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AND

RHODESIA

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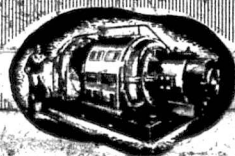
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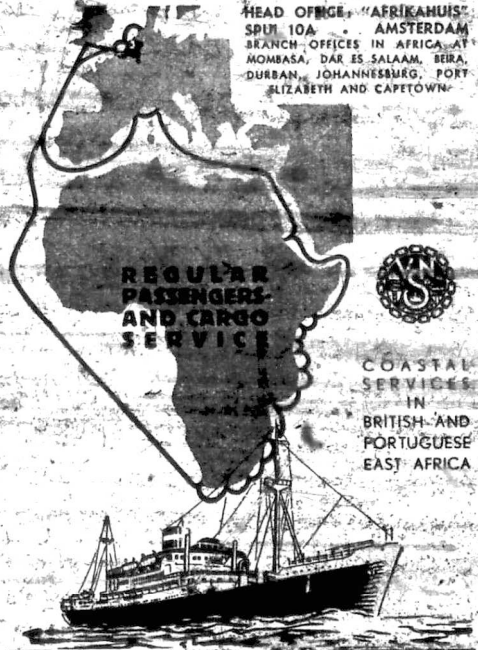
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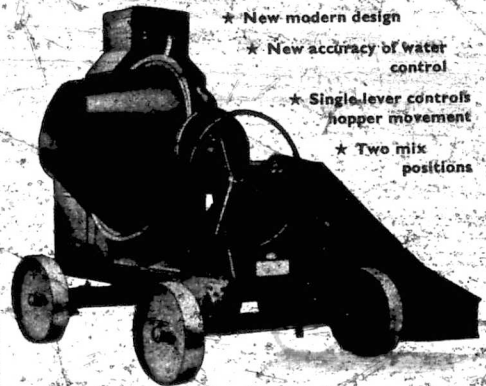
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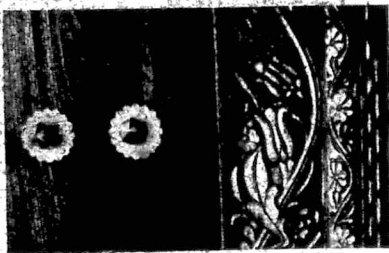
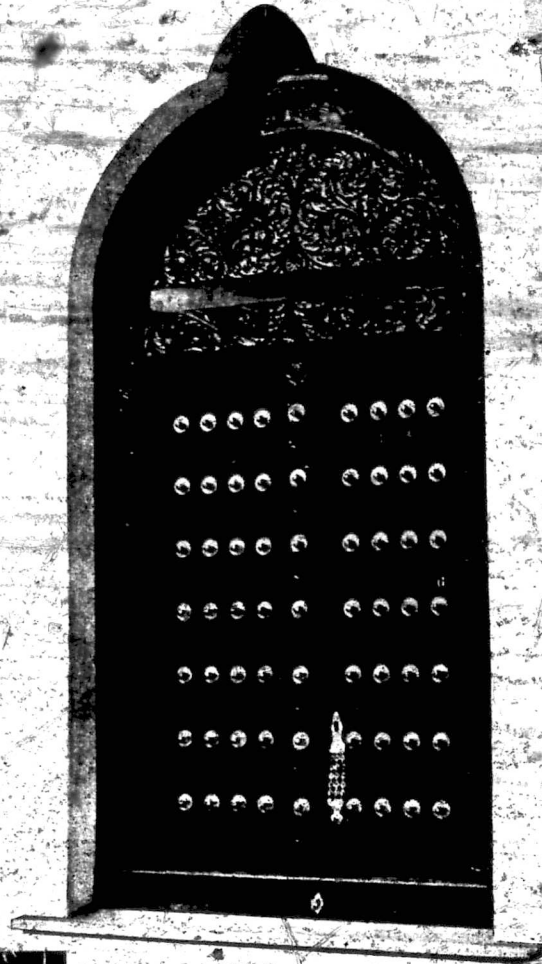
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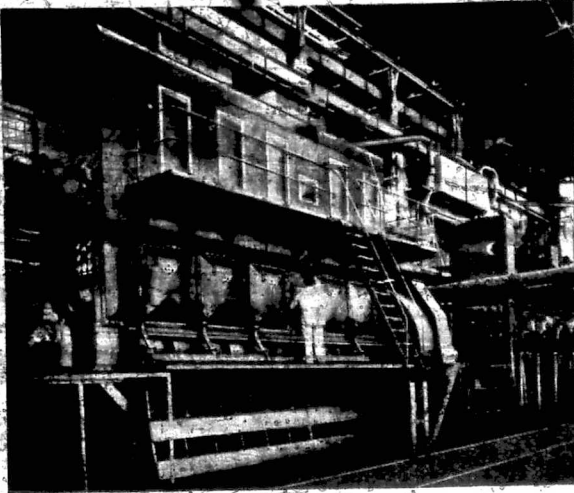
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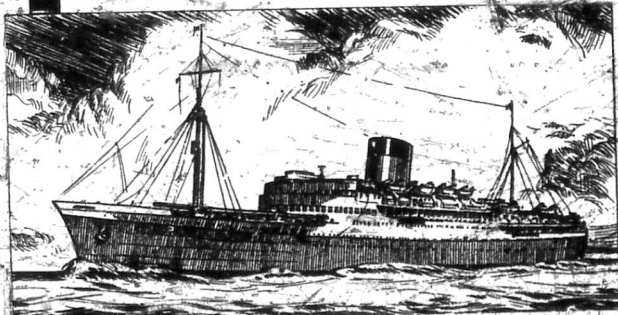
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joalson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**IS IT WISE** to assume that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland must demand independence when representatives of that Government, the three territorial Governments, and Her Majesty's

### What Date for Independence?

Government in the United Kingdom meet in conference three years hence? In recent months many speakers in the Federation have insisted that that first opportunity of obtaining complete independence must be taken, and their reiterated references to the subject are encouraging the electorate to consider that ultimate step in constitutional progress essential to the well-being of the Federation. Whether that would or would not be the case must depend upon the circumstances at the time, and it therefore seems desirable to sound a note of caution. The sharp fall in the price of copper, a commodity of immense importance to the economy of Central Africa, might have been expected to check the tendency of politicians to campaign for independence at a stated date some years ahead, for it is quite impossible for anyone to predict the condition of the country at that time. While it is to be hoped that the heavy reduction in the world price of copper will not last long, and that there will soon be a recovery to at least the £240 per ton level on which the Governments of the Federation and of Northern Rhodesia have based their planning, there can be no certainty of an early rise.

Surely the unexpectedly large fall in the price provides good ground for the political leaders to say to the Public: "The experts in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Africa were confident that £240

### Political Planning May Need Changes.

could be taken as a basic low price for the metal which makes the principal direct and indirect contribution to the revenue of

the Federation, and the conclusions of the Governments were made accordingly. For some time the mines have had to sell their output at well below the predicted minimum, at present at only slightly more than £200 per ton. That will greatly reduce their profits and tax liability, and because the previous high price levels entitled their employees to very large bonus payments which are now reduced to one-third or less, income tax receipts from their staffs will also be very much smaller. The public exchequer must expect to lose many millions of pounds in consequence, and it is prudent to recognize that the development plans may therefore have to be amended by spreading necessary work over longer periods than had been foreseen. The possibility of financial stringency cannot be excluded, and for these reasons changes in political planning may be unavoidable.

"Both of the main political parties have made it plain that they expect the 1960 conference to agree to independence for the Federation. When those indications of policy were given

### Advantages, Not Emotion, Should Decide the Date.

there was no anxiety about the ability of the State to meet the additional expenditure which would be involved. Now there can be no such assurance, and it is therefore wise not to regard earlier assumptions as necessarily applicable to the changed circumstances. Independence should be demanded at the earliest moment at which that step would benefit the Federation. That must be the criterion. If at the time of the 1960 conference the budgetary position of the Federation and the constituent territories is

This issue begins the 34th Annual Volume of  
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

## Notes By The Way

### Loud Silence

HAVE ANYBODY READ A REPORT of a speech in which happenings in Ghana have been mentioned by Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Leslie Hale, Sir Leslie Plummer, the Rev. Michael Scott, Canon Collins, or any of the other M.P.s. or clerics who are so voluble about African affairs? So far as I know, not one of these people or their usual associates in denouncing British actions in East and Central Africa has spoken or written a word on the subject of Dr. Nkrumah's harsh attempts to crush criticism of himself and his Government by residents of Ghana. Their silence is noteworthy. It will be interesting to see whether any of them pleads that it would have been improper to comment now that Ghana has been granted independence, for I do not think that any of the company has felt inhibited in condemning apartheid in South Africa, although the Union has been independent for almost half a century. So they can scarcely attribute their abstention in regard to Ghana to a meticulous attention to protocol.

### Not So Mute As M.P.s.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS, however, must be given credit for an objectivity in this matter which spokesmen for the party have not demonstrated. Of course, the language used is much more subdued than it would have been if the offender had been a British Colonial Government, even one faced with organized subversion or revolt; but it is at least something that the muteness of Labour M.P.s. is not matched by suppression in the *New Statesman* and *Tribune*. The first gave pride of place in its comment page to a paragraph headed "Dr. Nkrumah's Purge": it referred to "the disturbing measures which Dr. Nkrumah is taking to consolidate his power" and to the impression that "he has picked on particular individuals against whom it was comparatively easy to take arbitrary action", and asked whether his object was "merely to display power and frighten members of the Opposition, as well perhaps as prominent members of his own party". The *Bevanite* organ considers the deportation of three of Nkrumah's opponents and his threats to Press freedom as "less sweeping and ruthless than what has been done in Singapore (where the Chief Minister has arrested 35 of his political opponents) but just as wrong", expresses deep anxiety about what has happened in Ghana "because the well-being and freedom of millions of Africans depend on Ghana's success in overcoming its giant problems", and hopes that "Dr. Nkrumah will understand that a respect for civil liberties must be the most crucial test of his statesmanship".

### Intimidation

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has tried for many years to make the Socialists who talk and write so much about Africa understand that there is no warrant for their pathetic assumption that the "democracy" which they want to foist upon unread African populations will operate as it does in the United Kingdom (where it is not so very successful). To the annoyance of many of its Labour readers, this paper has said again and again that intimidation plays a major part in African politics. There can be no experienced administrator in British East, Central, or West Africa; from governors down to district officers, who would not

confirm that statement, at least in private, as would any missionary or anyone else in close touch with such matters. What has happened in Ghana, as lately in parts of Nigeria, is precisely what was to be expected. Yet those who refused to face unpalatable facts profess surprise, though they were repeatedly warned that what has happened would occur. It is the knowledge that there would be similar incidents in East and Central Africa if African nationalist extremists were given their way that causes the Europeans on the spot to resist so strongly the idea of capitulation to their ambitions.

### Don't Involve the Queen

IN SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS it has been suggested that the Queen should address the General Assembly of the United Nations when she and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visit North America in October. It would be extremely regrettable if advice in that sense were given to Her Majesty by the Cabinet, for the political implications of such an act could be most unfortunate. The United Nations Organization, moreover, has shown itself on numerous occasions to be more anxious to condemn the United Kingdom than to exercise fair judgment about its policy in various matters, by no means least in regard to African questions. Even Socialist Ministers in the United Kingdom have had to protest in the strongest terms against unjust attacks at U.N.O. upon British policy, and in a recent book Sir Alan Burns, permanent representative of this country on the Trusteeship Council for a number of years, has detailed the unprincipled nature of many of the anti-British manoeuvres at what millions of people still consider a world court. In the light of such a record it is difficult to understand how anyone could seriously suggest involving the Queen. Ministers must from time to time attend United Nations gatherings, but a constitutional sovereign should be safeguarded from politics — and political chicanery in its worst form is frequently practised at the United Nations.

### Dick Stokes

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT who wishes to remain anonymous writes: "I was not of Dick Stokes's party, but we often held similar opinions about affairs, not least those touching the African territories in which his interest was as genuine as my own, I am sure. The pity was that at the time of the wranglings over the federation in Central Africa he and a few other very influential Socialists in the House who felt as he did, failed to take a firmer stand against the party line. He was one of those who said bluntly in private that it was quite wrong, but that was not enough; how was the country to know that some of the best men on the Opposition benches were privately encouraging Mr. Stanley Evans in his courageous support of the Government? I never understood Dick Stokes's silence at that time, for, as you pointed out in your obituary notice, he could be blunt and forcefully independent and quite unmoved by unpopularity within his party, an unpopularity which never lasted long because his personal qualities appealed to all manner of men. May I pass on a story about him which I have just heard told again? When during the preparations for the Festival of Britain he was told that a shortage of shovels was delaying work in Battersea Gardens he is said to have remarked: 'Tell the men that they will just have to lean against one another!'"

# Rehabilitation, Police, and Housing Problems in Kenya

## Comments of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's Delegation\*

**THE RENT ELEMENT IN KENYA** for every place is a serious burden, and it is surprising in these circumstances that relatively little use is made of multi-story buildings, particularly for low-cost dwellings. In Nairobi the land on which African housing is built carries a disproportionately high rateable value (based on the unimproved site value), which is, of course, reflected in the cost of the housing and thus in the level of the rent charged to the African.

There is a notable difference between the policy of Nairobi and that of Nakuru and Mombasa regarding African housing. In Nairobi the aim is to produce housing for letting at economic rents, but in Nakuru and Mombasa housing is subsidized. The cost of a room in Nairobi being often as high as a third of the minimum wage, this policy may merit reconsideration, in conjunction with the Government.

The new villages in the Kikuyu districts, some of which are destined to become dormitories for the Africans who work in Nairobi, present a new range of local government problems. Although the peasant farmers whose consolidated holdings lie at a distance from a village will doubtless soon return to their holdings, many thousands will remain in the villages. In the newly-built villages intended for permanent occupation the *dhos* (the owners of small patches of land or landless peasants who either worked as labourers for others or tilled the soil as tenants-at-will) will be provided with quarter-acre sites. So will the craftsmen and others who form the village community.

### Village Communities

We regard village communities, for the most part established as a security measure, to be a permanent feature of the future Kenya, both in the Kikuyu country and elsewhere; and this opinion is shared by leading Africans. The growth of villages produces problems that will tax the ingenuity and resources of both Government and local government, and for this reason sound local government, capable of harnessing the interest and energy of the population, should be encouraged by every means.

The villages owe their existence mainly to the state of emergency declared in September, 1952, as the Mau Mau rebellion spread. They were one of the measures taken to protect the Kikuyu people from terrorist attacks and to deny supplies to the terrorists. Watch towers, which dominate both the villages and the surrounding country, are a grim reminder that until very recently armed bands of Mau Mau fanatics put to fire and sword the houses and families of their own fellow-tribesmen, for if the Mau Mau trouble was rebellion it was also civil war.

The restoration of law and order has been costly in human lives, money and effort. The Mau Mau terrorists at large are now no more than a handful of fugitives in the forests. Many thousands of the Mau Mau and their sympathizers are in the prisons and detention camps.

It was found necessary at the time of the Elliot-Bottomley delegation in 1954 to condemn in the sternest terms the actions of a minority of those who constituted the security forces of the Government because of their maltreatment of those who were taken into custody. Since then there have been from time to time allegations of incidents in detention camps, and on occasions successful prosecutions of other offenders in this respect. There may have been further cases of malpractice, some of which may never have been brought to light.

It would be surprising if this were not so, in the light of the rapid, almost indiscriminate recruiting of personnel at all levels that had to take place at the height of the emergency. Thousands of Africans and many hundreds of Europeans and Asians were absorbed into the forces of law and order to deal with an emergency which aroused considerable passions.

\* These passages are taken from the report of the delegation recently sent to Kenya by the U.K. Branch of the C.P.A.

It says much for the integrity of the regular forces and the administration that they were able to cope with this situation as well as they did.

We are satisfied that the Government of Kenya and its officers have done, and are still doing, everything possible to make malpractices impossible, and when they occur to detect them and bring the offender to justice. It would be unreasonable and unrealistic not to recognize this and to say that, in both the administration and the field of law and order Kenya is fortunate in having the services of men of the highest integrity and good will.

We visited prisons and detention camps of every category, from those containing Africans who are regarded as the hardcore of the Mau Mau to those through which rehabilitated detainees were being released back into their own homes. Conditions appeared to be reasonably good; within the limits of any detention system. For the most part detainees were held in large camps, of which Manyani is an example, those who were classified as the most intransigent of the Mau Mau occupying special camps in the remote areas, where (at the height of the emergency) there was greater security.

### Detainee Categories

Classification, which cannot be described as complete or necessarily accurate, grades detainees into categories of Y and Z, and sub-categories. Y detainees (who were regarded as less seriously infected by and implicated in Mau Mau) received priority of treatment in the earlier stages of rehabilitation. There is general agreement among those who are close to the problem that the effective way of ridding a man who has taken a Mau Mau oath of his binding force is that he should confess having done so, the mere act of breaking the vow of secrecy being in itself the step which robs it of its terror, since each oath contains the affirmation "if I break this oath may it kill me".

Once the oath is broken, so also is the power of witchcraft on which it is based, whether it be a "light" oath *i.e.*, in the first few phases of initiation, or the later and thoroughly bestial oaths. Teams of elders from the various locations—from the man's own locality—of the Kikuyu country carry out the screening which leads to confession and rehabilitation.

Already by means of the rehabilitation processes many thousands of detainees have been released (20,000 last year alone) without any serious incidents in the districts to which the detainees have been returned. This is probably due to the fact that the policy of the Government is to push the detainees down the pipe-line to the exit and then depend upon the verdict of the local community as to whether he should be finally released. Very few have, in fact, been rejected by the local teams, and those who are rejected now return to a special camp at Athi River.

### Susceptible to Rumour

It has been discovered that large camps do not encourage rehabilitation once the top layers of the Y categories have been taken out into the works camps in or near the Kikuyu country. Furthermore, the remoteness from their home scenes seems to render the remaining detainees highly susceptible to rumour, particularly about conditions in their home locations. We found at both Manda and Manyani camps that the detainees were not prepared to accept our own descriptions of, for example, life in some of the new villages we had seen.

The works camps are in the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru districts, so that detainees in such camps while out at work are able to see for themselves the changes that have taken place. Once a detainee realizes that Mau Mau has been defeated and that the countryside has progressed at a tremendous pace since he last saw it, the effect is almost spectacular. The Government of Kenya is turning over to a policy of breaking down the large camps as fast as it is physically possible to do so.

This enables the rehabilitation staffs to introduce into a works camp consisting of detainees who are co-operating in rehabilitation a dilution of those regarded as hardcore Mau Mau. So far the results have been excellent. Most of the men, once back in their own country, albeit still in detention, accept the evidence around them and abandon the attitude characteristic of the bigger or remote camps. Successive dilutions rapidly reduce the numbers in the big camps, and at the time of our visit 500 a week were leaving Manyani.

It has been found that segregation in such places as Mageta and Saiyisi—the island camps in Lake Victoria which time did not permit us to visit—causes the hardcore to become even harder, in the belief that transfer to these camps means the end of hope. We were glad to hear that it is the Government's intention to close these camps in the near future and transfer the detainees held there into the rehabilitation stream.

# Rehabilitation, Police, and Housing Problems in Kenya

## Comments of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's Delegation\*

**THE RENT ELEMENT IN KENYA** for every race is a serious burden, and it is surprising in these circumstances that relatively little use is made of multi-storey buildings, particularly for low-rent dwellings. In Nairobi the land on which African housing is built carries a disproportionately high rateable value (based on the unimproved site value), which is, of course, reflected in the cost of the housing and thus in the level of the rent charged to the African.

There is a notable difference between the policy of Nairobi and that of Nakuru and Mombasa regarding African housing. In Nairobi the aim is to produce housing for letting at economic rents, but in Nakuru and Mombasa housing is subsidized. The cost of a room in Nairobi being often as high as a third of the minimum wage, this policy may merit reconsideration, in conjunction with the Government.

The new villages in the Kikuyu districts, some of which are destined to become dormitories for the Africans who work in Nairobi, present a new range of local government problems. Although the peasant farmers whose consolidated holdings lie at a distance from a village will doubtless soon return to their holdings, many thousands will remain in the villages. In the newly-built villages intended for permanent occupation the *ahoi* (the owners of small patches of land or landless peasants who either worked as labourers for others or tilled the soil as tenants-at-will) will be provided with quarter-acre sites. So will the craftsmen and others who form the village community.

### Village Communities

We regard village communities, for the most part established as a security measure, to be a permanent feature of the future Kenya, both in the Kikuyu country and elsewhere; and this opinion is shared by leading Africans. The growth of villages produces problems that will tax the ingenuity and resources of both Government and local government, and for this reason sound local government, capable of harnessing the interest and energy of the population, should be encouraged by every means.

The villages owe their existence mainly to the state of emergency declared in September, 1952, as the Mau Mau rebellion spread. They were one of the measures taken to protect the Kikuyu people from terrorist attacks and to deny supplies to the terrorists. Watch towers, which dominate both the villages and the surrounding country, are a grim reminder that until very recently armed bands of Mau Mau fanatics put to fire and sword the houses and families of their own fellow-tribesmen, for if the Mau Mau trouble was rebellion it was also civil war.

The restoration of law and order has been costly in human lives, money and effort. The Mau Mau terrorists at large are now no more than a handful of fugitives in the forests. Many thousands of the Mau Mau and their sympathizers are in the prisons and detention camps.

It was found necessary at the time of the Elliot-Bottomley delegation in 1954 to condemn in the sternest terms the actions of a minority of those who constituted the security forces of the Government because of their maltreatment of those who were taken into custody. Since then there have been from time to time allegations of incidents in detention camps, and on occasions successful prosecutions of other offenders in this respect. There may have been further cases of malpractice, some of which may never have been brought to light.

It would be surprising if this were not so, in the light of the rapid, almost indiscriminate recruiting of personnel at all levels that had to take place at the height of the emergency. Thousands of Africans and many hundreds of Europeans and Asians were absorbed into the forces of law and order to deal with an emergency which aroused considerable passions.

\* These passages are taken from the report of the delegation recently sent to Kenya by the U.K. Branch of the C.P.A.

It says much for the integrity of the regular forces and the administration that they were able to cope with this situation as well as they did.

We are satisfied that the Government of Kenya and its officers have done, and are still doing, everything possible to make malpractices impossible, and when they occur to detect them and bring the offender to justice. It would be ungenerous and unrealistic not to recognize this and to say that, in both the administration and the field of law and order Kenya is fortunate in having the services of men of the highest integrity and good will.

We visited prisons and detention camps of every category, from those containing Africans who are regarded as the hardcore of the Mau Mau to those through which rehabilitated detainees were being released back into their own homes. Conditions appeared to be reasonably good, within the limits of any detention system. For the most part detainees were held in large camps, of which Manyani is an example, those who were classified as the most intransigent of the Mau Mau occupying special camps in the remoter areas, where (at the height of the emergency) there was greater security.

### Detainee Categories

Classification, which cannot be described as complete or necessarily accurate, grades detainees into categories of Y and Z and sub-categories. Y detainees (who were regarded as less seriously infected by and implicated in Mau Mau) received priority of treatment in the earlier stages of rehabilitation. There is general agreement among those who are close to the problem that the effective way of ridding a man who has taken a Mau Mau oath of its binding force is that he should confess having done so, the mere act of breaking the vow of secrecy being in itself the step which robs it of its terror, since each oath contains the affirmation "if I break this oath may it kill me".

Once the oath is broken, so also is the power of witchcraft on which it is based, whether it be a "light" oath, i.e., in the first few phases of initiation, or the later and thoroughly bestial oaths. Teams of elders from the various locations—from the man's own locality of the Kenyan country carry out the screening which leads to confession and rehabilitation.

Already by means of the rehabilitation processes many thousands of detainees have been released (20,000 last year alone) without any serious incidents in the districts to which the detainees have been returned. This is probably due to the fact that the policy of the Government is to push the detainees down the pipe-line to the exit and then depend upon the verdict of the local community as to whether he should be finally released. Very few have, in fact, been rejected by the local teams, and those who are rejected now return to a special camp at Athi River.

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At Manyani confession used as a condition precedent of release into the pipe-line. It has ceased to be the case. All detainees there, whether they have confessed or not, can now be put into the stream.

Some of the districts into which detainees are returning are beginning to feel the pressure of extra mouths to feed. Although some thousands of Kikuyu from the Kiambu district, for example, have gone back to European farms, there are restrictions on movement into Nairobi and other towns. Poverty and unemployment have resulted from these causes, and constitute problems which need to be watched carefully. Social surveys carried out and maintained during the transitional period in these districts would probably yield much useful and objective data.

Detention without trial arouses repugnance anywhere in the free world. A dispassionate examination of the history of Kenya since 1952, in particular the terrorization and murder of witnesses, provides reasons for the introduction of what is at best a distasteful system. Now release from detention is being pushed along by the Government energetically, and we recognize that "the shooting war" is barely over. Nevertheless, we must stress that the liberty of the subject is imperilled so long as detention without trial exists.

**Not Accepted**

The very reasons for which detention is acceptable in times of violence, namely the security of law and order and the preservation of the State, are the reasons why detention is unacceptable once normal conditions return. The utmost speed in ending detention is then required.

Also there is a segment of those in detention, the size of which is as yet unpredictable, who may not pass the test of acceptability back in their former home country at the hands of the local population. This is understandable after a civil war in which appalling atrocities were committed.

Nevertheless, in considering what is to happen to such people during the period of time (whatever it may be) between now and the mellowing of local thought, we strongly suggest that the principle to which we have referred should be kept

continually in the forefront by the Government of Kenya and its law officers. Detention ought not to be regarded as a normal part of the legal system.

Finally there are those who have been convicted of serious crimes, or are self-confessed criminals under the former amnesty or for other reasons will be regarded as inimical to the security of the State and of law and order for a long time ahead. The policy which determines their future should be based on the premise that, although detention cannot be regarded as a substitute for the processes of the law, provision will have to be made to ensure that these persons—whose numbers will probably be relatively small—do not threaten public security or are enabled to resume full liberty of action until they have renounced Mau Mau.

**Police Reorganization**

We heard a good deal of the relationship between the police and the public. The police force is still undergoing reorganization. Good work is being done by the police training school at Nyeri, not only to educate police recruits and to refresh the training of members of the force, but also to inculcate a high sense of public duty.

There is still much to be done in absorbing the former force gradually into the local force and raising the standards of education and training of the rank and file. It will take time to create in the force traditions and pride which will exert the necessary influence throughout its structure.

Most of the troubles arise from the lack of these things and of that sense of service on the part of some of the police which encourages the general public to regard any sound force as the friend and guardian of all who desire to live peaceable, law-abiding lives. Once this high standard is reached it will be possible in Kenya to look forward to creating the common law constable as a member of an independent force.

There is also a need to keep in mind the long-term recruitment of the Special Branch, especially in view of the political duties it must undertake and the exceptionally high quality of recruit required for this type of work. Whether it should remain a part of the ordinary force is a question which merits study.

**Mr. Chirwa, M.P. Says That Europeans Have No Land**  
**Statements to Investigating Committee in Nyasaland**

THE TWO AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland appointed to report on the proposal that non-African agriculture in the Protectorate should become the responsibility of the Federal Government joined with their five European colleagues in signing the report, but asked for the inclusion of an explanation that their participation in the proceedings did not in any way imply acceptance of Federation.

Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama and Mr. N. D. Kwenje put many questions to witnesses which caused the chairman, Mr. J. B. Hobson, to explain repeatedly that use of land does not necessarily imply ownership, and that if non-African agriculture were federalized it would merely mean that officers of the Federal Government would give advice on the use of the land. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture assuming responsibility for what has hitherto been done by the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland with smaller staff and less resources.

