colonies

Mr. Mukasa's Courageous Statement

MR. E. J. MUKASA, an African member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has warned Africans in Uganda against the false propaganda of those local African politicians who have been misleading the people.

He said in the course of his presidential address to the Uganda Education Association.

Today educationists as well as parents are troubled, not only by the limitations of the sciences, but also by the secondary position in which the humanities are being regarded. Caution has been urged against the over-emphasis on the sciences which seems to be the tendency of the era. In creative activity there is no division between professional or liberal education, or between the arts and the sciences. The creative art is found in the field of science, art or indeed in all human endeavour. It is a conscious one of glorifying with the intellect what is of quality. This leads to the truly educated man.

There are those who grow up speaking propaganda that industry should not come before the African is able to participate in them. Others fear that with the coming of industry there is the risk of introducing the most obnoxious colour bar here. These fears are groundless, and it is up to you as teachers and thus as leaders of the community, to see that the truth is told.

A Dozen Political Parties

Truth is nowhere misused in Uganda more than in the political arena. There it is a free-for-all fight. Political integrity in many parts of the world is a rare virtue, and Uganda is no exception. We have at the moment no fewer than a dozen political parties all centred in one particular area on the outskirts of Kampala. The aims of some of them are laudable enough, but some of their methods of going about the achievement of their aims are deplorable, putting it mildly.

"The educated leader thinks twice before he jumps. In many lands social independence is followed by economic independence, and thence by political independence. There are some in Uganda who wish to reverse this natural sequence of events and will not have it otherwise. Social development, economic sufficiency and political independence are inter-related and cannot well be separated without causing dislocation.

Appeal for Lusaka Cathedral

Sir Arthur Benson's Message

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBESHA has launched an appeal for £100,000 for the building of an Anglican Cathedral in Lusaka when he recently visited that town. More than one-third of the sum required was immediately subscribed, and further donations will be gratefully received. They should be sent to the treasurer of the Cathedral Appeal, Box 140, Lusaka, or to the Northern Rhodesia Cathedral Building Fund, 35, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

Sir Arthur Benson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, sent the following message in connection with the appeal.

"In older countries in older times the fearless men spent their years planning, laying upon stone with their own hands to build churches and cathedrals, and set the foundations of that sense of safety, security, and spiritual wealth which we still hold — we all feel dependent upon in their shadow. In this new country of ours, it is the feeling of permanence and security which is our greatest need.

But we have the promise of it. Whenever we have passed the great plain wooden cross which has stood now for half a century for nearly two years each one of us, in his mind's eye, has seen standing there the cathedral which will be a shining sign of the faith we have in ourselves because we have faith in God.

We cannot, most of us, do what our forefathers did, build it with our own hands; but we can, and we must give the money that is needed for its building.

Criticisms of "Facile Generalization"

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU is much less sure nowadays of many of the ideas about Colonies which Fabians have propagated for years.

Far from accepting uncritically all proposals from Socialist circles, the monthly journal of the Bureau which now challenges the Labour Party to think seriously about Colonial problems. Referring to the party's discussion pamphlet entitled "Facing Facts in the Colonies" the current issue says it may be

in different circumstances can be expected to work hard at this pamphlet, it should kill along with the current generalizations and show a picture which is not in current in the party and appear on every conference agenda. "Some of the Colonies are not just like us, but are they just like each other. The pamphlet brings out more clearly the differences between territories and people and the differences within territories which make broad generalizations inapplicable.

It is not known, or hardly understood, among many Labour Party members that in certain circumstances and some territories the Imperial Power flows geographically along the traditional picture of millions of politically conscious people striving to throw off imperialist chains which bind them to a many Colonies not only to reality.

Social Conceptions Resented

Modern administration, particularly modern social conceptions, may be introduced by the Metropolitan Power. They may also be positively resented by the recipients. Colonial nationalists are not all replicas of Mr. Nehru. Some are closer to Dr. Mahan.

As to Kenya, it is not a fact that development would be thrown back a very long way if the Europeans and Asians were suddenly to disappear. There is a train of thought most unacceptable to many Socialists that the more the more difficult problem now facing Socialists in the Colonial field. We want the ordinary people to have a chance in a democratic State. The conception of mass democracy which pervaded so much liberal thought in the 40's, however, has not been wholly effective in Europe, and when linked with feelings of pessimism and envy rather than parliamentary courage has proved fatal.

It is so foolish that finding the Facts in the Colonies devotes such a very short chapter to Socialist principles and is so uncertain about what the European Socialists have said and done remarkably little about the results of peasant agriculture, and even the wanted Soviet successes in this field are now publicly admitted to be failures. In the territories in which peasant farmers predominate, as in most of the Colonies, Socialist principles require to be interpreted.

African Coffee Growing in Kenya

Swift Development in Selected Areas

BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR there will be at least 20,000 Africans licensed to grow coffee, and between then they will have about 3,500 acres under the crop.

It was not until 1946 when the price of coffee started to rise that real progress in that direction was made in the African areas, though 102 acres of coffee belonged to Africans in the Colony as far back as 1935. In 1940 786 of them were licensed, and they owned 513 acres. Five years later there were 8,208 growers with 1,735 acres. Next year the figures were 11,064 and 2,030 respectively; in 1953 they jumped to 16,019 and 3,867, and last year there was a further rise to 18,806 growers with 5,300 acres.

