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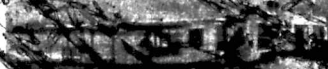
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1956

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TO ATTEMPT to RECAST the results of the general election in Kenya may seem to be taking an unnecessary hazard, but for some weeks there has scarcely been a day on which our assessment of the probability of the probable has not been invited and encouraged. The various conditions were judged the various conditions increased considerably in number. If we accept the challenge to exercise our prophetic office, our regular readers will, we are sure, recognize that his variant from the type of leading article to which they are accustomed must be regarded by different standards for today's task is essentially speculative. We have, it is true, had the advantage of receiving the opinions of a number of friends in and from Kenya, from whose regard we do not judge in such matters, but their prognostications differ, doubtless in some cases because they are coloured by their own political attachments. Again and again they have repeated their remarks with the statement that "what will happen" is anybody's guess. That seems to be the general opinion.

In a country possessing organized political parties the personality of a candidate is at times less important than the colour of his ticket. That is not the case in Kenya this month. On the contrary, the personal factor is for the time being more important than anything else in most constituencies. The attempts made to form parties in Kenya in recent years have been resounding failures. Despite its name the United Country Party has certainly not united the country, and it scarcely justified its claim to be a party, for, drastic though it may appear, several members of its executive committee have so little faith in the body which they helped to establish and create that

they are making an Independent candidature not under the U.C.P. banner. The Federal Independence Party has shown more courage and courage for its little political argument. It advocates abandonment of the Lyttelton Constitution and division of the country into five autonomous provinces, one European, one Arab, and three African. So, it is surprising, it is called by some Kenyans the *apartheid* party. Two Capricornists offering themselves as Independents are pledged to the contract adopted by that society for the promotion of inter-racial harmony. The remaining candidates are members of the Independent Group which recognizes the leadership of Group Captain Briggs.

Of thirty-two candidates for the fourteen European constituencies, one, Sir Charles Meridian, has been returned, stopped for Mombasa. There are ten contestants for the three Nairobi seats, and in Nairobi North neither area is the issue a foregone conclusion. In Nairobi North there was no opposition to Colonel Stanley Ghersi in 1952. Now he has to face three opponents: Mrs. Susan Wood, a hard worker for the Capricorn Africa Society, a good speaker but new to politics, a woman of energy, intelligence and charm, and wife of a well-known surgeon, Mr. Roger Cameron, of New Zealand, and a newcomer also new to politics. He stands for the F.P.S. and Mr. Melvyn Morgan, a lawyer and a good speaker, who has also not previously engaged in public affairs. It is these three assailants Colonel Ghersi's long record of sincere service ought to ensure his victory. He has seen one of the hardest weeks among the European Elected Members, and his wide experience and his integrity is admired. Nairobi North therefore should be no change. That may also be the case in Nairobi South, though Dr. J. G. Carter, of the Independent Group,

a brilliant, witty speaker of liberal views, may poll heavily. The aggressively F.I.P. candidate, Mr. Vigney, will almost certainly be at the bottom of the poll. Mr. Harris has his critics, but he has been active in business, is cautious in politics, tackles the socio-economic problems of his constituents conscientiously, and Mr. Givill-Smith's voters know that he has supported their cause.

There is a three-cornered fight for the seat that was vacated by Colonel Ewan, and Mr. M. S. Alexander, a young, well-born accountant who has served the city as mayor, seems likely to defeat Mr. Vigney, though probably by a narrow margin. Mr. Alexander has his critics; his youth, energy, hard work, and the Catholic vote would, together, seem likely to bring him success. If Mrs. Berkley-McIntyre had not accepted nomination at a late date, she would have had a straight fight with Mr. Givill-Smith, a good speaker and good fighter, who might have won. He is thought to have gained ground, but Mr. Alexander has the more solid organization and that may prove decisive. Many people expect, at least one of the three elected members who held portfolios in the last Government to be defeated. We expect a tie to be formed - Mr. Givill-Smith in the Rift Valley against Major J. P. B. Roberts, president of the Federation of Independent Kenya, and Mr. Wilfrid Havelock at Nairobi against Dr. R. L. Thompson (F.I.P.), and Mr. McConchie, Belyood in the Masai Gishu, were normally have a fairly hard fight against Mrs. E. D. Hughes, who was born in the district, has served on Nairobi City Council, is a well-known architect, and may gain F.I.P. support.

Group Captain J. R. Biggs, who has served Mount Kenya diligently, capably, and unceasingly, is opposed by another popular and energetic local fighter, Mr. Peter Marrian, who supports the African Party and its policy. It is thought that Group Captain Biggs will win. In the Aberdare area Mr. Humphrey Slade should be returned again; his F.I.P. opponents are Mr. W. J. Day. In the Trans Nzoia we should back Mr. S. H. Powles, an efficient farmer, against Mrs. R. Arndt and Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, both of whom have been well known in the area for many years. Mr. W. E. Crosskill should hold Madi, where his F.I.P. opponent, Lieut. Colonel D. C. MacLeod, a local farmer new to politics, has been campaigning

energetically. Whether Mrs. Arndt or Mrs. MacLeod can defeat Nyanza seems a rather open question, for General Irwin is a good organizer and has been active in a number of functions. There is, however, recognition of the hard work which Mrs. Shaw has done for years, not only politically, and that should stand her in good stead. At the Coast Mr. S. V. Cooke ought to beat Mr. G. A. Apathy again, and it will be surprising if Mr. George Lehar does not hold Bombasa, though Mr. Howard Williams has worked exceptionally hard since his adoption. On this assumption Mr. Blundell will be best of his Group Captain Briggs in the number of his followers in the Legislature, and that is a point which should be noted, in that the matter may affect the greater weight of the position of aamate will continue.