**African Opposition**

CHIEF SAMUEL MWASE, representing the African Provincial Council of the Central Province, having said: "We oppose federation because of the land, and if non-African agriculture goes to the Federal Government that means that the whole land would go to the Federal Government," the chairman explained that all land questions would be the responsibility of the territorial Government and that the Federal Government would not attempt to interfere in any way, restricting its activities to advising farmers how to use their land, plant their crops, and conserve the soil, and give them the benefit of research and experimental work.

The witness asserted that freehold land "is still in the hands of the Africans of Nyasaland," and Mr.

Blackwood asked: "I understand that you deny there is freehold land, and that you are going to take away that freehold land if and when you get the chance. Is that so?"

Chief Mwase: "That is correct."

Mr. Blackwood: "Then I am not at all surprised that non-Africans are unhappy. If that is what you want, I am not at all surprised that they want to do anything they can to get more federation."

Chief Mwase: "We don't say that you must move away from Nyasaland. They can live as long as they want, but not to federate any land to the Federal Government."

**Freehold Land**

Mr. Blackwood: "But, as I understand you, you say that you don't agree that they are entitled to any freehold land."

Chief Mwase: "They are not entitled to sell it, that is to transfer the land to the Federal Government."

Mr. Blackwood: "Or to anybody else?"

Chief Mwase: "Not anybody but the ones who are living in Nyasaland."

Mr. Blackwood: "Nobody is transferring land to the Federal Government, and nobody will."

MR. W. M. CHIRWA, M.P., could think of no economic reason for the European wish for their agriculture to be federalized, but he could understand the political desire to remove agriculture from the control of the Protectorate Government before Africans themselves controlled Nyasaland. The attempt was just a beginning, which would be followed by a claim that the police "go federal".

In view of the importance of the subject, he would have felt happier if it had been referred to "an independent committee from overseas, whose composition of members should be completely unbiased."

Chairman: "Are you suggesting that this committee is biased? You will withdraw at once please."

Mr. Chirwa: "I withdraw but..."

Chairman: "Or you will leave the room, one of the two."

Mr. Chinyama: "Mr. Chairman I withdraw that remark; it was not intended."

Chairman: "I think you ought to be size as well"  
 Mr. Chirwa: "I withdraw, Mr. Chairman"  
 Chairman: "And apologize"  
 Mr. Chirwa: "If that is the wish of the chairman"  
 Chairman: "Thank you, very much"  
 When Mr. Blackwood asked later if the witness agreed with the suggestion "that the Government's duty is to hand over the Protectorate to the African so that he can run it as he wants" the answer was "I do". Then followed this exchange:  
 Mr. Blackwood: "Not to all the lawful inhabitants of the Protectorate, but only to Africans?"

Mr. Chirwa: "I am not suggesting that Europeans who are resident here would not be able to take part in the Government, but that does not say that they will rule the country"

Mr. Blackwood: "Do you consider then that the majority of the Europeans are practising agriculture illegally on the land now?"

Mr. Chirwa: "That is what I said"  
 Mr. Blackwood: "That can only mean that you attack all freehold land. Do you or do you not attack all freehold land?"

Mr. Chirwa: "I attack the freehold land which the Europeans received from our chiefs"

#### Certificate of Claim

Mr. Blackwood: "As I pointed out to you, there are very few bits of land now that go straight back to the certificate of claim. All of it has been sold; I bought a piece of it in the centre of the town. No doubt that came originally from a piece of land that was bought with a piece of calico, or an orange, or a banana or any other thing that may have been the currency, the vogue, at that time. Are you attacking my piece of freehold land or are you not?"

Mr. Chirwa: "If that that your possess is part of the land which was given to the European settlers by our chiefs, yes"

Mr. Blackwood: "Even though I paid for it?"

Mr. Chirwa: "Yes, I don't regard European settlers as having any land"

Mr. Blackwood: "If it is your intention if you ever get into power to take away all the freehold land in this country from those who are now occupying it, obviously there is a very serious matter going to arise in this country, because you will be taking away the homes of all the people who are living here, who have paid a lot of money, who have built houses, and so on"

Mr. Chirwa: "What I mean is that the Government in power is in control of the land. It means that if the Africans in this country come into power certainly they will control the land. And I am quite certain that they would not leave the Europeans that land"

When the chairman explained to CHIEF MSAMALA that the Federal Government would in no way interfere with the ownership of the land, he replied: "This is all lies and trying to deceive us and lead us astray"

#### Land Ownership

Chairman: "Do you think that if the Federal Government takes over non-African agriculture here, that that means that the land will belong to the Federal Government?"

Chief Msamala: "Without doubt I am convinced that the land will go to the Federal Government because war has come to us, and the Government Europeans took the post office and handed it over to the Federal Government without telling the Africans. They have taken other departments and quietly handed them over to the Federal Departments without saying anything to the Africans, and I feel sure that if we allow this matter to go on the land will also go over to the Federal Department that we are refusing this and if the Government people don't help us in this matter we will have to get a deputation to go beyond the seas and put our case there"

Chairman: "Will anything that anybody on this committee can say this morning, by quoting from documents, by reading from the Constitution, convince you to the contrary?"

Chief Msamala: "Nothing at all will convince me. There are present Europeans who are not helping us and I am sure that this is all deceiving us and bringing trouble to our country. I will not be convinced at all. We are being afflicted by what is happening nowadays"

Both African members of the Legislative Council, MR. CHINYAMA and MR. KWENJE, referred on a number of occasions to "when the Africans in this country run the Government for themselves" and "when the Government here hands over the responsibility to the Africans of the territory"

After Mr. Kwenje had put a number of questions to the Director of Agriculture, they were thus summarized by Mr. Blackwood: "When a lease reverts to the Government Mr.

Kwenje feels that even though European has developed and built up the land and may be running it fairly well, it should be given to an African as an African and not re-leased to that European"

Mr. Blackwood continued: "The question of the race of a person would not come into it; it would be a question of whether the person who had the land at the time of the lease falling in was doing a good job with that land. Then he would be given another lease. If he was not doing a good job, somebody else would be brought in — an African or a European. It would have nothing to do with the Federal Government"

There were few light interludes. On one occasion, however, Mr. Chinyama, not having understood a remark of the chairman, said: "I am not an Englishman, which drew from Mr. Hobson the reply: "Neither am I; I am a West Indian"

#### Colonial Development Corporation

When Mr. J. R. P. Ness, a witness, deprecated a statement by the Colonial Development Corporation, he added that he recognized that "the C.D.C. are not fools; people would not give millions of pounds to the C.D.C. if they were complete idiots — at which point Mr. Collins, a member of the Select Committee, commented drily: "On the record I think that may be left as a matter of opinion"

Mr. A. K. Ndzinga, a member of the African Farmers Trading Company, Lilongwe, said: "We have two names for money: we talk about 20 shillings and we also talk about a pound. From 20s. if someone takes away a halfpenny it is no longer a pound, it is only 19s. 11½d. This illustrates what we mean when we say that if agriculture should go federal, it is as much to say that everything has gone federal, and because of this we are very worried and anxious. I say this must not happen"

## African Productivity Problems Power-Loving Trade Union Leaders

NORTHERN RHODESIA SUFFERED as much as any territory in Africa from a poor standard of productivity, Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor, said when he opened the fifth Inter-African Labour Conference in Lusaka last week.

One factor influencing African productivity was the lack of the will to work. It did not necessarily spring from poor nutrition or from a hot or elevating climate. Even if productivity problems were overcome the effort would be useless unless some way could be found to settle labour disputes before they reached the strike stage. "We in Northern Rhodesia over the past five years have had grim and repeated experiences of stoppages of work", said Sir Arthur.

Everyone recognized the need for strength on the employees' side in collective bargaining and that black legs and scabs (or "mud fish", as they were called in Northern Rhodesia) did much damage to a sound cause; but perhaps the pendulum had swung too far in Europe and Africa towards the extremity at which the worker, once at the mercy of grasping employers, might now find himself equally at the mercy of power-loving professional trade union leaders.

## Political Conference in Kenya

THE EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION OF KENYA announced last week that, in consequence of representations from a number of district associations that it was desirable to establish a forum for the expression of European political opinion on matters of major importance, a conference would meet on October 11 to consider such questions. It has been suggested that the old Convention of Associations should be taken as a model and the conference will be asked to appoint a working committee to consider ways and means of providing for such a body. Each constituency has been invited to send up to 20 delegates.

# Step Towards Direct Elections in Uganda

## Government Trying to Build a Democracy on the British Pattern

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Uganda has adopted a motion as a result of which the Secretary of State will be asked to approve plans for the direct election next year of its 18 African representative members. This month the Council will debate a motion concerning direct election on a common roll of all representative members in 1961.

Government had previously intended to join the two motions, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, said emphatically that although it had been split into two parts at the request of representative members, the two motions were, in the opinion of the Government and H.M. Government, so closely inter-related that the Government could not implement the first motion if it were passed — except in Buganda, where it was bound by the 1955 Agreement — until the second motion had been debated and H.M. Government were satisfied there was support from all sections of the community for the Government's ultimate objective of common roll elections.

### Representation Desirable

"If there were no such support, Government would be obliged to reconsider the whole matter", Mr. Hartwell, declared.

After pointing out that Karamoja was excluded from the direct election proposals, Mr. Hartwell announced, amid loud applause, that Government believed it desirable for Karamoja to have some representation in the Council, and therefore proposed to appoint a backbench member from Karamoja as a first step towards bringing Karamoja into Legislative Council on the same basis as other districts.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, leader of the representative members, supported the intentions of the motion but said, they did not go far enough. He deprecated the racial implications involved, and was disappointed that the electoral machinery was being set up to elect only a minority of the members of the Council — 18 out of 60. He thought that direct elections should apply also to backbench members, with each voter receiving two votes, one to elect a representative member and the other to elect a backbench member.

### Civil Servants Disqualified

Government should, he suggested, give further consideration to the case of civil servants, who under the proposals were disqualified from standing as candidates; his view was that they should be allowed to stand for election and be asked to resign if they were successful.

Mr. Simpson urged greater friendship and co-operation between the peoples of different races in Uganda. Formerly Uganda had been regarded as a country in which people of all races could live happily together. With the rise of nationalism — with which he sympathized — the relationships had deteriorated.

Mr. I. K. Musazi, a representative member from Buganda, and president of the Uganda National Congress, spoke enthusiastically of the proposals as the first stage in the achievement of a more democratic system of government, and said that he realized that a tremendous responsibility now rested upon the people of Uganda, who had reached that stage without revolution and bloodshed. He believed that when the time came for Africans to be masters of their own country they would do so in a statesmanlike and dignified manner and show the world that they were most responsible people.

Mr. J. V. Wild, Administrative Secretary, stressed that the time had come for the ordinary people of Uganda to develop a greater interest in the government of the country. He believed that the introduction of direct elections would stimulate that interest.

Government was trying to build up a democratic system on the British model, but would not follow that model slavishly. One essential of the British system was the existence of well

organized, responsible, and mature political parties, and Government wanted to see such political parties in Uganda. The opportunity of securing seats in the Legislative Council should promote the proper organization of political parties, and direct elections should help to promote political responsibility. The parties should realize that while short-term advantages could be obtained by "soap box oratory", unrealistic promises would eventually rebound.

The number of people who would be qualified to vote under the new system might be between 70% and 80% of adult males and about 20% of more of the women, but those figures could be little more than guess-work.

### Race Relations

Speaking of the decision to introduce direct elections at this particular time, Mr. Wild said that if things were left as they were there would be "a danger of stagnation".

Mr. O. B. Magezi, an African representative member from Bunyoro, did not agree that there had been a deterioration of racial relations. "While Africans under British rule have been able to accept good relations as such, I am sure it would be wrong to assume that when the African begins ruling this country the picture will be upside-down".

As to safeguards for minorities, when colonial rule came to an end any such safeguards would disappear, and he thought that minority interests should be protected in "a more natural way" than by having written safeguards. It would be detrimental to the future of Uganda if a picture was put before the world that Africans were not prepared to have non-Africans sitting in the Legislature. When the common roll had been fully discussed and its principles agreed, some means would be found whereby non-Africans could be returned to Legislative Council.

Two other African representative members, Dr. E. M. K. Murwazi and Dr. B. N. Kanungu, secretary-general of the Uganda National Congress, and Mr. Magezi, objected to the conditions imposed upon acceptance of the motion as outlined by the Chief Secretary.



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Dr. Kanungu pointed out that in paragraph 12 of the report of the Council's committee there had been no mention of the common roll. If Government had stated from the beginning that the common roll was connected with the direct election of Africans, surely that committee would have discussed the problem of the common roll in detail, as it did the direct election of Africans.

Several African members spoke of the need for more African representation in the House. Africans have one representative member for every 300,000 people, Asians one for every 8,000, and Europeans one for 1,500, said Mr. Muwazi.

An Asian member, Mr. A. S. Dill, replied that that was the result of circumstances, and had not been imposed by Government or the assertion of the minority communities. "As the country develops politically", he said, "African representation is bound to be affected, as the position of non-Africans is not rigid". He asserted that the non-African members did not represent non-Africans only, but all the people.

#### Narrow Nationalism

The country could not progress if shackled with narrow nationalism, and African leaders should guard against that evil. Immigrant peoples had played their part in the advancement of the country, and had made themselves an integral part of the lives and hopes of the people.

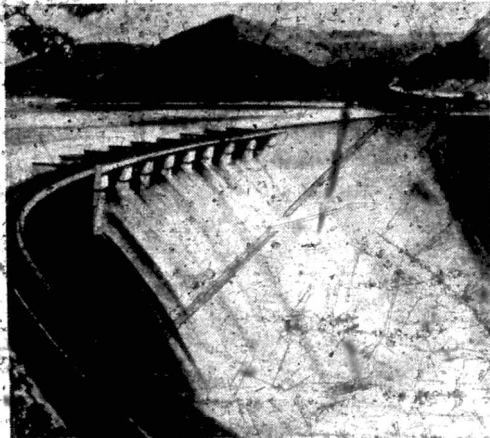
In a brief reply to the debate the Chief Secretary said that some of the matters raised could not be implemented since they would involve major constitutional changes, and no such changes could be brought about until 1961.

Mr. Hartwell said that the Government's reason for believing that there was a close connexion between the two motions was clearly stated in the sessional paper.

Answering the criticism that Government was handling the matter of direct elections on a racial basis, he pointed out that the present Council consisted of people of different races—Africans, Europeans, and Asians. Government entirely agreed that people should think of themselves not by their race but as "people of Uganda", and believed that the introduction of direct elections on a common roll would make it much easier for people to think of themselves in that way, at any rate in the political field.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

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An artist's impression of the Kariba Dam.

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**Voters.**—All voters are required to have three essential qualifications: they must be 21 years of age or over, not be disqualified from voting, and have a residential qualification in the constituency. In addition, voters must either own land there for agricultural purposes or have occupied land there for the previous two years; alternatively, they must be able to read and write in their own language, or have had seven years continuous public service or seven years other specified service during the previous five years, or have a cash income of at least £100 a year or own property worth at least £400.

**Candidates.**—Any man or woman may stand for election if 21 years of age or over, if able to speak, read, and write English with reasonable proficiency, if registered as a voter in the tribal area concerned, and if possessing an income of at least £200 a year or property worth at least £700.

If a candidate has these qualifications he or she must then (a) be supported by not fewer than 10 persons other than the proposer and seconder, and (b) deposit £25, which will be forfeited if the candidate fails to obtain a prescribed proportion (not being more than one-eighth) of the total votes cast.

Two committees which have considered the question have recommended identical disqualifications for voters and candidates.

#### Disqualifications

**Voters.**—A person would be disqualified from voting if he or she was a convicted person at the time of registration or election, or of unsound mind, or found guilty of any election offence, or was not an African.

**Candidates.**—A person would be disqualified from standing as a candidate if he or she had been declared bankrupt or insolvent, or was of unsound mind, or had been a convicted criminal and served a sentence of 12 months' or more substantive imprisonment within the three years immediately preceding the election. A person would also be disqualified from standing as a candidate if he or she was a Government civil servant, a member of the police force or armed forces, or held or acted in any office concerned with the conduct of elections or the compilation of an electoral register.

Three African representative members who were on the committee appointed by the Legislative Council signed a minority report.

The majority confirm that the introduction of the common roll in 1961 should be the objective, and that when it is introduced "the non-African communities should be represented on the representative side of Legislative Council". They also took note of the Governor's statement last year that the Secretary of State would require to be satisfied that the representation of the non-African communities would be adequate and effective.

#### Minority Report

These signatories of the minority report find it difficult to see how the representation of non-African communities "fits in with the idea of a common roll"; they consider that it retains the idea of communal representation, which they want abolished. They remark that inclusion of the words "adequate and effective" in respect of non-African representation in the Legislative Council implies that the committee fully understood the meaning of that term, though the Government had declined to explain exactly what it meant.

The minority "wish to make it crystal clear that the system of direct elections on a common roll must be one which offers equal opportunities to all who seek election, and not one which is weighted in favour of certain sections of the population".

In that connexion, however, the majority report approves an earlier Government statement to the effect that early in the life of the new Legislature, appropriate machinery should be set up in consultation with Legislative Council to consider the method and extent of non-African representation.

At a Press conference called to discuss the White Paper the Chief Secretary said that the Government held that it would be premature and improper for it to give an opinion of what it considered to be "effective and adequate representation" since to determine that would be the prime task of the body to be set up when the new Legislature came into existence.

The current issue of the *Economist* says in an editorial note headed "Bargaining with Votes":

"Africans in Uganda have been offered direct elections next year as part of a bargain. The franchise, although restricted, is considerably more liberal than that offered to Africans in Kenya. In exchange Uganda Africans are to be asked to accept the principle of political safeguards for non-Africans. Two weeks ago the Legislative Council approved a committee's proposal that in 1957 its 18 African representative members should be elected by direct vote instead of the present system of electoral colleges. There would be a very simple franchise

(Continued on Page 26)



## Trusteeship Council and Tanganyika Points from the Annual Report

H.M. GOVERNMENT has reiterated its refusal to fix a time-table for constitutional changes in Tanganyika Territory. The annual report on the Territory for 1956, now published as Colonial 333 (H.M. Stationery Office, 8s. 6d.) says in this connexion:

The Council repeats its request to the Administering Authority to state the rough estimate of the time which it considers under existing conditions may be needed to complete one or more of the various measures which are meant to create the pre-conditions for the attainment by the Trust Territory of the objective of self-government or independence.

### Face of Change

It expressed for consideration the opinion that a more precise statement of the steps and manner in which self-government or independence was to be achieved would give the Trust Territory a stronger sense of purpose and direction in achieving its final goal, and went on to recommend to the Administering Authority that it indicates such successive intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social, and educational fields as would create conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

"In his speech to the Legislative Council on April 25, 1956, the Governor made it clear that the Administering Authority was not prepared to alter its usual practice, whereby the pace of change is decided in the light of experience gained at each stage. This did not mean that programming of constitutional or, indeed, other development was ruled out. Where the way ahead to the next objective was clearly seen in any particular field, it was often convenient and helpful to set a target for its attainment.

"An example of this is shown in the political field. It is intended that elections are to be held early in 1958 at least in some constituencies, and that these should be held on a common roll with appropriate voting qualifications. In other fields five-year plans for education and medicine have been prepared, but their attainment is dependent on the economic situation in the coming years. The Council has noted with satisfaction that county, town, and local councils have functioned successfully on a non-racial basis, and it was pleased to note the attention given to the training of local government personnel.

### Resident Magistrates

The Trusteeship Council noted that the number of resident magistrates in the subordinate courts was increased from 23 to 29 and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take early steps to facilitate the training of Africans to become qualified for appointment as resident magistrates. Whilst a few Africans are in process of acquiring the legal qualifications required for appointment as resident magistrates, it is not to be expected that many of these will apply for such appointment. The first qualified African advocates are likely to find it more attractive and certainly more lucrative to enter private practice. It must be remembered, however, that all district officers, and, on passing the necessary examinations, all assistant district officers, are ex officio magistrates.

The Council was happy to note that the Government's policy of welding public opinion against racial issues and racial discrimination is progressing. It also expressed its confidence that the Administering Authority would maintain a vigilant attitude so that every trace of racial discrimination would disappear from the life of all inhabitants of the Territory.

"Such discrimination as still remains in law is almost entirely of a protective or concessionary nature in favour of the indigenous inhabitants, and that this has the support of the Council is instanced by its recommendation at its 15th session that the Authority should exercise the greatest care in granting rights of occupancy to non-indigenous inhabitants.

The Council again urged the Administering Authority progressively to establish integrated schools and to unify the educational system of the Territory. The obstacles to the implementation of this recommendation remain as summarized in the 1955 report. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made, especially at the top, and the University College of Makerere

and the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, are open to students of all races.

"The introduction of school fees in the primary course for Africans was criticized, but it is felt that until such education can be universal and compulsory throughout the Territory, it is not justifiable to provide it free from public funds to a privileged few.

The Council hoped that there would ultimately be sufficient schools to enable at least primary education to become compulsory and free, and that the number of post-primary schools would increase so as to allow a high percentage of pupils to progress to them. This is indeed the ultimate aim, but its attainment in the near future is likely to be beyond the resources of the Territory. In the meantime the increase in the staff of the Education Department by 42% persons is an indication of steady progress.

## New Nairobi Broking Company

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns that Thompson, Smithett and Co., Ltd., has been registered in Nairobi to carry on the business of tea and coffee broking. Mr. C. D. Gee is the chairman, Mr. W. J. H. George the deputy chairman, and Mr. L. W. Mitchell the managing director. The other two members of the board, Mr. A. C. Davies and Mr. E. N. Loudoun-Shand, are respectively partners in the London tea broking firms of Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson and Wilson, Smithett and Co.

## Delegation to Tanganyika

A DELEGATION from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association consisting of Mr. R. Graham Page, M.P. (leader); Joan Vickers, M.P.; Mr. A. M. Skeffington, M.P.; and Mr. H. Bernard Taylor, M.P., left London by air on Monday for a three weeks' visit to Tanganyika as guests of the branch of the association in that Territory. They will also pay a short visit to Zanzibar.



-they have such a good name

# PERSONALIA

MR. J. E. EVERINGTON has been appointed to the board of Central African Airways.

MR. A. K. BRIANT, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, is on leave in this country.

MR. JUSTICE BAKER, of H.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa since 1955, has retired.

MR. R. R. WATERER, Chief Conservator of Forests in Kenya for the past six years, has retired.

MR. R. G. NGALA, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Land Advisory Board for the Coast Province of Kenya.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, will open the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority's East African office in Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

MISS JOCELYN CRAME, assistant director of tropical research to New York Zoological Society, is to carry out research on Zanzibar shore crabs.

SAYED MIRGHANI HAMZA, Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan, has been visiting Russia and Switzerland.

MR. MARK B. LEWIS has assumed duty as chief of the United States Information Service in Salisbury. He was recently stationed at Washington.

MR. E. A. B. PHILLIPS, until last year a lecturer in psychology and economics at Oxford University, is now personnel manager of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

SIR JOHN RANKINE, Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria, and formerly British Resident in Zanzibar, will be on leave in this country until early in October.

MR. HARUHIKO NISHI, Japanese Ambassador to London, has been visiting the Federation. He had talks with MR. F. S. OWEN, the Federal Minister of Commerce.

PROFESSOR ROGER WILSON, Professor of Education at Bristol University, and a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Social Development, is visiting Uganda.

DR. JOHN BAKER, Professor of Zoology at Oxford University, a grand-nephew of Sir Samuel Baker, is in East Africa, travelling some of the routes explored by his famous ancestor.

DAME LILLIAN PENSON, of the University of London, and DR. J. W. COOK, vice-chancellor of Exeter University, will attend a council meeting of Rhodesia University College on September 18.

MR. WELLINGTON OMBAKA, who did a two-year educational course in Britain and is now teaching at Maseno School, Kenya, has been appointed an assistant education officer at Bondo, Central Nyanza.

MRS. J. BLISS-LAUER, a non-official member of Kitale Municipal Board, is now chairman of its African Affairs Committee, which had previously been under the chairmanship of the district commissioner.

In recognition of his 15 years' service in the diocese, the BISHOP OF NYASALAND has appointed the REV. E. A. MAYCOCK, vicar of Little St. Mary's, Cambridge, to be an honorary canon of Likoma Cathedral.

PLATOON WARRANT OFFICER PISANYI, The Rhodesian African Rifles, has been awarded the Military Medal for devotion to duty and personal courage under fire when capturing two Communist terrorists in Malaya.

DR. CHANNING B. RICHARDSON, Associate Professor in Political Science at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, is visiting the Federation. He is studying political problems in East, West, Central, and South Africa.

CANON ALFRED WEBSTER SMITH, who was a missionary in the Masasi diocese of Tanganyika from 1936 to 1951, and has since been assistant general secretary of the mission in England, has been appointed an honorary canon of Masasi.

MISS MILDRED BROWN, who was at one time a teacher in Uganda, has returned to that country to start work on the Bible in Luo. She will first revise the New Testament and then put the Old Testament into that language.

Dr. M. T. GILLES, a research worker at the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, Amahi, has returned to Tanganyika from a special course at Harwell, where he learned to mark mosquitoes with radio-isotopes.

MR. JOEL KEBEREN ARAB TANUI, an ex-warrant officer platoon commander in the 3rd Bn. K.A.R., who has been appointed chief of Kapsabet township, Kenya, served during the last war in East Africa, Ethiopia, and Somaliland. He is 34 years old.

MR. J. R. EVANS, of Nairobi, has passed the first examination in the quantity surveying section of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London. MR. A. J. GORMAN, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has passed the intermediate examination.

MR. R. D. GWYTHYR, senior partner of Coode and Partners, the chartered civil engineers, has left London to visit port works at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam after attending an executive meeting in Istanbul of the International Committee on Large Dams.

THE MOST REV. DR. MICHAEL RAMSEY, Archbishop of York, will visit Nyasaland in 1960 in connexion with the celebrations to mark the centenary of the arrival of the first missionaries in the Protectorate. The U.M.C.A. was founded in 1857, but it was not until three years later that the first bishop and his party reached Central Africa.

SAYED ABDELALAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, arrived in London by air on Sunday for a private visit of 10 days during which he will visit Lancashire in discussions with leaders of the cotton textile industry. He was met at the airport by COMMANDER NOBLE, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

MR. NOEL M. KENNY has just become general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., in succession to MR. JACK THOMSON, who later in the year will join the London office of the group. Mr. Kenny went to Roan Antelope nine years ago as assistant mine superintendent, and has been manager for the past six years.

MR. MATTHEW NGAI MULI, a Kambari from the Machakos district, and a graduate of Makerere College, Uganda, has been granted a Kenya Government loan so that he may read law for three years at Lincoln's Inn. One of his brothers, a B.Sc., is teaching at Machakos High School, and another, a B.A., is teaching in Romford, Essex.

SIR CHARLES MORRIS, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, and chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, SIR KEITH MURRAY, chairman of the University Grants Committee of the United Kingdom, and LIEUT. COLONEL S. J. WORSLEY, Secretary of the Inter-University Council, are expected in Rhodesia towards the end of the month.

MR. MATTACKAL THOMAS VARUGHESE, of Tanganyika, a Fulbright scholar, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Claremont Graduate School, California, U.S.A., where he took his M.A. in educational administration last year. Before going to Claremont he was at universities in India and the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. Mr. Varugheese, at one time a teacher at the Aga Khan School, Iringa, has just left the United States to visit Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and India, where his wife and family will join him. They will then return to Tanganyika.