Cultivation is carefully supervised at all stages by officials of the Department of Agriculture and planting is permitted only in zones in which coffee is likely to succeed. Trials, trials etc. however, constantly made at the upper and lower altitude limits in order to determine whether the chosen zones could be extended with specially selected varieties.

The industry is organized in co-operative groups, with central and modern pulping factories from which the parchment is sent to the mills. The Africans have thus an effective marketing organization.

Another advantage which they have enjoyed from the start is that the results of the research and experience of European growers over many years are at their disposal.

Mr. Garfield Todd on Race Relations No Substitute in Nation-Building

IT IS HIGH TIME for a little more ordinary kindness to be introduced in race relations in place of prejudice and fear, said Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he addressed the annual conference of the 25th District of Rotary International in Salisbury.

Over the years, he said, "I have found so many good reasons why we should not consider the African as our neighbour. In colour, language, background, and outlook the African is so different from us; but race relations is the major problem with which we are faced today."

It was possible for Governments to do a great deal—build houses, provide medical facilities, and meet educational needs, but Governments could do very little about some of the most important things concerning race relations, especially the attitude of the peoples to one another.

Mutual Respect

It was one thing to speak of the importance of mutual respect between races and quite another thing in everyday life to show in any degree the respect which was so glibly said to be essential for improved race relations. People who rode roughshod over the feelings of Africans failed to recognize that Africans had feelings at all, and they never stopped to think what might be the reaction in the hearts of the African people.

Mr. Todd emphasized that he was no extremist concerned solely with African advancement at no matter what cost to the European.

"What I am pleading for is a new order which will be beneficial to all. I believe that Europeans have the right to demand that their civilized standards be maintained, but they have not the right to deny to others their full manhood because their skins are brown."

There are no substitutes in nation-building for truth and justice, love and understanding. These are the materials with which God orders, and except we build with Him we labour in vain.

Portuguese Africans in Nyasaland

James Johnson's Allegation Rejected

ANY SUGGESTIONS that Portuguese Africans compete with Nyasaland Africans to provide cheap labour on European-owned estates or elsewhere in Nyasaland is patently incorrect, said the Protectorate's Financial Secretary, Mr. K. W. Simmonds, in the Legislative Council last week. He was replying to a question by Mr. M. H. Blackwood, who had asked what steps had been taken by the Government to refute such an allegation by Mr. James Johnson, then Socialist M.P. for Rugby.

The Financial Secretary said that the engagement of Portuguese Africans was governed by the minimum wage provisions which applied to Nyasaland Africans. It followed that any allegation that Nyasaland Africans were forced for those reasons to go to work in the Union or elsewhere was without foundation. Those facts had been brought to the notice of the Colonial Office.

Mr. Simmonds added that the Government was not aware of any case of Portuguese Africans being encouraged to enter the Protectorate, but that the extent and open nature of the international boundary made it difficult to control movement across it.

"Up to now there has been little sign of extreme partisanship by the Press of the Federation. They have conveyed events and views as factually as can be expected in an imperfect world." — Sir Roy Welensky, opening the annual conference of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists.

Federal Public Service Commission

Mr. D. A. Wilson Appointed Chairman

MR. DENNIS AUSTIN WILSON, C.B.E., is to be the new chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He succeeds Sir Thomas Chelmsford.

Mr. Wilson is the son of H. Milton Wilson, the artist, and was until his appointment assistant secretary in the establishment Division of the Board of Trade. He will leave England by air on May 31 to take up his appointment in Salisbury.

Education at St. Albans School, Herts., followed by the Royal Navy as a paymaster cadet in 1922, and served for 24 years. In 1946 he was awarded the D.F.C. for war services. In the same year he retired with the rank of captain, and took an established post in the U.K. Civil Service. He has held the posts of executive secretary of a Cabinet committee, assistant director of personnel administration in a Foreign Office department, and of assistant secretary (Establishment) in the Ministry of Materials. He was then seconded to the Cadaver Office for committee work.

Mr. Wilson represented the Home Counties in hockey and squash, and played hockey for the United States Club, Hampshire, and the Navy. He represented the Navy in China at rugby and hockey.

U.M.C.A. Meetings

THE 27th ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS of the Universities Mission to Central Africa will be held on May 25. Speakers at the afternoon and evening gatherings, both of which will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, are expected to include the Rev. Ronald Cox, of the diocese of Masasi, the Rev. J. W. Cornwall, lately of that diocese, Canon Aubrey J. M. Sharpe, of the diocese of Zanzibar, the Rev. Bernard Jones, lately of the diocese of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Alice M. Carr, of the diocese of South-West Tanganyika, Canon G. W. Broomfield, general secretary of the mission, and the Rev. R. Atkinson, a recent visitor to Nyasaland.



PLAYER'S
No. 3



The Quality Cigarette

Mau Mau Casualties in April Escapes from Manyani Camp

DURING APRIL 216 terrorists in Kenya were killed, 108 captured (21 wounded), and 811 suspects detained for questioning. In the security forces four Africans were killed and eight Europeans and two Africans wounded. Two European children, one Asian civilian and 15 African civilians were murdered by terrorists, and three Asians and 18 Africans injured.

In the past 18 months 105 Mau Mau leaders have been accounted for: 100 being either killed, one captured, and one surrendered during the past month.

Casualties of British battalions operating in Kenya against Mau Mau to the end of February last comprise 11 killed, 23 wounded, and nine died of wounds.

Surrenders under the amnesty since its inception totalled 495 up to May 12, of whom 15 had given themselves up during the last 24 hours.