There is a considerable prospect of the need for decisive leadership, a wonderful opportunity of introducing amendments into the Legislature has been thrown away by the failure to work. Deploable, for a real multi-racial Opposition, which is the logical consequence of a multi-racial Government. This is not just a normal election: It is crucial, for after it the political pulse will be felt. That it will raise after the African elections in March is highly likely, but it could have been steadied by more prudent action on the part of the Europeans. Those who are elected should use no time in seeking agreement on the main lines of policy which would carry the confidence of moderate-minded men in all the races and other countries, especially Great Britain, which has placed upon Kenya's destiny its faith to minimize friction, what British called the universal favor, should be the guarantee of wise evolution, and he hopes Kenya an increase in the mass stage campaigns for the weakening of the British Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. All that is happening in Africa and the Middle East shows that those who need to be strengthened. There is the repeated, obvious need of solidarity within Kenya and those whom the electorate sends to the Legislature have special duty to abandon their personal differences and ambitions and work for the creation of such harmony on the non-official side of the House that Africans, Arabs and Asians will be peacefully trust the European Elected Members.

In the Arab constituency Mr. A. Abdulla is considered to have a good chance of beating Mr. Mackinnon, who won a narrow margin

four years ago but has disappointed many in his community. Every people in every constituency is close to the situation in the Asian constituencies describe as confused. The consensus of opinions which we have received is that the two most likely Muslim winners are Dr. S. G. Hassan and Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo (considered a certain winner) and the non-Muslim runner will probably be Mr. Chahal. Mr. T.

Gallani, Mr. A. J. Pandya, and Mr. J. S. Patel. Mr. Mazhar has been Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Industry, and is thought to be the probable successor of Mr. B. Patel as the non-Muslim Minister without Portfolio. One of the ablest non-Muslim Asian candidates, Mr. Nazareddy, but a Godevi, may not get much support outside that constituency unless the Congress Indians persuade two of the four candidates to withdraw as they still hope. One, Mr. Joshi, has already consented. In a straight fight Mr. Nazareddy might win against Mr. T. Godevi.

Notes By The Way

ON MONDAY NEXT the British India Steam Navigation Company will celebrate its 100th birthday for it was on September 24, 1856, that William Mackinnon registered in Glasgow the Calcutta and Burma Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the forerunner of the British India Line and the many great associations of ships in Asia and Africa, among them Smith MacKenzie & Co., Ltd., C. M. Dawes & Co., Ltd. and the well-known S. East Africans. It was in 1852 that Mackinnon established the first mail service to Zanzibar from Zeylon, in contact with the P. & O. ships, and he was the first founder and driving force of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which led the foundations of British administration in Kenya and Uganda.

Honorable Record

FOR MANY YEARS Mackinnon had to fight the party in British Government circles, but he attracted the confidence of the missionaries and the service, service men, so that when he died in London in 1893 German plans to monopolize East Africa had been defeated and British rule safely established. Had there been no British India Line there would almost certainly have been no British commitments in East Africa. Thus the centenary is very much more than a domestic affair. But it will be that also for East Africa, for with Mackinnon and the associated companies have a splendid record of having led many of whom have made the mark in the public, business, social, and sporting life of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar. No company anywhere in Africa can have a more honorable record.

Levy in the Legislature

UNUSUAL LEVY was made a discussion in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on a proposal by Mr. Malcomson that appeals against findings by magistrates should be heard by more than one judge. Mr. McCall, the Acting Attorney-General, having described the action as short, simple, sensible, and unpracticable, told a story about a plaintiff who was fined 5s. in petty sessions. He appealed to quarter sessions, and at ever-mounting expense managed at length to have his conviction and fine so amply debated in the House of Lords, which found that the magistrate had been right in petty sessions. As they left their lordship House, the determined appellant said to his very expensive counsel: "Well, you told me this was not to happen. Where am I, open now?" The counsel replied: "God bless my heavens, this ought to have been your case."

was not mollified. He charged the Government with the spokesman with obscuring the truth, with entangling and overturning the Government.

Speak First, Then Think

MR. SKEWER, when asked later than a member was talking on the subject under discussion, indicated intolerance and his judgment of those over who deliberate he preside by replying: "Obviously, a Member is opening his mouth. He does sometimes take a little time to find out exactly what he is driving at. I read that dictum: 'I thought of the little boy who asked: "How can I know what I think until I have said it?"' He, unlike one of the Members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, would not have thought himself a "time-slopper." Another set the arguments which had been advanced, and that of the old man who dreamed about a knife without a handle and with no blade." AKOBER, I suggested, a diverting interlude.

Socialist M.P. Sees the Light

THE SOCIALIST M.P. of Coventry, Mr. Maurice Dismant, will have shared the same of his colleagues by a short letter sent to The Times. Not only did he refer to some of them as "the rotten lot," but he said of some that that phrase must have meant the extremists of his own party, but he went on to say that they had the assumption common in his party that "nationalism" was a step forward from colonialism. It has, he declared, "encouraged the disintegration of Africa and Asia into non-viable States, arrogant, truculent, and incongruous in their official form with the economic and social interests which they should serve."