## Rhodesia University Appointments

MR. FRANKLIN PARKER, an American, is due in Salisbury on September 15, to fill a teacher-training post until the middle of next year. His attachment to the university college is financed by an institution in the U.S.A. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been attending the Cambridge conference on African administration.

Mr. J. N. Lamb, lecturer in Portuguese at Liverpool University, has been appointed senior lecturer in Portuguese at Rhodesia University College. It is the only teaching post financed by a private benefaction, being created by a £14,000 gift from Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. Mr. Lamb is expected in Salisbury in January. He is married with two children.

Dr. F. Weir, a research fellow at Birmingham University, has been appointed a lecturer in zoology. He is expected in Salisbury at the end of this month.

Arriving towards the end of the year will be Mr. J. M. Lewis, to take up a post as lecturer in social anthropology. He was at one time a research assistant to Lord Hailey in the preparation of the new edition of the "African Survey," and he is the author of a number of works on the Somali.

Mr. Michael Faber, an old Etonian, who gained a first in philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford, has been appointed assistant lecturer in the Department of Economics. He was a Ford Fellow at Michigan University.

## Sir Kenneth O'Connor

SIR KENNETH K. O'CONNOR, Q.C., Chief Justice of Kenya, has been appointed President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, in succession to Sir Newnham Arthur Worley, who is retiring. Sir Kenneth will take up his new post in November. Born in India in 1896, he was educated at St. Columba's, Ireland, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1924. He was in private practice in London and Singapore until 1942, when he was appointed a legal assistant in the Commonwealth Solicitor's Department in Adelaide. In the following year he went as a Crown Counsel to Nyasaland. Promoted Attorney-General of the Malayan Union in 1946, he was transferred to Kenya in the same capacity two years later. He became Chief Justice of Jamaica in 1951, and of Kenya four years ago.

## Veterinary Research Visitors

DISTINGUISHED SCIENTISTS who will visit the East African Veterinary Research Organization at Muguga, near Nairobi during the next three months include: Professor R. E. Hungate, an authority on the digestion of ruminant animals; Dr. I. Nakamura, of the Nippon Institute for Biological Science, Tokyo, who was responsible for developing lapinized rinderpest virus vaccine in Africa; Dr. D. H. K. Lee, of the United States Department of Health, Washington, an expert on climate as it affects animals in tropical and sub-tropical countries; and Mr. T. S. Beattie, head of the Department of Pathology at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies in England. Dr. Nakamura and Dr. Lee will be sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of U.N.O.

## Dr. G. Maclean

DR. G. MACLEAN, lately Deputy Director of the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, Amani, who has just retired, was at one time Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory. Joining the Army, he became a divisional assistant director of medical services, and was the first Director of Medical and Social Services with the British Military Mission in Ethiopia. After the war he went to Trinidad as D.M.S. He then retired from the Colonial Service, but went to Nyasaland as a doctor for the Universities' Mission. He has gone back to Nyasaland now to relieve a mission doctor who was due for leave.

## Obituary

### Sheikh Ali bin Hamed

#### Islamic Theologian and Scholar

SHEIKH ALI BIN HAMED, a notable African figure and Swahili scholar, has died in Vumba at the age of 60. Sir Eldred Hitchcock writes:

"He came of a ruling family originally established in the island of Pemba. He was held in high esteem throughout East Africa as an Islamic theologian, and was for some years Liwali of Tanga. He travelled extensively in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Zanzibar in the course of his religious duties.

"He received his first Islamic studies from his father, Sheikh Hamed Abdullah, who was also a prominent scholar, an astrologer, and a well-known Swahili poet. As a boy he learnt Kuran, attended Tanga school, and continued to receive his studies from Sheikh Omar Stambal, who was Kathi of Tanga during the German administration. But that did not satisfy Sheikh Ali, and in his search for knowledge he went to Zanzibar for further studies from Sayyid Ahmed Smeit and Sheikh Abdullah Balathir, the two great Muslim teachers.

"Amongst the many books he wrote, in Arabic and Swahili, was "A Handbook of Mohamedan Inheritance" according to Muslim law; Sir Phillip Mitchell translated it into English. The book is still in use in East African law courts when matters of inheritance according to Muslim Sheria arise.

"On many occasions the Tanganyika Government asked his assistance to settle disputes between African communities, for he had great knowledge of local conditions.

"He has left many friends in East Africa, as well as many Muslim students. Nearly all the many African and Arab liwalis and kathis now in Tanganyika were trained by him.

"He was loyal to the British Government, and was to have led a delegation consisting of local tribal chiefs and elders to meet the present U.N.O. Visiting Mission to protest at the idea of fixing a rigid time-table for Tanganyika self-government. He, the chiefs, and elders are of the strong opinion that no time-table should be fixed, and that the country should continue to be administered by H.M. Government and no one else.

"One son, Sheikh Said Ali, is now Liwali of Mwanza; another son, Sheikh Hamed Ali, has for years been my personal private secretary.

"The funeral, which took place in Tanga, was attended by many thousands of all races. Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the Administration was on holiday, no member of the Administration was present."

## Mr. John Bond

MR. JOHN BOND, a well-known journalist, has died suddenly at Vumba, near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 48. He leaves a wife and five children, with whom he was on holiday.

Born in King William's Town, he was educated at Grey High School, Port Elizabeth, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and Oxford University. He entered journalism in 1931 on the *Morning Post*, London, and joined the *Star* in Johannesburg three years later. In 1936 he went to the *Rhodesia Herald*, and 10 years later returned to *The Star* as a leader writer and agricultural correspondent. He was posted to the Federation last year as a special correspondent for the Argus newspaper group.

## Obituary

### Mr. H. H. Davies

MR. HARRY HERBERT DAVIES, leader of the Rhodesia Labour Party, who has died this week at the age of 79, was a Welshman, who went to the Colony many years ago and in 1929 was elected as member of the Parliamentary Labour Party and Leader of the Opposition, offices which he held until 1944, though for the last five years of that period he was Minister of Internal Affairs in the war-time Coalition Government.

He was M.P. for the Bulawayo Hillside constituency for 19 years until he lost his seat in the 1948 election. He was an estate agent. Mrs. Davies died nine years ago. There were two sons and three daughters of the marriage.

### Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:—

Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake, whose obituary you published in your last number, was such a remarkable man that perhaps a few further words are appropriate.

He had a retentive memory and an interest in all branches of science besides his particular field of medicine. He was learned in such recondite matters as the origin of the Rift Valley and the statistics of death by lightning.

He won prizes and scholarships at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and liked to recollect at the end of his life that his education had cost his parents very little. His education was classical till the middle of his Oxford career; that was not surprising in his family, for his uncle, John Cordery, British Resident in Hyderabad, had translated Homer, and his sister

Katherine had produced the best translation of the *Elder-Play*.

He did not forget his classics, and, finding in 1919 that the Royal College of Physicians was celebrating its 400th anniversary, and he and a dozen other Fellows being on service in France, he composed a suitable letter of congratulation and good wishes in Ciceronian Latin, in which he admitted, was hard without any dictionary. This charming epistle is now to be seen at the Royal College of Physicians in Traralgar Square.

He had a very stern sense of duty, and his personal inconvenience was allowed to interrupt what he had set out to do. His last journey to England, which was really too much for him physically, was prompted by his wish to consult authorities in England on a new edition of the book to which he had devoted so much time, *Gardening in East Africa*. He once remarked *De minimis non curat Jex*—and that sums up the character of a very learned and honourable man.

His daughter, Mrs. Richard Mason, of Mau Narok, Kenya, and a grandson, survive him.

Dr. Wilfrid Fox wrote in *The Times*:—

"Behind a shy and rather austere facade, Jex had a most lovable nature. His was the best brain with which it has been my privilege to come into close contact, but no one paraded his great intellect less. He was always a rapid worker. At the age of 82 it was no good giving him one book to read at night; he required three, and in the morning, after adequate sleep, he had not only mastered their contents but would give a succinct analysis of the capabilities of the authors. He was no bookworm; he used books simply for what he could get out of them.

"He was the most practical man in hospital life, imparting his knowledge not only to students but to those of us, his colleagues, who sought his help. If he had chosen to remain in London he would undoubtedly have been one of the giants in medicine.

"He told me that he believed that his sisters, who were respectively principal of Lady Margaret Hall and mistress of Girton College, were appointed for their high character, even more than for their academic achievements. The same could have been said of Jex, in whom brilliance of intellect and high principles were combined at their best."

MR. ARTHUR LOFTUS ONSLOW, father of Mr. Douglas A. G. Onslow, has died in Kisumu, Kenya.

MR. ALFRED JAMES ("TOMMY") ATKINS has died in Dar es Salaam at the age of 82.

CHIEF MAPANZA has died in Northern Rhodesia.

### Lake Sebakwe

THE SHEET OF WATER thrown back by the Sebakwe dam is to be declared a national park. Mr. Garfield Todd said when he opened the dam recently. Its capacity is 12m. gallons a day, compared with the 7m. gallons used daily by Salisbury. The Prime Minister said that another dam may be built across the Umntati River.

### Model for Obscurity

THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL has said in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland: "I appreciate the difficulty in understanding this ordinance. It follows a model which must be uniform in a number of the territories. Therefore we possibly have not the scope to put it in a more intelligible form. Even if we had that scope I very much doubt whether I could achieve something which could be readily understood on such a very difficult matter."



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## Resettling Ex-Servicemen Rhodesia First in the Field

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs, said at a Press Conference in London on Tuesday that the Federation was the first Commonwealth country to offer to help servicemen badly hit by the recent decision to reduce the strength of the U.K. armed forces.

He said that there were three ways of assisting these officers and N.C.O.s. They could, with Government assistance, be settled on the land, or recruited into the civil services or the armed forces, or they could go out under nomination schemes, whereby their friends or relatives find them employment.

Land settlement was the most hopeful. Nothing had been decided in detail, but, broadly speaking, candidates carefully selected, would be required to serve as a farm assistant for two years, eking out their salaries with their pensions. Then, backed by a Government loan and their gratuities (ranging up to £4,000 and more) they would be settled on their own farms. This might often be uncleared land, with tobacco as a first crop. They would have to undertake to occupy their farms for at least seven years.

### Tradition of Soldier-Settlers

Mr. Goldberg, when questioned, estimated that there would be fewer than 1,000 applicants. He would prefer them to be in their early twenties or thirties. He was quite optimistic as to the success of such a scheme. Rhodesia, he pointed out, had a tradition of soldier-settlers going back to the Occupation. After the last war, 600 ex-servicemen were settled, under a highly successful scheme, which would provide the pattern for this new project.

No special allocation would be made for the new entrants. They would be absorbed into the annual quota, now running at 26,000, mainly from Britain the highest proportionate immigration rate in the world, since the European population was only 270,000.

Questioned on wastage, Mr. Goldberg said that in 1954, 10,000 people left the territories. This had declined to 6,000 last year. The Minister stressed the difficulty of arriving at an exact figure for returning immigrants. Many of those who left the Federation were from the Union, working temporarily on the Copperbelt. However, this dilemma would be resolved in two months time, when residents leaving the country would in future be asked to give their reasons in a short questionnaire.

### African Peasant of Africa

Commenting on the Southern Rhodesia Government's rejection of the Weizmann report, which advocated the settlement of European smallholders, Mr. Goldberg said that its proposals were impracticable. The Federation did not want peasant farmers. "The African is the peasant of Africa", he said. Only the skilled were wanted, which was why the country could not take a cross-section of the British population. There was no room for the unskilled or even semi-skilled — unless they had capital. But capital was not all. "We cannot absorb the man who has to be led all the time, who relies on somebody else to drive him along. The great areas of Africa which we have to develop offer little scope for the man who wants everything easy," said Mr. Goldberg in a statement.

Mr. Goldberg was accompanied by Mr. E. G. G. Marsh, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Home Affairs. They will spend a fortnight here discussing immigration questions with the Commonwealth Relations Office, the War Office, the Ministry of Labour, ex-servicemen's organizations and other bodies concerned with settlement.

One of a family of seven, Mr. Goldberg left Dublin for Rhodesia in 1911. He went up to Cape Town University as a Beit Scholar. He is a lawyer with interests in farming, timber and industrial undertakings in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia. For many years he has been active in the regional development movement. In 1953 he was returned to the first Federal Parliament as the member for Border. When Sir Roy Welensky formed his first Cabinet last year Mr. Goldberg was made Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs, a new post.

## Weizmann Report Rejected Land Settlement in S. Rhodesia

THE RECOMMENDATIONS for land settlement in Southern Rhodesia made by Dr. H. G. Weizmann, land settlement specialist of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, have been rejected by the Government of the Colony.

Dr. Weizmann, who was responsible for similar projects in Israel, proposed that two pilot land schemes should be set up, one in Southern Rhodesia and one in Northern Rhodesia, each consisting of about 30 families from Europe who would be given 100 acres of arable land. The cost for both schemes was estimated at £230,000; loans to settlers were to be repaid over 15 years. I.C.E.M. offered to select suitable immigrants and pay their fares to Rhodesia.

Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Lands, has now said that the Weizmann proposals do not offer a practical solution to the problem of intensive settlement, and that examination of the report has revealed difficulties which were overlooked in the earlier stages. It is essential, the Minister said, that in any trial scheme the element of risk shall be kept to an absolute minimum, since possible failure would discourage the eventual introduction of intensive and diversified farming methods.

Moreover, it would be very difficult to find at the price assumed as possible in the Weizmann scheme the area of land meeting rainfall requirements, with easy access to markets, and subdivisible into 30 approximately equal units.

Mr. Fletcher has since stated that this decision does not mean that European families may not be settled on small adjacent intensive farming plots once such schemes as that in the Sabi Valley are started.

Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, has stated that his Government will shortly reach a decision on the Weizmann report.

"Southern Rhodesia, with 80 engineers, spent £5m. on roads. Kenya has £14m. to spend and 20 engineers. So we are not doing so badly". — Mr. I. E. Nathoo, Minister for Works in Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.

IN TANGANYIKA, OF COURSE,  
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## Communists Impress African Delegates

### Bad British Delegation to Moscow

AT THE WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW it was the aim of the Russian Government "above all things to impress delegates from Africa". Mr. Geoffrey Meynell has written in *Time and Tide*. He says (in part):

"By welcoming delegates from Africa as brothers, by showing that here at least there was no racial discrimination, and by expressing 'solidarity' with them against their Western rulers, the Russians were hugely successful. A few level-headed Africans and West Indians paused to think, but the rest—small blame to them—came back from Moscow as from some new Jerusalem, with a message of hope, joy and violence.

### Good Unmentioned

"In the conference I heard much that was true, besides much that was palpably false. Everybody knows that all is not perfection in our colonies. But nothing good was mentioned, not one hint was given that any Englishman had ever gone to a British dependency with anything but extortionate greed in his heart. From Cyprus, from all over Africa, from South America the delegates heaped abuse on Britain and France.

"The assertions against us grew more and more monstrous, until a Bulgarian announced that Ghana's freedom was a hoax and a West African said that 43,000 Africans had been 'executed' in the past three years in Kenya.

"I mentioned briefly the advantages we had brought to our colonies: their material progress, health improvements, political ideals. I denied that we had ever claimed that we went there 'in order to civilize them'. We had gone for trade at the first instance, but these benefits had come as a result. I hinted at the condition of these countries before; was there much 'liberty' then?

"I ended on a flat note, trying to answer too many allegations on which, to my shame, I was not adequately informed.

In conclusion I said that freedom was the avowed aim of our Government for its colonies, and that emotionalism and falsification of the facts could only worsen the atmosphere in which it might be gained.

"There was great cheering when a Cypriot replied that no nation should decide when another it fit to govern itself and called on Britain to relinquish all her colonies at once. I was criticized by others for this, but on the question of Russia's shortcomings there was silence.

"I felt bitter that it should have been left to me—a third second in the historical tripos—to attempt such a task. The attitude of those in high places to the Moscow Festival was absurd. The only result was that a mediocre and often very unpleasant section of British and American youth was represented.

"A great chance not only of putting our case but of making a thoroughly favourable impression on the ordinary people of Russia, was missed. If our system is better than theirs, it should do our young men no harm to visit the Russians.

"The British delegation made a very bad impression indeed. At the concert they gave, certain performers were drunk. Their general behaviour was slightly better than that of the Egyptians, but a great deal worse than anybody else's. No Russian was to know that we did not represent the cream of our national youth."

## Mombasa As Industrial Centre

### Kenya's Economy Delicately Balanced

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when he addressed Mombasa Rotary Club last week—

"Compared with the African territories in the west or further south, Kenya's natural resources are limited. To my mind they are two in number. First, in certain areas there is excellent agricultural and forestry soil, and by African standards, a reasonably well spread rainfall. Secondly, Kenya has something of the position of Great Britain as a country which owns invisible exports.

"These in turn can be divided into those which arise from its being the centre of many commercial and industrial enterprises. Then there is the position of the port of Mombasa, and there is also our developing tourist trade. In this last connexion I am very glad to hear of plans for a fine new hotel in Mombasa.

"A year ago when I went to Changamwe the new industrial area was still bare ground. Now the first phase of developing 100 acres to be utilized by factories, each with a feeder railway and a road on both sides, is well ahead. Bids for more than 100 plots have already been made.

### Expanding Port

"The conclusion is that Mombasa is expanding as a port and is growing quickly as an industrial centre.

"If there is good and experienced management, both in business and in Government, and if there is peace and good order, I am sure that this growth will continue and that the standard of living of all will rise. But Kenya's economy is somewhat delicately balanced, and if the good management does not continue, or if the peaceful conditions are once again broken, we might very quickly find a sharp fall in business activity, and with it inevitably a decline in the standard of living—from which, here as elsewhere, the poorest would suffer the most."

The Governor had previously visited the port to inspect progress in the £8½m. development scheme, which includes reconstruction of deep-water berth 10, and the construction of berths 11 to 14, the first two of which should be ready within three years. The new Changamwe marshalling yards, now nearing completion, will cost about £1½m.

Mombasa Municipal Board's housing estate at Changamwe will accommodate some 3,700 Africans, Arabs, and others; the first phase, now almost finished, has cost rather more than £340,000. There are seven different types of house.

"My friend the president of the Kenya Indian Congress [Mr. Mangat] has always been in the habit of trying to bluff people by long speeches"—Mr. Hassan, M.C.C.

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## Purely Pro-African Policy in Tanganyika

### U.T.P. Attack on the Government

THE SHARPEST ATTACK ON THE Government of Tanganyika Territory which has been made by the United Tanganyika Party, which was formed last year by the European, African, and Asian members of the Legislative Council with the cordial approval of the Governor, was made on Monday in the form of a letter to *The Times* over the signature of Mr. Brian Willis, the general director, who wrote:—

"Our membership is 65.6% African, 24.9% Asian, and 9.5% European, and within a year our membership is nearly 10,000. I do not think you could quote another instance of a multi-racial party in Africa which compares with this.

"In establishing our party we have come up against the astonishing but true fact that the Administration and the Colonial Office are only nominally multi-racial. Sir Edward Twining has more than met African racialism half way—which we do not find surprising.

"The position is that the immigrants have no confidence in the Administration, the Colonial Office, or continuity in British policy. Money is flowing from Tanganyika to Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa. There is hardly such a thing as capital investment, and the money which is coming in is risk capital. These charges are serious, but then so is the economic and political situation in Tanganyika.

### Administration Challenged

"We have repeatedly challenged the Administration to produce the figures of investment and the flow of capital into and out of the Territory, but without success.

"It is certainly possible for multi-racialism in Tanganyika to succeed—the Opposition have had a head start of many years—but in the face of what most people believe to be a purely pro-African policy on the part of the Administration they question whether the effort is worth while.

"Any impartial inquiry on the spot will prove the contentions of the U.T.P. Unless the present situation is changed and the Administration effectively pursues a policy in the interests of all inhabitants, as it is charged to do under the Trusteeship Agreement, then Tanganyika's present parlous financial position will become acute and the country will become untenable for immigrants. The chief sufferer will be the African.

"Chief Thomas Marealle II of the Chagga tribe, who is a nominated Government member, said recently in New York that capital for more effective exploitation of the natural resources and mineral deposits must be found and found quickly, because unless the required wealth was provided political development would outpace progress in all other fields and the Territory would end in political or economic ruin.

"This is precisely the position. Mr. Marealle asked for a realistic partnership. At the moment one does not exist, although it is the duty of the Administration to produce one."

## Kenya Athletics

AT A RECENT PRISONS ATHLETIC MEETING at Kamiti Downs, Kenya, the following performances broke previous prisons records: pole vault, 10ft. 5in.; long jump, 21ft. 2in.; javelin, 204ft. 6in.; discus, 107ft. 8in.; hammer, 81ft. 11in.; high jump, 5ft. 10in.; hop-step-and-jump, 43ft. 8in.; 440 yards, 53.7 secs.; 880 yards, 2 mins. 10.6 secs.; 220 yards, 24.1 secs.

At the Southern Province athletics meeting in the Narok Stadium, Kenya, the best individual performances were: six miles, 32 mins. 3 secs.; long jump, 21ft. 3in.; javelin, 162ft. 5in.; 880 yards, 2 mins.; discus, 104 ft. 5in.; pole vault, 10ft. 10in.; shot put, 34ft. 5in.; 440 yards, 58.2 secs.; 220 yards, 23.4 secs.; high jump, 5ft. 11in.; one-mile, 4 mins. 2.50 secs.; hammer, 107ft. 4in.; 100 yards, 10.3 secs.; 440 yards, 53.1 secs.; hop-step-and-jump, 43ft. 4in.; 440 yards hurdles, 16.5 secs.; 440 yards (4 x 100 yards) relay, 44.3 secs.

## African Middle Class In The Congo Association To Defend Interests

THE CONGOLESE MIDDLE CLASS ASSOCIATION has now an office in Brussels for the purpose of defending the interests of its members, many decisions affecting the Congo being taken in Belgium.

Mr. J. P. Dericoyard, an African, said at the opening of the office that the first association for Africans of the middle class in the Congo had been formed on the initiative of Belgian settlers who realized that the development of an integrated multi-racial society depended upon Europeans and Africans having the same private enterprise ideals and interests. They knew that business could thrive only with mutual comprehension and harmony and if account were taken of the emancipating forces of industrialization and mechanization.

It was not merely in the towns that the African middle class was growing and progressing. Hundreds of thousands in peasant communities, often helped by co-operative societies, were moving forward in perfect harmony with Native custom and outlook. Cotton co-operatives alone produced more than half of the total savings of the Colony, a striking demonstration of the vigour of the rural economy.

Mr. A. Buissonet, Belgian Minister for Overseas Territories, said that African earnings in the Congo were increasing more swiftly than the non-African income, and that in 1955 Africans in the Colony had received 53% of the national income, as against 46% five years earlier. Africans now absorbed 57% of the total consumption; against 26% for the European community and 17% for State expenditure.

Eighteen cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kenya during the week ending August 24, of whom four were Europeans, 13 Africans, and one Asian.

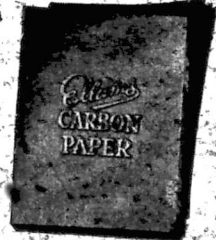
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## Survey of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Caustic Comments by Public Leaders

A SURVEY OF AFFAIRS in Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been published by *South Africa* at 2s. 6d. post free.

In a characteristically candid foreword Lord Malvern writes: "It is too much to expect any change of heart in those who do not want to learn if the knowledge acquired is likely to rob them of their chief hobby. At Westminster and Whitehall ignorance about the Federation is lamentable, seeing that the people functioning there are paid to know at least some of the basic facts and understand our problems. No amount of ideological thought or nice theories can make up for lack of real knowledge."

"Everything should be decided on the individual's merit, not his colour, and that policy will pay dividends at once. It is because the European's approach to a very difficult problem has been considerably liberalized during the last 15 to 20 years, and especially since the last war, that I believe the Federation, with its diverse and immense natural resources, will become one of the big countries of the world, where, apart from material gain, there will be a happy and contented people."

"The people on the spot are not just theorists trying out experiments. They have too much to lose, whereas London and its officials have nothing to lose in this country except perhaps one more sphere of influence — and they should be getting used to that!"

Sir Roy Welensky, says in the course of an article on "Building Up a Multi-Racial Federation":

"In 1956 the Federation attracted over £26m. in investment and accepted more than 26,000 immigrants. In proportion to

our size that places us a long way ahead of many countries in our expansion programme. But the flow of immigrants can also produce a headache for the Government. Newcomers today demand amenities unknown to their predecessors."

"Because the Federal Constitution is cumbersome and involved, day-to-day government is neither simple nor smooth. Special difficulties are to be found in the two northern territories, where the Governments not only have to consider an emergent party system in unpopulated communities but are also charged with special duties in the care of the African populations. The reconciliation of what might be opposing principles calls for tact and moderation."

"The Federal Government has many responsibilities, but one of the most important — the control and discharge of African affairs — still lies with the Territorial Governments. Health, however, embodies everyone, irrespective of colour, so in that respect the Federal Government looks after the African; but it has no say in labour matters (where inadequate regulations could affect the Africans' health; I am not criticizing the regulations, but quoting an example of how involved apparently simple matters can become)."

### African Aptitude

Mr. Garfield Todd's contribution on "The Place of the African in Southern Rhodesia" states:

"In the factories the African has already proved his aptitude for repetitive work and he is undertaking more and more of the semi-skilled operations. Government policy is to see that Africans are advanced in accordance with the principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and many Africans are today getting good wages and earning even up to £17 per week for specialized work such as welding, trimming, spray-painting, etc. It is quite common to find drivers of heavy vehicles and clerical assistants commanding from £20 to £40 per month, but the average wage for the 600,000 workers is still only about £7."

"In the public service the pattern follows that of industry. At one time Africans were engaged purely on the unskilled jobs, such as that of labourers and office messengers, but now one finds clerks, probation officers, technical assistants, teachers, with rates of pay as high as £37.10s. per month."

"The Government is determined to maintain the high European standard of living and at the same time, and as quickly as possible, raise the African standard so that the present large and dangerous gap will be closed."

Mr. H. J. Roberts, chairman of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and Minister of Lands and Local Government, declares that Northern Rhodesia seeks freedom from perpetual constitutional crises, and refers to—

"The rows that go on between the local electorate and the Colonial Office, largely brought about by loose talk from persons resident overseas who try to impose fully-blown Western ideals on a territory which has only just started to crawl, let alone stand on its feet. There were eight major constitutional crises and changes in the 14 years to 1954."

### Clear Conscience

"Our present constitutional position is certainly not all that it might be, but I have a clear conscience when I say that elected members have done their utmost to try to give it a fair trial before committing it to the gallows. Three elected members hold portfolios in a Government of nine, the remainder being nominated and civil servant *ex-officio* members."

"Since the senior elected member holds a portfolio, it falls upon the shoulders of one person to lead indirectly the non-official members in their criticisms and comments on Government measures and at the same time perform a member of the Government which proposes such measures. To the outsider the position of this person might well seem peculiar and untenable, but it works in a give-and-take sort of manner, at the moment."

"It cannot last, of course, and must be replaced by a system of Government not subject to the punch and jab of the ringeriff of overseas politics, but representative of the inhabitants of this country who are fully aware of the delicate and difficult intricacies of governing, guiding, and developing this chunk of Africa."

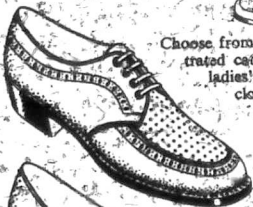
Other contributors are Sir Robert Armitage, Sir Malcolm Barrow, Sir Ellis Robins, Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., Mr. F. S. Owen, M.P., Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P., Mr. C. J. Hatty, M.P., Mr. B. D. Goldberg, M.P., Colonel M. S. Ferris, Dr. Walter Adams, and Messrs. Evan Campbell, Thomas Coombe, W. D. Gale, and Gwyn Lewis.