A Mau Mau styled Mau Mau "brigadier," named Gichane, who is believed to have led the gang which abducted and buried alive Mr. A. G. Leakey, has been killed by a patrol of the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles.

An inquiry is being held by the Kenya police into the escape from Manyani camp of two terrorists suspected of having taken a leading part in the case of a man in Nairobi. The official report of the escape, which was effected by crawling under the barbed wire, did not reach headquarters in Nairobi until just over seven days after the occurrence.

A pilot scheme for the return of limited numbers of Kikuyu workers to the Laikipia and Subukia districts has been outlined by Mr. R. P. Wainwright, provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley.

The 1st Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry will next month relieve the 1st Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who have served in Kenya since September, 1953, and will be returning to the UK.

Land belonging to three Mau Mau oath-administrators, who are now serving prison sentences of from seven to 10 years, has been confiscated under the Forfeiture of Lands Ordinance.

Africa General Service Medal

THE AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL with clasp "Kenya" is in silver, and bears on the obverse the effigy of Her Majesty which was designed by Mrs. Mary Gillfick. The reverse design was by Mr. George de Saules, except for the inscription it is similar to that used in 1899 for the East and Central Africa Medal, and has been used on the Africa General Service Medal since the institution of the award in 1907. The ribbon is yellow, with two narrow green stripes superimposed and black stripes at the edges.

Vandals

MR. E. WINNER, municipal African affairs officer in Mombasa, said during a tour of welfare rooms in the town that there was continual need for security and that everything had to be kept under lock and key. It was impossible to provide sufficient staff to stop thefts and destruction of property, and he thought that if amenities disappeared or were destroyed, the public should do without them. The existing state of affairs was retarding the proper growth and development of welfare rooms.

Kenya Petition

MRS. NIGAM TWOMEY, whose 13-year-old son was recently murdered by Mau Mau with a schoolboy friend while out shooting pigeons on the outskirts of Nairobi, has stated that she will petition the Queen to send a judicial committee of inquiry to examine security arrangements in Kenya.

"If the Europeans left tomorrow, what would happen to all the amenities we enjoy today?" — Mr. Boaz Ochodho, an African business man in Kenya.

I.C.F.T.U. World Congress Resolutions Concerning Kenya

THE FOURTH WORLD CONGRESS of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is being held in Kenya from tomorrow until the end of next week.

The Kenya Federation of Trade Unions has submitted the following four resolutions:

"Whereas the situation in Kenya makes it imperative for I.C.F.T.U. assistance to the unions in that country to be continued, and even increased, whereas the Kenya unions are aware of their responsibility to do everything they can to make their organization self-sufficient, and whereas the help of the I.C.F.T.U.; whereas it is essential for the workers to have a trade union movement which can defend their rights and help to develop the kind of leadership necessary in East Africa at the present time, and whereas it is vitally important to ensure that the African workers organize themselves in free and bona fide trade unions, the Fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions resolves to accept responsibility to continue and extend assistance to the trade unions in East Africa.

Basic Grievances

"Whereas the state of emergency still exists in Kenya, whereas the grievances of the African population of Kenya — the fact that the White Highlands are open only to settlement by Europeans; the absence of political organization for the Africans; the inadequate number of African members of the Legislature; the existence of a colour bar in Kenya against Africans; and to a lesser extent Asians — need to be settled before there can be lasting peace or a solution of the basic problem in Kenya; whereas the Government, whilst curbing African political activities completely, has shown leniency towards irascible and anti-Government political activities of European settlers; and whereas the measures taken recently to set up a multi-racial Government have been inadequate, the Fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions resolves that the I.C.F.T.U. will press for a solution to the Kenya problem with the removal first and foremost of the basic grievances of the Africans in Kenya.

"Whereas there is at present no minimum wage applicable to agricultural workers in Kenya, who account for one half of the country's working population; whereas no action has yet been taken to set up a wages advisory board with area committees to investigate the wages and conditions of agricultural workers; as recommended by the report of the Carpenter Committee; whereas the recommendation contained in a Government White Paper that the Governor of Kenya should appoint a committee to examine the need for a trade union organization of agricultural workers in Kenya has not so far been implemented; and whereas the housing, wages, and working and living conditions of these workers are far from adequate, the fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions resolves to instruct the I.C.F.T.U. secretariat to make representations in the appropriate quarters with a view to improving the situation of agricultural workers in Kenya.

"Whereas there are thousands of men and women in Kenya at the present time being held without any sort of trial in detention camps where they are subjected to forced labour; the Fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reaffirms the opposition of the I.C.F.T.U. to the practice of forced labour and to detention without proper trial, and resolves to appeal to the International Labour Organization to conduct an investigation into the practices of detention without trial and forced labour in Kenya.

Mr. Hovelmeier Resigns

MR. E. B. HOVELMEIER, national vice-president of the Confederate Party, and president of the Northern Rhodesian organization, has resigned from the party after learning that its leader, Mr. J. R. Bandy Young, M.P., would support Mr. F. Derby against Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden in the Kafue by-election. Mr. Hovelmeier said that he believed the Confederates had made a major tactical error in opposing Mr. van Eeden and thus splitting the anti-Government forces. At the 1953 federal general election Mr. Hovelmeier unsuccessfully contested Nkana-Chingola, polling 892 votes against the Federal candidate's 1349.