Did Mr. Edelman Protest?

DID MR. EVERETT see his force in Parliament against the wisdom, one of the chief agents of which has been the Labour Party, and he at any crucial point protest in the Press? He dealt with the matter from public platforms or in broadcast talks. I cannot recall ever one occasion on which Mr. Edelman challenged the doctrine which he now denounces. Surely "twice" his banners may to "open" his party forcefully in this matter if he recognized as he now suggests that it was dangerously wrong to insist on an African-British admission of its role, at least something and to hope that Mr. Edelman will accept he be numbered among the unfortunates of information about the route of the M.P. who do not hesitate to say that Britain's movements in the Congo, Egypt, and high seas, is a reason for self-regulation.

financially stable. It is equally important that we again balance our budget without grants from the United Kingdom, as we did before the emergency.

Our fiscal policy should be based upon the following principles:—

(a) Capital expenditure should, in general, be derived from loan funds.

(b) Recurrent expenditure should not exceed the carrying capacity of the Colony.

(c) The Government should not be a net contributor to the public purse.

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inmate to urge the revival of the Kenya Defence Force on a voluntary basis, to provide an opportunity for the employment of otherwise unemployed Kenyan boys.

Observations on the... Highways... the... Preparative... the... gov...

development of the Colony, and the control of Asian immigration in the interests of the indigenous population and of the establishment of an African community.

Maintenance of communal electorates until such time as there is a general demand from each and every of the communities for a modification of that system of electorates.

Racial Harmony. We will neither entertain nor make attempts to apply to any race or section of the community against any other race or section. We will not allow such attempts to be made by any individual or group of individuals.

Leadership. We believe that the existence of political parties with the party system will tend only to perpetuate further division of the Colony. We believe that the European electorates will be particularly affected by this.

One of our main objects is to bring about a more unified and more efficient system of administration. We believe that the present measures of co-operation with the other races and the discarded the executive responsibilities they now hold.

The following are the names of the members of the Executive Council:— Mr. S. G. Gherse, Mr. J. R. Gregor, Mr. J. R. Irwin, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, Mr. M. Humphreys, Mr. E. D. Hughes, Mr. J. R. Markham, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, and Mr. M. Humphreys.

Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Lands, has issued the following statement:—

What horrifies me in reading the manifestoes and policies of the candidates who oppose the constitution of this Government is that they have produced no practical alternative and yet they want to smash it. Consider the platform of those who advocate a return to the old constitution.

Who is going to do the thinking again? Presumably the newly-elected Ministers, some of whom may be F.I.P. Come from the Independents, and some from Lyletton, and let us not forget the Members of the other races. What change is there of agreement of the majority of a race?

A new agreement of constitution was presumably made in 1954. How is another general election to be held in the meantime? A Government has to continue to govern of civil servants, in fact Colonial Officers, with the assistance of State machinery to run the country. How is this to be done?

If the European members of the present Government, the Governor, and the members of the European community outside the ranks of the elected members, there would be a very serious situation, so that the Government would have to be replaced by a Government of African servants and non-

Griffiths, Secretary of State, would declare the constitution unworkable and H.M. Government would be after the European community has refused the present measures of co-operation with the other races and discarded the executive responsibilities they now hold.

of the increasing pressure on the Executive Government? The Hon. Mrs. Fletcher? The reaction of the other races in Kenya? What will be the reaction of the other races in Kenya?

There are many conflicting reports that one is not sure what will be the ultimate F.I.P. policy. They advocate the form of semi-autonomous provinces in Kenya, and by the Federal Government. With each province or territory having the power to raise levies by taxation and with the central Government having no say in the constitution, from the point of view of freedom of trade would be hampered.

The members of commerce complain that if the many barriers between the three East African territories and the trade areas, much more would be the political and economic policies being followed by the African, and Arab autonomous provinces, and to the other races in Kenya? One can picture the demand for the amount of money to be paid for the services of the Government.

One of the greatest difficulties today is the collapse of the market for the products of East Africa. Can anyone believe that the present autonomous units would be more favourable to the market of the world than the Colony of Kenya, whose market is so essential to its development and expansion?

The Europeans in the African provinces would still be in the minority and dependent on some European labour. The African provinces would obviously be regarded as the tools of the Colonial Office, who, judging from other parts of Africa, would lead them to self-determination and self-

W. B. Havelock Horrified at Unpractical Propaganda

Formal Announcement of Proposals by the F.I.P.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, a candidate for Kiambu, who has been Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing since 1954, has issued the fullest and most complete of the statements ever received in London in connection with the general election in Kenya between September 27 and October 2.

He states: "I am not sure that the manifestoes and policies of the candidates who oppose the constitution of this Government is that they have produced no practical alternative and yet they want to smash it. Consider the platform of those who advocate a return to the old constitution."

Who is going to do the thinking again? Presumably the newly-elected Ministers, some of whom may be F.I.P. Come from the Independents, and some from Lyletton, and let us not forget the Members of the other races.

A new agreement of constitution was presumably made in 1954. How is another general election to be held in the meantime? A Government has to continue to govern of civil servants, in fact Colonial Officers, with the assistance of State machinery to run the country.