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## Land For The Meru Tribe Leadership of Chief and Council

THE PROBLEM OF LAND for the small Meru tribe of Tanganyika Territory, to which a good deal of prominence was given several years ago, has now ceased to exist, says the report on Tanganyika Territory which has just been submitted to the United Nations by H.M. Government. That document states:

It was reported last year that the particular problem of the small Meru tribe was within sight of solution. It can now be said that this problem as such has ceased to exist, although final action on one or two of the consequences will inevitably take a little time to complete.

The tribe has made quiet progress during the year, thanks largely to the moderate and responsible leadership given by the Chief and the Meru Council.

The question of compensation to those moved to an alternative expansion area under the recommendations of the Wilson Report has not yet been fully settled. A total of £7,437 has been paid to those who have come forward to receive their due. There remains the problem of those who cannot be traced and of those whose entitlement is not straightforward. The Meru Council has nominated a small committee to assist in adjudication and in making the final payments.

The Meru Council has accepted an offer of a 99-year right of occupancy over 2,290 acres of land in the Sanya Corridor at an annual rental of 10 cents of a shilling per acre. This land, which has not been found suitable for large-scale development under the terms of the land regulations, is to be divided into smallholdings by the Meru Council, acting on the advice of Government technical officers, and allocated to individuals or associations of individuals of the tribe.

The Council appears likely to accept the principle of sub-leasing at a rental similar to that which the Council pays to Government, in order that it may have the power to evict anyone who does not make beneficial use of the land. Water supplies to the area are being planned by Government. Pro-

vision of land for schools and other social services has been made.

An excision of approximately 150 acres at Leguruki, was made from the Meru reserve in order to allow a small group of Meru, who, probably unwittingly, had settled in the forest reserve, to remain in possession of land which they had developed. The forest boundary in the area is being more clearly defined to prevent recurrence of encroachment.

A small but valuable property near Lake Duluhi has been leased to the Meru Council for a term of 99 years at an economic rent. The Council proposes to sub-lease small holdings to Meru at an economic rent. In addition, parts of two farms totalling 242 acres were leased at a peppercorn rental to the Meru Council. A proportion of this has already been developed by the construction of a middle school and the establishment of playing fields and an agricultural nursery.

The chief has been approached by several non-Africans who wish to sell their land. Ways and means of assisting the Council to obtain the land for the tribe are being considered. The limiting factor is money, for clearly the revenue of the Council cannot be diverted from development of communications, social services, and other functions of a local government body for the benefit of a limited number of people who might settle on the land. This poses a valuable exercise in economic realities for the Council.

## The Church in East Africa

"MISSIONARY COMMITMENTS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION" is the title of a 3s. 6d. booklet published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. A paragraph referring to overseas chaplaincies reads: "In East Africa a thoroughgoing effort is being made to integrate the work of the European chaplaincies with the life of the African Church in order to prevent 'racial' churches, an effort which is proving very successful indeed." The booklet says of theological training: "It would appear desirable in East Africa that fresh provision should be made for centres of theological education aiming at more advanced work than can be attempted by any of the existing institutions."

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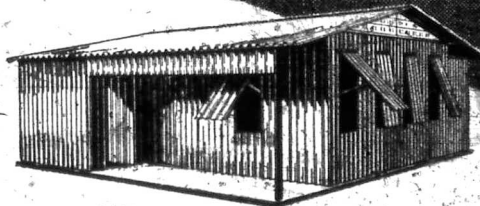
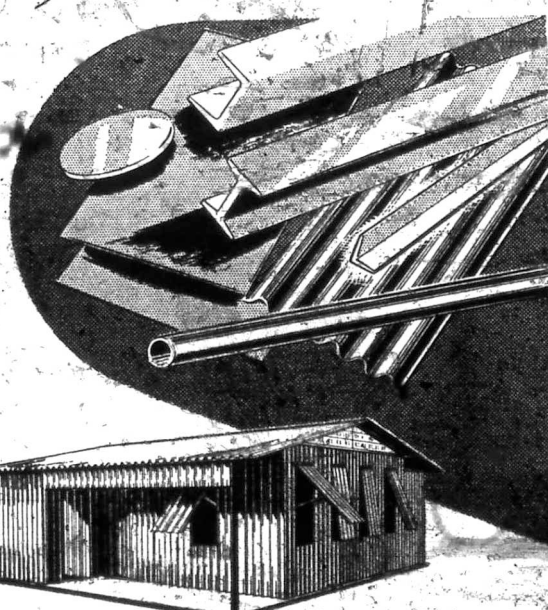


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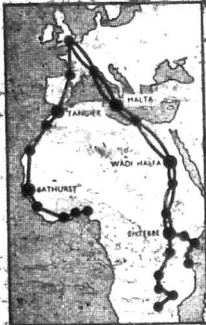


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## Direct Elections in Uganda

(Continued from Page 14)

test which would give nearly all African men, and even some African women, the vote.

"Although the 18 African members would have very limited political power in a Legislative Council of 60 members, the scheme is ahead of Sir Andrew Cohen's proposal in April last year that direct election should apply only to the five Baganda members.

"So far so good. But the new Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, has warned the Legislative Council that these proposals can be carried out only if the second half of the bargain is unanimously accepted. This is a motion based on Sir Andrew Cohen's scheme for a common electoral roll in 1960 offering adequate and effective representation of non-African communities.

### Reserved Seats

It can only mean that certain seats will be reserved for the Indians and Europeans, who together represent about 1% of Uganda's population. Although details of the plan have to wait upon the working out of a constitution, the principle of minority safeguards is itself resented. But the Governor is banking on the theory that when the motion comes before the Legislative Council at the end of September African members will agree to it, albeit unwillingly in order not to forfeit the chance of direct elections next year.

"The flaw in this argument is that it applies only outside Buganda. Under the 1955 contract the Governor is virtually committed to granting direct elections to Buganda in 1958. The Lukiko has already protested against the linking of the two proposals, and the Baganda members of the Legislative Council may come to the conclusion that they have nothing to lose by voting against the motion: they will get their own direct elections anyhow, and they care very little about political progress in the rest of Uganda. They may even feel that it is in their interest to scotch the plan and keep Buganda a jump ahead of the other provinces. This controversy is only a gentle foretaste of the difficulties to come as Uganda moves towards independence."

The *New Statesman* commented: —  
"The constitutional proposals of the Uganda Government sensibly provide for nation-wide elections in 1958. This is a change from the previous decision to limit elections to Buganda in that year. It is also a partial victory for the Uganda National Congress."

"The real struggle in Uganda is between African factions with opposing political views. The feudal royalists of Buganda still have a strong influence, and they fear that the development of wider political rights will undermine their power. The politicians, mainly led by the Congress, have not yet dared to strike directly at Buganda feudalism. Nevertheless, their demand for nation-wide elections is in itself a method of substituting politics for tradition."

"The real issue is whether the Uganda Government will dare to take sides with the politicians against the feudalists. National elections are a step in this direction, for they will stimulate that national consciousness on which a unitary State must be based. Yet there are still strong elements in Uganda which favour a federal structure, designed to protect the royal interests of Buganda and other provinces.

"Another problem remains. In the 1958 elections communal rolls will be maintained. By 1961 it is planned to institute a common electoral roll. The difficulty will be to persuade militant African opinion to permit non-African representation, at least until racial consciousness weakens. This applies especially to the Asian minority of 60,000."

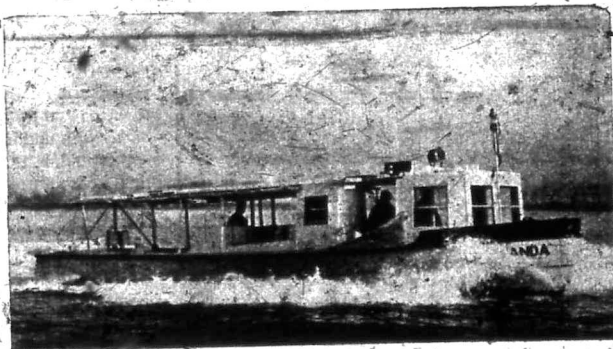
### Soviet Offer to Sudan

A DESIRE TO FOSTER ECONOMIC relations between the Soviet Union and the Sudan, together with an offer to extend economic aid, is contained in a Soviet Note published by the Sudan Government. Russia offers to purchase Sudanese crops, chiefly cotton, to supply manufactured goods in return, train Sudanese experts, and supply equipment for a geological survey. No reply will be made by the Sudan Government before the Prime Minister returns from his visit to the United Kingdom, where he is to discuss the cotton trade and other matters with the British Government.

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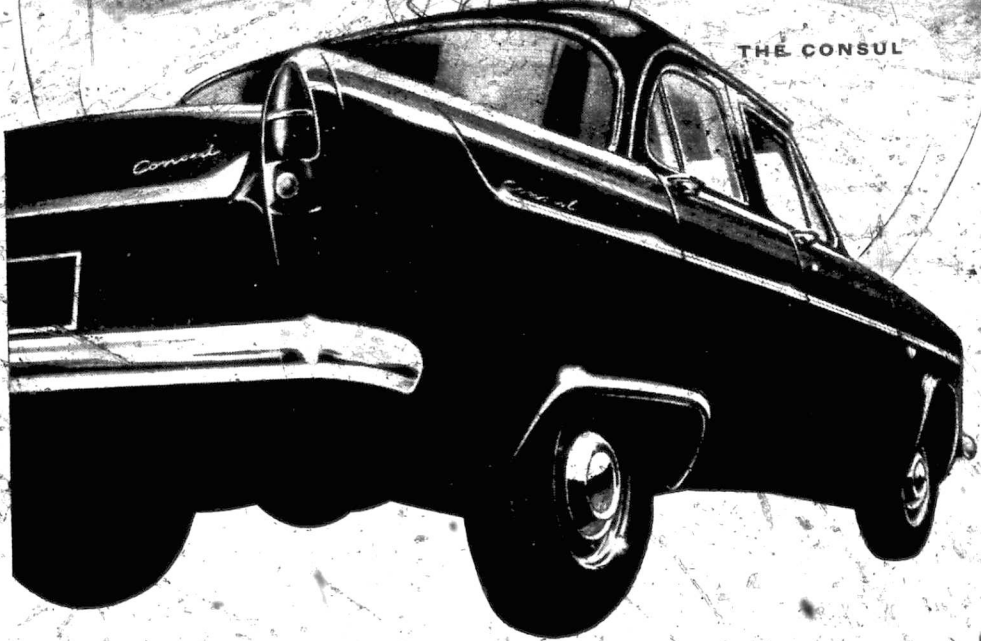
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## News Items in Brief

The Uganda Legislative Council will meet again on September 16.

Rhodesia University College's third term will start on September 30.

The Kenya Agricultural Show will open in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, on September 25.

The fourth International Somalia Fair will be held in Mogadishu from September 24 to October 12.

In Prague about 240 Africans are attending the recently opened African Academy. The instructors are Russians.

European beer and wine are now available to Africans in Southern Rhodesia under the new Liquor Amendment Act.

The Sixth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria is being held in Lisbon from today until Friday of next week.

Less than one-seventh of the available land in Uganda is under cultivation, according to the territory's Department of Agriculture.

During the past two years 40 African students have been granted scholarships by the North Nyanza African district council, Kenya.

Major excavations at a temple at the Zimbabwe ruins are to be made next year by the Historic Monuments Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, M.L.C., has suggested that £50 a day could be obtained from commercial advertising over Uganda's broadcasting system.

Draft legislation for free pensions for African teachers is being considered by the Uganda Ministry of Social Services and the Education Department.

More than 100 youths of H tribes in Kenya have completed a week's course in Christian leadership. It was held at Ebusagami, in the Nyanza Province.

The new research ship *Manibine*, of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, has arrived in Zanzibar from Singapore to replace the *RESEARCH*.

An old German field gun, which was built in the German railway workshops in Tabora and captured in Dar es Salaam during the 1914-18 war, has been unearthed at Lanet station in Kenya.

The white population of the Belgian Congo has passed the 100,000 mark, not including that of Ruanda-Urundi. There are about 13,300 in Elisabethville, 5,100 in Jadotville, and more than 4,000 in Kulwezi.

Cars entering Roan Antelope African township on Sunday night were stoned by rioters who set fire to some grass-roofed huts. The disturbances arose out of the boycott of municipal beer-halls, a movement now in its eighth week. Arrests were made.

The old regimental colours of the 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion The King's African Rifles, bearing the battle honours of Ashanti, Somaliland, East Africa (1914-18), Kilimanjaro, Narangombe, and Nyangao, have been laid up in the Church of Scotland, Zomba.

The Netherlands Organization for International Assistance, on whose behalf Mr. G. H. Van Dor Kolf recently spent a month in the Sudan, has offered to present that country with a model village, preferably in the Managil extension area of the Gezira.

A European woman was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Salisbury last week for illicit intercourse with an African who worked as a lorry-driver on her estate. She admitted the offence. The African has previously been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

At the end of last year the Northern Rhodesian Police Force was 64 Europeans and 424 Africans under strength, chiefly because of the severely restricted lack of accommodation at the training school and the housing shortage at stations, the Commissioner says in his annual report (Government Printer, Lusaka, 2s.).

Chief Willy Kipto arap Chirchir, of Elgeyo, Kenya, returning from a three-day visit to the Molo area at the invitation of the Molo (European) Farmers' Association, spoke of the amount of profit which Molo farmers ploughed back into their farms, of the care which they took to preserve their soil, and of their help and friendliness to African farmers.

Of 700 African boys discharged from Wamumu Approved School in Kenya in the past year only six had been returned for further training, said Captain G. Gardner, the officer in charge, when he addressed the first Wamumu reunion in Nairobi. The boys, he said, were building up a fine reputation for honesty, civility, cleanliness, and desire to work.

An appeal by Dr. Wadie Gayed, an Egyptian who has been expelled from the Sudan for interference in local politics, has been rejected by the Sudan Government. The Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum has asked for detailed reasons. Standing for Khartoum municipal council, Dr. Gayed won the seat. For many years he had lived in the Sudan, practising medicine and engaging in business.

Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, of the Sudan, was the only Foreign Minister to attend Monday's meeting in Cairo of the political committee of the Arab League. After expressing his regret, he withdrew, leaving participation to the Sudanese Ambassador. Five of the other States were represented by diplomats, two by their Foreign Under-Secretaries, and Egypt by an Assistant Under-Secretary.

## Giraffe's Grunt

DR. LUDWIG KOCH has written in the course of a letter to the *Sunday Times*: "I have been studying the vocal production of the giraffe during the best part of my life, and I strongly believe that it is a fairy tale that the giraffe should have 'no vocal chords'. Not very many people have heard the noise a giraffe is able to produce. Apart from the low grunting, I have heard the giraffe four times so far making a furious, very loud barking-like grunt, several times repeated. One has more chance to hear this voice in captivity, as in the wild, the extraordinary size of giraffes enables them to watch each other and stay in permanent touch in case of danger, without making any noise."

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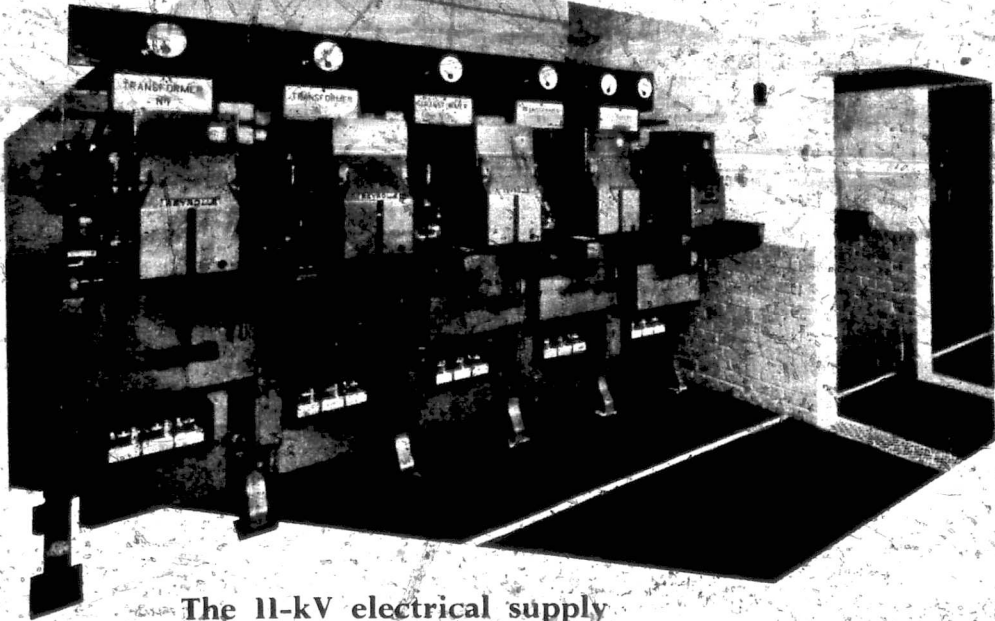
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## Electrical supply for a Terramycin factory



The 11-kV electrical supply for the new Richborough factory of Pfizer, Ltd. for the manufacture of the antibiotic drug Terramycin is controlled by Reyrolle type-C5T horizontal draw-out metalclad switchgear.

# Reyrolle

## £5½m. Federal Local Loan Financing Development Plans

NEXT TUESDAY the Federal Government will issue a £5½m. local loan on behalf of all four Governments. It has been underwritten by a consortium of The African Finance Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., and Philip Hill, Higginson & Co., Ltd., the group which underwrote the successful local loans of 1954, 1955, and 1956.

Institutional investors have assured the Government of their support. Government funds will also take up a considerable portion of the issue. The loan is to finance the development plans of the four Governments in the financial year 1957-58, but as the proceeds will be merged with other funds it is difficult to specify the items on which the money will be spent. The following, however, are among the main needs:

**FEEDSTUFF:** Railways, electricity generation, transmission and distribution, roads construction, agricultural developments, and public works.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA:** African schools, African land husbandry, public works, and capital loans to local authorities.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA:** Loan advances to public-utility corporations, capital loans to local authorities and co-operative societies, public works, and African schools.

**NYASALAND:** Works in connexion with African schools and townships, water, supplies, forestry, and capital loans to local authorities.

A substantial proportion of the money will be lent to statutory commissions and local authorities, which will meet the charges on their part of the loan, thus relieving taxpayers of some of the burden.

The lists will remain open for eight days if necessary. The interest rate will be 5½%.

## Rhodesia Railways Development

RHODESIA RAILWAYS are to spend £4m. on equipping the 1,246 mile route from Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, to Ndola on the Copperbelt, with remote-controlled electric signals and points. The work should be finished by 1960. The general development plan, prepared on traffic estimates up to June, 1961, provides £44m. for capital equipment.

## Nyasaland Railways' Higher Receipts Increased Tonnage Carried in 1956

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD. reports that in the year ended December 31 last, gross receipts amounted to £1,036,454, against £891,843 in the previous year; working expenses totalled £819,911 (£770,767), leaving a balance of £217,428 (£163,076). Interest and dividends produced £224,953 (£196,510). Payment of interest on the company's debenture stocks required £172,857 (£196,510), taxation amounted to £115,665, £65,000 was added to the general reserve and £17,781 reserved because of the increased cost of replacing fixed assets. A dividend at 5% will require £43,127, leaving £52,266 to be carried forward, compared with £39,082 in 1955.

Total traffic carried during the year was 438,557 tons, compared with 383,255 in the previous year. Passengers carried declined from 327,386 to 276,857. Working expenses, including provisions for renewals, amounted to 79.02% of the gross receipts, against 81.7% in 1955.

The issued share capital is £418,375 in ordinary shares of 1s. and £54,084 in A-ordinary shares of 1s. Debentures total £493,875. Current liabilities stand at £359,335, provisions at £1,098,570, and £325,748 is due to a subsidiary.

The railway from Port Herald to Salima and its equipment stand in the balance-sheet at £3,698,583, capital works in progress at £180,096, and Lake Nyasa craft and equipment at £395,345. Investments in Central African Railways Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, amount to £1,824,150, and in the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., to £399,000. Current assets amount to £1,376,647, including £297,418 cash.

Mr. W. M. Codrington is the chairman and managing director, and his colleagues on the board are Mr. E. L. Brown, Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., Sir James Milne, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, and Mr. A. E. P. Robinson.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 25.

## South African Breweries, Limited Profit of £1.4m. After £786,119 Taxation

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES, LTD., a company with large interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, after providing £786,119 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,402,205 in the year ended March 31, compared with £1,134,567 in the previous year. Provisions amounting to £252,970 made in previous years are no longer required, and a net surplus of £171,787 was realized on fixed assets. £250,000 is transferred to pensions reserve, and £211,913 to capital reserve. Interest on the preference stock requires £73,750 and dividends totalling 18½%, £952,496, leaving a carry-forward of £237,386, against £214,139 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. in 6% cumulative preference stock, £250,000 in 5½% cumulative preference stock, and £4,749,832 in ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £5,401,518, revenue reserve at £835,572, mortgage debentures and secured loans at £2,546,515, current liabilities at £3,199,729, fixed assets at £14,896,397, and current assets at £3,086,769, including £84,731 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. S. J. Constance (chairman), B. C. Smither (vice-chairman), K. Parkhurst (managing director), E. L. H. Scales (assistant managing director), K. H. Redfern (technical director), E. P. Adnams, Mr. W. J. Bull, S. H. Combe, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Courage (alternate), H. S. Swallow, L. Egeland, W. Gordon Grant (alternate), W. G. Street, A. S. Thomas, B. H. D. Thompson, D. H. Van Zyl, and M. S. B. Walker. The secretary is Mr. W. W. Lance.

The 62nd annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on September 27.

## British Trade in Cars

IMPROVED MOTOR SALES in Northern Rhodesia are reported by Barclays Bank D.C.O. in its Overseas Review. One dealer sold his nine-months' allocation of a new light car during the first day of the Northern Rhodesia Commercial and Industrial Show at Ndola. Other dealers report improved sales, with a fairly large proportion of cash transactions, and the secondhand car market is improving, with better prices for good medium-sized models. With the removal of import control of non-dollar and non-sterling area cars in the Federation, more French, German, and Italian "baby" cars are likely to be sold.

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s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	early/mid October	mid/late Oct.
s.s. "Stella Lykes"	early/late October	—
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	late Oct./ early Nov.	mid/late November
s.s. "Charlotte Lykes"	early/late November	—
s.s. "Kenneth McKay"	late Nov.	early/mid December

\* If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African ports.

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## Trade Unions in Colonial Territories

### Sir Vincent Tewson's Plain Words

THE NEWSLETTER of the Overseas Employers Federation quotes Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress of the United Kingdom, as having said at the recent Commonwealth Conference of Labour Parties:

"We have to avoid directing Colonial trade union movements into paths which might be suitable for us but inappropriate in their conditions. We have to avoid pauperizing them by making grants which encourage them to rely on outside assistance without building up their own internal strength. We have to be careful, even in the limited provision of educational travel facilities, not to corrupt leaders by encouraging them to claim a status which the strength of their organization cannot command and which renders them unwilling to do the basic day-to-day slogging at ground level."

### Dangers of Enthusiasm

"There are territories like Tanganyika where in recent years there has been a phenomenal increase in nominal union membership, but where neither the unions nor the employers are accustomed to the techniques or the principles of negotiations; and there is grave danger that the new enthusiasm and loyalty, which surprise even the leaders, may without industrial experience lead to the breakdown of these initial attempts at organization."

News items in the circular letter include the following:—  
"Mombasa dock workers are about to ask for a closed shop. The Kenya Federation of Labour has appointed a sub-committee to review membership campaigns, the search for new members is cutting across recognized industrial boundaries."

"Back from a six-month trade union course in Japan, J. B. Ohanga, president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, told a Dar es Salaam mass meeting of his plans to campaign for a national minimum wage and a 'proper union for plantation workers, including mines'."

## Rough Road

NYASALAND'S ENORMOUS TOURIST POTENTIAL, and the state of the roads which handicapped tourism, were touched on by Mr. P. F. Brereton when he spoke in the Federal Parliament. If there was a decent road to Nyasaland the Rhodesian would go there with his wife and family, for there was a lake free from bilharzia, with beautiful bathing, fishing, and the other facilities that made a successful holiday. The speaker did not blame the Portuguese East African authorities for not bothering with their section of the road, "for our own road from 20 miles the other side of Mtoko to their border is dreadful. I wish I could use unparliamentary language about it."

## Gailey and Roberts' African Housing

### £120,000 Plan to House Senior African Staff

WORK HAS STARTED in the African location of Ofafa, Nairobi, on a housing estate designed to provide accommodation for the more senior African staff employed by Gailey and Roberts, Ltd. An area of more than five acres has been made available by the City Council. Eventually there will be accommodation for over 500 African families in single and double storey blocks. There are to be 246 flats, each of three rooms and kitchen, with electric lighting.

An associated enterprise, The Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., are using a new method of construction. Walls and floors, in mass concrete, will be formed by the use of specially designed prefabricated shuttering. Complete sections will be rapidly poured and the shuttering will be quickly removed by mobile cranes. Roofs will be of aluminium sheeting treated to eliminate glare.

Prototype houses, built before the scheme was finally approved, cost slightly less than 20s. per sq. ft. The first stage of the scheme will cost approximately £50,000, and the second stage about £70,000.

## Of Commercial Concern

Carelessness, ignorance, and apathy, in the hides, skin-tanning, and leather industries are losing the Federation £250,000 a year in exports, states the report of an inquiry into these trades. The establishment of a Hides and Skins Improvement Service is recommended. It is proposed that the trade in dry-salted products should be terminated.

At last week's London auctions 9,319 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 10.80d. per lb., against 9,398 packages averaging 2s. 11.59d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 268,453 packages averaging 3s. 3.32d. The highest price reached last week was 3s. 7d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

The 106,855 fare-paying passengers carried by East African Airways in the year ended August 12 represented a 22% increase over the previous year. Mail tonnage carried, 414.9, showed an increase of 6.6% for the same period, but cargo tonnage declined from 2,514.6 to 2,355.1, a decrease of 7.1%.

The new Indian Ocean air base in the Maldives Islands is to be built by Richard Costain, Ltd., a company with large African interests. Work will start immediately. The base, estimated to cost £2m., will replace that in Ceylon.

Nyasaland Air Transport (Pvt.) Ltd. has been registered to operate the first charter air service in the territory. The first aircraft, a Cessna 180, carries three-passengers and the pilot, or a freight load up to 700 lb.

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## MINING

## Members of Copperbelt Commission

AS BRIEFLY reported last week, a five-man commission has been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to inquire into conditions in the mining industry. Biographical details of the members of the commission are now available.

Mr. G. G. Honeyman, Q.C., the chairman, has been a chairman of the United Kingdom Industrial Court since 1949, of the United Kingdom Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal since 1952, and of the United Kingdom Agricultural Wages Board since 1953. He has arbitrated in two disputes in the West Indies, presided over a board of inquiry in British Guiana, and he served on the inquiry in 1955 into the riots in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Judge H. J. Hoffman has been Water Court Judge in Southern Rhodesia since 1946, and he is president of the Town Planning Court and chairman of the National Resources Court. He was appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the African Railway Workers' Union and Rhodesia Railways in 1954, umpire in the dispute between the European employees of the railways and the management in the same year, and arbitrator in the dispute between the Northern Rhodesia European Mine Workers' Union and the copper mining companies over paid leave in January, 1956. He was also a member of the commission set up in August of that year to inquire into the causes and circumstances of unrest in the mining industry.

Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke has been a civil servant in Kenya and the Gold Coast; he was Labour Commissioner in Kenya in 1945. Now he is secretary to the Overseas Employers' Federation and a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

Sir William Lawther, a past president of the National Union of Mineworkers and of the Trade Union Congress in the United Kingdom, has been secretary to the Miners' International Federation since 1947. He has paid several visits to Northern Rhodesia since 1950.

Mr. A. D. Vos, a mining engineer, is an inspector of mines in the Ministry of Mines in South Africa.

The members of the commission are expected to arrive in Northern Rhodesia on September 16.

## More Money for Geita

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS, LTD., consulting engineers to Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., have advised the provision of further funds in order to make this Tanganyika gold mine profitable in the face of rising costs. New Consolidated and Kentan-Gold Areas, Ltd., will provide the new money. Last year they undertook to lend up to £125,000 at 6% in equal proportions, Gold Fields being granted an option until the end of 1959 on half a million Geita shares in part. Geita's issued capital amounts to 2,669,840 shares of 5s. each, of which Kentan hold rather more than 2m. and Gold Fields 533,968. Geita shares are not quoted on the London Stock Exchange, where Kentan's 1s. shares now stand at 6d.

## Mr. Acutt's New Appointment

MR. K. C. ACUTT has been appointed deputy chairman of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., of which SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER is chairman. Mr. Acutt has also been appointed deputy chairman of the following Rhodesian companies in the Anglo-American group: Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Nshanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

## Nyasaland Iron?

AN IRON MINE may be in production in Nyasaland next year if the final analysis of the ore proves satisfactory. Barclay Bank D.C.O. reports in its current trade review. The ore is described as of high quality with a slight phosphate content. The deposit lies near Lilongwe. If worked, the first target would be 10,000 tons of ore monthly.

## S. Rhodesian Uranium

THE RHODESIAN OFFICE of the British Atomic Energy Authority is to publish today maps showing localities in the north-western area of Southern Rhodesia in which instruments installed in aircraft have indicated strong radioactivity, possibly caused by uranium minerals.

## Price of Copper

COPPER fell to £291 per ton on the London Metal Exchange on Monday.

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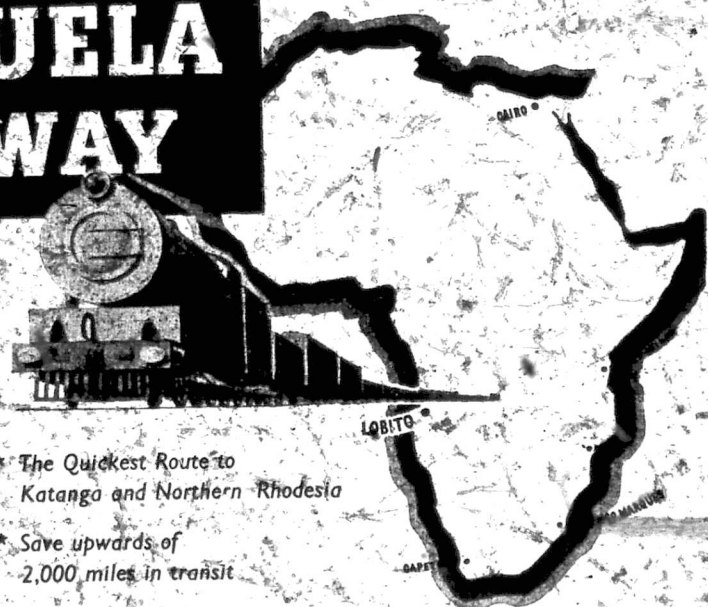
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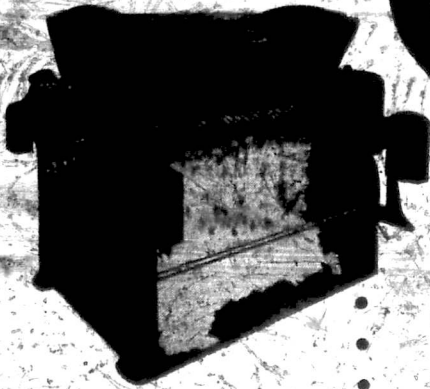
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 12th, 1957

Vol. 34

No. 1718

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**A**LTHOUGH only about the size of a large gull the Hammerkop builds a colossal nest and the natives say that all the birds contribute something towards it. They believe he is the king of birds, and to molest one brings bad luck. The early explorers must have marvelled at the strange and beautiful creatures they encountered on their journeys into the interior. In the days when Smith Mackenzie and Company Limited first established themselves in 1887 these journeys were slow and the hazards were many and every mile was covered on foot. How far we have travelled in the development of East Africa since then! We feel that our efforts and enterprise through the years have contributed towards the advancement of this country.

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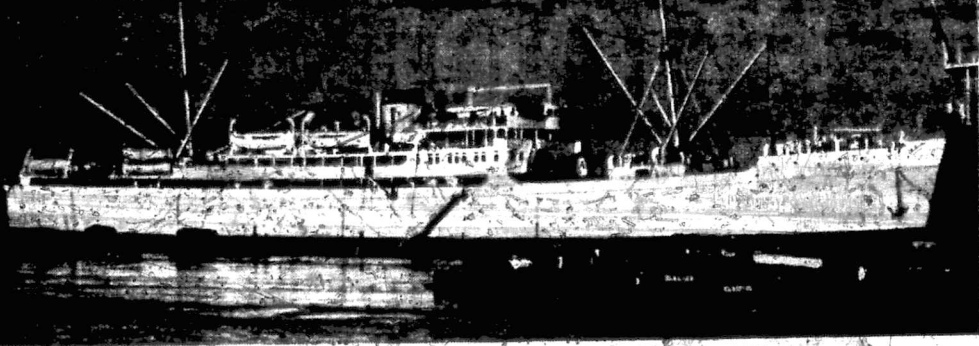
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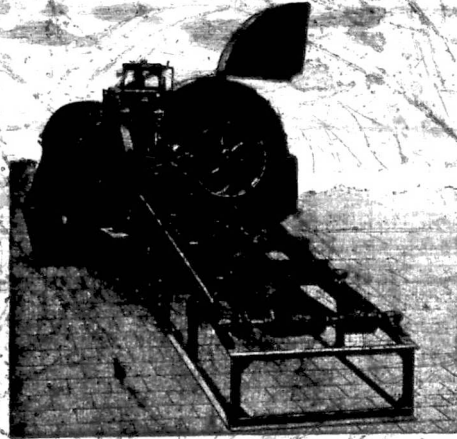
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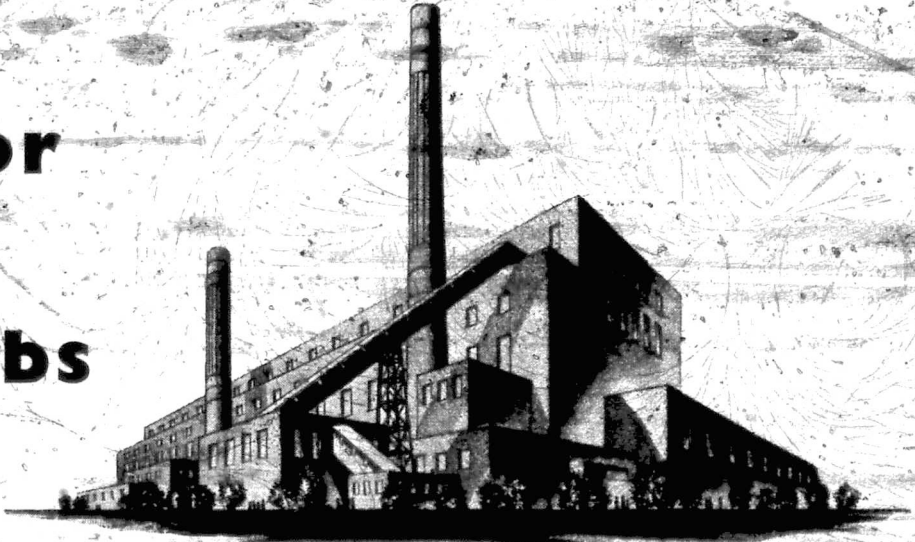
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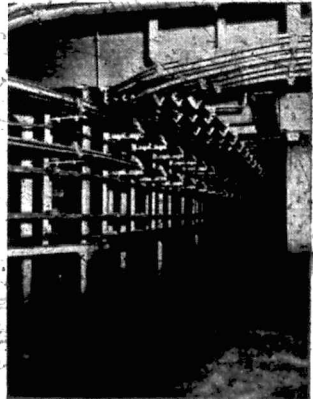
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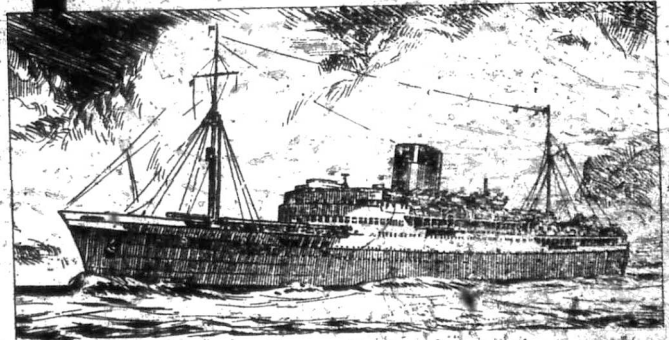
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1957

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**VISCOUNT MALVERN**, lately Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and previously Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for more than twenty years, has been an outstanding exponent of the **As A Policy** principle of telling the popular truth, which most politicians eschew. He has never led by looking constantly over his shoulder, and until his recent retirement he repeatedly risked his political life by words and actions with which sections of the electorate were certain to disagree. On every occasion, however, his candour justified itself and enhanced his stature. Greatly to the advantage of the British Central African territories, his successor as Prime Minister of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Garfield Todd, are practitioners of the same policy of frankness, especially on issues in which deep cleavages in public opinion are an argument for decisive leadership — which East Africa has so sadly lacked on so many occasions, with the inevitable consequence that differences have developed into dissension or lapsed into apathy. Meanwhile the strength of leadership in the Rhodesias has increasingly encouraged East Africans to look for example and encouragement to what is now the Federation, but, unfortunately, it cannot be said that the example has been forcefully and effectively followed, and those Rhodesians who know the territories to the north are often surprised at the opportunities which have been cast away in East Africa.

**Steps to Democracy in Rhodesia** dealt with a number of points which concern East Africa no less, or scarcely less, than Rhodesia. Take the statement that "we suffer a good deal from well-intentioned people who are trying to blueprint the future of this country and find a settlement for all time". Kenya has certainly suffered as much from such cranks and fanatics as any part of Africa. "We have no intention of taking all our fences in one leap," Lord Malvern also said. Any sensible East African, official or non-official, could have endorsed those words at any time in the last half-century; but there have been headstrong attempts by men in authority, some quite recently, to crash around in the conviction that bustle must imply progress and that their intuition was more reliable than the advice of people of long local experience and seasoned judgment.

The principle of "letting Africans burn their fingers" by giving them responsibility prematurely and allowing them to learn from their mistakes does not commend itself to Lord Malvern. What ever may be said for that ideal in a purely Native State, he denounces it as quite unacceptable and unnecessary in the Federation, "where all development of the Africans and the country has been achieved by the blood, sweat, and tears of the Europeans living here; it is impossible to visualize a European population, although in the minority, who have in the past given good, honest government to the country, agreeing to a political kindergarten to manage their affairs, so that the Africans can burn their fingers and other people's fingers

A most interesting, useful, and uninhibited article contributed by Lord Malvern to Tuesday's *Daily Telegraph* under the title "First

while they are learning. That would be the result of universal franchise at this stage. That needed saying, and could with advantage be repeated once a week for a year or two, in the hope that some of the self-opinionated commentators in this country would at long last recognize the plain fact that their foolish notions would involve burnt sacrifices — mainly of innocent folk.

It is an excellent thing for Africa that the European population of the Federation should be rigidly determined to maintain civilized values; and it is tragic that a suc-

cession of nerveless men in Westminster, Whitehall, and Africa should over the past thirty years, and particularly in the last dozen years, have abandoned that principle wholly or partially, with the consequence that in many areas Africans who were demonstrably unready for heavy political responsibilities have had them thrust upon them — greatly to the detriment of millions of their fellows, whose prospects in life would have been immeasurably better under continued British administration. If those who had been impelled into positions of authority had burnt only their own fingers the process might have been salutary; but in all countries politicians usually manage to escape injury themselves, however grave and permanent the damage they have done to the masses over whom they have had temporary power. Burnt fingers by the thousand might be a small price to pay for political instruction. Too often, however, the price involves the forfeiture of liberty, confidence, and hope.

Those are qualities which Rhodesia's leaders have every intention of sustaining and maintaining — in the political field by an experimental franchise for Africans which Sir Roy Welensky has described as a try-out, not a sell-out; in the economic field by encouraging private enterprise; and in both by actively promoting the immigration of men and women of competence and character. The deliberate purpose is to reinforce the Federation by raising standards rapidly and generally. The most spectacular instrument will be the great hydro-electric plant at Kariba, for which, fortunately, the necessary finance was found while the price of copper was high and the mining companies were earning immense

profits. Three years hence power from Kariba will reach the Copperbelt, and by the mid-sixties the industrial production of the Federation should have been tremendously increased and be ready for a new surge forward. Mr. B. D. Goldberg, the Parliamentary Secretary responsible for immigration, is confident that the European population will have doubled by that time, and the main purpose of his present visit to Europe is to arrange for ever higher standards of quality in those admitted under the quota scheme.

Since the end of the last war the white population of Southern Rhodesia has risen from about 80,000 to 180,000, that of Northern Rhodesia has trebled to 66,000, and that of Nyasaland is up from 2,500 to some 7,000. Of the present rate of immigration into the Federation of about 2,200 monthly, 1,000 hail from the United Kingdom, nearly that number move north from the Union of South Africa, and about 300 come from different Continental countries, Italy, Portugal, and Greece having supplied many in the past couple of years. The Federal Government would be delighted to admit more Britons who are skilled in some work and have grit and determination, and it is hoped also to recruit more Scandinavians, Danes, and Hollanders. It is not intended to reduce the rate of flow because the drastic fall in the world price of copper must sharply restrict the income of the Federal Government; on the contrary, the plan is to select men and women who are willing to forego some of the public services to which they have been accustomed in Europe and start in pioneering conditions (though not, of course, in the sense of that term two or three decades ago). Immigration on a substantial scale is clearly of fundamental importance, partly because the civilized section of the community, now greatly outnumbered, needs strengthening while Africans produce the greatly increased numbers of professional men, technicians, craftsmen, and others who will constitute the well-paid, level-headed middle class which is needed to counter the machinations of ambitious African demagogues. Progress in partnership is not to be by way of the sacrifice of Western standards, but is to depend upon recognition of the importance of those standards by rapidly rising numbers of Africans. Thus a much larger European population will defend true African interests against those who would debase the standards now established.

## Notes By The Way

### Thirty-Three Years Ago

JUST THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO, this journal was established for two special purposes — to try to make territories which were then stubbornly isolationist recognize that co-operation with their neighbours was essential to progress, and to awaken the public to the certainty, as the founder saw it, that Germany would work for the recovery of her lost colonies in Africa as part of the plan for the second world war which he was convinced the Reich would launch at the first opportunity. At that time such ideas were so generally regarded as eccentric that not one of the leaders of East African commerce and politics who were told in confidence of the plan thought well of it. All considered it doomed to early failure, and, though none was asked to contribute capital to the venture, nearly all said, in a well-meant endeavour to dissuade a headstrong young man from foolishness, that they would not invest a penny in a project which, other things apart, was premature. I recall these facts because knowledge of them may encourage someone today who has an idea in which he also believes profoundly. If he decides to act on his faith, I hope that he will find, as I did, that those who were most emphatic in their warnings were quick to express their pleasure that they had been disregarded. Despite the denials of the cynics, there is sentiment in business — and generosity.

### How Costs Have Risen

WHEN THIS JOURNAL WAS BORN in September 1924 the price of paper was about one-seventh of that ruling today, printing charges were approximately one-third of those which now have to be paid (for far less accurate work), and postal and other distribution rates were trivial compared with those which have now to be met. A third of a century ago it cost a halfpenny to send a small publication overseas, and a penny to send one weighing four ounces. From October 1 the minimum charge will be five times the rate which ruled until 1949, and there is now to be no differentiation between home and overseas destinations. Whatever may be said for raising internal postage rates, it seems to me absurd to place this substantial additional obstacle in the way of the circulation of British publications in other countries, for it was never so important as it is today to have the British case stated and restated day by day, week by week, month by month. The world is flooded with publications from the United States, Germany, and Iron Curtain countries in particular, and there is obvious need in the national interest for British papers to be available on at least equal terms. The inescapable result of the new charge, added to other rises in costs, is to compel this paper to change the annual subscription rate to 37s. 6d. and the price of a single copy to 8d. The fact that they have stood at 30s. and 6d. for a third of a century is proof of the reluctance with which this alteration is made.

### Handicaps to Export Trade

OUR POLITICIANS are simultaneously penalizing export traders by imposing swinging increases in the cost of mailing catalogues overseas. Only last week I heard of the case of a bulky and expensive catalogue of which some thousands of copies were to have been

posted to East Africa. When the plans were made the postage on the book was 1s. 8d. Because it cannot be dispatched before the beginning of next month the charge will be 3s. 2d. per copy, a large additional outlay. That is but one instance of the new handicaps to oversea trade introduced by the Post Office; there must be thousands of others. One main cause is the high remuneration now paid to postmen. I know of two master craftsmen who have given up the work on which they were engaged for years because the delivery of letters is now so well paid. Postmen ought to be reasonably paid, but surely not as much as those who have spent years in apprenticeship to a skilled trade. Removal of a fair differential deprives the country of badly needed craftsmen and unduly raises the cost of the postal services.

### Mr. B. D. Goldberg

MR. B. D. ("BENNIE") GOLDBERG, Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs in the Federation, must have travelled at least as far as anyone else engaged in politics in Central Africa since Sir Roy Welensky told him last November that he wanted him to take office, and, in particular, concern himself with immigration, about which subject he has always been enthusiastic. He has good reason to be, for he has two sisters and four brothers actively engaged in farming in Southern Rhodesia — all of whom went through the years of slump, when cattle were sold for as little as a pound a head and tobacco for a few pence a pound, much less even than the cost of transport to London. But he knows how Rhodesians of the right stamp met adversity and turned it into prosperity. He wants recruits, preferably from the United Kingdom, who will make the same venture with similar faith and determination.

### Enthusiast Salesman

A MORE ENTHUSIASTIC ADVOCATE it would be difficult to find. Mr. Goldberg is a lawyer, but not all lawyers are good salesmen in or out of a legislative assembly. He could, I have little doubt, acquit himself creditably in a political rough-and-tumble, but he is grappling with this problem on strict business lines, insisting on a close analysis of the openings, equally careful assessment of the qualifications of applicants for entry permits, and proper practical tuition in the Federation before newcomers take up land on their own account. Now that the revenue will be sharply depleted by the changed position of the copper mining industry, he may have to battle hard for the funds necessary to meet his programme, but those who have known him over a longish period, as I have, will expect him to persuade even so tough a Finance Minister as Mr. MacIntyre. At this stage of his mission Mr. Goldberg can naturally not judge its results, but he has just given me one interesting and important piece of news — that he has not yet heard of any United Kingdom company or group reducing its commitments in the Federation in consequence of the fall in the price of copper. He does, however, know of one leading enterprise in Southern Rhodesia which has decided to establish itself on the Copperbelt now that the price has dropped, it declined to do so while the price was so high because the copper bonus made it so difficult for businesses to retain their staffs.

# Plan to Awaken "Divine Discontent" Among Africans

## More Work to be Done Among Women and in New Project Area

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT has a vital rôle to play against the background of rapid social, economic, and political change which is taking place in Uganda.

First, it should spread amongst the people the vision of a new and better kind of life, and should stimulate them to take an active part in schemes for their own betterment over the widest possible field, so that they are enabled to derive the fullest advantage from improving material conditions.

Secondly, it should encourage the people to take pride in their country and its achievements, so that they will want to make the maximum contribution to its economic development.

In this attitude to community development in Uganda may be expected to differ very little from that in other countries of the Commonwealth which have recently become self-governing or which are approaching self-government. In those countries a great impetus has been given to community development and considerable enthusiasm engendered at all levels of society, so that in the shortest possible time the people may, by an expression of their own will and by their own efforts, achieve so great an improvement in their way of life that they cease to rank amongst the underdeveloped countries of the world.

### Changing Social Conditions

Thirdly, community development should help the rural population to meet the problem of adjustment in changing social conditions. During the last half-century life in the rural areas has become increasingly dull as opportunities for following traditional pastimes and pursuits have diminished. Through community development the people should be enabled to discover new ways of spending their leisure time through a newly-awakened interest in music, drama, and sport, so that they are enabled to live a richer, fuller and more enjoyable life.

Fourthly, community development should stimulate the people to take an intelligent and active interest in their own local affairs and in the institutions through which they are governed. The awakening of a live and informed public opinion in the rural areas will act as one of the surest safeguards of the people against exploitation by the unscrupulous and will offer the surest promise for the development of the democratic way of life.

After reviewing the activities of the Community Development Department during the past five years the Government has reached the following conclusions:

### Mass Education

(1) That in future greater emphasis should be placed upon schemes of rural training and mass education. To this end provision has been made in the revised capital development programme for the establishment of a rural training centre in every district.

(2) That as in any movement for the improvement of the way of life and standard of living the home is the most important factor, much greater attention should be paid to community development work amongst women.

(3) That after 1957, when the capital grant of £500,000 from the African Development Fund will have been exhausted, provision must if possible continue to be made for the financing of local community development schemes. (Owing to the stringent financial position the Government is unable

to add anything to the balance of £48,956 remaining from the African Development Fund allocation for expenditure in this manner during the financial year 1957/58).

(4) That financial provision should be made to enable project areas to be established in the less developed districts where extension officers of all departments can co-operate in an intensive endeavour to secure maximum results.

(5) That more positive efforts than hitherto must be made to ensure that the people themselves play a part in the initiation and voluntary carrying out of local schemes.

### Greater Awareness

If community development is successfully undertaken in the Protectorate it should lead to the awakening of "divine discontent" amongst the people, so that they are encouraged to want a better way of life and are prepared to help themselves to achieve it, thereby creating for themselves a fuller and more balanced life in the rural areas. It should, moreover, have the effect of stimulating a greater awareness of local problems and a greater readiness to accept responsibility in devising plans to overcome such problems.

The awakening of such a sense of democratic responsibility amongst the rural population in dealing with those local and practical problems which affect their everyday life and which are most readily understood can form a sound foundation for the discharge of the wider responsibilities in public affairs which will rest upon them in the future as they make a further social, economic, and political advancement.

The absence of village life throughout most of the Protectorate presents a major difficulty in the development of community spirit, but experience has shown that for the informal education of adults a good deal can be achieved through the organization of clubs, groups, and associations the objects of which are not only educational but also social in character. One of the main tasks of the department must therefore be to develop informal adult education through existing groups and to stimulate and assist the formation of further groups for this purpose throughout the Protectorate. This task is extremely wide, and if all the supervision were to be provided by paid officials it would be beyond the resources of the department. Official supervision throughout would, moreover, be contrary to the spirit of community development which is essentially one of self-help.

### Voluntary Leadership

The extension of this activity must therefore depend upon the emergence of increasing numbers of voluntary group leaders who have been trained by the department. It may also involve to an increasing extent the use of part-time rural workers who live in the areas where they work and receive a nominal payment for their services, instead of greatly expanding the department to cover the whole field.

Provision of an abundant and cheap supply of literature is of the greatest importance. Experience has revealed that the facilities for reading should precede literacy campaigns, and that if the deficiency in availability of literature to the rural population were to be made good it would act as a positive stimulus for an increasing number of people to take part in literacy campaigns. More attention will need to be devoted to this problem.

It is proposed therefore that an Uganda Literature Service should be established as part of the Community Development Department to secure the widest distribution of practical and simple literature produced as cheaply as possible.

An intensive educational effort of the kind envisaged will need to be supported by the application of the most up-to-date methods in the field of audio-visual aids. This may involve the employment within the department of experts in the use of literature, posters, gramophone records, radio, and films in their application to mass education.

The Medical and Education Departments are already equipped to produce a certain range of audio-visual aids, and the Department of Community Development should work in close co-operation with them in order to avoid duplication of effort and ensure co-ordination of activity.

Special efforts should be laid upon intensive and sustained work on the women. Good homes depend on their initiative; children to a large extent depend on their attitude

*These passages are taken from Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1957-58, entitled "A Review of Community Development Policy", laid before the Legislative Council of Uganda.*

and understanding during the early and formative years of life; a varied and balanced diet, clothing, personal habits, and so many other sources of incentive to an improved way of life depend upon the inspiration, knowledge, and skill of women.

#### Redeploying Resources

It is intended therefore that the resources of the department shall be redeployed so that a strong section of the department under a woman assistant commissioner is set up.

A positive plan for the development of homecraft and mothercraft activities has been drawn up.

In order to implement a vigorous policy of adult education it is essential that in every district there should be established at least one rural training centre. Wherever possible it is hoped to combine these centres with existing community centres, agricultural institutes, or health centres, so that there may be economy in expenditure and concentration of developmental activity.

In order to present a wider horizon to all who attend courses at rural training centres and to stimulate interest in public affairs, it is proposed that all courses should contain lectures on citizenship and should allow time for the informal discussion of such matters.

One of the handicaps from which the rural population suffers and which prevents them from making any effort to improve their lot is the fact that so many of them never have the opportunity of seeing anything better. The establishment of rural training centres will enable this handicap to be overcome to a considerable extent, as it is hoped that it will be

possible to develop at such centres demonstration models of such things as better housing, sanitation, diet, water supply, agricultural and horticultural methods, and animal husbandry.

The rate of general development has not been uniform throughout the Protectorate, and it is essential that more intensive community development activity should take place in some of the less developed districts in order to enable them to play their part on equal terms with the rest of the country.

Against the background of political change in Uganda, moreover, intensive activity in such districts is needed if the people are not to lag behind in general political development but are to be enabled to make their contribution to the evolution of Uganda as a modern State.

#### Project Areas

It is therefore intended when the necessary finance becomes available to set up project areas where for a period of three to five years intensified activity will be undertaken to raise the standards of the people in all aspects of their daily life. Each project area will consist of one or more gomololos, according to the density of the population, the number of taxpayers in each area being about 15-20,000.

This method of concentrating on selected areas for intensified community development in which all sections of Government play their part has been tried with success in other countries, and the very existence of project areas has acted as a spur to the rest of the country in stimulating interest in and enthusiasm for community development activity in general.

## Every European in Africa an Ambassador for Good or Bad

### Earl De La Warr on Some of the Problems of East and Central Africa

**THE BEST WAY** to defend the conception of the British Commonwealth and Empire is to get off the defensive and on to the offensive. The sooner we do that the better, said LORD DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, in his annual review, which is now available in the form of a pamphlet.

He also said—

"As good moderns, we all say when something is wrong: 'What is the Government doing about it?' I join in criticizing the Government propaganda machine; I think it has been most sadly lacking in force. In saying that one is not so much criticizing any particular Government or Government department. One is really criticizing the British character, in that we have never really believed in propaganda. We think it is good enough to do a job and then expect everybody to admire it. One hopes that by now we really have learnt our lesson.

#### Individual Touch

"A much more profitable question to ask ourselves is: What are we doing? The more I see through coming into contact with you all on this Joint Board, the greater I feel is the importance of the contribution that can be made by trade and industry itself, and the greater the importance of the work that individual settlers can do. They touch the individual everywhere; and nowhere more than in Africa does the individual contact really count.