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Politics and Colonial Policy

Mr. Creech Jones' Comments

MR. A. CREECH JONES, former Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*—

"I agree with Mr. Braine that it would be unfortunate if Colonial policy became the sport of party politics. I would remind him that many of his colleagues have often tried to make Colonial affairs political slapstick and have seriously failed to keep discussion of political and economic development at his level. Undoubtedly, there has been a steady attempt by many Conservatives to exorcise from their party the spirit of colonialism under the pressure of Labour criticism, international opinion, the rise of Colonial nationalism, and the unifying physical facts of the contemporary world.

But ideas associated with old-fashioned imperialism, from which Britain, with Conservative reluctance, has been obliged to retreat, still creep into much Conservative discussion. Old notions of material advantage, derived from possession and exploitation, are still often heard. Conservative resistance to liberation of subject peoples from imperial possibilities and charges against Labour of disintegrating the Empire are lively minorities with most of us in public life.

Real Differences Between Parties

The constructive effort by the Labour Government along the road of political freedom, economic development, and social welfare in the Colonies is one of the outstanding features in modern British history. I appreciate the contribution made to these achievements by the work of administrators, missionaries, ministers and enlightened liberal opinion. But the many major constitutional advances carried through by Labour from 1945 onwards brought criticisms from Labour's opponents, including Lord Milverton, that an impossible pace in political adjustments was being forced in the Colonial territories.

Labour regards Colonies as human societies moving to nationhood with rights which should be respected, and feel that Britain has obligations to serve Colonial advances towards

autonomy and viability. The recent Conservative Government has accepted much of what Labour Ministers initiated, though there have been some harsh lapses in Central Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Kenya.

There are real differences in conception of policy between the two parties. The basic assumptions of the respective parties find expression when policy is being framed by Ministers. And when they are considering submissions of Governors, Labour recognizes the place of private enterprise in development, but stresses the importance of public ownership of natural resources and utilities, of economic planning and public regulation of mining and industry, of the retention in a Colony of a substantial part of the profits of its production, and of social provision for its principal services.

Labour believes that political freedom must be accompanied by genuine political democracy and that economic and social policy and political institutions should be adapted accordingly. It leads to put a different emphasis on human values, political rights, land rights and matters such as immigration and race discrimination.

Mr. Shenton Thomas' Views

MR. SHENTON THOMAS, who was in the Colonial Service in East Africa for many years and was once the Governor of Nyasaland, wrote—

"Mr. Creech Jones asks why, if the Conservative Party is so interested in the liberty of the subject, its members did not bombard the Colonial Secretary with questions about the detention of so many Africans in Kenya without trial for so long. I suggest that the answer is that they had complete confidence in the Colonial Secretary and were satisfied that what is being done is right.

Mr. Foot may have forgotten that in the early days of the Communist uprising in Malaya, when the Socialist Government were in power, many thousands of Asians were detained, just as Africans in Kenya are now being detained, and that this was stoutly defended by the late Mr. Ernest Bevin in the House on September 15, 1948, when he said that the Government would pursue their policy with vigour. Socialist back-benchers raised no objection.

Those who are interested in Colonial policy, whatever their party, should remember that British Governments have by solemn treaties guaranteed protection to certain peoples and have ensured to them certain rights. These treaties cannot be regarded as scraps of paper to be thrown away at will. Under their protection, whose structure of civilized life has begun to grow out of the framework of British rule.

Before this framework can be withdrawn we must be sure that there has grown up within a Colony a sufficient number of educated citizens with the power to replace our support by their own. If that does not exist we should be abandoning these countries to gangster rule and the great mass of the peasantry will have been surrendered and betrayed.

In assessing the liberty of the subject the millions of unarticulate people in the Colonies deserve at least as much consideration as the articulate few."

Nyasaland Congress Admits Error

MR. J. F. SANGALA, president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, has publicly admitted that the central executive acted unconstitutionally when it ordered the dissolution of the Blantyre branch last February. The branch having just been reconstituted, its first act was to express firm opposition to the proposed African Urban Advisory Committee for Blantyre and Limbe. It was intended that the committee should have 10 African members (five nominated by the Government and five elected), representatives of the two town councils, plus the local district commissioner and town officers, as chairman and secretary respectively. The Blantyre branch of the congress has demanded that the committee should consist of Africans only, all of them elected.



Services for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice, to maintain visitors' information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi, their addresses are—

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the harbour)

MOHABASA
Kilindi Rd. (Entrance
to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimoga Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite
bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to
THE INFORMATION OFFICE, P.O. BOX 213,
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 76-77 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 313 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



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General Election Candidates

MCCORQUODALE, THE RT. HON. MALCOLM J. who held Edsomb for the Tories with a majority of nearly 20,000 in the last election, is chairman of a number of printing companies, including one operating in the Sudan.

LABOUR

FRANK THOMAS, who held Leamington since 1945, is a member of the Education Committee and is one of the members of the Advisory Committee on the Sudan. He has invented the "Sudan system" of teaching geography. Speaks seven languages and has working knowledge of 14. A champion of the English spelling reform, a subject he frequently raised in Parliament. Has visited East and Central Africa.

REID THOMAS, who sat for Swinton from 1945, served in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1922 to 1932. He was appointed special commissioner to advise on financial position in the Seychelles. Member, Palestine Partition Commission, 1947. Offered to act as Colonial Adviser, Member, the House of Commons, Ad Hoc Committee of T.U.C. and of the Labour Party, Special Inquiries on Receipts and Expenditure, C.C.M., 1951.