If the European members of the present Government, the Governor, and the members of the European community outside the ranks of the elected members, there would be a very serious situation, so that the Government would have to be replaced by a Government of African servants and non-

The Many Barriers

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It was the Sultan Seyid Majid Ibn Said of Zanzibar who laid the foundations of the town in 1826. His plan was to establish a place of refuge for himself on the African mainland to which he could retire if political events in his native island took an adverse turn. His scheme, however, made little progress, owing to the desertion of his slaves when he was asked to work on the project. It was not until the twentieth century that Dar-es-Salaam reached its present-day eminence.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Tanganyika are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Or to our correspondents from our branches in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere who are usually obtainable on radio.

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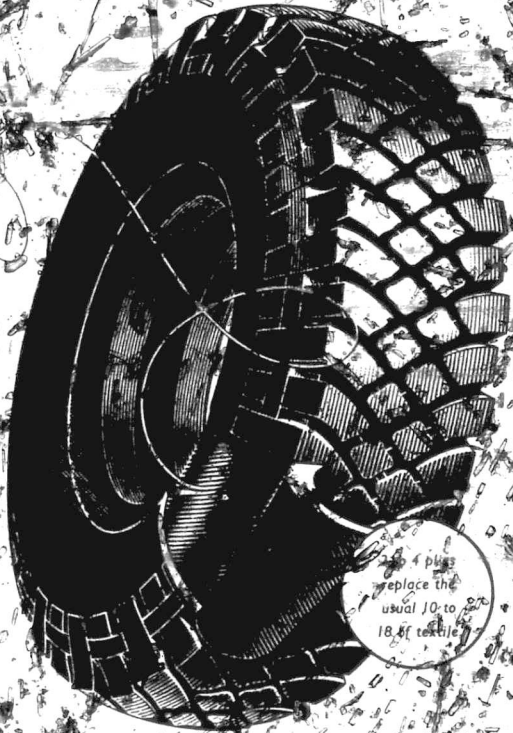
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MICHELIN 'METALLIC'

American View of Africa Need for Moderating Influence

AMERICAN POLICY IN AFRICA was outlined by Mr. George H. Allen, the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, at the 60th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at which the general subject for discussion was "Africa and the Western World."

Mr. Allen said in his introductory address that the United States has a deep understanding of the aspirations and problems of the individual African countries, both in their relationships with the European Powers and their urge toward self-determination, so that we may lend our good offices and assistance in promoting an orderly progress toward independence and nationhood in a world where all countries and continents are in the next few years being disrupted by the various wars which can produce tensions and animosities which are difficult to control. In its post-war policies the United States has been actively pursuing a course designed to mitigate such tensions. More recently the Government has begun belatedly to make gestures of cooperation and assistance toward certain underdeveloped countries. While this constitutes an important change in Soviet tactics it remains to be seen whether the change is consistent with the basic Communist objective of world domination.

A Rejected Principle

The terms "imperialism" and "colonialism" can be correctly used to describe a relationship which exists more in the past than in the present between the metropolitan Powers and their colonies — a relationship which

most of the free world Powers have already rejected in principle, so hardly a day passes that some further evidence of the passing of Colonialism does not appear in the Press.

The United States attitude toward Colonialism is known. In the light of our historical origins and our traditions this attitude could hardly be different. But the application of this principle to present-day problems of foreign policy all over the world requires patient understanding and a high sense of responsibility, including regard for the ultimate and basic security interests of the United States.

Benefits Brought

But a denatologue would seem that the advantages were brought to the African territories by the European Powers. In fact, the impetus toward the nationhood grew out of African contacts with the liberal (though not the democratic) civilization of Europe. In the course of this relationship between the metropolitan Powers and the African territories, there grew up interlocking economic relations, the violent disruption of which would seriously affect both Africa and Europe.

A sudden break of these ties would create conditions of political and economic instability most harmful to all concerned. It is more logical to question the transforming existing relationships into co-operative endeavors by which the newly-emerging States in Africa can achieve and maintain their national self-respect and apply to their own way the benefits of their national resources to improving the lot of their own people.

A strong bond and friendship between Africa and a friendly Europe are alike extremely important to the United States security. The interlocking of co-operative relations with Europe and Africa just as our own interests require the maintenance of intimate ties with each other.

Great Britain has recently announced its policy of leaving its territories in Africa to achieve independence as accepted in Asia gives an earnest of its sincerity. In line with this policy as a responsible Power, however, it does not seem to hang about the perhaps great problems which the granting of immediate independence might precipitate. This is a time when political vacuums are a great danger to world peace.

Communism has often cynically exploited the passions of revolt for the sole purpose of creating internal chaos, and revolution, through small organized minorities, must seize power and permanently bury the institutions of healthy nationalism under the requirements of blind and absolute obedience to a few.

Unprincipled Denatologues

This issue assumes a special importance in Africa, where the varying degrees of political experience, the large amount of illiteracy, and the insecurity of the individual in the process of exchanging his old loyalties for new ones make the population particularly vulnerable to exploitation of this issue by unprincipled denatologues.

Again the principle of understanding and responsibility in the conduct of foreign relations should guide us and other nations in relations with the countries of Africa, so that the benefits of nationalism which contribute toward genuine independence and stability will be encouraged and those which tend to be purely negative, anarchic, and disruptive be curbed.