"How much does every one of us, as individuals or in firms or companies, realize that every man or woman whom we send out in our employ to these countries is an ambassador? He may be a good ambassador or a bad one, but he is quite definitely an ambassador who will come in contact with a great number of individuals.

"How far do these individuals really have a chance of knowing sufficient about the problems, sufficient of our accomplishments, sufficient of what we found when we went, sufficient of what we have taken to these countries in the way of benefits, and sufficient of what, as a Government and as a British civilization, we are

aiming at and trying to give them in the future? To what extent can these individuals face an argument with an intelligent African?

"Have we really briefed them? Do we have the individuals with the right way of handling the African? It is so easy to hear from one side the extreme fault of the other side, either of over-confidence or of arrogance. Far too often one hears from the African side a spirit of defeatism. I do not know which is the worse for the African to hear.

"When an attempt is made to combat some of the worst influences of African nationalism—I take as an example Tanganyika—how far are we, as firms or individuals, seeing to it that the United Tanganyika Party is being made a success? I do not mean merely by putting money into it. When we have a body which we believe to be the only hope of that Territory, are we really giving it all the support that we should?

"In these territories a great number of people are managers, sub-managers, or working in some subsidiary capacity, which probably means that they cannot give their time to fighting for the general cause or themselves doing public work. There is not that class that we have here who have leisure or who may be retired. They are mostly employees. Many of them are too busy, and as employees or managers of individual firms they find it very difficult to take a lead on any special point, because if they are not careful they will get their firms into trouble with their customers.

#### Economic Adviser

"I do not know whether in some of these territories, possibly through the appointment of local directors who might have some leisure and just that little bit of extra financial assistance, or through an organization in the field of commerce with somebody whom they could call an economic adviser, there is not a case for our trying to encourage the presence of a man of real standing and weight who is able to give his time to go into the Legislative Council or anything else when the Governor would like his assistance, but who really would be able to make it almost his life's work to uphold our general interests, particularly on the commercial side.

"The United Tanganyika Party has got some way working politically, but I am thinking much more of somebody looking after the general economic interests of the firm or company as a whole as well as being able to concentrate on public affairs.

"There has been discussion of some form of bipartisan approach towards colonial affairs that would give the confidence that is necessary if those territories are to receive the capital and the energies that they should receive.

"It is easy to talk about a bipartisan approach in politics. We all want it in the particular subject about which we are discussing. In fact, party politics represent quite a genuine division of opinion, and it is not always possible to get a bipartisan approach in any detail.

#### Bipartisan Interests

"We know from the membership of this Board that interest in and devotion to the affairs of the Commonwealth and Empire are not restricted to any one party. We know from the support that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association receives that every party has given almost equal devotion and work for that great body.

"Equally, however, certain speeches are made which are not merely intensely discouraging to effort and enterprise on this side, but are terribly discouraging to people working out there, and dangerously encouraging to the less responsible out there. I sometimes wonder whether those people would say or do one-quarter of the things they do unless they got the impression that they would sooner or later receive support from here.

"Some of the things which are just dropped out by a side wind by some of the American diplomatic and consular representatives throughout our Empire territories give that unfortunate impression to the irresponsible man—that he has the support and sympathy of the great American nation in his struggle for freedom.

"If there are some irresponsible speeches made on one side, there is quite a bit of dangerous defeatism on the other side. I have heard some of my Conservative friends talking in defeatist terms about the Empire. That is almost as bad and irresponsible as some of the promises made from the Opposition side. Both are equally dangerous.

"Our problem is to get off the defensive and on to the offensive. The techniques, the organization, and the finance that we need for it are all matters that must be tackled. We should satisfy ourselves as a nation that the things we have contributed to our Empire are the best that this country has given to civilization. We ought to be deeply proud of what we have done.

"There are a great mass of individuals, firms, companies, industries, and traders prepared to do yet more if we supply them with the basis of confidence; but the foundation of that confidence has to be a belief in the worthwhileness of what we are doing. We have done and are doing a first-rate job, but we have a tremendous job ahead of us. If only we can get that message over to our friends across the sea and to our own people here—to the public and, above all, to everyone in the departments—and also on the African Continent itself, we shall have done something very important for ourselves and for civilization."

#### Conduct and Credit

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY said that a good definition of propaganda was: "behaving well and taking credit for it". In the last 200 or 300 years we had made mistakes but we had behaved well on the whole and ought to take the credit for it.

"We have to divide our attack against two different sections of people. First, there are the intellectuals, people who understand, who read, and who know a little of history. They are not too difficult as long as they take an interest. But we have a much harder task to put our case across to the unlearned.

"Cairo Radio has blared out anti-British stuff from month's end to month's end, setting the whole Middle East against us. It even went down to Kenya. We have to counter that all over the world in future.

"This calls for a knowledge of the right way to broadcast. Hundreds of Africans listen to broadcasting from all over the world. The right stuff has to be put across; and I would congratulate Northern Rhodesia on giving such exceedingly good broadcasts extending into Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia. I think it is due in large measure to Sir Gilbert Rennie. Broadcasting is a great power.

"In two or three weeks in Africa some people can undo all the good that others have been doing in making friends over two or three years. It is essential that when people are sent out, whatever their status in life, they should be trained as far as possible to behave well and to understand the people to whom they are going. It will make a vast difference in the future.

"An organization near Midhurst is doing this already, but it ought to be elaborated. Firms would do well to realize the immense effect on people in other countries if the right

friendly type of person arrives in a particular job, even if only for a short time."

Mr. C. R. HOBSON, M.P., said: "We do nothing like sufficient propaganda as a nation to enlighten the Americans about our colonial policy. But important American journals are concerned about what is happening in Indonesia, where the constitutional rights of the people are now handed over to some sort of misalliance between Ceylon and the Kremlin. They realize that they cannot just get rid of British colonialism and get peace.

#### Bright Spot

"We are concerned to secure some form of political stability which will allow of economic development. If there is to be unrest, capital will not be attracted, and the inhabitants of the countries will not have their standard of living improved. We should not hesitate to say this on every possible occasion.

"Reference was made by Sir Charles Ponsonby to the intellectuals. I am always reminded of the late Ernest Bevin's definition of an intellectual as a man who had more education than his brain could stand. As a nation we are infested with 'de-gooders'—in both parties.

"Last year I mentioned Rhodesia as one of the few bright spots on the horizon. So far as Rhodesia is concerned, if there is to be any monkeying about with Central Africa, we shall be in great danger of having another Boston Tea Party. That is how it will end. I am sure that the people who are critical of Central African Federation are not prepared to fight another Boer War. They are mostly pacifists, anyway."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Very pugnacious people, pacifists!"

Mr. HOBSON: "So highly charged with strontium 90 that one hardly dare approach them."

## £2m. for Trade Unions Overseas

### British Movement to Subscribe £500,000

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS decided with only one dissent last week at its annual meeting, held in Blackpool, to appeal to individual trade unionists in the United Kingdom to subscribe within the next three years a minimum of £500,000 as their share of a £2m. International Solidarity Fund to be created under the auspices of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for aid to young and struggling unions, mainly in under-developed territories.

Sir Charles Geddes, chairman of the International Committee of the T.U.C., emphasized that the appeal was not for donations by the constituent unions, but to individual trade unionists to subscribe through their respective unions 6d. each per annum over the next three years. Gifts from the heart were wanted, not block payments, and the General Council asked that the liability should be passed on to the individual members—who were being asked for less than the price of three cigarettes or half a pint of beer a year.

#### Wishful Thinking

It was an immeasurable delusion, Sir Charles Geddes said, to think that the United Kingdom's standard of living could be maintained and bettered without regard to conditions and standards in the under-developed countries. He added:—

"Only those who have seen the gulf between our standard of living and that of the teeming millions in Asia, can understand it. We must not be surprised if those people believe that the time has come when we in the well-developed industrial countries should be ready to stand still and even go backwards a little while they are reaching our present level.

"We cannot hope to keep our standard of living, much less improve it, by continuing to export our goods to people who are determined to make those goods for themselves. If it means—as it may well mean—that they have got to become our competitors in world markets to achieve this, then they will do it, and in the long run the surest way to protect the cotton operatives of Lancashire and to prevent unemployment is not by tariffs but by developing a strong, progressive trade union movement in Japan and elsewhere, where cheap goods are being made for export to Great Britain."



## Wise and Generous Proposals in C. Africa But Still Unlikely to Satisfy Africans

MR. COLIN LEYS, who recently spent some time in the Federation, spoke in the B.B.C. Third Programme recently on "Power and Principle in Central Africa". He said, *inter alia*—

"Many Europeans in Central Africa regard the Southern Rhodesian franchise proposals as far too radical, and it is still doubtful if they will reach the statute book in their present form. Yet even as they stand they do not alter the whole basis of Government. The new State which they foreshadow is still an oligarchy. There is no guarantee that future Governments will maintain the present trend towards a fully integrated, egalitarian society.

"Do the proposals represent the beginning of a long evolution in the direction of a democracy? Why is any step being taken? The proposals are supported by the most liberal and progressive section of the European community. Do they see them as a transition stage towards a more democratically responsible system, or as the Whigs saw the first Reform Bill, as the permanent foundation for their conception of the ideal State?

"The Reform Bill of 1832 admitted to political power a whole new commercial and industrial middle class, and before long what Whig aristocrats thought the ideal basis of government ceased to matter very much; they could no longer insist on it. Central Africa's 'first Reform Bill' is careful not to let power pass from the hands of the people who already wield it. So it is important to know whether they intend that there ever shall be a 'second Reform Bill.' The answer is, I believe, that they do not.

### "The Poorest He . . ."

"Over 300 years ago Thomas Rainborough in his famous debate with Commissary Iremton on the franchise in England argued that 'the poorest he that is in England hath a life to live as the greatest he', and owed no allegiance to any Government 'that he hath not had a voice to put himself under.' This standpoint of Rainborough's, so revolutionary then, is commonplace now. Most of us agree that if people are entitled to political rights it is because they are people, and for no other reason; most of us do not find convincing the assertion that political rights belong self-evidently only to this or that section of the community.

"What is striking about the political theory of the Central African liberals is that it neither accepts nor rejects the political philosophy of Colonel Rainborough. It declares that that whole debate is beside the point. Political arguments, they contend, enjoy no universal validity. According to them Rainborough may have been right in his day, may still be right in Western Europe, but that has no bearing on the question confronting Central Africa.

"The fact that they themselves would like to see several thousand Africans admitted to the franchise there consequently does not mean that they see this as a half-way house to something else. It is not supposed to be just a temporary compromise between oligarchy and Rainborough's popular principle. On the contrary, these specific proposals, and no others, are supposed to put into practice the sort of State which a new and original political theory appropriate to the Central African situation, regards as ideal. The clearest statement of this indigenous philosophy is contained in the report of the Tredgold Commission.

### Democratic Ideal

"The doctrine is this: universal adult suffrage is the democratic ideal—meaning an attractive but impossible system of government—which works only in societies which are homogeneous and of a fairly high degree of civilisation. The most democratic societies exclude lunatics and children from political rights, and a country that is not homogeneous and largely backward, the same reasons may exclude those who are backward, for as it would be self-defeating for democracy to give the vote to children (who might be induced by unscrupulous leaders to use the vote to destroy democracy itself), so it is self-defeating to give it to people below a fairly high degree of civilisation.

"The line of race very nearly coincides with the line which divides the civilized and well-to-do from the uncivilized and poor. The have-nots may thus come to see their struggle for a better life as a racial struggle, and it is necessary to protect the rest of the population and the country as a whole from the dangerous consequences of this. Consequently even those

Africans who are sufficiently civilized to qualify as special voters must not be given as much political power as their numbers might win for them; to reduce the risk of a rising spiral of racial hostility on both sides the weight given to the 'special' voters must be limited. But they should be given a sense of sharing some political power with the ordinary voters.

"The theory is meant to offer a solution which will last for 'the foreseeable future'. Progress is to take place by the backward sections acquiring higher and higher degrees of civilization, until little by little, perhaps, Africans may escape from the limitations placed on the 'special' vote and establish themselves in strength as 'ordinary' voters too.

### Forcible Argument

"The Tredgold Commission's argument is by no means weak. Mass electorates have sold their votes to the highest bidder, fostered large-scale corruption, tolerated persecution of unpopular minorities, and permitted the destruction of the rule of law and personal liberty. Every adult African in Rhodesia does not cherish a deep love of all the political virtues we place value on—if he even knows what they are—and the strength of racial sentiment is quite liable to displace even such consideration for them as he already has. It is also true that Europeans would react sharply and illiberally to any prospect that the African vote, however worthily exercised, might become decisive in elections.

"But while it is true that wide electorates have been known to abuse their power, the record of 'narrow ones' is scarcely better.

"This new political theory recognizes two kinds of *homo politicus*. One is educated, rational, unprejudiced, votes according to his conscience in the national interest; his deepest concern is for the public good, the rule of law, the independence of judges, and personal freedom. The other is illiterate, unskilled, ignorant of political affairs, poor; he has never heard of the public good but has a strong sense of his private good and will follow any demagogue who undertakes to serve it.

"The half-truth which the liberals' theory contains is that it recognizes that by no means all Africans are like this second kind of political man. The trouble with half-truths is the other half; the theory fails to acknowledge that not all Europeans are like the first kind. If they were, it would not matter if, in due course Africans became dissatisfied with the degree of political power which the proposed 'ideal State' awards them, for the Europeans' deep concern for the public interest would ensure that a 'second Reform Bill' was passed.

### Never True To Type

"But the Europeans are not really like this ideal, any more than the Africans are like the other type of political man envisaged in the theory. It seems to me all too likely that the ideal State of the Central African liberals will be challenged by Africans whose conception of the ideal State is quite different.

"I think the political climate in Central Africa is unfriendly to all talk of political rights, but this cannot prevent people thinking in terms of them. Maybe a universal adult franchise would break down, but the Africans are not likely to agree that these rights are less important than the rule of law and all the other things dear to the hearts of liberals.

"But, right or wrong, the European liberals constitute the Federation's only hope of evolving into a liberal democracy by a process which is calm, tolerant, and bloodless. Small wonder if in their theories, conscious of the risks of disaster, they take an optimistic view of their fellow-Europeans' foresight and statesmanship and of the Africans' patience and understanding. No one who has lived even for a short time in Central Africa can be unaware of their courage or forget how revolutionary and idealistic their scheme sounds by contrast with the traditional attitudes of the white community. Whatever happens, the future can only be better for having witnessed a reform attempted by the white rulers which tried sincerely to be both wise and generous."

### Role of Commonwealth

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in Dacca on Sunday at the start of his tour of Pakistan that the most useful rôle of the Commonwealth was its provision of a continuous meeting-place among the nations in Europe, Africa, and America. No member of the Commonwealth could be as great alone as it was by virtue of membership of the Commonwealth, he emphasized. He had, he added, come from the independent celebration in Malaya with a very strong sense of confidence in that country, which had very wise leadership.

## Labour and the Colonies

### "Profound Concern" Over the Copperbelt.

**LABOUR PARTY INTERVENTION** in East and Central African affairs is recorded in the report of the national executive committee which was published on Monday for presentation to the annual conference of the party in Brighton from September 30 to October 4.

Protest was made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies against the execution of Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau terrorist leader, and at the end of February the committee passed the following resolution:

"The national executive committee of the Labour Party regrets that the Colonial Secretary ignored its representations in the case of Dedan Kimathi, made before his recent execution. It deplores as an affront to British justice the execution of this man upon a conviction under an emergency regulation, although a capital crime under normal law was alleged against him. This procedure deprived the accused man of the opportunity of stating any defence to the most serious charges brought against him. The execution of Dedan Kimathi on such grounds in such circumstances does not reinforce law and order; it undermines the moral authority upon which the administration of justice must ultimately depend."

Letters were also sent to the Colonial Secretary protesting against the use of emergency powers in Kenya and on the issue of the refusal of passports to African leaders wishing to attend the Asian Socialist Conference.

A deputation from the national executive committee and the Parliamentary committee of the party met Mr. Lennox-Boyd in July to protest against the Government's attitude towards the Tanganyika African National Union.

The committee expresses its "profound concern" over the situation in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

"A state of emergency has been declared by the Northern Rhodesian Government without evidence that public order or law was endangered. More than 70 Africans have been detained, many of them leading trade unionists; troops have been called in; public assembly is banned; a censorship has been imposed.

"This action is the concern of the British people, for the British Government has final authority over Northern Rhodesia. Yet no statement has yet been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Labour Party therefore demands that a full statement be issued immediately by H.M. Government."

Intervention in the affairs of the Union of South Africa is also recorded.

### Commonwealth Sub-Committee

The Labour Party has a Commonwealth Sub-Committee consisting of:

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., Mr. R. Casasola, Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., Mr. D. Davies, Mr. T. Driberg, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Miss M. Herbinson, M.P., Miss A. Moran, Mrs. J. Mann, M.P., Mr. S. Silverman, M.P., Mr. A. Skeffington, M.P., Mr. J. Stafford, Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., Mr. W. Tallon, Mr. S. Watson, and Mr. John Hatch (secretary).

Two policy statements have been published during the past year in connexion with colonial affairs. The entitled "Labour's Colonial Policy: Economic Aid" was drawn up by a working party consisting of Mr. W. Burke, M.P., Mrs. Castle, M.P., Mr. C. Dumbleton, Mr. R. Gunter, Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. Hilary Marquand, M.P., Mr. John Strachey, M.P., and Mr. T. F. Betts.

The second statement, entitled "Labour Colonial Policy: Smaller Territories", was the work of a committee composed of Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, M.P., Mr. James Johnson, M.P., Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Mr. W. Tallon, and Sir L. Ungood-Thomas, M.P.

A third working party is now considering the party attitude to the Commonwealth. The members are Earl Attlee, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., Mr. Tom Driberg, Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Sir L. Ungood-Thomas, M.P., and Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan is chairman of a joint committee of the national executive committee and the Parliamentary committee set up to study and report on "Relations between Parliament and the Colonies".

Since the last conference a grant has been made to assist the work of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

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## Hunting-Clan's Proposed Extension

### Air Authority Rejects Application

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN AIR AUTHORITY last week rejected Hunting-Clan African Airways' applications for extensions to their internal third-class and cargo services. A number of existing licences were renewed.

The rejected applications were for four return services a week between Salisbury and Bulawayo, three weekly services between Salisbury and Blantyre, and three a week between Salisbury, Kariba, Lusaka, and Ndola, and an all-cargo service between the Federation and Johannesburg.

The Government statement says: "Bearing in mind the statutory charge laid upon them to have regard to the avoidance of uneconomical overlapping and to the existence of other air services on these routes, the Air Authority decided to refuse to license these particular services."

The authority, it was added, felt obliged to consider the size and utilization of public investment in Central African Airways. The demand on the inter-city routes did not yet fully employ C.A.A.'s capacity at an economic level, and the full value of the existing demand was at present diluted by the corporation's inability to put its Viscount aircraft into the new Bulawayo airport.

Hunting-Clan African Airways, a subsidiary of Hunting-Clan Air Transport, have said that they will continue their present operations "until we have made a thorough review of the whole situation in the light of this regrettable decision."

The Safari coach class service run by Hunting-Clan Air Transport and Airwork, and the "Africargo" service operated by Hunting-Clan Air Transport, are unaffected.

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# PERSONALIA

MRS. W. L. MATHERS has left this country for Nyeri, Kenya.

MR. R. F. L. HAYWELL leaves London today to return to Rhodesia.

MRS. NYAL D. CONGER has been gazetted American Consul in Salisbury.

MR. J. P. GADDICK will shortly leave England to revisit East Africa and Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND is spending a few weeks in London.

MR. JAMES LEMKIN, chairman of the Bow Group, is re-visiting East and Central Africa.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT, having spent a week in London, left on Sunday for Spain.

MR. M. H. FOSBROOKE, director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, Lusaka, is staying in Cambridge.

MR. M. E. MARGARITIS has been appointed honorary Greek Consul in Nairobi, with jurisdiction in Kenya and Uganda.

COLONEL A. A. BARLEIN, M.L.C., will fly back to Uganda in a few days after leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. C. M. HINGLEY, chief establishment officer to the Government of Nyasaland, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. M. W. HARRIS is about to revisit Southern Rhodesia in connexion with his business interests in the Umfolozi district.

MRS. MICHAEL BLUNDELL is in a London hospital, where she is making good progress after an operation for sinus trouble.

Two puisne judges from Uganda, MR. D. J. SHERIDAN and MR. J. E. G. LEWIS, have arrived in the United Kingdom on leave.

MR. MATHEW, the new Ambassador for India in the Sudan, has arrived in Khartoum. His predecessor was MR. M. K. KIDWAY.

SIR DENYS LOWSON and SIR GURNEY BRAITHWAITE have joined the board of Melbourne and General Investment Trust, Ltd.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH, M.L.C., who had been on holiday in Scotland for some weeks, flew back to Nairobi a few days ago.

MR. CHARLES D. WITHERS has been appointed American Consul-General for East Africa, in succession to MR. EDMUND J. DORSZ.

MRS. R. W. J. WALLACE has been appointed alternate member to MR. W. F. PORTER on the Nyasaland Education Advisory Board.

SAYED IBRAHIM OSMAN ISHAC, director of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Supply in the Sudan, is visiting the United Kingdom.

MR. M. J. ABBOTT, formerly president of the Ethiopian High Court, has been appointed a judge of the Federal Supreme Court in Nigeria.

MR. F. H. PALMER, who has been in hospital in London for the past two months following serious operations, has left for the country to convalesce.

ADMIRAL SIR MARTIN DUNBAR-NASMITH, V.C., who at one time served in East African waters, has been appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Moray.

MR. ABUMKAR MAYANIA, a Muganda on a five-week visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, has been received by MR. NEHRU, the Prime Minister.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will visit the Belgian Congo from October 10 to 16 at the invitation of the Governor-General, M. LEON PÉTILLON.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT, who left London last week-end for Madrid, will sail from Venice in the EUROPA on September 18. They are due in Mombasa at the end of the month.

MR. D. H. OLLEMANS, managing director of the Argus newspaper group in the Union and the Rhodesias, has been re-elected president of the South African Press Association.

Last Friday MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., left the London nursing home in which he recently underwent an operation, and flew with LADY PATRICIA to Italy. He will convalesce near Venice.

MR. NIEL TAPPEN, an American anatomist and anthropologist, lately at Makerere College Medical School, Uganda, and MRS. TAPPEN broke their journey back to the States in the Sudan.

SAYED HASSAN ALI ABDALLA (president), SAYED MOHAMMED YOUSIF MEDAWI, and CHIEF ANDRIA GOBI have been appointed a commission to supervise the conduct of the next parliamentary elections in the Sudan.

THE REV. J. R. SHAW, who has been the representative in Northern Rhodesia of the United Society for Christian Literature for a long time, has been succeeded by the REV. M. M. TEMPLE, whose headquarters are in Lusaka.

CANON BRYAN GREEN, of Birmingham, who conducted an evangelistic mission in Southern Rhodesia last year, will hold a similar mission in Nairobi between September 11 and 25, helped by the REV. HAROLD FRANKHAM, of Middleton.

MR. J. LUYIMBAZI ZAKE, a lawyer, and vice-president of the recently formed United Congress Party of Uganda, has been awarded a year's scholarship by the United States Educational Commission. He will study for the LL.D.

SIR ALEXANDER FLECK, F.R.S., chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a group with great East, Central, and South African interests, has been unanimously elected president for 1958 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

MAJOR B. SCHOTT, of the Dar es Salaam Employers' Association, and MR. M. M. MPAŊGALA, of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, were the non-official members of the Tanganyika delegation to the Inter-African Labour Conference recently held in Lusaka.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed a Knight of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE has been made a Commander (Sister).

AIR COMMODORE E. W. S. JACKLIN, Chief of Air Staff for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, attended the conference of Commonwealth Chiefs of Air Staff. At a dinner held in connection with the meeting he replied to the toast "Air Forces of the Commonwealth".

The following are on leave from Tanganyika: MR. F. H. PAGES-JONES, Minister for Local Government, MR. A. G. GRATTEN-BELLOW, Chief Secretary, MR. D. W. MALCOLM, Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and MR. E. C. S. DAWA, Director of Veterinary Services.

MR. W. A. C. GOODE, Chief Secretary in the Singapore Government, is to become Governor when SIR ROBERT BLACK leaves for Hongkong about the end of the year. Mr. Goode, who is likely to be the last British Governor of Singapore, joined the Colonial Civil Service in Malaya in 1931. He is the eldest son of the late SIR RICHARD GOODE, of Northern Rhodesia, and a brother of COLONEL G. H. W. GOODE, lately commander of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE have returned to London from their holiday in Ireland.

MR. DAVID MYLES is the new president of Blantyre Limbe Rotary Club. He follows MR. K. DAVIS.

MRS. BERTHA SOLOMON, a well-known South African M.P. and advocate, is to visit Nyasaland this month.

MR. FRED N. STILES and his wife MISS IOAN CRAWFORD, the film actress, have paid a brief visit to Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN J. A. C. FLORENCE, mayor of Blantyre-Eimbe, has become a trustee of the Inter-Racial Sports Stadium and the Nyasaland Museum.

PLATOON WARRANT OFFICE PISAYI: The Rhodesian African Rifles, has been awarded the Military Medal for courage under fire when attacking two Communist terrorists in Malaya.

MR. HUGH CHARLES CUMBERBATCH, a former assistant district commissioner in Kenya, who died last year, has left more than £100,000 to Trinity College, Oxford, from which he graduated more than 50 years ago.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, who was taken ill while on holiday in Spain, has been flown to London and is now in the London Clinic for a short period before leaving to convalesce.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Finance Minister of the Federation, and MR. R. M. TAYLOR, Secretary to the Treasury, will be in London from September 14 to 22 in connexion with a £10m. loan which it is hoped to raise shortly. They will then go to the United States and Canada.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the British India liner KENYA, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock, London, last Friday, include:

*Mombasa*—Mr. F. W. Abraham, Mr. & Mrs. A. Annesley, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Borrowman, Mr. L. P. S. Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. C. Bruce, Mr. & Mrs. B. Buckley, Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Disselduff, Mr. & Mrs. W. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Frankel, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fraser, the Rev. R. W. Gill, Mr. & Mrs. D. Grime, Mr. & Mrs. F. P. Henderson, Mr. H. W. Hobson, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Humphreys, Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. I. O. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Juel-Anderson, Mr. M. B. Lea, Mr. & Mrs. E. Lloyd.

Dr. M. W. MacGregor, Mr. C. J. Marley, Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Maxted, Mr. R. J. McCabe, Mr. M. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Newell, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Oldfield, Mr. H. G. Oliver, Mr. R. W. A. Parr, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. R. Penny, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. E. Potch, Mr. J. R. Sherman, Mr. W. R. Shore, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Storrar, Major A. H. Symes-Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Webber, and Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Wood.

*Dar es Salaam*—Mr. & Mrs. G. F. F. Colven, Mr. R. J. Cummings, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Guthrie, Mr. K. Harwood, Mr. & Mrs. P. N. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Mahoney, Mr. R. B. Owen, and Mr. & Mrs. I. T. Williams.

*Beira*—Mr. & Mrs. G. Fowler, Mr. W. N. C. Grant, Lieut. Colonel A. W. Greaves, Mr. T. R. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Milner, Colonel & Mrs. W. A. Platt, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Sole, and Mr. & Mrs. A. Sparks.