WALTER THOMAS, who has held Midlothian for Labour since 1945, was chairman of the party's Commonwealth Group, 1942. He first "William Hokey" column in the *Daily Express*.

A party of African chiefs from the Kericho and Nyandarua districts of Kenya were recently the guests of East African Railways and Harbours Administration in Kisumu where they visited railway and harbour installations, the machine workshops, and other services. After being entertained to lunch on board the *M/S OGOA*, the chiefs said that they would hold meetings in their districts to tell the young men the opportunities of employment with the Railways and Harbours Administration.

Commonwealth Economic Policy Criticized, Examined and Denounced

THE EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION and British Empire League has issued a statement on British economic policy in relation to the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire. It says, *inter alia*:

"Immediately the war was finished the Government of the United Kingdom found it necessary to apply to the United States of America for a loan to tide over the difficult period of reconstruction following the war-time sacrifices of Britain which had suffered heavy economic and currency losses. This loan was secured only on the terms of a policy which valued for the eventual elimination of the system of mutual trade preferences which had been the result of the war. The rapid and spectacular economic recovery from the 1929 world slump..."

"...is attributable to the American scheme for the removal of international trade barriers to the Havana Charter, which is imposed on all. The United States and Great Britain were among the signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which embodies the main provisions of the full tariff-cutting program..."

Commonwealth Economic Policy

"In 1947 the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries were governed by this agreement known as G.A.T.T. It provides for unconditional, most favoured nation treatment to be given to all members. Commonwealth countries are now free to give and receive preferential trade terms and to the other. Their relations one to the other must be precisely the same as those between themselves and every foreign country. Though preferences were in effect at the time of the agreement were allowed to stand, it is clear that it is in the direction of reduction and elimination towards the final virtual elimination of preferential trade arrangements. Any existing preferences must be progressively reduced as established..."

"Successful Commonwealth trade have led to increased production in these countries. They have supposed greater interests of world international trade. The experience of the working of the restrictive limitations of the Commonwealth trade, however, has shown the U.K. Government that these arrangements are unwarrantable. Britain is to fulfil her Commonwealth responsibilities and be able to protect her policies of full employment..."

Objections to G.A.T.T.

"A relaxation of the rules in favour of freedom to trade entails against certain essential products has had to be sought. A waiver of the preferential rules has been obtained in respect of certain Colonial products. These are mainly dependent upon the U.K. for their market. It is proposed to have to be made in respect of Japanese trade from fear of unfair competition in our home markets from Japanese imports..."

"These deviations from the rules of G.A.T.T. are granted only by force and favour of foreign nations, which may have no direct interest in the particular position."

"Recognizing the undesired benefits to inter-Imperial trade and the preservation of the home market from unfair and uncontrolled Asiatic competition accruing from these concessions obtained, the association expressed regret that the proposed transformation of G.A.T.T. into a permanent international trade organization perpetuates many of the worst features of the present G.A.T.T. agreement, in particular the no-new-preference provision."

"Remembering that the United States, which did not ratify the Havana Charter, the association believes that before committing the economic life of Britain to the conditions of a treaty which cannot be easily amended, the decision of Congress should be sought."

"The association trusts also that these revised G.A.T.T. proposals will not be accepted by the U.K. Government until they have been the subject of full and free debate by the new Parliament."

Federal Immigrants

IN THE SECOND MONTH OF THIS YEAR, 1,447 immigrants settled in the Federation. Southern Rhodesia received 576, Northern Rhodesia 409, and Nyasaland 462. Of the Southern Rhodesian immigrants 314 were of the 431, Bulawayo 357, Mutema 45, Swelo 25, and Hartley 20. Two Asian women were admitted to Southern Rhodesia; nine Asian women to N.R.O.'s, and three girls to Northern Rhodesia; and 14 Asians, including three children, to Nyasaland.

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Letters to the Editor

Kenya Report

Delayed Publication of Specialist Volume

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In your issue dated March 17 and again in No. 53. The Way in your issue dated April 14 you... the department for whom you term 'the incus-... report... which you refer in Volume 11 and is a detailed record... specialist workers in... world and for permanent record cur-... Volume 11 is the policy... descriptive in a technical language of... is intended for general... 1 for 1953 was published in October... for 1954 in my hands for printing...

... throughout the emergency... Department has been working at very high pressure and the printing of the research volume to which you refer has been given very low priority.

We do attach the greatest importance to the early appearance of Volume 12 but I doubt if we can do much better than complete it by the middle of March of the following year.

I trust you will agree that there are at present no circumstances responsible for the delay in the publication of the report to which you refer.

Yours faithfully,

M. R. NORDAN

Rotary Club Misled About Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

With reference to your notes headed 'Comments Exploring Kenya's Future' which I saw last October I attended a meeting of the international committee of a certain Rotary branch and listened to an Asian speaker from this Colony talking about Kenya. His misrepresentations in respect of conditions financially, politically, economically and even geographically were such as to compel me to correct him on the spot which had left an altogether false interpretation in his hearers.

Even such bodies as Rotary, which work always with the best intentions, should be on their guard against general points of authority giving them false information.

Yours faithfully,

YORKIST

AN OVERSEAS MARKET RESEARCH ESSAY COMPETITION has been organized by the Royal Society of Arts and the British Export Trade Research Organization (1954) Ltd. The prize will be a grant of £500 to enable the successful competitor to study marketing conditions in a foreign country. Competitors must be men or women already working or intending to work for a British company or organization in the United Kingdom or an overseas country, and be under 35 years of age on September 1, 1955. Further particulars and entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

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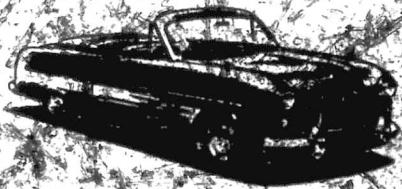
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The shop windows of the East African Office in London now calls attention to industries recently established or extended in East Africa.