In the light of experience which the United States is undergoing domestically in developing harmonious race relations, I think it believes it is appropriate to point out to the people of different races living together in multi-racial States in the decimated nations and prejudice which can be overcome only gradually. But it is equally clear that the application of either race or oppression can only exacerbate the race.

The vast continent of Africa illustrates that interests are not equal in all countries in which the intermingling of races has taken place. It is a fact which is an undeniable and unquestioned fact to countries when an attempt is being made to formulate a policy which would have its last consequences. The problem is not only complicated in Africa by the presence of a few European Colonial administrators who are not otherwise identified with the continent and people among whom they live. This is the case with the issue of racialism with questions of political economy, social and cultural discrimination, and makes the approach to a solution of the

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problem more difficult by presenting a virtually impossible to isolate the issue from all the other problems.

Because of our origins and traditions we are basically sympathetic with the desire of independent and national of the emerging States, but we are also friends and allies of the Powers who must fight to shape this new order.

DR. FRANCES DEBTON, who has been a member of the United Nations Commission since 1948, after being invited to the 1955 Ship-Commissure of the United Nations, spent three months last year visiting Africa.

The first thing for us to do, and we must do now, is to understand better the dreams, hopes and fears that are welling up in every corner of that tremendous continent. We must find words, hints, to untold, varied as the buds of time and space.

Just remember always that this is not a moment for us to retreat and to pose our own terms upon the African. We want our knowledge, we want our ideas and power, but they must be put to rest content with being somewhat to help him.

Mysterious Continent

Africa is a mysterious continent, rich in raw materials and potential, and we Westerners have gone over there rather ruthlessly to get rather than give. Now we must turn in a different direction. The mysterious it came from our own... It has been called "mysticism" is that, but it is deeper than that. It is a desire to know the world as it is going to be. It is irrepressible, and something new to the African, it is new to some of the Whites who live there and some...

of the Asians, but it is slow to those people, and they are sleeping but are now awake. There is no telling what justice will be in the world of tomorrow.

"The African is deeply religious. He wants to be on the side of those who believe in God and live by His laws. I think that all we have to do is to make him confident that we believe in a God who has made him a part of His very being."

Letter to the Editor

All Administrative Officers now Somalis Transformation in Somalia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: SIR A. May I correct a misstatement appearing in your edition of July 12? The provincial commissions for provincial commissioners and district commissioners in this territory are already all Somalis.

The territorial police in the provinces are likewise all Somalis, although the Somali officer in charge of the province has an Italian Carabinieri officer as a deputy, half an officer, since there are no Somali officers in the six provinces who also have part-time out duties of inspection.

The mobile police, which is now in the process of transformation from the former Somali Security Corps, is still manned by Italian Carabinieri officers.

Yours faithfully, J. A. GETHING, H. M. Consul, Mogadishu, Somalia.

The statement published on July 12 which has been good enough to expect, read: "All African regional officials in Somalia are expected to be replaced by Somalis by the end of this year."

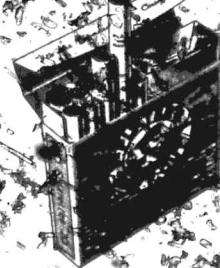
Point from Editor

Kenyan Know-Best

ANY BRITISH GOVERNMENT, whatever the political complexion, would rather accept an agreed local solution than seek one of its own making. Mr. Vasey, Kenya Finance Minister, in the important speech which many people will thank you for publishing in full, his conviction is surely justified. A rabid Socialist became Secretary of State, he could not impose his theories upon Kenya if the conflict were a policy which the Africans, Africans and Asian leaders all agreed. In the United Kingdom very easily insist on the adoption of unwieldy schemes if there was any agreement between the Africans and the Europeans. The insistence might do great harm to African interests. It would be best protected by agreement. The main points now with the Europeans is the spot of money and non-officials who know local conditions the best. But it is for the Europeans to take the initiative, and it would be a good thing if all candidates in Kenya General Election were challenged and a year with the main points of policy which Mr. Vasey has outlined.

Wild Life Protection

WOULD YOU AND I mention the fact that the Kenya Wild Life Society, which is still six months old, has already a membership exceeding 5000. The achievement is due primarily to Mr. Noel Brown, the first chairman of the society, real enthusiasm and hard driving force. It is his hope that Mrs. Evelyn Rose will become the first female member in the U.S.A.



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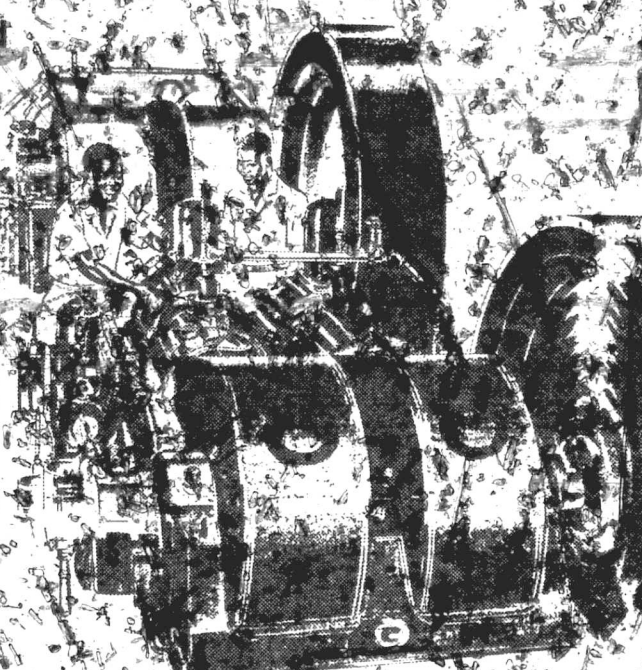
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Talk about African Lands

False Propaganda about Rhodesia

MR. JOHN GANT, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, told the House recently that the African nationalists who busy propagated the idea that the tribal lands had been stolen from the Europeans, were unmitigated liars. Under the direction of the speaker he withdrew "lies and unsubstantiated territorial claims" and added that it was the old story of the "Gospel principle that a pulpit ought to be almost kept silent on the subject of the facts."