## Visitors from Rhodesia

Visitors who have called recently at Rhodesia House, London, have included:—

Mr. D. G. Auret, Mr. D. H. Batchelor, Mr. & Mrs. Butterworth-Waller, Mr. J. G. Coates, Mr. E. G. C. Courtenay, Mr. M. C. Cran, Mr. R. J. Delboux, Mr. N. R. Dix, Mr. K. Dyer, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Farren, Mr. S. G. Flegg, Mr. M. H. Fosbrooke, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Mr. K. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hogan, Mr. & Mrs. E. T. S. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. G. Lawrence, Mr. E. G. Marsh, Mr. A. G. Middlebrook, Mr. A. G. Pellatt, and Mr. W. H. B. Pritchard.

## Twelve Visitors From Uganda

A SEVEN WEEKS' STUDY TOUR of England and Scotland by 12 chiefs and local government officials from Uganda has just begun. They will spend from September 10 to 20 in Edinburgh on a general 'Introduction to Britain' course, and then go to Liverpool for nine days to see industry, town life, hospitals, and other public health establishments. From Shrewsbury they will study rural education, agriculture, and local government, and they will be in London from October 11 to 23, when they will fly back to Entebbe.

The members of the group are Mr. Eino Abeka, county chief of Okoro; Mr. Eridadi Kangye, gombola chief of Kashamba; Mr. Festo Mugenyi, county chief; Mr. Joseph Niama, saza chief, Kitunzi; Mr. Nkemaihi Kenney Enor; Mr. Reuben J. Madaba, county chief, North Buganda; Mr. Peter Lumoro, of Asoli; Mr. P. M. Kawesa, a district administrative officer; Mr. Patrick Bamba, county chief, Teso; Mr. William B. Mwangi, a saza chief; Mr. A. S. Lubwama, and Mr. E. W. Kigundo, senior assistant secretary in the Katikkiro of Buganda.

The last four attended the African administration conference in Cambridge.

## Justice of Appeal

MR. A. G. FORBES, at present a puisne judge in Kenya, has been appointed a Justice of Appeal in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Born in St. Kitts, Leeward Islands, in 1908, he was educated at Bunden's School, Tiverton, and Clare College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1932, he was appointed a magistrate in the Colonial Service in Dominica in 1939, and promoted a Crown law officer in the following year. Appointed a resident magistrate in Fiji, he also served as Crown counsel up to the date of his promotion as Solicitor-General in 1945. Two years later he was transferred to Malaya as a legal craftsman, and in 1949 he became Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia. In 1951 he was appointed secretary to the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor-General in the Gold Coast, and to his present post in Kenya four years later.

## Records Broken

FOUR LOCAL RECORDS were broken at the Kenya athletic championship meeting held in Kisumu. Nyandika Maiyoro broke the mile and three-mile records by returning times of 4 min. 10.3 secs., and 14 min. 6.7 secs.; and W. Mackintosh bettered his own Kenya record with a hammer throw of 143 ft. 8 in. and Paul Odhiambo set up a new Colony record with a long jump of 22 ft. 9½ in.

## Co-operative Course

A COLONIAL CO-OPERATIVE COURSE, sponsored by the Colonial Office, will open at Loughborough College on October 7. Among those attending will be two Kenya Africans: Mr. Andrew Ndeti, an inspector of co-operatives in the Machakos district, and Mr. W. Mwasii, from the Teita district. They are the first Kenya Africans to attend such a course at Loughborough.

## Eisenhower Fellow

MR. W. SHEPHERD-WILSON, a Salisbury surgeon, has been awarded a fellowship under the Eisenhower exchange fellowships programme, which was recently extended to include the Federation. He will leave for the United States in a few weeks. The fellowship is for 10 months.

## 2/3 K.A.R. Disbanded

BECAUSE THE AGREED ESTABLISHMENT of the East African Land Forces does not allow for the existence of the 2/3 K.A.R., the battalion is being disbanded by amalgamation with the parent battalion, the 3rd, and other K.A.R. units.

## Obituary

### Lady McMillan Social Work in Kenya

LADY McMILLAN, C.B.E., who had lived in Kenya for well over half a century, died at her Nairobi home last week at the age of 88.

The daughter of a United States clergyman, the Rev. G. N. Webber, D.D., of Massachusetts, she was educated mainly in France, and travelled widely as a young woman. She married in 1894, and in 1903 made the journey up the Nile with her husband, his great friend Charles Bulpett, and Sir Charles Harrington, then British representative in Addis Ababa.

When they reached Kenya the McMillans were so impressed with the country, then in the earliest stages of experimental white settlement, that they decided to remain. Their first farm was the Juja estate. Later they acquired much other property.

In 1918 Northrup McMillan was knighted for his services during the first world war, in which Lady McMillan also did much work for the troops. He died in France in 1925, but lies buried on their Donjo Sabuk estate. In his memory Lady McMillan gave Nairobi the memorial library which bears their name. She also gave the McMillan Nurses' Institute and the Louise Decker Memorial Homes for Old People, and she was a steadfast supporter of many charitable and other organizations. She was made C.B.E. in 1931.

A keen photographer of big game, she continued with that hobby until late in life, and she also controlled her estates until quite recently. The preservation and defence of animals, gardening, and agriculture were among her main interests.

## Sir Allan Welsh

### Speaker at Rhodesian Assembly

THE HON. SIR ALLAN ROSS WELSH, C.M.G., J.P., who was Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1952, has died in Bulawayo, aged 82.

Born in Cape Province in 1875, he was educated at Dale College, Kingwilliamstown, South Africa, and admitted as a solicitor in South Africa in 1897, and in Southern Rhodesia two years later. From that time he practised in Bulawayo. He was elected to Parliament as member for North Bulawayo in 1927, and became Speaker of the Legislative Assembly eight years later, a post to which he was re-elected three times. He resigned through ill health in 1952.

A director of several companies, and a justice of the peace, Sir Allan had been active in many spheres of public life. He was knighted in 1943, and appointed C.M.G. nine years later.

He married in 1901 Maude Mariahne, daughter of N. H. Smit, of Cape Province, by whom he had two daughters.

## Mr. L. C. E. Collingwood

MR. LIONEL CHARLES EDGAR COLLINGWOOD, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 55, was the son of the late Engineer Captain R. Collingwood, R.N. Educated at Devonport High School, H.M.S. CONWAY, and the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, he became an apprentice in the mercantile marine, but in 1925 joined the British-South Africa Police in Rhodesia. When he retired 20 years later he began poultry farming and opened a store in Melfort. He was secretary of the Bromley-Melfort Road Council, treasurer of the Bromley Farmers' Association, and a member of the local intensive cultivation committee. He is survived by Mrs. Collingwood, *nee* Margaret Christofferson, daughter of Dr. P. E. Christofferson, of Bristol and Swindon.

MR. GORDON CUMMING BARCLAY, M.B.E., branch manager of the Vacuum Oil Company in Salisbury, has died at the age of 46. A South African, he joined the company's service 26 years ago. During the last war he served with the R.A.F., and was awarded the M.B.E.

MRS. ANNE DAWES, who has died in Salisbury, left Wales in 1912 to join her husband in Umtali. A prominent social worker, she had been president of the Gambrian Society and an active member of the Eisteddfod committee.

MRS. AVIS MCKENZIE, who has died in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, was the mother of Mr. Bruce McKenzie, president of the Royal Agricultural Society in Kenya.

MR. C. D. TWYNAM, a well-known philatelist in Nyasaland, and co-author of a book on the postal history of the Protectorate, has died on his estate near Zomba, aged 69.

MR. TOM DANDO, who has been killed in a motor accident in Cape Town, was for many years on the staff of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, from which he retired in 1955.

DR. JOHN SMITH, a former Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, and a member of the Governor-General's Council, has died in Coalburn, Lanarkshire.

MR. OLIVER J. DAVIS, who for years ran a tobacco and dairy farm in North-Eastern Rhodesia from a wheel chair, has died suddenly at Fort Jameson.



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## £1,000m. for the "Have-Not" Countries

### Professor P. M. S. Blackett's Appeal

PROFESSOR P. M. S. BLACKETT, F.R.S., said in his presidential address in Dublin last week at the 119th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the West should immediately sacrifice some of its prosperity in order to provide the have-not countries with the "massive aid" which they required.

"That aid would not prove very painful, but it may do us a power of immediate moral good, and ultimately material good as well. If the major nations of the West cannot agree quickly to provide the required £1,000m., I should hope that Britain would go it alone and make her contribution of £150m. a year available to her former colonies, in addition to what she is already doing.

"Let us make this great social experiment to spread the benefits of the labours of our scientists and technologists, which at present reach only a few. A have-not country, bound like a modern Tantalus by the chains of its lack of capital, gazes with unquenchable thirst on the growing riches of modern technology which it cannot enjoy."

Most scientific and technological innovations could lead to continually increasing wealth only when they took such material form as machine tools, chemical and fertilizer factories, or communication systems, but scientific and technical invention could not be waved as a fairy wand to transform a poor country into a rich one.

Admirable as many schemes of technical aid had been, particularly in education, agriculture, and medicine, to send experts to poor countries without the capital needed to carry out their plans could be as irritating as to send a trained cook to a family unable to pay the baker. Unless massive financial help were now provided, some of the present aid programmes might deserve the war-time wise-crack of "offering all aid short of help."

Over and above commercial investment and short-term loans by Governments which were now foreseeable, about £1,000m. a year was needed as a free gift or as long-term loans from the 400m. rich Westerners to the 1,000m. Africans, Asians, and South Americans in under-developed countries outside the Soviet orbit.

To meet that need the Western donors would have to take from their incomes a levy of no more than 1%, and Great Britain's share of the £150m. annually would postpone by less than a year the expected rise of 50% in living standards in the next 25 years.

In the case of countries with well-developed national plans, aid of this kind would probably be required for only one or two decades—during which period the most advanced industrial countries "would be passing through the phase of the four-day week on the road to the final bliss or ultimate boredom of the five-day week-end."

## Game Poaching in Uganda

### Suffering Caused by Wire Snares

MAN-EATING LIONS have again been a source of trouble in the north-west Maskara and north-east Ankole region of Uganda, states the Game Warden, Major B. G. Kinloch, in the 1956 report of the Game and Fisheries Department. At least 17 Africans were killed.

Another menace was the greatly increased use of the wire snare as a means of trapping game, an easy and cruel method of poaching which constitutes a public danger, for maimed and tortured beasts sometimes escape to become rogues.

The fate of a buffalo bull described in the report illustrates the suffering that wire snares can cause. The bull walked into a heavy wire snare; as he jerked his head away the noose slipped and pulled tight about his muzzle. He then bolted, dragging after him the heavy log to which the noose had been secured. It became wedged behind a tree. Frantically trying to free himself, the bull circled the tree, shortening the wire as he did so. Eventually he finished with his muzzle against the tree, remaining there until he died of thirst.

## Sudanese Prime Minister's Visit

### Problem of Selling Sudan Cotton

THE PRIME MINISTER gave a luncheon party at 10 Downing Street, on Monday in honour of Sayed Abdullah Khalil, Prime Minister of the Sudan. The other guests were the Sudanese Ambassador, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., Sir David Eccles, M.P., Mr. Alfred Robens, M.P., General Sir William Platt, Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews, Sir John Carmichael, Mr. Stanley Hulme, Mr. Ernest Hirst, and Mr. P. F. de Zulueta.

On Tuesday evening the Sudan Ambassador and Madame Satti held a reception at the Embassy for Sayed Abdullah Khalil, who is on a private visit to this country, but has used his opportunities for talks with Government and business leaders on commercial relations between the Sudan and the United Kingdom, and particularly the sale of cotton, his country's chief export.

### U.K. Purchases

U.K. purchases in the first seven months of this year were well under half those for the same period of 1956, the values being £5.2m. and £11.6m. Recently Soviet Russia offered to buy Sudan cotton. When representatives of the Sudan Government and the Gezira Board met the Master Spinners' Federation in Manchester two months ago they were told that the high price asked for Sudan cotton had driven many spinners to other sources of supply.

Recruits are wanted for the women's branch of the Tanganyikan police force, now being formed by Miss Irene Pye, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Europeans are not at present being accepted.



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AGENTS

Letters to the Editor**Europeans' Assumption of Infallibility  
Politicians, Privilege, and Power**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir,— As you consider my views very strange, perhaps you will allow me a little space to elaborate them. I agree with Mr. Ian Colvin that many members of the Tanganyika African National Union seek privilege and power, the official car, and the residence with the refrigerator; all political parties have members whose chief concern is self-advancement, and it would be unreasonable to expect T.A.N.U. to be the exception.

But I also think that many people in Tanganyika who already have these things, realizing that their maintenance demands the continued inferior status of the Africans, are organizing with a motive scarcely more altruistic than to keep what they have. They are all too ready to attribute to Africans the greed which is their own mainspring. Their vision of the educated African is blurred by the fear that he will usurp their once unassailable position.

Most English people I have met in Tanganyika, whether in Government or business circles, have been signalized by the complete absence of self-criticism, by, as it were, an assumption of infallibility in their dealings with Africans. This attitude may have been justified when no African was educated in the European sense (though I doubt it). Today, when applied to men of the calibre of Mr. Nyerere, it is positively suicidal, resulting as it must in the absolute rejection by Africans of its exponents, with incalculable loss to European and African alike.

Tanga.

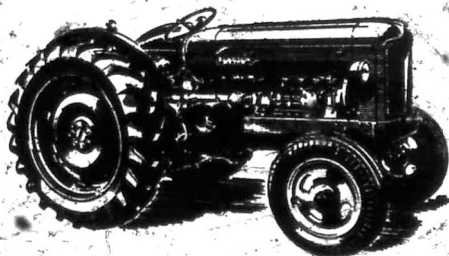
Yours faithfully,

JUNE M. LAIT.

Tanganyika Territory.

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MAJOR**

AND ALLIED IMPLEMENTS

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IRINGA**An African Critic of T.A.N.U.  
Importance of Inter-Racial Co-operation**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir,— It is now easy to foretell what will take place when the United Nations Visiting Mission leaves Tanganyika— "politics" which in Tanganyika means self-government for black nationalists tomorrow. Time-tables for self-government are on the black nationalist agenda, but dates or time-tables are not wanted in Tanganyika.

Let us encourage the immigrants; it must be borne in upon their minds that they are here to stay, because without them Tanganyika could not have achieved higher economic and semi-political stability.

Opposing the voting system introduced in Tanganyika based on multi-racial principles is a sign of ignorance and fear. T.A.N.U. can boycott the elections; but who will suffer? Many Africans think that when people are educated ruling themselves is not a problem; the qualities of self-government are higher education and civilization. Before my people of all races in Tanganyika I say that we must all co-operate and have the team-spirit. White and black notes on a piano are essential to produce good music. Our black nationalist leaders, who act as dictionaries to the uninformed African masses, claim themselves to be saviours of their people against the immigrants, but they wrongly define economics and politics.

T.A.N.U., which advocated self-rule for Africans alone, has changed its "Constitution" overnight. In a recent article the president, Mr. J. K. Nyerere, wrote: "We have never advocated, and I hope we shall never advocate, that self-governing Tanganyika should be governed by Africans alone." But the party magazine, *Sauti ya T.A.N.U.*, puts politics first and economics second.

Dar es Salaam.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

J. C. H. ABDULLAH.

[This letter has been considerably abbreviated — Ed.]

**Mr. Brockway's Two Methods  
Muted Protest "Most Effective Step"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir,— You ask why I have been silent about happenings in Ghana. I haven't. Immediately I heard of the deportations I took the most effective step open to me: I wrote directly to Dr. Nkrumah.

I hate deportations without trial wherever they may be: in the Communist countries, Ghana, Cyprus, Singapore, the Cameroons, or Northern Rhodesia. I hope your concern about Ghana now means that you will protest against limitations of liberty in East and Central Africa.

House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

FENNER BROCKWAY.

[So Mr. Brockway has been silent, as was suggested in the Note last week headed "Loud Silence". A letter to the Prime Minister of Ghana contrasts strangely with Mr. Brockway's customary practice when some happening in East of Central Africa displeases him. Then he criticizes in the Press and from the public platform, and usually in the name of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, convenes meetings, often in committee rooms of the House of Commons. If a letter to Dr. Nkrumah was "the most effective step" open to him, why has he not contented himself in the past with letters to Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, or Governors or political leaders in East Africa? East Africans and Rhodesians are not likely to forget this marked difference in method, or that the other Socialist M.P.s, who are so valiant about African affairs have been silent about Dr. Nkrumah's harsh attempts to crush criticism of himself and his Government.—Ed.]



## Settlers Flocking to Large Towns Federation's Problem of Decentralization

UNLESS A COMPARATIVELY MODEST outlay of public funds is applied now to combat centralization, the problem will ultimately necessitate considerable expenditure and legislation of the type which has been found necessary in Britain and Australia, and which involves the direction of industry. That is the substance of the 26-page report submitted to the Federal Assembly by the Select Committee on Decentralization. The chairman was Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, the Dominion Party Member for Kafue.

The speed at which centralization is growing, says the report, is seen by the fact that in the first six months of 1956 Salisbury took in 5,254 immigrants, Bulawayo 2,603, the Copperbelt 2,724, and the rest of the Federation only 3,098. In the first seven months of 1956 building plans for greater Salisbury totalled more than £10m., a sum exceeding the total value of building plans for the rest of the Federation during the period.

### Urban Diseases

In the wake of over-centralization could come overcrowding, pollution of the atmosphere, street traffic congestion, separation of homes from places of work, unduly inflated land values, and so on. The report also says that poor communications are retarding the development of many of the smaller centres. Adequate air, road, rail and water communications must be provided to give easy access to markets. While not recommending a major railway building programme, the committee suggests that the Government should make a more positive use of the railways to implement its policy of decentralization, and that roads should be routed so as to provide not only main trade routes, but also easy access to the less developed areas.

An economic information office is suggested to give visiting investors a complete picture of the industrial potential of the Federation, including the undeveloped areas.

The committee does not consider it practicable or desirable to bring about a wholesale decentralization of Government departments, with the exception of the Surveyor-General and

the Post Office Savings Bank. A proposal that the Federation should be divided into administrative regions, each with a greater degree of autonomy, is supported, as it would save the time involved in referring problems to Government headquarters.

Schools with adequate boarding facilities should be established in small centres to relieve congestion in larger places. To encourage immigrants to go to small centres, they should be given an entry permit providing they could produce proof that there was work awaiting them in an under-developed area. Wide publicity should be given to this exception in the quota system.

To encourage the development of certain areas by tourism, the committee recommends that the Government should help with loans for the building of hotels. This in turn would encourage private investment in the smaller centres.

## Crocodile Hunting in Nyasaland

MR. H. J. H. BORLEY, Director of the Department of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in Nyasaland, comments in his annual report for 1956 that rapidly expanding settlement and mounting population pressures are steadily reducing the effect of restrictions on hunting. The long-term future of wild life conservation in the Protectorate lies in concentrating on selected areas where there is little or no human competition for the use of land, rather than in measures of general application.

Six licences for crocodile hunting were issued and 2,042 were reported killed. The crocodile population has declined considerably since 1951, but the reptiles are not yet in danger of extinction. The average size killed has remained fairly constant.

A new class of African commercial fisherman is gradually emerging, though the majority continue to work on a subsistence basis. A small Government loan was made to a progressive African fisherman during the year, the first of its kind.

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## Spraying Away Malaria

### Protecting Migrant Labour Force

THE FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA is by no means over, but for the last decade the disease has been on the defensive; and since 1946, when Dr. G. Macdonald, director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, first printed his booklet "Malaria and Its Control for Planter and Miners" he has had to revise it several times.

He points out that while over 350m. people are now protected against malaria, twice as many are without cover. Roughly two-thirds of the world's malaria is still to be controlled. Almost the sole weapon now used against the malaria parasites are the residual insecticides. Industry was quick to seize on them and has almost rid itself of the problem, but Governments were slower off the mark. However, nation-wide spraying campaigns aimed at eradication, rather than subjugation or control, as in the past, are now in operation — for instance, in Rhodesia.

In the only bold type used in the booklet, Dr. Macdonald describes man-made malaria as a curse of the tropics. The habits of anopheline carriers should be studied, he writes, to avoid the creation of breeding places. Faults in irrigation systems, engineering works which interfere with the natural draining of land, estate clearance which exposes otherwise harmless streams and seepages to the sun — these are examples of man-made breeding places which affect the health of hundreds of thousands of people.

"I shudder to think of raising the other £40m. in loans we shall need over the next three years" — Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance.

## The District Officer

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*The Times*

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MAURICE EDELMAN (*Sunday Times*)

CONSTABLE - - 15s.

## New Voting Qualifications in Uganda

### Candidates Must Be At Least 27 Years Old

THE BILL providing for direct elections in Uganda, published as a special supplement to the *Uganda Gazette* on August 30, states the qualifications for electors in the following words:

"Any person with the following qualifications shall be entitled to have his name entered on a register of electors in the electoral district in which he resides:

"(a) he is 21 years of age or over, and (b) he is resident in the electoral district, and

"(c) he (1) is the owner of freehold or *mailo* land in the electoral district, or (2) for the two years immediately preceding his application for registration has occupied land on his own account for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the electoral district or for such a period has paid *busulu* or rent for Crown land in the electoral district or has been lawfully exempted from paying such *busulu* or rent, or

"(3) is able to read and write his own language, or (4) has been employed in the public service of the Protectorate for a continuous period of seven years and his employment has not been terminated with dismissal, or (5) has been in regular paid employment in agriculture, commerce, or industry during seven years out of the eight years immediately prior to his application for registration, or (6) has a cash income of £100 or more a year or owns property worth £400 or more.

### Residential Requirements

"For the purpose of this section a person shall be deemed to be resident in an electoral district if (a) he owns either freehold or *mailo* land in the district, or (b) he holds a *kibanja* in the district, or (c) he is entitled to a right of occupancy over land in the district, or (d) he has lived for not less than three years since his 18th birthday in the district or in the administrative area in which the district is situated, and is living in the district on the date on which he applies for registration, or (e) he owns a business in the district, or (f) he is and has been for the six months prior to applying for registration employed in the district."

A candidate must be at least 27 years old, have an annual income of at least £200 or property belonging to himself and his spouse jointly of at least £700, be registered as an elector in the constituency in which he wishes to stand, be able to speak English "with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council", and, unless incapacitated by blindness, be able to read and write English.

## Nyasaland Africans in Employment

### Employers Becoming More Selective

AFRICANS IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT in Nyasaland decreased from 108,237 on March 31, 1955, to 102,443 on the same date in 1956, according to the Commissioner for Labour, Mr. C. A. Collard, in his annual report. There have not been fewer opportunities for work, and the Commissioner considers that, with rising labour costs, employers are beginning to be more selective; the decrease in the numbers employed may indicate an attempt to obtain a full day's work for a full day's pay.

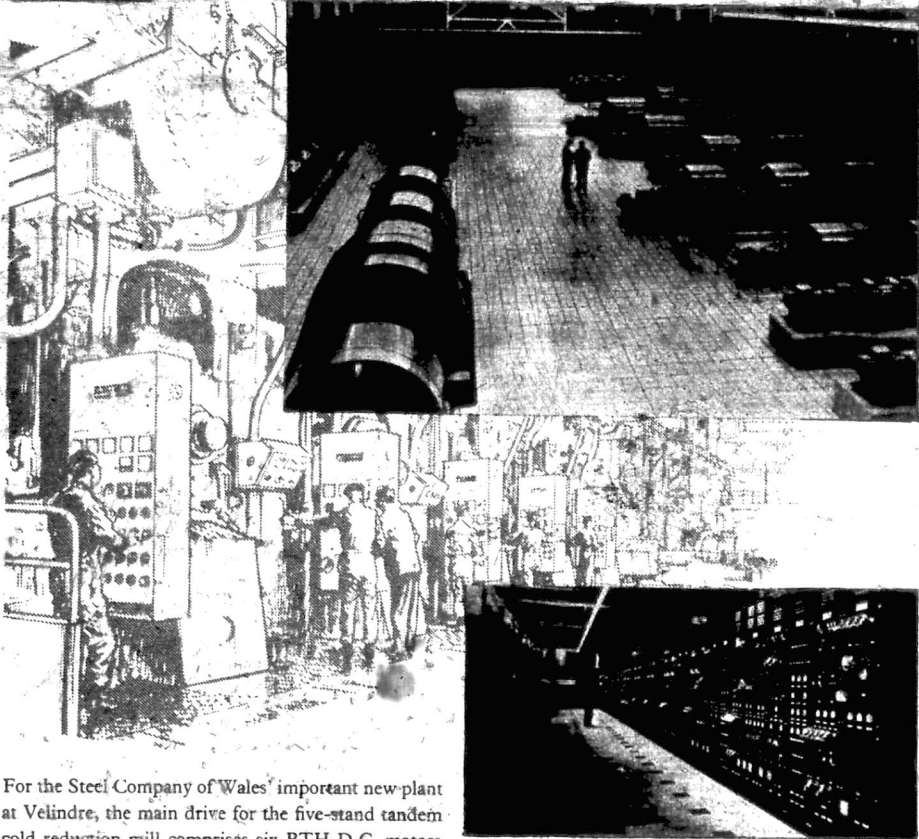
Most Africans in employment still rely on their own village gardens to provide their basic food requirements. Cultivation is done by a worker's relatives, and he may decline to accept further employment or just absent himself from work. He still feels that his primary duty is towards his crops, to ensure that his family will have sufficient food for the year. As the Commissioner points out, this attitude ensures low productivity and wages in industry.

Immigration of African labour into Nyasaland is small, but the numbers of emigrants continue to rise. Last year's total, 72,304, was an increase of 6,118 over the previous year. A high proportion of the increase was from the areas of employment in the Southern Province, Blantyre, Manje, and Cholo. There was greater migration to Southern Rhodesia, and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, the only organization permitted to recruit Africans for work in the Union of South Africa, had its quota raised from 12,500 to 14,000.

MOST ADVANCED OF ITS KIND IN BRITAIN



# Electrical Equipment at Velindre



For the Steel Company of Wales' important new plant at Velindre, the main drive for the five-stand tandem cold reduction mill comprises six BTH D.C. motors totalling 19,150 h.p. supplied from two BTH motor-generator sets with a total capacity of 16,730 kW.

In the control equipment, which is also BTH throughout, magnetic amplifiers have been used almost exclusively for the regulator control of the mill—the first time such amplifiers have been used so extensively in the United Kingdom on a mill of this type.

BTH equipment is also prominent in the Trostre Works and Abbey Works of the Steel Company of Wales. For an extension at the latter Works, BTH have been called upon to supply main drives and control gear for a four-stand tandem cold strip mill—a practical tribute to the sound design and workmanship of BTH electrical equipment.

*Electrical Consultants: Messrs. McLellan & Partners.*

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*And others throughout the world.*

## Disturbance on the Copperbelt

MR. J. P. MURRAY, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, said in Ndola last Thursday that the disturbance of the previous Sunday, especially at Luanshya, had been very carefully planned and organized by Africans who had used cowardly tactics. Stone-throwing had been the work of children and youths dressed in school uniforms, *chisa* sticks prepared well beforehand had been used to set fire to thatched buildings, and road-blocks had been quickly placed in position to prevent speedy access to trouble spots by the police. "What sort of man is it who gets children to do his dirty work while he remains safely in the background?" Mr. Murray asked. "Only a very small proportion of the people had been involved, and the vast majority of Africans were opposed to violence. If it was the duty of the Government to protect that majority, it was equally their duty to make known their opposition of lawlessness."

## Need for Community Centres

"THE NEED IS NOW BEING FELT in Dar es Salaam for a community centre in each ward—a place where the local people can meet to talk, drink tea or beer, attend classes, and see films, where members of various clubs and organizations can hold committee meetings, and where the local boys' club, women's club, or youth club can meet. If such centres are to be successful and do something to build up a sense of community amongst the very heterogeneous local people, they must be closely associated with the ward council and have a committee of local worthies on which the council is represented; without some such form of control the centres tend to be regarded merely as places where instruction is given, and the local people do not regard them as their own. Arrangements are now in train to establish such centres on a more secure basis"—From the latest annual report of the Social Development of Tanganyika.