It is officially stated that the investments in Great Britain of the Sudan Government at the end of 1954 had a nominal value of £22,294,177.

The Union Castle liner "SABINE CASTLE" which has been made famous throughout since March last probably has the best service for those more voyagers going to Angora tropic.

Polling day for the election of the specially elected member for Southern Rhodesia in the Federal Parliament will be June 23. The vacancy arises from the death of the late Mr. J. G. M. M. M. M.

Young Farmers Visiting Rhodesia

British young farmers club members, Foster Hall, the son of a London-based farmer, and David Gibson, 17, the son of a Yorkshire farmer, are visiting Rhodesia for three weeks.

The Caspelle Corporation of New York has granted \$5,000 dollars to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the period 1955-59 to assist in the establishment of an Institute of Education.

Of the £5m. of C.D. & W. money allocated to Kenya for the next five years, £4m. is to be spent on completion of the Swynnerton plan for African agriculture and £1m. for schemes under the Colony's Development programme.

The Dulverton Trust, founded by the Wille family of Bristol, has agreed to provide a bursary for Schabas, a Rhodesian, Southern Rhodesia, at an estimated cost of £15,000. A pool of bursas was given some months ago by an anonymous donor in Great Britain.

Sudan Delegation Leaves

At the invitation of the tract government, an eight-party delegation from the Sudan, accompanied by six members of the Sudanese Press, flew from Khartoum to witness the formal transfer of two military airfields by the British forces to the Iraqi Government.

New colours will be presented to the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles, and colours for the first time to the 7th and 23rd Bns., at a ceremonial parade to be held in Mitchell Park, Nairobi on July 1. The 3rd Bn. will attend to complete Kenya representation.

Mrs. M. Birrell, wife of the manager of a fish plant in Tanganyika, was arrested on leaving a Nairobi nursing home on Sunday and taken under police escort by air to Tang., where, after appearing before the Magistrate, she was remanded in custody in connexion with a charge of child-stealing. Mrs. Birrell and their daughters have returned to Tanga by car.

Tourist Organizations Should Co-Operate

Advantages of Sea-Air Interchange Tickets

EXECUTIVES of leading tourist organizations in East Central and South Africa are to submit a recommendation for greater co-operation between African tour operators south of the Equator when the African Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations meets in July in Bukavu, in the Belgian Congo.

The decision to make such a recommendation was taken at a recent meeting in Salisbury of the Tourist Development Corporation of the South African general manager of the East African Tourist Association, Mr. E. O. Matthews, and an official of the South African Tourist Development Corporation, Mr. A. Brennan.

The decision is expected to benefit South African territories hoping to attract the co-operation of the Indian and Portuguese, although its primary interest is local. The visitor can now obtain a complete sea-air tour of the Cape to set Africa on track one of them. Thereafter, it is possible to get a complete sea-air tour of the continent.

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African Education

A REQUEST FOR THE INTRODUCTION of compulsory primary education for Africans in Kenya was made by Mr. M. Mutitu, leader of the African group members of the Legislative Council, during a debate on the Government's development plan, which he said would bear fruit only if the country had trained men of all races to operate it. Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Director of Education, said in reply that any attempt to introduce such compulsory education would completely distort the general balance of African education. By the middle of 1957, he added, there would be 13 more schools for Africans in the Nairobi area alone, catering for some 3,000 children.

Premier's Tribute

THE DEAR OF CHARACTERS which the inhabitants of the Federation owed to the Roman Catholic Church was the theme of a speech by the Federal Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, at a dinner given by Archbishop Aston Chichester on the occasion of the establishment of the Roman Catholic Vicariate of Southern Rhodesia. Lord Malvern said the Jesuit Fathers, who had brought great culture to the colony, had been a fine example to the Europeans in their general attitude to the different races living in Rhodesia. "Their outlook is that there is only one race in the world, the human race."

Technical Training Based

THE FOUR COPPER MINING COMPANIES which are sponsoring a technical training foundation for Europeans of the Copperbelt are now forming a board of governors. It will consist of members of the major companies, federal and territorial government officials, and trade union representatives. Members already appointed to the board are Mr. D. Symington (Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines), Chairman; Mr. W. Marshall Clark (Anglo American group); Mr. O. B. Bennett (Rhodesia Corporation); and Mr. A. B. MacLaren and Mr. E. Tucker (Rhodesian Selection Trust group).

In the past 10 years the number of Europeans in the Civil Service of Kenya has increased by two and a half times; the number of Asians has been more than doubled, and the number of Africans more than quadrupled. — Mr. C. G. Usher, p. 2.

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Of Commercial Concern Federal Public Debt

According to a report by consulting engineers, a river will have to be dammed into the Sabuna dam on the Kikungop Plateau in order to meet Nairobi's water requirements. These are estimated at 7m. gallons a day for 1956 and 10m. gallons a day in 1960. A 20m. pipeline from the dam will be necessary during the year 1956-60.

East Africa's sterling balance was stated by a spokesman for the Kenya Treasury last week to exceed £200m. The Uganda Government has passed a budget of more than £50m. The commercial banks of East Africa, East African Railways and Harbours and £10m.