Had the British South Africa Company not come into that country, he said, it would have been occupied by another Power, probably Germany, or otherwise Portugal, France, or Belgium.

The African members of that Council appeared to regard that the great King Khama had written to them, advising him in the interest of his people to purchase land under the protection of Queen Victoria and enter into some arrangement with her and her advisers.

This was not a simple, remote, childish, besotted and bedazzled by coloured beads, not knowing that he was selling his land — such a misunderstanding took place in New York and Long Island, the present inhabitants of which are to tell us how to manage our affairs in this country.

"Khama was a very great statesman, well advised by himself and devoted missionaries, who incurred a great deal of odium from the treacherous of their day, and the wanka was one of the wisest rulers that the Barotsé ever had — indeed, that Southern Rhodesia has ever had."

Mr. Unsworth and Mr. Stubbs

Tributes to their Colleagues

THE SOCIAL TRIBUTES were paid in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to two senior officials before their departure — to Mr. Edgar Unsworth, Attorney General and Acting Chief Secretary, and Mr. W. F. Stubbs, Labour Commissioner.

Mr. Jones, a former leader of the non-official European members, said that Mr. Unsworth, a great lawyer, had shown a constant desire to reach a peaceful settlement of difficulties and a readiness to change his view when he found it better than his own. He had and seen the House regretted the transfer of Uganda extremely approachable.

For very many years the Stubbs family had served the Colonial Office and the Secretary of Native Affairs had been a member of the delegation to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. A. Atholson, Financial Secretary, recalled that "Bill" Stubbs had arrived in 1911, transferred to the Northern Rhodesia Police three or three years later, and a police officer in 1926, thereafter serving in the administration for 20 years.

He had the usual emblem on the motto in the school. With the motto "Manners Make the Man" and the Africans, liked him as a man who knew his own mind, who was just and impartial, who had a great deal of common sense and was a knowledge in the use of the word.

Mr. Unsworth had taken a most effective Government membership generally showing himself an excellent leader of the House as Acting Chief Secretary and a capable representative of the country in the negotiations leading to the formation of the Federation and to the leaving of the Attorney Generalship to the Colonial Office.

Teaching Football in Buganda

MR. W. E. HOYR has written in the Observer that the visit of a football team from Uganda is extremely interesting to the "now" as a Ugandan who resided in Uganda from 1902 to 1929. It was in those earlier years when a party of missionaries of the C.M.S. there were very few Europeans in the country that he had the pleasure to go with the late Sir John Sturrock (who in those days was tutor to Kabaka Daudi Chwa, father of the present Kabaka Mutesa) of teaching the rules of football to the youths of the Kabaka's palace. The Kabaka himself then encouraged about 20 of the players in the palace grounds.

It was the missionaries who first introduced football into Buganda. One of the missionaries, a missionary, tried to teach his boarding-school boys cricket, but cricket did not appeal to them, he found they looked upon cricket as a dangerous game. They always played football in bare feet and did not mind being hit or scarged, but to be hit with a cricket ball was a fate.

The Europeans had their own football teams and as the Baganda progressed their knowledge of the rules they began to mix them in European teams of three, four or five in each team — and as a concession in 1917 they let the Europeans play in tennis shoes.

The time came when we tried a team of Baganda against a team of Europeans. On several occasions the Europeans won, but before long such victories were reversed. A great excitement for the Baganda was to read of them sending a team to play against good English teams. It seems like a dream. My only hope is that the Uganda team plays with bare feet. The boots of the English players will be a sight of those protruding spikes for leather.

If any spectator wishes to congratulate the Uganda footballers on their play the Baganda word, "ebaba," meaning bravo, as well as a word would be appropriate.

Gullbank Foundation and Common

THE GULLBANK FOUNDATION has announced its intention to establish a branch in England to concern itself with projects directly affecting the British Commonwealth. It will be under general supervision of the London resident trustees — the Portuguese ambassador in London and Mr. Charles Whishaw, a partner of the solicitors who are 30 years ago for the late Gullbank.

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Has British Policy Failed? And Makerere's Condemnation

BRITISH POLICY IN CENTRAL AFRICA has been judged by whatever standards you judge it, said Lord Makeness, Federal Prime Minister, in his presidential address to the Federal Party Congress in Bulawayo last week.

Whether the Colonial system was not the cause of failure, or whether the system was wrong at the cause of failure, is a question of the particular Government involved.

Overall Colonial policy is decided very largely in the United Kingdom by people whose qualifications and expectations are negligible. The philosophy and the policy varies from misguided idealism on the one hand to short political expediency on the other.

Whether Colonial policy produced a stable trading system in Africa, Lord Makeness said, is the matter that matters. The system established encouraged and encouraged trade, by having two separate colonies of East Africa and Uganda with conflicting interests.