## Economic Apathy

AFRICANS IN TANGANYIKA are not seizing their economic opportunities. Mr. C. E. Tilney, Minister for Finance and Economics, found recently that the record cotton crop in the Lake Province had been only partially picked—enough to satisfy the growers' immediate needs and no more. There was every indication that a considerable proportion would be lost once the rains came. In the Bukoba area agricultural officers stated that the local people, by giving more care and attention to their coffee, could double their production without planting another acre.

## Locust Threat

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE has issued a serious warning of possible locust invasions into East Africa in the next few weeks. Heavy breeding in northern Ethiopia is likely to continue, and extend to the eastern part of the country and western Somaliland. South-east Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and British East Africa will all be in danger of considerable invasions from the north from this month onwards.

## New Ship

A 400-PASSENGER SHIP costing about £686,000 has been recommended by the East African Transport Advisory Council for construction in Great Britain for the Lake Victoria service of East African Railways and Harbours. The vessel would be assembled in the Kisumu yards.

## News Items in Brief

Nineteen Hungarian refugees recently arrived in Salisbury. Six persons have died in East Sudan from the effects of small-pox reported.

Southern Rhodesia is to spend over £11m. on roads during the next four years.

The Kenya Division of the Legion of Frontiersmen today celebrates its 50th birthday.

Proposals for high-class African houses in Nairobi have been approved by the City Council.

Kilwa District Council, Tanganyika, held its first inter-racial meeting on August 26 and 27.

The Federal Information Office in Nyasaland will shortly have an African information officer.

A Bill to set up a Federal Broadcasting Corporation is to be presented to the Federal Parliament this session.

Nine cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kenya during the week ended August 31, one Asian and eight African.

Twelve African farm workers were burned to death last week in a bush fire in the Mazoe district of Southern Rhodesia.

A two-man World Health Organization team is to visit Southern Rhodesia next month to assess achievements in anti-malaria spraying.

Villagers of Kimorigo, Kenya, have contributed £150 towards the cost and assisted in the work of installing a new domestic water supply in the village.

Thirty new clubs for African women were established in Tanganyika Territory last year, at the end of which there were 147 such clubs in operation.

Gun teams are being formed in the south Ufipa area of Tanganyika to shoot all dogs in the district, after an outbreak of rabies resulted in one death.

Kitale Municipal Board is to spend £80,000 next year on 284 self-contained houses for Africans. Thirty will be offered for tenant purchase at £730 each.

Nyasaland's contribution to the International Geophysical Year will be a seismic station to be set up at Nkata Bay or Lilongwe to record earth tremors.

### New Hospital

Kitwe's new hospital of 348 beds will cost more than £1m. and should be completed by next June. A new post office in the town will cost about £175,000.

During August three Mau Mau terrorists were captured; five surrendered, and a shot gun, a home-made gun, and 172 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

Twenty-nine African women have been given domestic science certificates after completing a three-months' homecraft course at Kisumu Homecrafts Centre, Kenya.

A Labour Department inquiry from employer and employee organizations and institutions in Southern Rhodesia revealed that 46 are in favour of daylight saving and only five against.

More than 900 Southern Rhodesian Africans sat for external examinations through correspondence last year, and this year more than 1,000 have enrolled. Ten years ago the figure was 20.

There were more than 11,500 visitors to the Wankie Game Reserve last year, compared with 5,715 two years ago. Tourists using the Victoria Falls rest camps rose from 6,487 in 1954 to 8,315 last year.

Five of the five terrorists who escaped from Embakasi airport, near Nairobi, a month ago have been recaptured. Of the 21 detainees who leapt from a moving train in July all but two have been recaptured.

Applications have been made for church sites in Eldoret, Kenya, by the Seventh Day Adventists, the Friends of Africa Mission, the East African Yearly Meeting of Friends, and Gospel-Furthering Fellowship, and the Pentecostal Assemblies of East Africa.

Two well-known Kenya police dogs, who between them have accounted for more than 280 arrests, have been awarded heavy-studded leather collars by the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to mark them as to be called "top dogs."

Only 26 loans as compared with 53 in the previous quarter, were granted from the African Productivity Loan Fund and the Local Development Loan Fund in Tanganyika during April-June. The main reason was greater discrimination in making general agricultural development loans on account of difficulties in obtaining payment of instalments due.

Mabvuku township, near Salisbury, which has almost no serious crime and no police station, has earned itself the title of "the model community." Its 6,000 inhabitants were recently congratulated by Colonel G. M. Hartley, director of Salisbury's African Administration, who attributed the placidity of Mabvuku to the fact that it is almost entirely populated with families. It reflected the value of a settled family life for Africans in the Salisbury area, he said.



# East African Picture

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## East African Power and Lighting

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING Co., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £684,092 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £603,595 in the previous year. East African income tax absorbs £60,458, and general reserves receive £125,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £93,000 and dividends totalling 7½% £462,093, leaving a carry-forward of £214,696, against £214,305 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference stock, £1.8m. in 4% cumulative preference stock, and £4,921,235 in ordinary stock, all in units of 20s. Capital reserves stand at £1,310,136, revenue reserves at £575,850. Capital reserve for future taxation at £139,241, loan capital at £3,417,500, current liabilities at £635,205, fixed assets at £7,011,594, subsidiary companies at £3,805,515, and current assets at £2,500,025, including £145,132 in cash.

During the year units sold to consumers in the group, excluding supplies from the Tanganyika subsidiary company to Mombasa, rose from 262.4m. to 298.6m., an increase of 13.8%. In Kenya the units sold by the parent company increased by 14.5%, while gross revenue rose by 18.2%.

The directors are Messrs. A. J. Don Small (chairman and managing director), C. B. W. Anderson, W. C. Hunter, A. A. Lawrie, V. A. Maddison (alternate J. H. Martin), I. S. Smith, and C. M. Taylor. Messrs. W. E. Kollo and G. C. Reed are joint managers, and Mr. B. H. Kyle-Bowyer secretary.

The London board of directors consists of Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart (chairman), Mr. D. C. Brook, Sir John Huggins, and Sir Robert Renwick. The London secretary is Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

The 35th ordinary general meeting will be held in Nairobi on September 30.

East African Railways and Harbours Administration are advertising in vernacular newspapers in the territories to inform third-class passengers how they can get the best out of the services provided. The announcements will be published in Swahili, Luganda, and Luo.

## Lower Chartered Interim

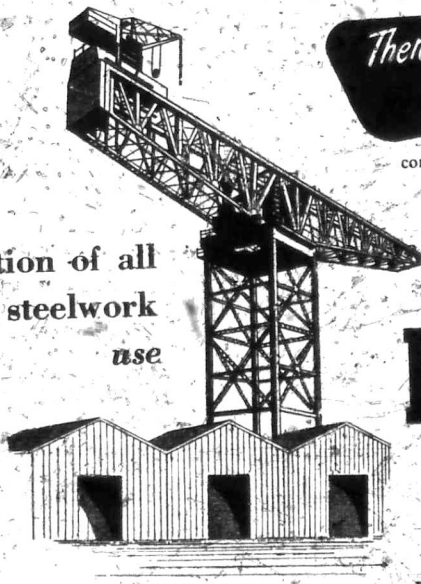
THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has declared an interim dividend of 8½% less income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £, payable on October 14 in respect of the year ending on September 30, 1957. Last year's interim distribution was 10%, followed by a final payment of 25%, this total of 35% comparing with 30% for 1954-55. At the annual meeting in March the president, Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, said that conditions in future years were bound to be "much less favourable" than for last year. On the announcement last Thursday the 15s. shares fell 4s. 3d. to 66s. on the London Stock Exchange. Chartered Company revenue is substantially affected by the price of copper.

## £2m. Development Plan

£2M. IS TO BE SPENT on development of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia in the next four years, apart from the normal development schemes included in departmental estimates. The new post of Development Commissioner, Northern Province, to which Mr. H. Halcrow, previously Deputy Director of Agriculture, was appointed, carries the status of a head of a major department. His responsibility is to implement a co-ordinated development plan for the province as rapidly as possible.

"The experience of the Tanganyika Government in road construction by private contractors has not been very satisfactory. The final cost of one road built by a contractor was about £21,000 per mile for nearly 90 miles." — Mr. I. E. Nathod, Minister for Works in Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.

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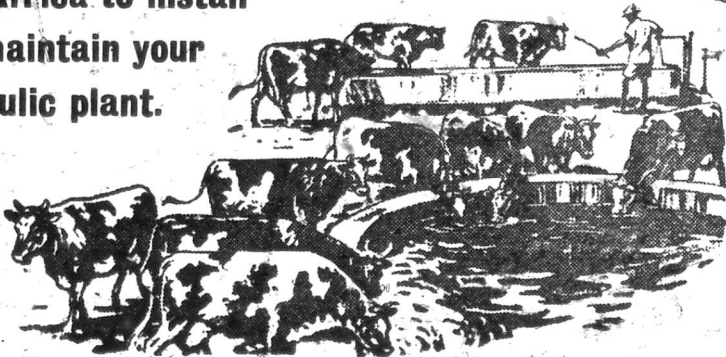
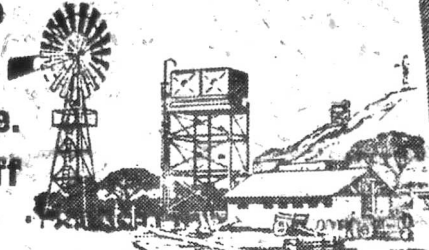
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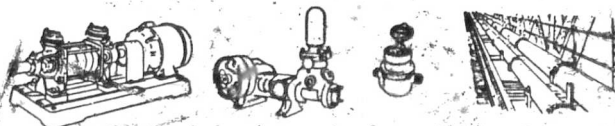
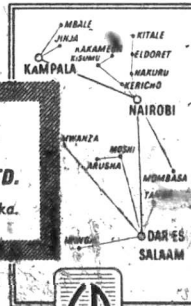
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## Of Commercial Concern

In Kenya last week the price of maize was raised by 2s. per bag of 200 lb.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new offices in Kyela and Lushoto, Tanganyika.

A branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa has been opened in Gulu, Uganda.

Japanese exports to Kenya last year almost reached £2.4m., an increase of 116% on the 1955 total.

Kilima Ltd., Kenya, is being wound up. Mr. K. A. Jeremy, A.C.A., of Nairobi is the liquidator.

All the 5,000 African employees of Salisbury Municipality have been given wage increases—of about 12%.

Uganda's next coffee crop is estimated at about 65,000 tons, or 5.00 above the previous record, achieved in 1955.

Five million dollars' worth of sisal are to be supplied to the U.S.A. in the next five years by a Dominican company.

Robert Hudson, Ltd., have received an order from the Sudan Railways for 560 wagons and track material worth about £660,000.

Building plans to the value of £405,258 have been approved by the Town Council of Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland, during the past three months.

Cashew nut production in the Southern Province of Tanganyika is estimated at 20,000 tons this year. In 1946 it was little more than 800 tons.

The latest Overseas Economic Survey published by H.M. Stationery Office is "The Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi" by Mr. J. R. Cotton, (3s.).

The Uganda Company, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 6% less tax, on the ordinary shares for the year ended August 31, 1957, payable on October 7.

"Economic Developments in Africa, 1955-56", has been published at 7s. by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs as a supplement to "World Economic Survey, 1956".

South African money is flowing freely into the Federation, attracted by high interest rates. In the Union building societies pay 34%, compared with 64% and 64% in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

It was announced in Kampala last week that 17,600 bales of Uganda cotton have been sold to China for about £1m. The exporters consider that there are good prospects of further business with China.

### Coffee Factory

Lusyerere Coffee Growers' Co-operative Society, which has about 150 African members, has built a factory to handle the coffee grown in the Maragoli, Bunyore, and Teriki districts of North Nyanza, Kenya.

Profits of African agricultural co-operatives in Nyasaland during 1956-57 were: Shire Valley Co-operative, £14,975; Northern Co-operative Union, £3,055; Kihupula Rice Growers' Co-operative Union, £1,168.

Funds of the defunct trade union, Dar es Salaam Stevedores and Dockworkers Union, amounting to more than £1,700 are being paid out to 1,257 persons whose claims have been verified by the Tanganyika Government.

Uganda Electricity Board generated more than 13m. units in August, compared with 7.9m. in August, 1956, an increase of more than 68%. In the eight months of this year generation totalled 94.6m. units, an increase of 57.8%.

A new ginnyery at Jebel Aulia, expected to be completed by January, will cost about £500,000, and be able to deal with 200,000 kantars of cotton annually, or some 80,000 kantars above the present output of the White Nile schemes.

The Federation is now self-supporting in lime. Mr. F. S. Owen, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said when he opened the Rhodesia Cement Company's new £100,000 lime works near Shamva. Last year 25,000 tons were imported from South Africa.

The manager of the African department of Keep Bros., Ltd., Birmingham, Mr. J. H. G. Price, will leave London Airport on Friday to visit Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. His company's connexion with those markets goes back nearly half a century.

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., resolved at an extraordinary general meeting held in Edinburgh last week to increase the authorized capital from £158,086 to £508,086, to capitalize £150,000 of the general reserve, and to issue to shareholders one bonus share for every share then held.

A large castor bean and castor oil processing factory, the first in the Federation, is to be established in Gwelo. Rhodesian Castor Industries, Ltd., will open in April or May a £40,000 pilot plant which will be expanded later to a £100,000 plant capable of processing 250,000 tons of castor beans annually.

Car Mart, Ltd., a company with a Rhodesian subsidiary, has reduced the interim dividend on its £600,000 capital from 7½% to 5% for the year to November 30. The total distribution for 1955-56 was 17½%. On the announcement the 3s. units were marked down 6d. to 9s. on the London Stock Exchange.

Mr. Albert Metzger, a Canadian who has been visiting East Africa, has decided to build a 100-bedroom hotel in Dar es Salaam, with a special view to attracting tourists from North America and the United Kingdom. It will be on the site of the Berlin Mission. Construction will begin almost immediately.

At last week's annual meeting in London of The Imperial Tea Co., Ltd., the chairman, Mr. R. A. Simson, said that increasing production, particularly in Africa, indicated that poorer quality teas might be difficult to sell at remunerative prices now that world supplies exceeded consumption, largely owing to the extended use of fertilizers.

Sales of fine-cure tobacco at the Salisbury auctions to August 29, the 25th week of the sales, totalled 129,419,928 lb. for £21,666,283, an average of 40.18d. per lb. To August 22 the U.K. had bought 70,632,343 lb. (57.04% of the offerings), Australia 8,085,885 lb. (6.53%), local markets 6,738,516 lb. (5.44%), and other markets 38,353,575 lb. (30.99%).

A new cargo liner for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the s.s. WAROONGA, the fourth ship of the line to bear that name, was delivered to her owners last Friday by the builders, Barclay Curle and Co., Ltd., who have now built 71 vessels for the B.I. The WAROONGA is intended for the U.K.—Australia service, but has been so built that she can be used in any of the company's trades.

At last week's auctions in London 9,771 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 10.18d. per lb., compared with 9,519 packages averaging 2s. 10.80d. the previous week. Total sales to date this year amount to 278,224 packages at an average price of 3s. 3.14d., against 257,341 packages averaging 3s. 0.40d. in the same period last year. The highest price reached last week was 5s. 3½d. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

### Sisal Outputs for August

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—Output of line fibre and tow amounted to 1,613 tons, making the total for July/August of 3,085, against 1,664 and 3,289 in the corresponding period of 1956.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—235 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 485 for July/August, compared with 410 in the corresponding period last year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—200 tons of sisal and tow, making 390 for the first two months of the current financial year, against 500 tons last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—106 tons of sisal and tow, making 630 for the first eight months of the year, compared with 1,023 in 1956.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—636 tons, making a total for the five months of 2,542 tons, compared with 2,566 tons in the same period last year.

### Kenya Firms at Somalia Fair

AT LEAST 20 KENYA FIRMS are to exhibit their products at the Fourth International Somalia Fair, to be held in Mogadishu from September 28 to October 12. A complete range of the Colony's products will be on view in the Kenya stand, which occupies a prominent place opposite the United Kingdom Pavilion, including butter, cheese, cream, meat, flour and animal feeding stuffs, cigarettes, canned goods, aluminium ware, glass products, and various grades and varieties of coffee and tea.

### Alex Lawrie Results

ALEX LAWRIE AND CO., LTD., a company with large East African interests, reported a consolidated profit for the year ended June 30 last of £70,125, after meeting all charges, including taxation, compared with £124,157 in the previous year. United Kingdom taxation, was £113,738 (£110,030), and after allowing for outside interests, the amount attributable to shareholders of the company was £67,053. An ordinary dividend of 12½% less tax, absorbing £52,325 is to be paid. The carry forward is £102,379, against £146,791 brought in. Mr. A. N. Stuart is the chairman.



**MINING**

**Rhodesian Selection Trust Reports**

**Roan Antelope and Mufulira Results**

MUFULIRA AND ROAN ANTELOPE mines, the two major copper producers of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, report higher profits for the June quarter compared with the previous three-months. Mufulira's profit before tax was £2,450,000, against £2,286,000 in the previous three months, and that of Roan £1,694,000, against £1,482,000.

The increase is due to higher sales of copper, 28,376 long tons being sold from Mufulira compared with 23,829 in the previous three months, and 25,509 from Roan Antelope against 20,410. Total sales during the year ended June were 95,942 long tons from Mufulira (92,584) and 84,687 long tons from the Roan (85,833).

Estimated profits show a substantial fall, from £15,984,000 in 1956 to £10,000,000 in the current year in the case of Mufulira, and from £14,120,000 to £7,018,000 at the Roan Antelope.

Profits of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., for the June quarter, at £42,000 show a sharp fall from the previous three months, when they were £529,000. Copper sales fell from 5,372 to 2,353 long tons. Production during the year ending June was 15,958 long tons, at a profit of £1,443,000. The fall in profit levels was due to a reduction in the availability of saleable metal caused by a shortage of smelting capacity at other mines within the group. A stock-pile containing 9,000 long tons of recoverable metal should be melted during the current financial year.

The estimated profit attributable to Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., which has 64% holding in both Mufulira and Chibuluma Copper Mines, Ltd., decreased during the June quarter because of the fall in Chibuluma profits as compared with the previous quarter, £1,571,000 against £1,770,000. Total estimated profits for the year ended June are £7,285,900, (£10,133,000).

**Copperbelt Gloom**

THE SLUMP IN THE COPPER BONUS to 26% last month came as a tremendous shock to employees of the Northern Rhodesian mines, according to the *Northern News*, for though all knew that there must be a drop the men had regarded as pessimistic those who predicted that the rate would fall to 34%. The miners have now to pay income tax on last year's high earnings from pay-packets which do not cover the living standards to which they have grown accustomed; and there is worse to come. The newspaper calculates that mine artisans now earn about £105 a month before deductions, while similar men outside the mining industry get £100 or more, and in many cases with overtime pay, which may add 50% or so to the basic salary.

**Invitation to Prospectors**

RHODESIA RAILWAYS, owners of the mineral rights in the Vryburg and Kuruman areas of South Africa by virtue of an agreement of 1890 between Cecil Rhodes and the Government of the then Cape Colony, have invited mining companies to undertake prospecting for minerals in the 5,600 square miles in question. The minerals which it is suggested may be found include diamonds, gold, iron-ore, lead, zinc, and asbestos. Manganese has been located.

**Copper Falls Below £200**

**R.S.T. Reduces U.K. Selling Price**

FOR THE FIRST TIME since dealings in copper were resumed on the London Metal Exchange just over four years ago, the price has fallen below £200 a ton.

On Tuesday of last week a drop of 37s. 6d. during the day brought the figure to £199 2s. 6d. Next day the decline continued, a further fall of 37s. 6d. bringing the closing quotation to £197 5s., part of the cause being an announcement that leading producers in the United States had cut their price for electrolytic copper, to 27 cents per lb.

On Thursday the Rhodesian Selection Trust group announced a reduction in its selling price to U.K. customers from the £210 fixed on August 12 to £200. Thereupon the London market went easier, business closing at £194 10s. for cash and about £3 above that figure for three months. The day's sales were about 3,850 tons.

By the beginning of this week the rate of decline had grown greater. On Monday, there was a fall on the day of £7 7s. 6d. to a closing price of about £183 for spot and £3 above that figure for three months. This renewed weakness followed news that the R.S.T. group had cut its price to £190, the second reduction of £10 in less than a week, during which period the London price had fallen £17 15s. London stocks rose last week by 1,279 tons to 16,133 tons.

In the U.S.A. the leading customs smelters have brought their selling price down to 25 cents per lb.

**Bid for Lonrho**

THE BID FOR CONTROL of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., by Glazer Brothers, of Johannesburg, has been renewed. Stockholders were told on Tuesday that some 1,900 holders had accepted the offer of 14s. 6d. per unit, but since their shares do not represent 51% of the issued capital, a new offer is now made—from which the directors and their associates are expressly excluded. The bidders, who had not previously bound themselves to take more than 51% of the shares, have now promised to take all the shares at 14s. 6d. except those held by the board and its friends whose joint holdings are estimated by the market to total about 40%. The stock units have lately lapsed to 11s. 3d. on the London Stock Exchange.

**East African Uranium**

THE UNITED KINGDOM Atomic Energy Authority is now ready to buy annually from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, Swaziland and British Guiana chemical concentrates containing up to 500 short tons of uranium oxide. Contracts would cover a 10-year period from the coming into production of a mine, providing that the end date was not beyond 1972. The authority's East African office was opened last week in Dodoma, Tanganyika, by Sir Edward Twining. A Salisbury office was opened last year.

**American Metal Changes**

SIR CHESTER BEATTY, who has been a director of the American Metal Company since 1930, has retired, and Mr. Eric J. T. Goudie, a director of Selection Trust, Ltd., the Merchantile Credit Co., Ltd., and other companies, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Frank B. Common has also joined the board of American Metal, a company with great interests in Northern Rhodesian copper mining.

**Progress Reports for August**

Falcon.—At the Dalny mine, 15,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,591 oz. gold and a working profit of £7,389 in July; the corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 1,600 tons, 443 oz., and £1,358 (£904); and for the Bayhorse mine, 1,470 tons, 217 oz., and £152 (£318).

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.—355,266 tons of coal and 22,101 tons of coke, against 393,266 and 22,369 tons in the previous month.

Gelta Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—3,550 fine oz. gold from 23,000 tons ore milled. Operating loss, £3,877.

So far 552 Europeans and 99 Africans have bought shares in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies under the plan by which employees are helped to become shareholders in R.S.T. or Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. The response has exceeded the expectations of the directors for the early weeks of the plan.

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Company Circular to Shareholders

# African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd.

## Revaluation of Physical Assets

### Proposed Bonus Share Issue to Ordinary Shareholders

IN THE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT which accompanied the thirty-third annual report and accounts, reference was made to the fact that in view of the differences due to increases in construction costs, between the original costs of much of your company's plant and buildings and the replacement value thereof, after allowing for age and expected life, your directors had arranged for a detailed revaluation of our physical assets to be undertaken with the objective of considering introducing more realistic values in our balance-sheet, which in turn, affects the determination of the amount of depreciation which should properly be charged in arriving at our manufacturing profit.

It was further stated that your directors would shortly be giving consideration to the questions of incorporating these more realistic values in the company's accounts, and possibly utilizing part of the surplus arising from the revaluation in making a scrip issue to the ordinary shareholders.

#### Manufacturing Assets

The revaluation, embracing all manufacturing assets, i.e. factory buildings, plant and machinery, and vehicles (but excluding land), which was undertaken by the company's accountants and engineers, has now been completed. The revalued figures arrived at are in effect an ascertainment of the present-day value of each of the manufacturing assets taking into account the present-day cost of acquisition or construction as compared with original cost, and having regard both to the proportion of depreciation appropriate to its expired life and to the estimate of the company's engineers as to its probable future working life.

In other words, the valuation is that of the estimated present-day cost of construction or acquisition of the company's manufacturing assets, reduced to take account of the age of the assets — not the full cost of the present-day replacement of such assets in new condition.

Your directors have decided to incorporate these more realistic values in the company's accounts as at January 1, 1957.

The result of the decision to adopt these new values is that the capital reserves of the company have been increased by an amount equal to the surplus of the revised values over net book values as at December 31, 1956. This surplus, amounting to £5,486,614, has been incorporated with the capital reserves in the company's accounts in two separate portions. Firstly the amount of £5,295,359, which represents the freeing, due to the

revaluation, of those amounts which up to December 31, 1956 had been accumulated as provision for depreciation, has been included in "Capital Reserve Account—General". Secondly, the amount of £191,255, being the excess of the total surplus over the amounts freed in respect of provisions for depreciation, has been included with capital reserves under a separate heading. At the same time, your directors have decided to transfer to "Capital Reserve Account—General" the balance of £2,500,000 standing to the credit of share premium account (all of which arose prior to January 1, 1953).

The balance standing to the credit of "Capital Reserve Account—General" will then amount to £7,920,359, made up as follows:—

Balance at December 31, 1956	£125,000
Add: Provisions for depreciation on factory assets written back	£5,295,359
Share premium account	£2,500,000
	£7,920,359

The Company's issued share capital now stands at a figure quite out of proportion to the true value of the net assets employed in the company's business. Your directors consider it important to bring the company's issued share capital more nearly into line with the true value, and have decided to take the necessary steps to obtain the shareholders' approval to a capitalization of part of the company's capital reserves.

It is accordingly proposed, subject to the approval of the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting which is being convened in terms of the notice to capitalize £5,000,000 out of the above-mentioned "Capital Reserve Account—General", and to apply this amount in paying up in full and at par five million ordinary shares of £1 each, which will be allotted by the directors, as fully paid up, to the holders of the ordinary shares in the capital of the company in the proportion in which they are entitled to share therein.

These shares will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing ordinary shares in the company as and from the date of the allotment of the same.

By order of the board,

D. R. BURNS,  
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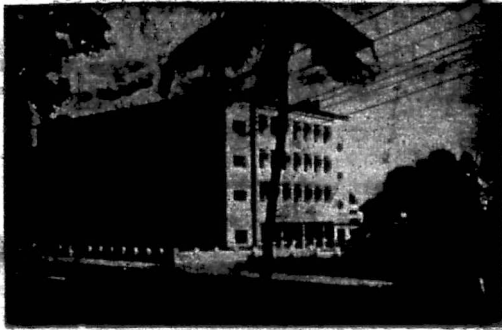
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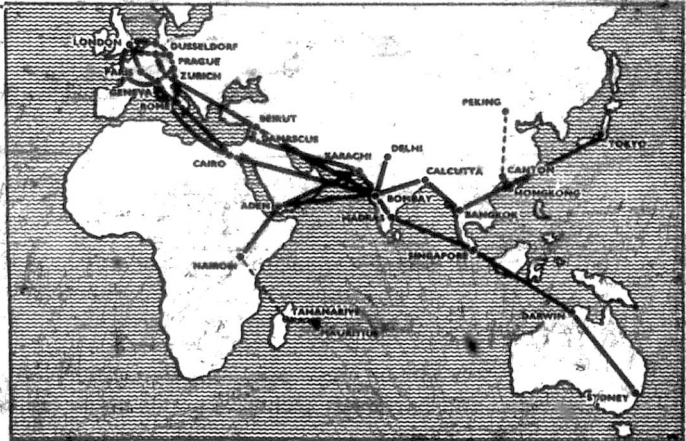
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