It is hoped that the oil, gas and other oilfield employment in Kenya in the building and construction industry, the motor engineering trade, and food and beverage manufacturing is to be made by the Wage Advisory Board at the request of the Minister of Labour.

Recorded sales of seed cotton in Uganda for the year March reached the average of 286,000 bales compared with a total crop of 397,631 bales in the season 1953-54. The latest estimate of this season's crop is 297,000 bales of 400 lb.

Nyasaland Bottling Co., Ltd., is to build a factory to manufacture Exco-Cola and other mineral waters. The chairman is Mr. C. J. Rowden, the deputy chairman Mr. P. C. Berton, M.P., and the manager Mr. J. Smith.

Canadian Trade Office

Canada has opened a trade office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The commissioner will also deal with Canadian trade with the British East African territories, as well as with the Federation.

The Nyasaland Produce Marketing Board has fixed a minimum price of 38s. a bag of 200 lb. for maize sold to consumers. African maize growers will receive 16s. 6d. a lb.

Imports of cattle into Kenya from South Africa have been prohibited owing to the prevalence of lumpy skin disease in the Union.

Africans in the Belgian Congo may now buy drinks in shops and consume alcoholic beverages in cafes owned by Europeans.

Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd., plans to open a fully equipped workshop in Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

Dividends

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd.—Final 5% and bonus of 24% making 11% for the year ended September 30 last. Group profit after all charges including taxation was £23,699 (£23,822).

Robert Hudson, Ltd.—Interim 6% (the same).

THE FEDERATION'S total public debt is approximately £183m., Mr. Donald Macleod, Minister of Finance, has told Salisbury Rotarians. That total averaged, he said, about £20 per head of the European population, £1900 per European worker or £26 per head of all races. The Federation had borrowed £103m. from London, £20m. from such local agencies as the World Bank and the C.D.C., and £60m. from internal sources. For general development it would have to look to London for the balance and internal sources, which would not support the new State unless it showed by helping to finance the new State.

Port of Mombasa

SIR DONALD MACLEOD, Minister of Commerce, has concluded that it cannot cope with the increasing cargo tonnage and the rapid development of Kenya. The Government is now planning to build a new port for the port area, but before the start of shipping if the system of granting priority shipment was abandoned and the Mombasa port committee was established with adequate commercial representation.

Federal Tobacco Sales

For the first nine weeks of the selling season ended on May 12, 49,786,325 lb. of tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury. The average of 42.125 per lb. sales of North Western flue-cured totaling 1,034,974 lb. fetched 296.044, average of £50.75 per lb. The auctions of North Eastern leaf start on June 7. In the first four weeks down to June 12 of the Nyasaland auctions 1,294,151 lb. of flue-cured were auctioned in Limbe for an average price of 41.25 per lb.

Uganda Meat Consumption

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION of meat in Uganda last year was nearly 25 lb. per head, compared with 22 lb. in the previous year. This is said to compare with only 10 lb. on the West Coast. The rate varies by districts from 7½ to 45 lb. and 150 lbs. with 40 lbs. to Kigezi and Bunyoro with only a very small quantity. More than 1m. sheep and goats and about 360,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in the Protectorate during the year.

A representative of the Sudan Government is visiting Belgium, Holland, France, Western Germany, and Italy for the purpose of recruiting technicians for service in the Sudan.

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MINING

African Copperbelt Representation Recognition Agreement in Jeopardy

THE COPPERBELT MINING COMPANIES have given the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union six months' notice of termination of their agreement recognizing the union as the exclusive bargaining agent for African employees in the Copperbelt area.

The agreement, which was signed in 1951, provided for the union's representation of African employees in the Copperbelt area. The union has since been successful in securing recognition from the companies to represent all African employees in the area.

The companies have now given notice of termination of the agreement, claiming that the union is not representative of all African employees in the area. The union has responded by stating that it is representative of all African employees in the area and that the companies are in breach of their obligations under the agreement.

No Alternative

Since the companies are unable to allow the question of their African employees' representation to remain in its present controversial and unresolvable position, and since there is no other method of reaching the necessary agreement, they must propose an alternative, giving at least 60 days' notice of termination of the agreement with the union.

The union has expressed to the companies their hope that it may be possible to reach an agreement which will enable representation of the African Mineworkers' Association to be effectively implemented.

Mr. M. D. Nkomo, general secretary of the union, said that the companies' failure to withdraw their representation of African employees in Northern Rhodesia would change their minds, he said, but it would blow it up so that the world will know about it.

He added that no African employee would be called upon to work for the companies unless they were represented by Europeans. He said he had only two unions on the Copperbelt, one representing mine officials and salaried staff and the other representing mineworkers, black or white.

Progress Reports for April

Production of 35,750 tons of ore were treated for 2,286 oz. of gold and a working profit of £1,028. The cost of production was £22.992 (in March) from crushing 6,900 tons of ore for 1,439 oz. gold. Results - 3,420 oz. gold was recovered at the Geita mine from 22,600 tons of ore treated for the respective figures were 19,406 oz. for the March quarter and £13,458.

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Rhodesian Selection Trust Changes in Directorate

Mr. R. M. Ferguson will on June 30 resign his appointment as director and technical director of Northern Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services) Ltd., and Mr. J. A. M. ... will take over the directorship of the company. The company has been appointed to manage the Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services) Ltd. ...