The case of Kenya is a good example of the mistakes of a policy of separating white and African. They were a long way down the road to independence when the Government of Kenya was set up.

In the Colonial days, the British, with the Africans of Central Africa, both white and black, saw how the British Government were to be kept apart and thereby withdrawn. The white people took after themselves.

On the subject of British colonialism in Africa, the tribes of Africa have been effectively silenced. The political economy of Africa, who have had some education and some training, is confined to the European colony and the way of life.

Whitened cases of leishmaniasis, very small form, little more than a skin spot, have been reported from the Kenya coast. At least 10 per cent of the population of about 300,000 have not been immunized.

Cost of Nasser's Effect on Commodities

DIVERSITY IN MANY SHIPS round the Cape must cause delay, shortages, and increases in freight rates. The cost of these delays will be especially affected by the Egyptian blockade which will be nearly all the Egyptian territory.

The cost of the blockade will be nearly all the Egyptian territory. The cost of the blockade will be nearly all the Egyptian territory. The cost of the blockade will be nearly all the Egyptian territory.

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News Items in Brief

Nyasaland Road Safety Association has been formed. The Pakistan Cricket Writers Club has been set up in East Africa. XI in Nairobi by eight wickets.

The Japanese Government has suggested the appointment of a Japanese High Commissioner in the Sudan.

The Kenya Olympic team will leave Nairobi Airport on September 21 for Melbourne, travelling via Bangkok.

A delegation of students from Makerere College, Uganda, attending an international sports conference in Ceylon.

Kenyan engineers have been engaged on the construction of a dam by a representative of the Ministry of Works in the Sudan.

Kenya beat Uganda in a boxing contest in Nairobi by winning seven of the 11 bouts and scoring 20 points to Uganda's 11.

Work is to begin shortly on a twin-turbo alternator for Kenya Electricity, which will become available in the first quarter of 1959.

The number of Europeans at Nairobi had risen to 10,000 by the end of July, at which time there were more than 4,000 Africans employed there.

The Central African Commission is expected to report on the East Africa High Commission is expected to report on the Sukuti on October 27 by the Government of Uganda.

An Italian driver was killed and two Africans seriously injured, one fatally, when a 10-ton lorry overloaded with goods crashed on a steep descent in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Youth Party Branch in Nairobi, Nyasaland, has reported to the world African students substituted in the name of power to create the Youth Party.

Three Kenyan women and two Kenyan men to be appointed to the Commission for the Development of Kenya.

Six British members of the Government of Kenya are expected to be appointed to the Commission for the Development of Kenya.

The Government of Kenya is expected to be appointed to the Commission for the Development of Kenya.

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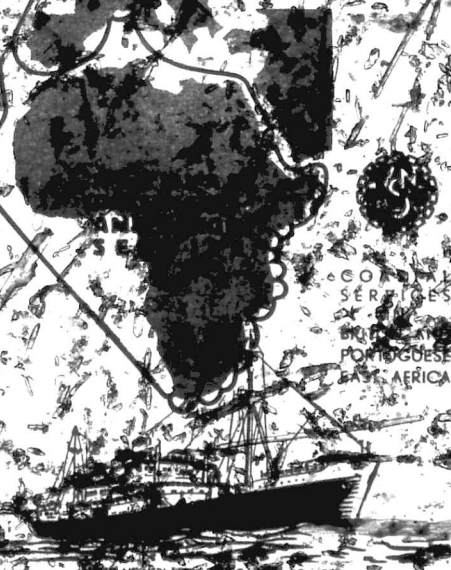
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AMSTERDAM

Of Commercial Concern

At a recent auction 8,249 packages of 40 lb. tin cans were sold at an average price of 2s. 4d. per lb. compared with 10,700 packages at 2s. 4d. per lb. in the previous week. This year to date 263,874 packages have been sold averaging 2s. 6d. against 152,641 packages at 2s. 3d. 10.95d. per lb. in the corresponding period last year. The highest price reached was 4s. 4d. per lb. for a consignment from the Belgians.

The Mabarira Tea Co., Ltd. has drawn 8% of the capital of Mabarira Tea Co., Ltd. for all the capital of Mabarira Tea Co., Ltd. for the year ended March 31. In the two previous years the distribution was 6%. There is a nominal loss of £2,682, compared with a profit of £2,787 in 1955. The company's turnover for 1956 is £171,472.

The National Trade Unions Congress has awarded by the National Board of Trade Culture Club, Ltd. British concerns which will sell 20,000 acres for the Congo. The award is for 23 days of intensive flying next month.

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Consolidated Real Estates Report

THE CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA LTD. after paying £67,311 for taxation, earned a profit of £58,204 in the year ended March 31, 1956, compared with £58,204 in the previous year. General reserve has risen to £150,000 and dividends totalling £15,157, leaving a carry forward of £22,588 against £185,000 in 1955.

The income earned is £230,000 in shares of £1 Capital Reserve stands at £2,055,000 and reserves in £20,000 reserve for future taxation is £41,000 and other liabilities of £19,287, including assets appearing at £248,988 and current assets of £440,000, including £100,000 in cash, £500, and £15,157.