Rhodesian Coal Prices Should Fall

A DROP IN COAL PRICES from November was predicted by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, Lands and Surveys, Mr. G. A. Davidson, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Coal Producers' Association. He said that the price of coal should fall because of the improved efficiency of the mines and the increased output of the mines. The Rhodesian Coal Producers' Association is a voluntary organization which is sending out a questionnaire to all coal producers in the country to ascertain their production and costs. The Rhodesian Coal Producers' Association is a voluntary organization which is sending out a questionnaire to all coal producers in the country to ascertain their production and costs.

Interior Copper Mines Demand

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., is expected to have a successful year in 1955. The company's production of copper is expected to increase by 10% over the year 1954. The company's production of copper is expected to increase by 10% over the year 1954. The company's production of copper is expected to increase by 10% over the year 1954.

Rice Price Copes

Copper stocks produced by the Rhodesian Selection Trust's rolled copper prices will be based on the present price of £280 per ton; rolled copper sheet, which includes a proportion of R.S.T. copper and is sold at London Metal Exchange prices will be based on a copper price of £256 per ton; and all other copper in the country will be based on Metal Exchange quotations. On Monday cash metal advanced to £222.1/2/3.

Mining Details

Zimbabwe Extension Co., Ltd. - Pink ... for 15 months ending March 31, 1955, was £177,152 for the year. Profit for 15 months was £27,744 (£301,443 for the year before tax of £27,698, £70,000). It has been decided to issue £243,266 of unissued capital to shareholders at par.

N.R.M.W.

Mr. A. Clark of Chibumba has been elected president of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, Mr. J. S. Purvis senior vice-president and Mr. R. J. ... general secretary.

Kansanshi Mine

Preparations are in hand for the opening of work on the Kansanshi copper mine in Northern Rhodesia.

Company Report**Rhodesian Corporation, Limited****Mr. L. C. Walker, Review of Activities**

AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON MAY 11 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Mr. L. C. Walker, F.A.I.C., Chairman of the company, presided, and in the course of his speech said—

The profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1954, shows a surplus of £90,449, from which £43,000 has been provided for depreciation, leaving a profit of £47,449 compared with £24,160 for the previous year. An interim dividend of 2½% has already been paid, and the Board has on March 30 further interim dividends of 1½% less income tax for a total of 4½% (4½ pence), less income tax for the year under review, as compared with a total of 3½% (3½ pence) less income tax for 1953.

The corporation's cash and current assets at date are over £160,000, and the quoted investments have a market value of about £130,000. I would draw your attention to the fact that we have a reserve against impairment of depreciation, which now amounts to £30,000. So far this year dividends and interest received total about £24,000, and substantial profits on sale of investments have been made.

Tobacco

Thanks to outoperations in Rhodesia, the tobacco sales show a substantial improvement in price; the 100,000 lb. so far sold having realized an average of 49.10d. per lb. This compares favourably with the average price realized of 44.81d. per lb. for the whole of the previous total sales. The crop this year is expected to be a record, and we are hopeful of realizing £50,000, or equal to an average yield of 920 lb. per acre, which is well above the overall average for the whole country.

Satisfactory agricultural results are anticipated and these are undoubtedly contributed to by the benefit of abundant water supplies now available following the Board's policy of water conservation and the building of dams at suitable sites. Of the dams now being on the Kent agricultural estate, the largest and latest has a capacity of 600,000,000 gallons of water. These dams will have a marked permanent effect on increasing the level of the water table underlying the Kent estate.

Mining Interests

FRED AND REDWING MINE. The corporation's diamond mining operations are limited to the Fred and Redwing mines. During the first six months of the present financial year, 24,300 tons of ore were mined, yielding 5,007 ounces of gold, giving an estimated working profit of over £6,000.

During the six months to March 31 development results at the Redwing section have been satisfactory. The Redwing main shaft has been sunk a further 115 feet to a depth of 1,134 feet, which is 39 feet below the 10th level.

FALCON MINES, LIMITED. You are aware that the corporation has a substantial interest in this company, which showed a net profit for the year ended September

30 last of £14,000 and paid a dividend of 10% for this year; the Falcon company has also shown a dividend of 7½% (payment was made on March 10).

Rhodesian Brick & Pottery Co., Ltd.

As an indication of the progress being made by the Rhodesian Brick Company, Limited, we have been advised that profit from brick making for the first five months of that company's current financial year ended on September 30 last, was £40,561, compared with £28,311 for the same period last year.

The whole of the output from the Bulawayo works is readily sold and there is an unprecedented demand for the Salisbury works production. Not only is building proceeding apace in and around Salisbury, owing to establishment there of the Federal Government Capital, but in addition tenders are now being called for the erection of the terminal buildings at the new Salisbury Airport, and there is every reason to believe that important orders for the necessary bricks will be placed with the Rhodesian Brick Company, Limited.

Other Holdings

HATFIELD ESTATE. In that connection, it is of interest that the Corporation's Hatfield estate adjoins the Salisbury Airport.

YORK HOUSE BUILDING. As regards the York House, site, 38, Bulawayo, architects are preparing designs for the erection of the office building referred to in my review. Naturally, bricks for the erection of this building will be supplied by the Rhodesian Brick Company's Bulawayo works.

Scope for Development

"The Federation holds out much scope for the future development of its natural resources and for the expansion of its economy, and I can assure you that this corporation is now well fitted to take a full part both as to financial resources and our experience of local conditions and requirements."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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Lykes "Elizabeth Lykes"	mid June mid July	—
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