The company's turnover for 1956 is £1,709,709 for the year ended March 31, 1956, compared with £1,709,709 for the year ended March 31, 1955. The company's turnover for 1956 is £1,709,709 for the year ended March 31, 1956, compared with £1,709,709 for the year ended March 31, 1955.

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African Development and Investment

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CO. LTD. a company with Rhodesian and African interests, has a profit of £50,000 for the year ended March 31, 1956, compared with £40,000 in the previous year. The company's turnover for 1956 is £1,709,709 for the year ended March 31, 1956, compared with £1,709,709 for the year ended March 31, 1955.

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Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS of the Rhodesian tobacco auction at Salisbury have realised £18,500,000. There are about 30 million lbs. of tobacco still to be sold. An average price of 3s. 9d. has been paid for the 131,197 tons of tobacco. In the past week there has been a slight advance in the prices offered for 1956 grades, and more of the better grades continued from U.K. buyers had secured 67,157,000 lbs. of the total offered.

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Company Report

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Importance of Continuing Research

Mr. L. J. D. Mackie's Review

THE ACCOUNTS WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1955, WERE PRESENTED AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS HELD ON SEPTEMBER 18th 1956 IN LONDON. MR. L. J. D. MACKIE, the chairman, presided.

The following is his circulated statement:

The accounts which we bring to you this year reflect an average net selling price of £55.78. 10d. per ton, which is almost the same as for the previous year. Our profits are down, mainly due to the lower crop of 7,039 tons, as compared with 7,809 tons in 1954-55. The estimate for the current year is 6,800 tons, but with the rotation and development programme envisaged, we aim at a gradual increase to an annual crop of 7,500 tons per annum.

Dividend

The net profit for the year is £2,147 after providing for depreciation and taxation, and after adding the unappropriated balance of £20,489 from the previous year and £101 brought in from reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements and depreciation on stores, the total available is £22,737. We have placed £15,000 to general reserve, we paid an interim dividend of 2½% less tax, taking £3,590 and we propose a final dividend of 15% less tax, making 7½% for the year, and to carry forward £22,580 to the next account.

Capital expenditure this year amounted to approximately £80,000, and this includes £16,000 for development of new areas, £49,000 for building and machinery, and £11,000 for railways and transport. In the item of £39,000 for building and machinery is £12,000 spent on improvements to housing for our labour force, and, as I mentioned in my statement last year, this will continue for several years to come.

Improve Water Supplies

We also spent £4,000 on three boreholes in the hope of improving our water supplies, and although the borehole on Mwingi Estate was successful, the two on Chikanga Estate failed and the one has been written off. The estate management is continuing its efforts to find suitable sources of water to supplement our existing supplies. If we hoped this year to complete a borehole on Kibungu Estate for pumping water from the river to the factory.

As you are aware, we installed a mechanical drier on Kombungu Estate a few years ago, and although we have experienced difficulties with this machine, we have seen the advantage of being able to continue drying our sisal during wet weather, thus avoiding the losses which would otherwise occur with sun-drying.

Accommodation

We are taking steps to put our stores accommodation in Tanga on a more permanent basis, and we are purchasing the lease of a building there which was previously rented, and we propose to erect a new building capable of storing 600 to 800 tons of sisal. It is believed that this will enable us to make savings of some 5% by transporting our sisal direct from the estates to the new godown.

Mr. Brooks and I both visited the estates last year. It is clear that in the field there is much knowledge and experience required, and it is important therefore that the work of

the various Research Stations shall be supported and encouraged to make available to us the valuable information which has been obtained in the laboratory and in the field for our small plot experiments.

Market Research

The steps which are being taken to explore the possibilities of sisal market research are wise to be encouraged, and whilst this matter is only in a preliminary stage we must give it support. Mr. Brooks is kindly representing the company in this important subject.

During the year under review the price of sisal has fluctuated between 25 and 76, the highest price was reached in January, 1956, and the lowest in November, 1955. The average price for the calendar quarters were:

Competition from Brazil and Mexico

April-June, 1955	£81
July-September, 1955	£84
October-December, 1955	£79.15s.
January-March, 1956	

Throughout the year there were two factors which tended to keep down prices. The first was the cheapness of Brazilian sisal, the exporters of which are subsidised by means of complicated currency regulations; the second was the heavy export of Mexican (wire to the U.S.A.) which under sold American wire and forced American spinners to buy the cheapest sisal procurable in order to compete. Throughout the year American spinners bought mainly Brazilian and only small quantities of British East Africa sisal.

At the time of my writing the statement No. 1 sisal has declined to 27½ cents in the poor programme, the hay crop in this country and on the Continent. I hope, however, that an increased quantity of straw may be baled this year.

Our staff and agents in East Africa and London have served us well during the past year, and I would make special mention of Mr. Crossley who has just completed his first year as general manager and is about to go home, I have enjoyed a well-earned rest.

Director's Report

The board at some time have had under consideration the question of directors' remuneration, and it is considered that this should be amended to provide for a salary. It has been with the view of further remuneration based on dividends paid. The director and notice of an extraordinary general meeting, which is being sent to you with the reports and accounts, deals fully with the proposals, and bearing in mind the expansion of the company which has taken place since its formation, it is believed that these proposals will commend themselves to the members.

The articles of association are also being brought up to date to conform with the Companies Act, 1946, and it will be noted that opportunity is being given to members to vote separately on the articles amended as directed in the memorandum.

The report was adopted, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting resolutions were passed amending the articles of association of the company.

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